

# The Woodstock Journal.

Jan. 2nd,

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

NUMBER 24.

## "Woodstock Journal,"

IS an eight page weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and particularly to those of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria.

The primary objects of which the Journal aims in the present circumstances of the country are principally these:

1. The Promotion of Immigration and Settlement of the Wild Lands. Its maxim in this matter is Cheap and for the actual Settler! Dear Land, or none at all, for the Speculator. It is far more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to go half a dollar an acre for them.
2. The opening of the country, and facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication. We need improvement in our Rivers, so as to facilitate internal navigation; and we need Railroads—the latter built if possible by private companies and not by Government in order to prevent jobbing, speculation and all the other evils which accompany the construction of public works by Government.
3. 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 supported by Direct Taxation. If there is any one thing which will wake the whole people from their apathy with respect to Education, and give them a living, feeling interest in it, it is Direct Taxation for its support.
4. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly, in order to destroy the illegitimate influence of the Executive, and check the degrading and noxious effects between the *outs* and the *ins*.
5. Looking to the future, we are decidedly in favor of a Legislative Union of the Lower Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as opposed to a federal union which would include Canada, and to a relinquishment of a distinctive nationality in a representation in the Imperial Parliament. We hold that such a legislative union would remove many of the political evils and difficulties under which all these Provinces now labour—would give them increased strength, importance and influence—would tend to a more rapid development of their native wealth, afford a vast opening to home industry and would effect more for the rapid progress of these colonies than any other political movement whatever.

Though these primary objects are never lost sight of, there are other things for which we labour. We have always endeavored, and hope that we shall ever continue to endeavor to introduce and support in the arena of political, social and moral discussion a well, generous, and many tone. We shall endeavor to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and creeds of men.

We shall give an unflinching support to free trade in whatever is within the bounds of human intellect, and a free discussion of whatever subjects it is possible for the human mind to apprehend. Nor shall we forget to inculcate in our people not only a sense of independence and self reliance, which is of the essence of individual and national nobility, but also that love of order and subordination which makes the fullest practical recognition of the great truth that the Law is superior to all, and that Freedom to be Freedom indeed must go hand in hand with Order.

No subscription for less than six months. No papers discontinued unless all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

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Office in the third story of Owen Kelly's New Brick Building, north side of King St, over the British House.

## PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

### THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The Government have called out one company of seventy-five men in each battalion of the Sedentary Militia. There are about five hundred battalions in Canada, Upper and Lower, and the call will produce between thirty and forty thousand men. The mere calling out of this number of militia involves a very large expenditure, and we are bound to believe that the step has not been taken lightly. We are entirely ignorant of the reasons which have produced it, and can only guess that instructions received by the *Jura* have caused the Government to regard the United States difficulty as more serious than they did before. Certain it is that communications from the Government, a day or two ago did not indicate that they thought thirty or forty men were necessary for the defence of the Province. An intimation from England that the arming of the militia was advisable, and perhaps, also, that the Imperial Government would bear the expense, may have led to the change of policy. The Government will doubtless supply the public with needful information on the point.

The call for men will be promptly met. Companies are being formed in every village and town, and the rural districts will soon begin to move. In a short time a very respectable force could be sent to guard the exposed points on the frontier, and the rest would speedily follow. —*Toronto Globe*.

The Confederate privateer *Sumpter* is a source of infinite trouble to the Government of the Northern States, and of intense grief to various of their naval commanders. Her exploits exceed any recounted of the *Flying Dutchman*. She has been telegraphically captured at least fifty times; she has been burned and destroyed many more. But alas! no sooner do Yankee merchants congratulate themselves on the end of the "peaky" thing, than they are startled by the cries of the newboys announcing some other "piratical" exploit of the most irritating description. She is here, there, and everywhere—except where the Federal captains can catch her. Now calling at Havana, and now at St. Thomas, and now flaunting her flag at St. Thomas, and now running into Kingston; dodging in and out among the West India Islands; she keeps we know not how many United States gun-boats on the qui vive, and has already destroyed the reputation of three or four naval officers. If she is not caught soon, the whole blockading fleet will have to leave the Southern coast and untriedly chase her down. Singly she is too much for any individual United States commander. The combined intelligence of the whole may succeed in terminating her destructive career. We say "may succeed," but such a result is by no means certain. —*Toronto Globe*.

There is a report afloat from Washington that Great Britain is not so particular about Mason and Slidell's surrender, but wants the north-east corner of Maine ceded to her in order that she may construct through it a great Military Railroad from Halifax to the Canadas. This is sensible and practical. We do not care to prompt her; but if there is anything else that she would like—say Nantucket, Key West, or Washington Territory—now is her time to make the suggestion. She has us at a disadvantage, and may not in half a century find another so good an opportunity for having her own way. If her modesty does not stand in the way, she may drive a good business with us for the next few weeks; for if she refused anything she pleases to demand, it will not be our fault. We propose to give her full swing.

And now if we still have Statesmen or Generals who fancy that we can afford to let this Civil War run on through a year or two longer, we shall not attempt to set them right. "If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." —*Tribune*.

A JOB FOR TEN THOUSAND MEN.—The *Ogdensburg Journal* having advised the State of New York to raise immediately ten thousand men "for the purpose of seizing and holding Canada, in case the British Government should declare war with our Government," the *Montreal Gazette* thinks the *Journal* has rather a higher opinion of American soldiers than the *Gazette* entertains. It was laying out a large job for ten thousand men, certainly. —*Portland Argus*.

A Scotch Student supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a professor, in the course of his examination, how he could discover a fool. "By the questions he would ask," was the prompt reply.

## RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

### UNDYING REVENGE IF FORCED TO GIVE UP MASON AND SLIDELL.

I was much struck with the deep spirit of animosity displayed by some friends of mine, for whom I entertain a great respect, in speaking of the probable action of Great Britain—"If we are forced now, in our hour of weakness, to give up Slidell and Mason, I trust to God that every man in America will make a solemn resolve to let England feel the force of our resentment and an undying revenge when next she is involved in any difficulty." One of the gentlemen I allude to is a naval officer of high distinction, well known to all of us in England, and he, no doubt, spoke in the bitterness of knowing that the United States could not pretend to offer any resistance to the naval forces of Great Britain. He was moved probably rather by the importance of getting hold of the prisoners than by the mode in which they were taken, the latter being as new to him as it must be to every naval officer. The Prince de Joinville speaks of the transaction with the profoundest regret, and evidently regards it as inexcusable, and the Orleans Princess shares the sentiments of their uncle.

### DIVISIONS IN THE CABINET.

In the Cabinet there is division, so it is said, of opinion in reference to the course to be pursued. The President, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Chase, are said to be in favour of giving the captives up. Mr. Seward and others are believed to resist this, and to sustain the capture. Major General McClellan is easier in his mind now that the law has been laid down for him, but regular officers of experience in the army and navy view the plea in justification, and the cases in point, if any, with great suspicion. It is to them as if an officer who should seize Mr. Kosuth in his London villa by order of the Emperor of Austria were defended by a long legal argument to show that he was quite right, or as if any other violation of accepted principles were to be vindicated by law books and the authority of precedents. "The only thing that could have settled this matter properly," said an eminent person to me yesterday, "would have been the instant release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with an ample apology, and the dismissal of Captain Wilkes."

### AN AMERICAN ARMY EXPENSIVE.

There are at this moment 60,000 men in the service of the United States, who if not soldiers in its best sense, are certainly paid at the rate of nearly £60 per annum, with rations, clothing, &c., taking the pay at that of private alone. There are upwards of 600 pieces of artillery in the field, which cost something also. As to Generals, Brigadiers, officers of rank, and the like, their powers of drawing pay are beyond the conception of us poor Europeans, and show how much more valuable or expensive a fighting American citizen is than your ordinary Old World warrior. "Make war as expensive as possible," say some people, "and it will cease." But here it is rendered prodigiously expensive and does not cease.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.—His Excellency's proclamation sets forth distinctly that none but good officers are needed now. Men who only hold commissions for the honor of the thing in time of peace should at once resign and make way for those who are willing to work and fight. Every officer of the Sedentary Militia—even those not chosen for the first formed flank companies—should drill incessantly for that active service which may be required of them ere long. For it may be that twice the number of companies now called out may have to be formed—how speedily, none of us can tell.

What is Slavery now costing the United States? Two million a day for the support of the Army and Navy, and one million for the value which the labor of soldiers and sailors would create if devoted to peaceful productive employments. In all, we are now paying three millions of dollars a day, not to mention suffering and loss of health and life, for the privilege of keeping four millions of faithful friends of the Union enslaved to its deadly enemies. Is it not about time to put an end to the necessity for such an expenditure! —*Tribune*.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Advices by the Niagara state that the improvement reported in the London market has been maintained. Quebec timber had advanced 2d to 3d per foot; Saint John and other deals were also in demand. A John and other deals had brought £8 7s 6d cargo of St. John deals had brought £8 7s 6d for Spruce, £8 2s 6d for Pine, Boards realizing £8 12s 6d. Another cargo averaged £8 5s 6d for Spruce, £8 11s 6d for Pine, and Boards £8 12s 6d.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BROCKVILLE.—This town has raised one rifle corps, and efforts are being made to raise a second.

GALT.—Galt Rifle Company is rapidly filling up its ranks, and has attained to considerable proficiency in the drill. The Rifles for this company are expected during the ensuing week. The officers and others of the sedentary Militia are also drilling twice a week, and the drill-room is nightly attended by quite a number of spectators. —*Reporter*.

ST. MARYS.—Already a number of names have been enrolled for the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Company in this village.

STRATFORD.—In this town two new rifle companies are being formed.

BRANTFORD.—In Brantford four military companies are being organized—A Highland brigade, two rifle corps, and a cavalry corps.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE CORPS.—The companies of this Regiment have been increased to their full strength, and drill every night in rotation in the Victoria Hall. —*Montreal Herald*.

REGIMENT OF CHASSEURS.—We understand that the formation of a regiment of chasseurs, by Mr. E. N. Duvernay is progressing rapidly, several hundred men having been already enrolled. It is proposed to increase the regiment to 500 strong, for service on the frontier, if required. —*Montreal Herald*.

FRENCH CANADIAN REGIMENT.—We have before mentioned that C. J. Coursol, Esq., had offered to form a regiment of 1000 men from the French Canadian societies. We believe that he has met with great success, upwards of five hundred having already been enrolled. —*Montreal Herald*.

ANOTHER FRENCH CANADIAN BATTALION.—A Battalion of French Canadians is about being organized in the Quebec Suburbs, by Joseph Duhamel, Esq., Advocate, to be known as the Garde Nationale, and as soon as it is complete he will tender it to the Government. —*Montreal Herald*.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—We understand that Mr. Legge, civil engineer, has applied for His Excellency's permission to raise a volunteer company of Sappers and Miners, from amongst the carpenters, stone cutters, masons, &c., lately employed on the Victoria Bridge work, under the designation of the "Victoria Bridge Corps of Sappers and Miners." Should the requisite permission be granted, a finer and abler body of men for this particular aim of the service, it would be impossible to bring into the field. Their service would be at the disposal of Government for the construction of defensive works in any part of the Province.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Major Shanley has issued a notification for the purchase of two hundred and fifty horses, for the use of the Royal Artillery in Canada. The age is to be between four and six years, and the average height 15½ hands. The Toronto papers notice the arrival there of two officers in the Queen's service, whose object is the purchase of a large number of horses for artillery purposes. —*London News*.

### THE UNITED STATES PAY DAMAGES FOR A BRITISH SHIP.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the case of the British ship *Perthshire*, which was captured and detained by the United States steamer *Massachusetts* on the 9th of June last, on the misapprehension that she had run the blockade with a cargo of cotton from Mobile, reported a bill yesterday recommending Congress to reimburse the owner to the extent of his claim—£200 sterling—for the damage sustained by the error of the United States captain.

### A WONDERFUL LOCK.—There is now in course of manufacture at Wolverhampton a new patent keyless lock, having 244,140,635 combinations.

This lock is the invention of Count Kerschlan, a Frenchman, but is now the property in this country of Mr. Loysel. It has five rollers, and each roller is marked with twenty-five letters of the alphabet. If the letter at which it is set should be discovered, the exhausting of all the variations necessary in that case to the opening of the lock would require an immense expenditure of time. It is intended to place one of these locks upon some iron safe that are being made for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair. In one of the safes it is proposed to place the sum of £500, which is to fall to the lot of the person who may be fortunate enough to effect an opening of the safe. —*Leeds Intelligencer*.

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The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

Delinquent Subscribers!

Subscribers in arrears two years and upwards are informed that the Proprietor is daily making out their accounts in order to place them in the hands of a Justice for collection. He has already made over a large batch of them; and each will have his turn so soon as his account can be made out. Circumstances have rendered this course absolutely necessary; a winter's stock of material having to be laid in, if the paper is to be kept going. The proprietor has determined that those who do pay shall not suffer for those who do not; and consequently has resolved to hand over every account, as mentioned above, without exception, or reservation. Central Bank paper taken at the face for ar. rears.

OUR GARRISON.

To any and all of those persons, who have allowed either their hopes or their fears to lead them, reasoning from the analogy of the downfall of other great nations, to believe that the decadence of England's power was approaching, that she was already tottering on the brink of renulity, yielding to the palsy of old age, no stronger refutation of their opinion could be given, than we have in the promptness and energy displayed by the Government in the matter of the Trent. To us on the border of a Province but little known, and whose importance, even taken at our own estimate, is not sufficient to make us a peculiar care to our mother country, the speed with which troops and munitions of war have been despatched across the ocean, and are being disposed along our frontiers, is a marvel, and a proof positive and undeniable of the immense resources which Great Britain possesses, as well as of the wisdom of the principle which guides her,—"a powerful armament is a powerful pacificator."

But while we rejoice in being a portion, small though it be, of so great a nation, and exult in the protection which her shield throws over us, we must not forget, that we as a people owe a duty to the power which protects us, and that moreover, upon our performance of that duty depends to a very great extent our continued possession of the advantages to be obtained from the presence of our garrison among us. Part of that duty is, that we should as far as in us lies, make the burthen of protecting us as little onerous as possible, by following the example of the mother country, in extending and fostering the Volunteer movement. But of this we shall speak more at length at another time. There is another duty to perform, a high perhaps is not so pleasing to our feelings, and it is this. A great difficulty which England has always found in maintaining a garrison along our frontier has been, that in time of peace, her soldiers, taken as they are, from all ranks, find among them some who, tired of the stringency of discipline, or anxious for a change from the monotony of mere garrison duty, forget the ties which bind them to their country, neglect the obligations of their oath of allegiance, and desert from their ranks to seek the protection of a foreign flag. This is not to be wondered at, being as it is, the act of a very small minority of those enrolled,—for among large bodies of men, be they troops or be they civilians, we must expect to find some whose moral instincts are blunt, and who consequently do not feel the degradation which accrues to them, from breaking their oaths and slaking their allegiance. It is however chiefly in time of peace that we have to regret such occurrences, because that war has the effect of rousing up all the latent loyalty of disposition, which really exists even in the majority of these very men, and only wants some stimulus to arouse it.

Now it is obviously impossible for the officers in command to exercise such a supervision over their men as entirely to prevent such occasional desertions, especially when we come to consider how small a space separates us from the neighboring republic, and it therefore becomes a duty incumbent upon us, and more especially upon those persons who live between the situations of the garrisons and the boundary line, to give all the aid in their power to the officers and the Imperial Government, to prevent such unmanly, dastardly acts. That our people can give very important assistance in this way cannot be doubted, because one great reason why desertions

have formerly been unfortunately too common among troops stationed much further from the boundary line than our garrison, has been, that a large proportion of us, especially those living in the rural districts, have directly or indirectly given aid and comfort to them on their way. Instead of looking on them as men who have broken faith, who have been false to their trust, who are traitors in fact, we have felt that they were to be pitied—that probably some oppression, some ill usage had driven them to desert, and that at any rate the punishment was greater than the crime, and so balancing the evil against the good, we have concluded to connive at the crime, and aid the criminal.

Now, to say the least of it, such conduct on our part is faulty, and arises from a false train of reasoning. The crime is not the light one we take it to be,—nor is the punishment, in time of peace, at any rate, more than sufficiently severe. The result of such a feeling being allowed to produce its natural results to any considerable extent in England's army or navy, would be disastrous in the extreme, and consequently what would produce such an effect in the aggregate, must be wrong from the foundation.

To us, however, it is a matter of considerable personal importance, for it is a self evident fact, that if the ranks of the army are to be thinned to any serious extent, by garrisoning our frontier, and if our people are forward to aid and abet those who are thus recreant, the natural consequence must be that we shall be left to take care of ourselves and must lose all the advantages, of what kind soever they may be which the presence of a garrison of British troops, among us may give us.

LOCAL TOPICS.

During the past week Woodstock has presented a scene which certainly has not been equalled since the famous Aroostook war. Some six hundred soldiers of the 62nd Regiment, with about thirty Artillery, have been in garrison here. Lieut.-Col. Ingall, with the head quarters of the Regiment, Band, and so on, arrived during the week; and besides these we have had Commissariat and staff officers, engineers, and all the adjuncts which accompany the movements of troops and stores. Colonel Wetherall passed through on his way to Canada. On Sunday there was a special service by Rev. Mr. Street, in the Episcopal Church, for the military; and we had the unwonted scene of some two or three hundred soldiers, led by the Regimental band, marching to Church. Considerable quantities of stores for the troops here, and to forward to Canada, have also arrived; preparations have been going on to move the troops forward; and altogether the bustle and confusion has made Woodstock a most stirring place. Out of every three men you meet on the street two are soldiers. Towards evening they turn out strong, and it is not the easiest thing in the world to get through them. One remark we take great pleasure in making—their conduct so far as we have heard has been exceedingly good; we have heard of nothing beyond a few little unpleasant occurrences, such as must be expected. Considering the large number which are in this small place—being perhaps one third the population of the village, people have every reason to be pleased at the manner in which they have conducted themselves.

The storm of the last week was the most severe which has been known for many years. The quantity of snow which fell was not great; but there were about four days constant blow; and the consequence was such a drifting up of roads as is not often known even in this quarter. We believe that the people have turned out along the various roads, and shovelled through the drifts, so that the highways are now very passable. Considering that the British Government has to move such numbers of troops and so large a quantity of arms and stores through this route we suggest to both our Government and people that they should use every effort during the winter to keep the roads open. Looking at it in the point of self-interest, it is important for us that as little difficulty as possible should be experienced in the movement of troops and stores. Considered in the light of a duty to the country and the Imperial Government, the fostering care of which we see in these very movements, it is incumbent upon us to do this at least to aid them.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace opened on Tuesday, and was adjourned yesterday. Justice Dibblee presided. The civil business was confined to a single case; and there was no criminal business to come before the court.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Atlantic Monthly for January has come to hand; but we have not time to give any lengthened notice.

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CARLETON AND THE ARMY CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

DEAR SIR.—There is a report in circulation and generally believed in this place, that the Sheriff of this County has merely lent his name, and the real contractors (at a high figure) for the necessary supplies for the troops lately arrived in Woodstock are certain Yankee friends of his, and consequently the beef, &c., which would readily have been furnished, at a reasonable rate, by the people of this vicinity, (and no doubt in Woodstock also,) has already been brought through here from Hamilton.

Now we all know that Madame Tamor is constantly in the habit of publishing things, both false and true; if the above report belongs to the former, the honorable gentleman would do well to set himself right in the matter, as it cannot but tend greatly to his discredit, and disgraceful to the office which he holds.

That our American neighbors should have every opportunity of pursuing their several callings amongst us unmolested, and the same facilities granted them for so doing which we ourselves enjoy, so long as they remain quiet and peaceful, no one in these (said to be enlightened) days will pretend to gainsay. But when the blustering arrogance, and spiteful hatred of England, and every thing English, so abundantly displayed by their fellow subjects across the border, has caused the trouble and inconvenience of a force graciously sent, to this and neighboring Colonies, to protect us,—I say they are not the proper persons to be intrusted with the supply of those sent here with food.

If the Sheriff of this County has taken advantage of his position, and the circumstances, to procure for those friends of his, this advantageous contract, and thereby excluded our own people from any participation in the benefits, the matter should be fully and searchingly investigated. Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will enquire into and kindly inform us of the truth or falsity of the above, I remain your most obedient humble servant.

BLUENOSE. Richmond, Jan. 8th, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.—The great Steamship "Australasia" arrived here at 2 p.m. yesterday from Halifax, heavily loaded with ice, and showing plentiful evidence of the exceedingly severe weather she had encountered.

As soon as possible, the troops on board were brought to Reed's Point Wharf by the Steamer "Empire," and there landed. Thence they marched to the regular Barracks, and to the south wing of the Custom House. They consisted of a Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, (better known as the old 95th) under the command of Lord Russell, and the famous Artillery known as "Lealie's Battery" in the Crimea. The Volunteers did good service in keeping order and facilitating the landing; and although the cold was intense, with a Northwest gale blowing fiercely, and everything covered with ice of the most slippery kind, yet the crowd, both male and female, was very great.

We have rarely seen so great excitement in our streets as on this occasion, and we doubt not will increase with successive arrivals.

On Monday, we shall be able to give a more detailed account of the troops and officers that have arrived, and of those that are expected.

"THE ST. JOHN ASSOCIATED PRESS."—The "News," "Freeman," "Colonial Empire," and "Evening Globe," (in co-operation with Mr. Forster of the News Room,) have associated themselves together under the above title, for the purpose of procuring American despatches, and for other purposes connected with the publication of News. The arrangements that have been made are good, and will we trust, prove satisfactory to the reading public. We trust too, that the Association will have the effect of keeping up a good understanding among the editors of the journals named, which must certainly tend to the elevation of the character of the press. If the public interests require that editors should occasionally disagree, they do not require that any ill feeling should arise or be perpetuated because of those disagreements. It would be a capital thing for the members of the press to dine together about once a month, and then they would soon know and learn to forgive each other's weaknesses. Our contemporary of the "News" had better send us all an invitation to begin with.

The Colonial Empire is informed that Mr. Orr, the Messrs. Glazier & Spafford Baker, Esq., have obtained the contracts for the conveyance of H. M. Troops from St. John to Fredericton and from Little Falls to River du Loup, Mr. Tupper of Woodstock having the intermediate distance, from Fredericton to Little Falls. The well known ability, loyalty and enterprise of these gentlemen insures to the Government the best possible dispatch in the most comfortable style for the Troops, as well as to the Province the assurance that its reputation will be well sustained.

CLOTHING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—We understand that the Delegates while in England purchased a stock of material for winter clothing for the Provincial Volunteers should the same be required, which, happily, will not be the case—so far as active service is concerned. The material, we understand, is such as can be readily disposed of if not wanted.

A MILITARY TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Col. Chadwell of the Royal Engineers, who, up to the day before he left London was the General Superintendent of the great London Exhibition to be held this year, arrived in this City by special train on Wednesday evening. He brings out with him Mr. Light, for the purpose of proceeding to construct a military telegraph from the seaboard through to Canada. It is thought too, that they will open the Mets Road from Metapedia, on the Restigouene, to River du Loup, previous to leaving England. Col. Chadwell had had a conference with Messrs. Howe and Tilley, from whom he received a great deal of information.

A number of the troops left this morning for Fredericton. They went in parties of eight, each party being drawn by two horses. They were comfortably clad, and appeared to be in high spirits.

Capt. Rolfe of Co. 4, 7th Maine Regiment was here last week, on his return home to Presque Isle. His company we understand was disbanded on account of sickness and other causes. Capt. Rolfe and Lieutenant Austin resigned their commissions. Lieut. Hasey still holds his rank in another company.

Large quantities of beef have been purchased this week in our market for the sustenance of British soldiers soon expected to be stationed at Woodstock, N. B. We understand that beef can be procured here on much more favorable terms than on the other side of the Line, and that months' supplies of these "sinews of war" have been obtained.

The quiet on the Potomac was slightly ruffled yesterday. As our Washington dispatch to the Associated Press phrases it, there were at one time serious "apprehensions" were, however, soon set at rest by the discovery that the noise was that of artillery practice, and at a late hour the usual quiet on the Potomac was fully restored.

CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ.—Foston, Jan. 2, 1862.—The British war steamer "Rinaldo" left Provincetown at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the Rebel Commissioners, probably bound direct for England.

Havana dates of the 28th states that Vera Cruz has been taken possession of by the Spanish forces, and that the flag of Spain floats from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

President Lincoln's New Years reception was a brilliant affair; subsequently the Foreign Ambassadors, except Lord Lyons, called on Secretary Seward.

The reports of the serious illness of General McClellan were exaggerated. He is now able to attend to business.

There is nothing special from the seat of war to-day.

The death of Prince Albert seems to have cast a gloom over the entire nation. We are glad to learn that the Queen bears up under her affliction and that her health remains good. The papers contain lengthy obituaries of the deceased. Orders have been issued for the Court, Army, and the Navy, to wear mourning. The funeral was to take place on the 23rd inst. It was to be strictly private. The body was to be deposited in the Royal Mausoleum, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. From the Castle the remains were to be conveyed in a hearse drawn by eight horses, the hearse and the housings of the horses bearing heraldic escutcheons of the arms of England and Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The invited mourners, the Ministers, the Chief Officers of the household, and the personal friends of the deceased were to be conveyed to the Chapel in fifteen mourning coaches.

CHURNING IN WINTER.—You can not get butter out of milk, if there is none in it. Feed the cows well, and thus secure good milk, and there is not much trouble in churning even in winter. Keep the cream in a warm room till it turns somewhat sour. Let the churn be scalded before putting in the cream, so that it will be heated through and not cool the cream. Let the cream be at a temperature of 65° to 70°, and there will not be much difficulty in making the butter come. We see it stated that if a little rennet is added to the cream just before churning, it will help materially. We think this quite likely, as it would help to generate lactic acid. But do not put in too much.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30th.—The New York banks suspend specie payment this morning. They decided to do so at a late hour Saturday night. The final vote was 25 to 15 for suspension. The banks of Philadelphia and Boston, and generally throughout New England and Middle States, and the West, are reported as suspending. CINCINNATI, 30th.—The surrender of Mason and Sidel, and the suspension of specie payment by the New York banks, have caused a feeling of great relief in business circles.

When the New York Banks resolved to suspend specie payments, they had only 23 million dollars in specie left. The other Banks throughout the country generally have followed their example.

Five of the Stone Fleet bound to Savannah went ashore and became a total loss.

BANQUET TO

Very Graphic A and Slide [From the] An interesting evening at the England, at Mil Williams, R. N. board the Trent federal war strat Sidel and Mason ers, taken from Western Yacht C how ably he had some of his brot well to entertain the club, on his Devenport. No than it was adopt names were ente dining room cou Williams having ner was fixed for club dining room gentlemen. The CHAIRMAN the honor of prop of our gallant a Williams"—(gre accepted the invi scribes of the R were desirous of their admirat of the late insul board of the roya plause.) Commander W received with ont again and again r Mr. Vice-Chair members of this it is not with the supposition wh to impute to me t as severe illness your minds the d feel not only to mentary languag by him, whom four or five year but also from the ny name has bee of whom are old many whose face Therefore I take matter, but a nati you have taken around my shoul dation. (Renew fail to convey to from the poverty that swell up fro you to believe th say. [ Bravo, an was never looko Williams. ] I w tistical as possib may be necessary measure of mysel been said about i which has been r York papers hav in unwarranted been countenanc one word about M which took place perhaps, you wou lips—[ We shou manner in which your indulgence t am not a practis to speak on any c therefore, I must me to refer to no from extracts tak der that I might r evidence as I sh throw myself on and cheers. ] I b on my side truth ef that trust—I c verse of these ext you, because I h had the heart to p any notes of the papers. [ Cheers opinions of the A portion of the Un luding to the att the act itself is ju was performed is derisive laughter, was performed. I came to me to say ahead, on the mai reading the "Ess then think for one thing would have enacted by the ga to take as prison lation of internati sioners from the C ment that appear—the argument o lightning, was th once succeeds in putting aside G from that moment (Euthusastic cheu it is performed is after the San Jaci

Jan. 9th,

1862.

The Woodstock Journal.

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BANQUET TO COM. WILLIAMS, OF THE TREN'T.

Very Graphic Account of the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Mail Officer Williams.

[From the London Post, Dec. 14.]

An interesting meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Royal Western Yacht Club of England, at Millbay, Plymouth. Commander Williams, R. N., who was the mail agent on board the Trent when she was stopped by the federal war steamer San Jacinto, and Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Confederate Commissioners, taken from her, is a member of the Royal Western Yacht Club. When it became known how ably he had acted on that trying occasion, some of his brother members thought it would be well to entertain the gallant officer at dinner at the club, on his return to his home at Stoke Deynport. No sooner was the suggestion made than it was adopted, and very soon quite a number of names were entered for the dinner at the club dining room could accommodate. Commander Williams having accepted the invitation the dinner was fixed for Thursday. It took place in the club dining room, and was attended by about fifty gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN.—The next toast which I have the honor of proposing to you is, "The health of our gallant and worthy guest, Commander Williams"—(great cheering)—who has kindly accepted the invitation of the members and subscribers of the Royal Western Yacht Club, who were desirous of inviting him to dinner as a mark of their admiration of his conduct on the occasion of the late insult offered to the British flag on board of the royal mail steamship Trent. (Applause.)

Commander WILLIAMS, who upon rising was received with enthusiastic applause, which was again and again renewed, said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chairman, gentlemen, and brother members of this the Royal Western Yacht Club, it is not with the feelings of arrogance and presumption which Mr. Fairfax has thought proper to impute to me that I will now endeavor, as well as severe illness will permit me, to convey to your minds the deeply seated gratitude that I feel not only to the chairman for the complimentary language and to partial language used by him, whom I have ever found for the last four or five years my kind and considerate friend, but also from the manner in which the mention of my name has been received by you—many of whom are old and tried friends of mine, and many whose faces I have never met before.—Therefore I take it to be not so much a personal matter, but a national matter—(hear, hear)—that you have taken this opportunity of throwing around my shoulders the mantle of your approbation. (Renewed applause.) Gentlemen, if I fail to convey to you—if I fail to convey to you from the poverty of my language the throbbings that swell up from the well of my heart, I beg you to believe that I am sincere in all that I shall say. [Bravo, and hear, hear.] The compliment was never looked for by me. ["We believe it, Williams."] I will endeavor to be as little egotistical as possible, but in the present instance it may be necessary that I should speak, in some measure of myself, in consequence of what has been said about me in the New York papers, and which has been referred to by Punch. The New York papers have thought proper to allude to me in unvarnished language, and which I fear has been contumacious by Mr. Fairfax. Before I say one word about Mr. Fairfax, or the proceedings which took place on board the Trent, and which, perhaps, you would like to hear from my own lips—"We should," and applause—and the manner in which the Trent was boarded, I crave your indulgence to allow me to refer to notes. I am not a practised speaker. I have never had to speak on any occasion like the present, and, therefore, I must crave your indulgence to allow me to refer to notes which I have this day made, from extracts taken from different papers, in order that I might not omit any portion of such evidence as I should wish to lay before you. I throw myself on your indulgence. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I believe at all events, that I have on my side truth and power. To convince you of that trust—I cannot give you the chapter and verse of these extracts that I am going to read to you, because I have neither had time, nor have I had the heart to put myself to the task of taking any notes of the particulars of the dates in such papers. [Cheers.] But I read in the dates the opinions of the Americans—I mean the Northern portion of the Union, the Federal States. In alluding to the attack on the Trent it says:—"If the act itself is justifiable the manner in which it was performed is unexceptionable." (Oh! and derisive laughter.) As to the manner in which it was performed. I was, at the time Captain Moir came to me to say that a suspicious vessel was ahead, on the main deck, with a pipe in my mouth reading the "Essays and Reviews." I did not then think for one moment that such an atrocious thing would have been done as that which was enacted by the gallant officers of the San Jacinto to take us prisoners of war, contrary and in violation of international law, the so-called Commissioners of the Confederate States. The argument that appeared or presented itself to my mind—the argument of the moment—as a flash of lightning, was that if a slave, a fugitive slave, once succeeds in putting his foot in a free State—putting aside Great Britain—that that slave from that moment was free from his bondage.—(Enthusiastic cheering.) The manner in which it is performed is "unexceptionable." Shortly after the San Jacinto was seen, a very few minutes

after the vessel was descried, we hoisted our ensign. It was not responded to. As we approached the San Jacinto a shot was fired across our bows. I appeal to you now—to you officers of the army and navy—is it usual for a neutral power, when wishing to speak with another vessel, to fire a shot across her bows to order her to heave to? (No, no, certainly not.) We proceeded slowly. We put her helm a starboard and approached her. We were not half a cable's length from her; I would say she stopped—except that she had steered away—when a shell was fired across her bows—(shame)—and that is the way which it has been thought proper to style as unexceptionable. (Ironical laughter.) I make them a present of that. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Captain Wilkes says:—"In the process of arrest he was glad to say every thing was conducted properly, and nothing occurred which did not do honor to the American navy." (Oh! oh!) I will not dilate upon that. If they think that honor, let them hug it to their souls; but God forbid that her Britannic Majesty's navy should hug as honor such an act to their souls. (Bravo, and repeated applause.) Now, gentlemen, I approach a subject with great diffidence, for it personally affects my honor, it personally affects my character.—(Hear, hear.) Before I say one word regarding the notes which I have before me, I will tell you the manner in which Mr. Fairfax and I parted. (Hear.) Mr. Fairfax came to me on the main deck, hat in hand, and said:—"Sir, I have a painful duty to perform, and if in the excitement of the moment I have said aught that by possibility—I don't say that is word by word what he said, but it is the substance—(hear, and "That's all we want")—if I have said aught that by possibility can be construed into a personal offence or an insult towards you, I must humbly beg your pardon, sir, for I never meant it." I replied, "Mr. Fairfax, I have had a painful scene to witness—a scene of degradation to my country's flag. (Hear, hear.) I do not deny that my feelings have been greatly excited, but if by any gesture I have done aught to offend you, as a man, there is my hand, sir, and I crave your forgiveness." (Applause.) I ask you now, gentlemen, that Mr. Fairfax—I do not say that he has said so—but I say he has contumaciously in the American papers, he has contumaciously expressed the expression, "Gasconade." [Loud cries, "Have they dared?" and shame, shame.] He, Mr. Fairfax, says "that my manner was so violent he was compelled to request Captain Moir to remove me from the deck"—[oh! oh!—]—and "that there was no union existing between Captain Moir and myself." Gentlemen, I utterly deny that there ever occurred one single instance of a want of unity between Captain Moir and myself—[bravo, and "That's a refutation,"]—and I am proud to have this opportunity of saying that I can bear testimony to the high character of Captain Moir—(cheers)—the most gallant sailor, the most urbane gentleman, with all the courtesies of life to endear him to those with whom he is associated, it has ever been my lot to meet in this world. (Repeated cheers.) I confess that I have been advised to speak at no length on account of my health. But I cannot help it, let the consequences be what they may. (Hear, hear.) I must explain to you what has never yet appeared in the public papers. (Hear, hear.) It is said by the American papers—but I cannot put my hand on it now, though I have read it over and over again—it is said, "That Captain Wilkes could not have received instructions from his government at Washington, for that he was on his return from the Western Coast of Africa, wending his way through the Bahama Channel to New York."—What do you think? I do not know whether it has come before your notice at all; but what do you believe? How will you put trust in the veracity of such men who will write such things, when on the 16th of October I saw the San Jacinto off St. Thomas? I cannot remember now whether it was on the night of the 16th or the morning of the 17th. I went on my way to Mexico, going to Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico. On my return to Havana, on the 16th of November, I found that the San Jacinto had been to Havana from St. Thomas; that she had coaled there, and that two of her officers, passing themselves off as Southerners in their hearts, had lunched with Mr. Slidell and family, and extracted from them their intended movements. (Sensation; "Hear, hear," and "That never came out before." "Bravo.") I again say that I am going to approach a subject with great diffidence. I am going to speak of Mrs. Slidell and her daughters. (Hear, hear, and "Cheers for them.") I tell you, sir, that Miss Slidell branded one of the officers to his face with his infamy, having been her father's guest not ten days before. ("Disgraceful," and "Bravo for Miss Slidell.") No words of mine shall pass my lips on a political point. I have no political feelings. I do as I am ordered. Mr. Fairfax denied that the mariners made a rush towards Miss Slidell at the charge, with fixed bayonets. I believe when I lay my hand on my heart (suing the action to the word) and say, and hope for mercy in the day of judgment, it is true that they did so. (Hear, hear.) Miss Slidell—and no girl in this world has been pained more at the mention of her name in the public papers than she has been by the manner in which some persons have alluded to it, not pained by their having stated the manner in which she acted—(cheers) but some of the public papers described her as having slapped Mr. Fairfax's face. (Cries of "Serve him right if she did," and "Bravo.") She did strike Mr. Fairfax. ("Loud cheers for her then.") She did strike Mr. Fairfax—(cheers)—but she did

not do it with the vulgarity of gesture which has been attributed to her. Miss Slidell was with her father in the cabin, with her arm encircling his neck, and she wished to be taken to prison with her father. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fairfax attempted to get into the cabin—I do not say forcibly; for I do not say a word against Mr. Fairfax, so far as his manner is concerned—he attempted to get her away by inducements. In her agony, then, she did strike him in the face three times. I wish that Miss Slidell's little knuckles had struck me in the face. I should like to have the mark for ever. (Oh! and laughter.) It has been argued in the public papers that if Captain Moir and I—I am not finding fault with the papers, I am finding fault with the letters which have appeared in the local papers; I am not finding fault with the feelings of the country, for the general voice of the country has thrown over me what you have done this night, as I said before, the mantle of your approbation, which is dear to me. (Applause.) It has been argued whether we should not have done our duty more clearly if we had refused a passage to these so-called commissioners from the Southern States. Now on this point I have a very strong opinion. I know that there are at this table members of the legal profession, but I am not going to offer any opinion of my own. I am going to offer to you notice a fact of which I am perfectly cognizant, and which occurred in the year 1833—either at the latter end of the year 1833 or the beginning of the year 1834. At that time Donna Maria was on the throne of Portugal. In 1833 Dom Miguel was expelled from that country, and yet a noted agent of Dom Miguel applied to the Peninsula and Oriental Company for a passage to Lisbon in the Tagus steamer. The passage was refused. That agent prosecuted the company. I do not mean to say that this is decidedly a point in support, but a fortiori it strengthens my argument. He prosecuted the company for having refused him a passage, and after along hearing the political agent was cast, but the only plea on which he was cast was the plea of the company that if they had not refused him they would have been refused admittance to the Tagus, and, consequently, have been subjected to a prosecution, collectively and individually, by passengers who had paid their money to be taken to Lisbon. A fortiori I say that it is a case in point. (Hear, hear.) It shows that Capt. Moir had no right or power whatever to refuse these so-called Confederate Commissioners passage to England. (Cheers.) Moreover, so far from any disunion between Captain Moir and myself, I should have had nothing to do officially with either accepting or refusing them as passengers. (Hear, hear.) But I should have offered my advice most strenuously to Captain Moir that he would have been subjected to a prosecution if he should refuse to take them. But I hold myself personally responsible for everything that was done. [Cheers.] If what was done was wrong I am willing to bear it. [Cheers.] If what was done was right, he and I acted together. [Loud applause.] The Hampshire Advertiser says, "That I stepped out of my proper position, and presumed to make myself a diplomatic character"—that I was merely a deliverer of her Majesty's letters. [Oh.] Well, I am not ashamed to be a deliverer of her Majesty's letters. [Much applause, and cries of "Well done."] I have not shirked my duty to my country. I have served twenty-eight years under the pennant in my own service, and I am too old to undergo the expense of commanding a ship, even if I had the interest to get the appointment to one. I accepted my present appointment in order to educate my orphan boy—his nephew. The young gentleman was sitting by his side, and the remarks occasioned continued outbursts of applause of an enthusiastic character. I thank you for allowing him to be present and sit by my side. Although some may blame me for it, I tender you my most humble thanks. [Cheers.] Well, I must speak of Mrs. Slidell. You may be aware that these ladies were under my charge for three weeks—three weeks of close intercourse on board a ship with ladies under your charge gives you a greater insight into their character and their feelings than casual intimacy on shore. [Hear, hear.] Whatever other people may say of Mrs. Slidell and her daughters, I assure you that so far as my humble judgement goes they were thoroughly well bred ladies. [Applause.] Now, what will you think of this? When I landed I was sent up to London in a special train. I and previously recommended Mrs. Slidell and her daughters to a hotel in London, believing it to be a quiet hotel, and where they might get apartments en suite. [Hear.] Well; I was sent in a special train to report the circumstances to the government. On the day after I had arrived in London I was engaged at the foreign office with Lord Palmerston and the Lords of the Admiralty until a late hour. I say then that on the day after I dined with Mrs. Slidell. I am somewhat diffident in telling you what took place. You will hardly believe that a gentleman of the Northern States, aye, a so-called gentleman, had called upon Mrs. Slidell that afternoon, and, as if the feelings were not harrowed enough by being separated from their father and protector, some demon must come to make the ranking in their hearts more bitter by telling them the decision the law officers of the crown. He said he came to offer his condolence (!) and to inform them that the law officers of the crown had decided "that the seizure of her husband was not contrary to international law." [Loud cries of disgraceful and shameful.] Gentlemen, I was enabled to tell Mrs. Slidell—and perhaps

you will pardon me if I repeat the expression here—(yes)—it was a—[infernal lie!—"Oh," and a laugh)—for I had just come from the foreign office, where I had learnt the decision of the law officers of the crown—(hear)—and which was diametrically opposite to what the man dared say. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I have only one more subject that I know of on which to speak: The circumstances attending the federal marines rushing with the points of their bayonets at Miss Slidell. (Hear, hear.) It was at this point that she screamed, for her father snatched himself away from her—I do not mean snatched himself away rudely; but he snatched himself away from her to break the window of his cabin through which he thrust his body out. But the hole was so small that I hardly thought it would admit the circumference of his waist. It was then the lady screamed. I am charged by Mr. Fairfax, "that my manner was so violent that he was compelled to request Capt. Moir to remove me." (Nonsense.) But when the marines rushed on at the point of the bayonets—and I believe that it is not necessary that I should make solemn asseveration that it is true—[no, no]—when they rushed on the point of the bayonet, I had just time to put my body between their bayonets and Miss Slidell—[oh!—]—and I said to them, and if Henry of Exeter were here! I would ask him for his absolution for it—[laughter]—I said to them, "Back you—poltroons." ["Bravo, and Capital."] I need not ask you, gentlemen if I am acquitted of bullying. I bullied no one. [Hear, hear.] I need not ask you whether you acquit me now. I beg once more to express my thanks to you for the mantle of your approbation which you have thrown over my shoulders. Captain Williams then resumed his seat amidst repeated applause, but immediately rose again and said:—Allow me one moment. It is sufficient for me that I have received such approbation, but it may be satisfactory for you to know that I have received the approbation of my government. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO JOURNAL READING ROOM.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6th.

Steamer Bohemian from Liverpool 25th, via Londonderry 27th, arrived this afternoon.

English papers are still discussing Trent affair, in hopeful view that commissioners will be given up and war be thus averted. Pending receipt of news from America there was quite a lull in speculation on Anglo-American, question and result was being quietly awaited, prevailing opinion being in favor of peace. Papers were calculating chances of French despatch reaching Washington before Seward replies to Lyons and expresses hope it will arrive in time to influence reply, a number of gunboats ordered to the Mersey. Reported frigate "Algiers" stationed off straits of Gibraltar to prevent passage of privateers. Frigates "Liffey" and "Malpomo" were to leave Gibraltar 21st, for America.

London Times has critique on Secretary Chase's report, says extraordinary extension of the borrowing system exceeds anything in English History.

France was about to send reinforcements to squadron off Mexico, and North Western coast of America, also rumored squadron of observation was to be sent to the coast of America.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers state that Spain sends six to seven thousand men to Mexico, spanish squadron would sail in three divisions.

Lisbon, 26th.—Body of late King of Portugal to be disinterred and analyzed, public greatly excited, troops patrolling streets.

CHINA.

Canton 15th.—Rebels near Ning Po, inhabitants fleeing to Shanghai, where alarm subsided. Reported from Kang Kou that braves attacked foreigners in the streets and houses, placards posted up threatening extirpation to Europeans.

Markets all closed during holidays, only one days business since Asia left. On Tuesday cotton sold at 1-4 to 1-2 advance, nothing doing in breadstuffs and produce markets. Consols 90-7-8 to 91 1-8.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8th.

The Canada left Liverpool at 3 p.m. on 25th, and Queenstown on 29th, she brought about 300 troops, a battery of artillery, and over one hundred tons military stores. Arrived at Halifax on the morning of Wednesday the 8th. 12 passengers and fifty thousand specie. Canadian steamer Hibernian from Liverpool 2, will take six or seven hundred troops, touching at St. John, N. B. to land them. Africa from Liverpool 4th for New York will also take troops landing them at Halifax.

The iron frigate Warrior had got her sails bent and was to be kept in readiness pending solution of American question. When Canada left Liverpool state of suspense prevailed as greatest anxiety was felt relative to advices per Africa then due in response to those from England by the Europa. Deputations from Sunday religious denominations including the congregational

SEE PAGE 190.

We understand the Engineers, who London was the great London Ex-rived in this City evening. He for the purpose military telegraph ada. It is thought River du Loup. Col. Chadwell had Howe and Tilley, deal of informa-

this morning for parties of eight. horses. They appeared to be in Regiment was home to Presque stand was disband and other causes. tin resigned their till holds his rank

been purchased the sustenance of to be stationed at berstand that beef h more favorable of the Line, and "sineus of war"

slightly ruffled on dispatch to the there were at one were, however, and that the noise and at a late hour was fairly restored.

oston, Jan. 2, "Rinaldo" left yesterday afternoon probably bound

states that Vera n of by the Span- Spain floats from

ars reception was the Foreign Am- s, called on Secre-

illness of General He is now able to the seat of war seems to have cast We are glad to under her affliction od. The papers he deceased. Or- Court, Army, and The funeral was it was to be strict- deposited in the ge's Chapel, Win- mains were to be eight horses, the e horses bearing and ited mourners, the of the household, the deceased were n fifteen mourning

can not get but- in it. Feed the od milk, and there g even in winter. om till it turns be scalded be- that it will be heat- cream. Let the 5° to 70°, and there- making the butter f a little rennet is churning, it will his quite likely, as Farmer.

New York banks morning. They Saturday night. suspension. and Boston, and England and Middle- tted as suspending, rrender of Mason on of specie pay- have caused a feel- circles.

s resolved to sus- and only 23 million ther Banks through- followed their ex-

ound to Savannah all loss.

all sorts of possibilities. Larger farm owners may want to sell off a 30 or 40

Literature.

WAR SONG.

The following lines were printed many years ago in Toronto, on an apprehension of difficulties with the United States on the Maine or Oregon boundary question. They are most appropriate just now:—

Who threatens now? Our Southern sky Is muttering as a storm were nigh— And angry voices loud and fast Come borne upon each northward blast. Our ancient foe—the only one Our peaceful land hath ever known Hath raised his voice in boastful strain And dreams of conquest once again.

"COME IF HE DARE!" Such cry is ours No idle vaunt of boastful powers— But settled trust of conscious right Ever to triumph in the fight. We knew our cause all true and just, No mad ambition's sinful lust, No ravenous appetite for prey For fertile fields and boundless sway.

Then pray for PEACE. Should war's alarms Startle the Western world to arms Above us floats that standard high The synonyme for VICTORY! The "Meteor flag," beneath whose fold An hundred battle fields of old— And more in modern Story told Saw deeds of glory done. O'er the wild strife of Waterloo— Trafalgar's ways of crimson hue— O'er crush'd and shatter'd foes it flew Till the red fight was won.

And should the war cry echo now The beacon fire, the mountain's brow; Still lives the good old loyal stock Still o'er us floats the soul of BROCK; The grave on Queenston's glorious rock Still speaks with potent charms, So BLADENBURGH'S victorious day So STONY-CREEK and CHATEAUGUAY DETROIT and CHRYSLER'S FARM! "Ready eye Ready," be the word When once the battle call is heard; Then rise—ye true and brave! Strong be the Christian soldier's heart And he who plays the bastard's part From coward soul or traitor's art— Perish the faithless slave!

A WIFE'S STORY.

(Continued.)

With December came settled weather, clear and cold, and there were few new cases of fever. Owen had more time to bestow on me; and now, had it not been for the presence of Madame Bartholomew, I might indeed have enjoyed the life which opened before me. Picture galleries, concerts, lectures, and, to crown all, the opera. I remember the magical fascination of my first opera was "Norma," and the prima donna was Grisi. Will music ever again so thrill me? Will the lights ever be so brilliant? Will the faces ever look so fair? For the time I forgot the black shadow that gloomed between me and my happiness; I enjoyed with the fullness and freshness of a child.

The next day Owen came in while I was dressing for dinner. Unconsciously to myself, I was humming over, as I braided my hair, an air from the opera, which had haunted me all day.

"So you can sing, Kathie?" my husband said with a puzzled look, as the last chord died on my lips.

"Not I. I do not know a note—never took a lesson in my life."

"Still you have a fine musical ear. You have remembered that strain perfectly. You could learn so easily. I almost wish you would; it would please my mother so much."

I sat down on his knee, and taking his face between my hands, turned it toward me.

"Are you dissatisfied with me, Owen?"

"Dissatisfied with you, Kathie? Surely not. I did not ask you to be my wife without knowing you well. I had seen you at your father's bedside through weeks of wearing illness. I knew what you were as a daughter—I could trust my happiness without fear in your hands. If I had been solicitous on the question of accomplishments I should not have waited for my mother to make the discovery that you could neither sing nor play. My Kathie will never know how well I loved her from the first."

There was no more said about my learning music. We sat there till the dinner-bell rang, dreaming over the old, beloved days of the bygone time—a conversation, I take it, with which the reader has nothing to do.

The next morning, after Owen had gone away, I took the daily paper and looked over the column of advertisements carefully. I found the one which I desired. It was that of a music-teacher, whom I had often heard mentioned in society as very successful. I had my own little plan, about which I was resolved to keep silence.

I put on my bonnet and went out. Soon I rang at the door of Mademoiselle Pierrot. I was fortunate enough to find her at home and disengaged. Her appearance pleased me. She was young, pretty, sweet of voice and manner. I opened my

business at once. I explained that I desired no brilliant perfection—only to acquire, in the least possible time, knowledge enough of singing to be able to entertain my own home circle with simple melodies. If I succeeded well in this, I might go on to higher achievements. At all events, I desired to make the attempt. My husband's birthday would be in six weeks. Did she think it possible for me to learn in that time to sing one or two simple ballads, and accompany myself? She smiled.

"It is not exactly *en regle*, Madame. We do not usually give songs until quite a course of instruction has been gone through with. But I could make you an exception. You wish to sing rather than to play. We shall try what we can do. I suppose you sing now from memory—what you call by rote. Let me hear you chant any little melody, just to try the quality of your voice."

I warbled "Auld Lang Syne." It was the first time in my life I had attempted to sing to any one save myself or my father; but my voice did not tremble—I was too full of interest in my project. She smiled again when I concluded.

"*Bien, tres bien!* In six weeks you shall learn six songs.—Can you come here and practice four hours each day, or do I ask too much time?"

"Not at all too much. I can come very well." "Then every day for the first hour I shall be at home and give you a lesson. The rest you shall practice by yourself. From ten till two, shall it be?"

I assented. Those were the very hours my husband was sure to be absent. She could not have chosen better for my convenience.

The next day I went to her punctually. During the six weeks before Owen's birthday, I did not miss a single day. After a little while I knew Madame Bartholomew's suspicion. She managed usually to be in the way when I went, and looked at me curiously. Once she said:

"You go out a deal of late."

"Yes," I answered, carelessly, "I enjoy it." Beyond this she asked me no questions, and I volunteered no explanations. I was contented that she should regard my movements with distrust for a time. I was happier than I had been before since I came to Philadelphia. This was owing in part, doubtless, to the regularity of my occupation; but I took, moreover, a real, girlish delight in the surprise I was preparing for my husband.

I had no means of knowing whether his mother had mentioned my regular absences to him. If she had, he never questioned me on the subject, or varied in the least from his usual fond and trusting manner. I think his faith in me was of too firm a growth to be easily shaken.

So affairs went on till the evening before my little plot was to reach its denouement. I had practiced my songs that day, for the last time, with the full approbation of Mademoiselle Pierrot, and my heart beat high with glad anticipation of the morrow. I went down stairs with light footsteps to join my husband in the drawing-room. The door was ajar, and as I approached it I heard Madame Bartholomew say, in a voice slightly raised by excitement:

"This has gone on six weeks now, and I think it is your duty to see to it. What secret errand can she have to take four hours out of every day?"

I stood still. The impulse was irresistible to see whether my husband's trust in me could waver. I heard his voice, clear and firm:

"It is singular, mother; but I think Kathie will explain it in her own time and her own way. I had rather wait her time."

What evil spirit possessed me that I could not wait yet—no more day for the hour of triumph and vindication I had planned? Are there moments in our lives when we are not the rulers of our own spirits—when the reins are held by the invisible evil agents who forever wage secret and perilous warfare against our souls? I had no control over the fierce rage which shook me for a moment, and then led me on with nerves of steel. I went into the room. I walked deliberately by Owen, and stood in front of his mother.

I think I spoke with steady tones:

"Madame, I thought I had borne enough from you since I entered this house. I have suffered in silence slights, contempt, surveillance; now I find you trying to take from me all that makes life in any way tolerable—my husband's confidence. I have borne up to this point. This ends it. You have been hungry for my secret—take it. Know that my husband expressed, six weeks ago, a wish that I should learn to sing. For your sake, he said. I confess I would have done little for your sake only, but to please him was worth an effort. Doubtful how I should succeed, I chose to try my experiment secretly. I went to Mademoiselle Pierrot, and for six weeks I have studied under her care. To-morrow you were to have heard the result. I had taken a keen, sweet delight—all the stronger because it was unshared—in this surprise which I had planned as a birthday offering for my husband. Perhaps, for you, my word needs confirmation. You shall hear the songs I had intended to sing to-morrow."

Neither of them had interrupted the rapid, indignant flow of my words. Neither spoke now as I went to the piano and sat down. With unflinching voice I sang through my *repertoire*. I knew I was singing well—upheld by that pride and passion—far better than I should have done the next evening in the tremulous excitement of tender emotion. The soul of the music thrilled through the room. I sang all that I had learned. Then a wild, clanging chord burst full and resonant under my hand, and I stood up before Mad-

ame Bartholomew with stern pride, and eyes whose burning rays no tears came to quench. She was very pale. She spoke then:

"In this matter, at least, I have done you injustice. Will you forgive me?"

"I never heard, Madame, that the rich man asked the poor man to forgive him when he had slain his one ewe lamb. Would not the request have been idle? If you take away my husband's trust in me, you take away all the glory of my life."

I went royally out of the room. I needed no support—none was offered. I went into my own chamber and sat there. I know not how long, alone with my bitter, tearless wrath.

At length Owen came up. He sat down beside me; kissed my burning cheek, and took my hot hand in his. He looked into my eyes with that gaze of tender control which had never lost its power over me till now.

He spoke with quiet firmness:

"Kathie, in my whole life I had never been so deeply pained as this evening. I think in many things my mother has been wrong. She acknowledges it herself. She loved me so entirely, and had so long been mistress of my house and the first object of my thoughts and affections, that perhaps it would have been too much to expect of human nature that she should heartily rejoice in my marriage, or regard with entire complacency one who was to be hereafter nearer and dearer to me than all others."

"Do you justify her, for that reason, in treating me with contempt; in watching my movements as if I were a child for whose training she was responsible; above all, in trying to alienate from me your affections?"

"I have said, Kathie, that I thought she was wrong. She is ready to acknowledge it. At the same time I do not think you have been just to her. You have seen unkindness where none was meant, and when a few words of explanation would have set all right; and surely if my wife was troubled, she has no right to conceal it from her husband. But we shall understand each other better now. There will be happier days hereafter."

"Not with Madame Bartholomew and me under the same roof."

Owen looked at me for a full minute before he spoke. Then he said, very slowly:

"I do not understand you, Kathie. What do you mean?"

"What I say. Your mother has made herself utterly abhorrent to me. I will not degrade myself by living with her in open enmity and contentment; still less would I be such a hypocrite as to dwell with her in outward peace when heart and soul are full of bitterness. You must choose between us, Owen—choose now!"

He smoothed my hair with sad, patient tenderness.

"Poor tortured, self-willed child, you know not what you say! You wrong yourself. Nature has not made you so unforgiving."

"Owen, I mean it—mean it bitterly. Call me unforgiving, if you will—there are some things one never can forgive. I know my feelings toward her are such as neither time nor endeavor can conquer. I can not, I will not live with her. Again I demand that you choose between us."

"Do you ask, Kathie, that I should refuse my mother the shelter of my roof? Listen a moment: My father died when I was a year old. He failed in business, and the shock so wounded his sensitive pride that he never held up his head again. My mother was left, at twenty-four, with me to provide for, and not a dollar to help herself with except the handsome furniture of her house, on which, as it was purchased before her marriage with her own money, the creditors had no claim. All the rest even of her private property had been invested in my father's business, and swept away in the general wreck. Where so many women would have given up to absolute despair she did not falter. Her landlord knew her energy, and trusted in her integrity. With no security except her word he consented to lease her the house. She opened it for boarders. By unceasing toil she continued to maintain a respectable appearance. She brought me up, and gave me every advantage which the son of a millionaire could have enjoyed. She never rested from her labors until I had so far succeeded in my profession that my income was sufficient to surround us both with the comforts and elegances of life. Even then it was only by very urgent entreaties that I prevailed on her to enjoy the rest she had so richly earned, and consent to be the honored mistress of the home I could only consider as the fruit of her sacrifices and exertions. Now, Kathie, would you have me send this noble mother, to whom I owe all that I have or am, out into the world, at fifty-four, to begin again her battle of life?"

Was I mad—lost to all noble impulse, all generous emotion? Did an evil spirit, tempting me, utter his mocking words through my lips? I spoke with cold indifference:

"Nay, I would have no influence either way. I did not ask you to give up your mother. I only said that she and I could not dwell under the same roof. You are the best judge which is most necessary to your happiness—mother or wife?"

"My own happiness is not the question. I must do what is right—what God requires. Kathie, I do not recognize my gentle wife in you. Pain and anger have made you beside yourself. I do you injustice by listening to what you say to-night. We will talk more of this to-morrow."

I was silent, but my mind was not changed. All that night, while Owen slept in peace by my

side, my thoughts were busy. I recalled all the past—all the love with which I had loved him; but its memory did not soften me. My eyes were blinded that I should not see the truth. Light enough had his love been, I thought, compared with mine. Would I have given him up for any other tie? So I went on, hardening my heart, making my plans for my lonely future. There was another secret which I had intended to whisper in his ear on the morrow—now he should not know it. A few months more, I believed, would make him a father. How my heart had thrilled hitherto when I had planned in what words I would tell him this in the silence of our chamber, and thought how his look would kindle with joy, his eyes soften and grow dim with tenderness, his voice tremble with its full freight of blessing! Now I experienced a kind of savage exultation at the thought that he would not know it; that he would lose so much more happiness than he dreamed if he chose his mother in my stead. I believe all the while I cherished a vague, unconscious hope that he would not so choose—that, in the end, he would not have strength to part with me. Yet I went on, making my plans. My own property, which I held in such bonds and securities that, wherever I might go, I could procure the income of it without his assistance—in fact, if I so choose, without the knowledge of any former friend—would be sufficient to support me, and to provide even for the extra expenses of my prospective illness. Its proceeds since my marriage were lying untouched in my desk. I could be independent.

THE STORY OF THE SHELLS.

The lectures on shell fish, prepared by Philip P. Carpenter, B. A., Ph. D., of Warrington, England, for the Smithsonian Institute, are thus beautifully introduced:—

Who has not admired the beauty of shells?—the rich lustre of the cowries; the glassy polish of the olives; the brilliant painting of the cones; the varied layers of the cameos; the exquisite nacre of mother-of-pearl? Who has not listened to the mysterious "sound of the sea" in the whelks and hemlets, or wondered at the many chambers of the nautilus? What child ever went to the sea-shore without picking up shells; or what lady ever spurned them as ornaments of her parlour? Shells are at once the attraction of the untutored savage, the delight of the refined artist, the wonder of the philosophic zoologist, and the most valued treasures of the geologist. They adorn the sands of sea-girt isles and continents now; and they form the earliest "foot-prints of the sands of time" in the history of our globe. The astronomer, wandering through boundless space with the grandest researches of his intellect, and the most subtle workings of his analysis, may imagine, indeed, the history of past time and speculate on the formation of globes; but his science presents us with no records of the past. But the geologist, after watching the ebb of the ocean tide, examines into the soil on the surface of the earth and finds in it a book of chronicles, the letters of which are no unknown hieroglyphics, but familiar shells. He writes the history of each species, antedating by millions of years the first appearance of man upon the planet, the abrasion of the Mississippi Valley, or the roar of the Niagara at Queenston Heights. He searches deeper and deeper into the rocky crust of the globe, still finding the same types in older characters. As he climbs the rocks of Trenton or Montmorenci, he treads on the tide-ripples, the rain drops, the trails of living creatures in the ancient Silurian sea, which he interprets by the rosetta stone of Chelsea Beach or Charleston Harbor; and as he reverently unlocks the dark recesses which contain the traditions of the early ages, between the dead igneous rocks and the oceanic deposits which entomb the remains of life, the first objects which meet his gaze are the remains of a thin, horny shell, so like those now living in the Atlantic and Pacific waters, that the "footprint" enables him to reconstruct a brachiopod with delicate articulated arms and complex organization, such as is figured in the beautiful works of Owen and Davidson, from dissections of the existing species.

THE PRINTER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

- 1. Thou shalt love the printer—for he is the standard of thy country.
2. Thou shalt subscribe to his paper—for he seeketh much to obtain the news of which you shall remain ignorant.
3. Thou shalt pay him for his paper—he laboreth hard to give you the news in due season.
4. If a business man, thou shalt advertise, that thus thy profits will not only enable thee to pay for thy paper, but also to put money in thy purse.
5. Thou shalt not visit him, regardless of his office rules—in degrading his papers.
6. Thou shalt not touch anything that would give the printer trouble; that he may not hold thee guilty.
7. Thou shalt not read manuscript in the hands of the compositor—for he will not hold thee blameless.
8. Thou shalt not see the news before it is printed, for he will present it to you in due time.
9. Thou shalt ask him few questions of things in the office, from it thou shalt tell nothing.
10. Thou shalt not at any time send abusive letters to the editor, nor cowhide him more than five times in a year, nor bring the printer old rotten wood, nor bring produce that defiles the mill to eat.

WANTED A P... day, Lord Eard... had applied for... He was ordered... fined specimen... his lordship, ma... of the man was... quential, and he... tile.
"Will my g... a lackey's plac...
"I came abo... my lord," said... head.
"O! do ye...
"I keep no... alike here."
"Indeed, my... man, with an... apartment, thou... ed to fill!"
"Department... in a tone of in...
My lord rep... not understand... subject.
"I mean, m... shall I be exp...
Oh, you men... stand you now... are to do every... clean the pigs...
The "gentl... what to make... out of the roo... smile, and aft... salary does yo...
"Salary, sa... lordship; "d... word, my goo...
Again the... what wages?
"O! what... d'ye ask,—w... Trip regu... tion, which l... ing for a fo... ing to be fou... casions) silk... he should ex...
"O! how mu... lordship, rap...
"Thirty p...
"Thirty p... in affected at... come and liv... he said to th... out this gent...
When yo... his father to... helped to di... if you pleas...
It so happ... was invited...
The host, p... porker, ask...
"Will, m... write dish... which, rec...
"Half ti... tion of all...
FORE—on... that "wh... going thro... Indians.
some of his... was no dar... die until hi... the old fel... dian, and f... how, not t...
An exch... your child... air.
The childr... is almost... ery day.
"How... Who goes... British le... the promp... for, by th... in this m...
A man... tel; after... was aske... said he di... they had... for it.
BEAR... man nam... Falls on... ter, succ... near his... tween the... clusive.—
PROFF... he is sat... bees will... provide t... and are l...
An ed... would fa... straction... am unab...
A long... with the... to a law... He think...

WANTED A PLACE.—During breakfast, one day, Lord Eardley was informed that a person had applied for a footman's place, when vacant. He was ordered into the room and a double-refined specimen of a genus greatly detested by his lordship, made his appearance. The manner of the man was extremely affected and consequential, and he determined to lower him a little.

"Well, my good fellow," said he, "you want a lackey's place, do you?"

"I came about an upper footman's situation, my lord," said the gentleman, bridling up his head.

"Oh, do ye, do ye," replied Lord Eardley; "I keep no 'upper' servants; all alike, all alike here."

"Indeed, my lord," exclaimed this upper footman, with an air of shocked dignity, "what department, then, am I to consider myself expected to fill?"

"Department, department!" quoth my lord, in a tone of inquiry.

"In what capacity, my lord?"

My lord repeated the word "capacity" as if not understanding its application to the present subject.

"I mean, my lord," explained the man, "what shall I be expected to do if I take the situation?"

"Oh, you mean if you take the place. I understand you now," rejoined my lord. "Why, you are to do everything but sweep the chimneys and clean the pigsties and those I do myself!"

The "gentleman" stared, scarcely knowing what to make of this, and seemed to wish himself out of the room; he however, grinned a ghastly smile, and after a short pause, inquired—"What salary does your lordship give?"

"Salary, salary!" reiterated his incorrigible lordship; "don't know the word, don't know the word, my good man."

Again the gentleman exclaimed, "I mean, what wages?"

"Oh, what wages," echoed my lord. "What d'ye ask,—what d'ye ask?"

Trip regained his self-possession at the question, which looked like business; and considering for a few minutes, answered—first stipulating to be found in hair-powder, and (on state occasions) silk stockings, gloves, and bouquet—that he should expect thirty pounds a-year.

"How much! how much!" demanded his lordship, rapidly.

"Thirty pounds, my lord."

"Thirty pounds!" exclaimed Lord Eardley, in affected amazement, "make it guineas, and I'll come and live with you;" then ringing the bell, he said to the servants who answered it, "let out this gentleman he is too good for me."

THE SHELLS.

Prepared by Phillip P. of Warrington, Eng. Institute, are thus

the beauty of shells?—wries; the glassy polish; the painting of the cones; the cameo; the exquisite; Who has not listened of the sea" in the wondered at the many? What child ever without picking up shells; ed them as ornaments of at once the attraction of the delight of the refined philosopher zoologist, ceasures of the geologist. of sea-girl isles and conform the earliest "foot-me" in the history of our ner, wandering through the grandest researches of the subtle workings of his, indeed, the history of e on the formation of presents us with no r the geologist, after watch- n tide, examines into the the earth and finds in it a letters of which are not a, but familiar shells. Ha each species, antedating by first appearance of man up- e Niagara at Queenstown s deeper and deeper into globe, still finding the characters. As he climbs or Montmorenci, he treads e rain drops, the trails of ancient Silurian sea, which rosetta stone of Chelsea Harbor; and as he rever- kes recesses which contain arly ages, between the dead e oceanic deposits which enfe, the first objects which remains of a thin, horny now living in the Atlantic at the "footprint" enables brunched with delicate cil- ex organization, such as is ul works of Owen and Da- ons of the existing species.

TEN COMMANDMENTS.

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visit him, regardless of his ng his papers.

touch anything that would able; that he may not hold

read manuscript in the hand- for he will not hold the

it see the news before it is present it to you in due time. k him few questions of things it thou shalt tell nothing.

not at any time send abusive r, nor cowhide him more than r, nor bring the printer old ring produce that defies the de-

When young Hodge first came up to the town, his father told him it would be polite when being helped to dinner, to say to the host, "Half that, if you please."

It so happened that at the dinner to which he was invited, a sucking pig was one of the dishes. The host, pointing with his knife to the young porker, asked:

"Well, Mr. Hodge, will you have this our favorite dish, of haunch of mutton?" Upon which, recollecting his lesson, he replied:

"Half that, if you please," to the consternation of all present.

FORE-ORDINATION.—An old man who believed that "what was to be would be," was one day going through a region infested by very savage Indians. As he would not go without a gun, some of his friends tantalized him by saying there was no danger of the Indians—that he would not die until his time came, anyhow. "Yea," said the old fellow, "but suppose I was to meet an Indian, and his time had come; it wouldn't do, no-how, not to have my gun!"

An exchange paper says:—If you would keep your children in health give them plenty of fresh air. This is all well enough; but now a-days children "put on so many airs of their own, that it is almost impossible to give them a fresh one every day."

HOW TO TREAT AN UNCERTAIN FRIEND.—Who goes there!" said an Irish sentry of the British legion at St. Sebastian. "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then stand where you are, for, by the powers, you're the first I've met with in this murderin' country."

A man with a modest appetite dined at an hotel; after eating the whole of a sucking pig, he was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he didn't care much about pudding, but if they had another little hog he would be thankful for it.

BEAR KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—A Frenchman named Joseph Prisque, residing at Indian Falls on the Nepisquit River, County Gloucestershire, succeeded in killing no less than seven bears near his place of residence in the four days between the 7th and 10th of September last, exclusive.—Philanthropist.

PROFITS OF BEES.—S. N. Grant of Iowa, says he is satisfied that, with proper care, a swarm of bees will yield as much profit as a cow. They bees will provide their own food, and come home at night, and are little or no trouble.—Genesee Farmer.

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction, "Owing to a crowd of other matter, I am unable to find room for it."

A long-ago discarded lover consols himself with the reflection that his loved one is married to a lawyer, has ten children, and the measles. He thinks he is happier without her.

PROSPECTUS OF The Atlantic Monthly for 1862.

The January number will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its very large and still increasing circulation is a gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry will be spared to render the forthcoming volume adequate to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as those of to-day. The life of the Republic, the best interests of the nation, demand of literature a manly and generous effort, and the contributors of this journal will remit no efforts in eliciting the best talent of the country to support with vigor and eloquence those opinions and principles which embrace the great public heart to stand firm on the side of Freedom and Right. An elevated national American spirit will always be found illustrated in these pages. The Atlantic Monthly will never give other than the best literature, and it will be the constant aim of its conductors to render its variety greater and its attractions better each month than the last.

Among the contributions already in hand for 1862, the following will commend themselves as sufficient inducements for every family to provide the forthcoming numbers for household reading.

Professor Agassiz will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, and other kindred topics, to be continued from month to month throughout the year. The name of so distinguished a man of science in connection with this announcement is a sufficient guaranty of the great benefit to be derived from his monthly contributions.

A New Romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, will appear in the pages of the Atlantic early in the year.

A New Story by the late Theodore Winthrop, author of "Cecil Dreeme," will be commenced in the January number.

Dr. George B. Winship, well known for his remarkable experiments in Gymnastics, has written for the Atlantic "The Autobiography of a Strength Seeker," giving an account of his method of training for feats of strength, with advice on matters of Health.

The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-Day," will contribute a series of Tales during the year.

Articles by Prof. James Russell Lowell, on topics of national interest, will appear frequently.

Bayard Taylor has written a story which will be printed in the February number.

The staff of Writers, in Prose and Poetry, contributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly, comprises, among its popular names, the following:

- Charles E. Norton,
- George S. Hillard,
- Henry Giles,
- Rev. Walter Mitchell,
- Mrs. H. B. Stowe,
- Harriet Martineau,
- Charles Reade,
- J. T. Trowbridge,
- Rev. Robt. T. S. Lowell,
- Rev. J. T. Trowbridge,

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3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous "Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intellectual and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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POSTAGE. Canadian Mail Subscribers supplied free of U.S. postage. N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$21 per annum. Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54, Gold-Str., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN C. WINSLOW BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

JOHN HAVILAND, Harness and Collar Maker. King Street nearly opposite the Woodstock Hotel, Woodstock, N. B.

I. H. STODDARD, Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer, MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Has just received a Few Gents' and Ladies' RIDING SADDLES BRIDLES and MARTINGALES, which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

DR. BELL, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. RESIDENCE. OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE, SUMNER WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR, Main-Street, Presque Isle, Maine.

ROBERT M'AFEE, JR., IMPORTER AND DEALER In General Groceries, WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., NO. 11 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c., &c., NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MILLINERY. MRS. BAIRD has re-opened in the same shop as formerly, in MRS. ENGLISH'S BRICK BUILDING, where she has on hand a large stock of Goods in her line, and HATS, BONNETS, &c. Having a Dressmaker in her employ, she is prepared to make up dresses, and furnish every kind of Milliner's work, promptly and in good style.

DOCTOR SMITH, has removed his Drug Shop and Office to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King Street, next door to the Post Office. RESIDENCE—In the same building, up stairs. N.B. The night bell at the Shop Door, communicates with his rooms.

RENFREW HOUSE! THE Subscriber having leased that new and commodious Hotel lately erected by W. T. BAIRD, Esq., would inform his friends and the travelling public in general that it is now open for all those who will favor him with a call and hoping by strictly attending to the wants of his patrons he will merit the continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. THOS. W. SMITH. A commodious yard and stabling and a good Hostler always in attendance.

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON, NO. 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothiers and Drapers, IMPORTERS OF Staple Dry Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK CALAIS HOUSE, AVENUE STREET, Calais, Maine. GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been repaired and placed in thorough order, under its present manager. Permanent and transient borders accommodated on reasonable terms. Horses and Carriages to let, and an experienced Hostler always in attendance at the Stable.

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash

80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades A large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, 5 bales heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. Calais Mill, Flour & Meal in bbls. & bags.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. WOODFORD, HAS Removed to the house formerly occupied by DR. JACOB and next above the late residence of DR. WOOD, Main Street, Woodstock, Nov. 17.

George F. Campbell offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, Jan 12, 1859.

Woodstock Hotel, A. P. ENGLISH, PROPRIETOR. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

OWEN KELLY, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., South side Maduznakik Bridge, Woodstock.

JOHN MOORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries & Provisions OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square.

BARKER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, N. B. H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor. Extensive LIVERY STABLES in connection with the above.

S. P. OSGOOD, MARBLE WORKS, SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

BLANCHARD & CO., MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B. RE-OPENED NOVEMBER 1st, 1861. BLANCHARD & CO. PROPRIETORS. Woodstock, 6th Nov., 1861.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE MEDICAL HALL, In Mrs. English's Brick Building, next door to the Post Office. IN ADDITION TO THE FORMER STOCK, A SUPPLY OF Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Day Books, Ledgers, Music Books, Hymn and Prayer Books, &c. Select Novels, Portmanteaus, Pocket Books, Hair Brushes and Combs; and a variety of Fancy Articles, all of which will be sold as low as any similar articles in the market.

Just Received! AT DIBBLEE'S DRUG STORE, A Variety of DRAWING MATERIALS! Woodstock, Sept. 20th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN Can be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE or FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT, by calling at the Barber shop over Blanchard & Co's store, (opposite the Renfrew House) King Street. Razors Honed &c Ladies' & Children's Hair Cut and cleaned in the latest styles. WM. NEPTUNE. Woodstock, July 21 1861.

Removed to the Shop in M'GLIN'S New Brick Building, KING STR. HUGH HAY. Woodstock, June 27, 1861.

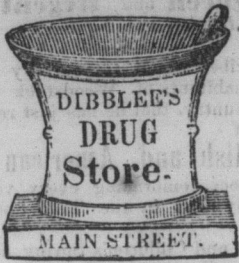
REMOVAL. EUREKA, Dry Goods AND CLOTHING STORE, REMOVED TO Charles Connell's New Building' SECOND STORE FROM THE BRIDGE. 100 Bedsteads, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Woodstock, Feb 1st, 1862. R. B. DAVIS.

all sorts of possibilities. Larger farm owners may want to sell off a 30 or 40



Jan. 9th,

JUST RECEIVED AT



In addition to a large stock of English Drugs & Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c. a complete stock of School Books...

FIRST ARITHMETIC IN DECIMAL CY., SUPERCEDED and CARPENTER'S Spelling Books.

ENGLAND. ROME. GREECE. Moopy's Latin Grammar, Anthon's Latin Dictionary...

DRAWING MATERIALS. English and American Hair, Hat, Tooth and Nail Brushes...

ONE GROSS BATTY & CO'S MIXED PICKLES. One keg English Baking Soda, Mustard, Starch, Ginger, Allspice, Cream of Tartar...

BOOK BINDING. DAVIS, as a Furniture Ware Room, Shop, south side of the bridge...

The Subscriber. BEING the best prepared of anyone in this Country, and having tools fitted up for the purpose more complete...

DENTAL CARD. DR. J. L. MACKAY Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK...

AMBROTYPES! THE SUBSCRIBER has located his AMBROTYPE SALOON on the burnt district in King Street, opposite DENT'S...

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

GEORGE STRICKLAND. HAS received per late arrivals his usual assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

FURS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and HOODS. A general assortment of DRESS MATERIALS.

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, well worthy of inspection.

COFFIN MOUNTING; and Trimming in hand is decidedly new, embracing all the newest designs in Plain and Ornamental.

First Arrival of FALL GOODS. ROBERT BROWN WOULD respectfully call attention to his first importation of Fall Goods...

LADIES HATS, "Trimmed and Untrimmed." A Splendid assortment of HEDONNETS, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, CHENILLE AND PLUSH SCARFS...

DR. J. L. MACKAY. A Large assortment of Mantles and Mantle Cloths daily expected. English Cheese, Crushed Sugar, &c. &c.

JOHN E SMITH DESIRES to INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND the clothes-wearing public generally that he has REMOVED his Shop to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Dent...

New Store & New Goods.

James McElroy, WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK and the public generally that he has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES...

Stock of Goods. which is now complete for the Fall and Winter trade. His stock in part consists of the following articles...

Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths, HOSIERY & GLOVES. BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DOESKINS...

Together with a large stock of FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SALERATUS, STARCH, PEPPER, GINGER...

BLANCHARD & CO.

AUGUST 1, 1861. BEST WEST INDIA GOODS At Blanchard & Co.'s GROCERIES, FLOUR, FISH, LIQUORS, WINES, &c. at wholesale...

Having personally selected our Stock in Boston, Portland, St. Andrews and St. John, we are enabled to sell GOODS FOR CASH much cheaper than those who credit parties indiscriminately...

NEW YORK AND ST. ANDREWS DIRECT. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from NEW YORK by the Schooner GIPSEY, and ST. ANDREWS by the undermentioned prices:-

JAMES A. MINNIS, Tailor & Draper,

AS received Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS Consisting of BEAVER CLOTHS, WHITNEYS, DOESKINS, SEAL CLOTH, MIXED & PLAIN TWEEDS, BLACK & BROWN DOESKIN, WHITE & FANCY SHIRTS...

EATING SALOON.

Live and Let Live! The subscriber wishes to inform the people of WOODSTOCK and vicinity that he has opened an EATING SALOON in the BASEMENT of the RENFREW HOUSE, on KING-STREET...

OYSTERS

for sale, by wholesale and retail. And he hopes by the good accommodation which his saloon affords, and strict attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

To Those Interested!

I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Hugh McLean of the Town of Woodstock, my Attorney, in my name and as my act and deed, to take charge of all my property in the said Town of Woodstock...

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

Having been appointed the Agent and Attorney of JAMES WOODD, M. D., all persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber...

N. B. & CANADA R. R. & LAND COMPANY LIMITED.

On and after 1st July, the Coach will leave Woodstock every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M. to meet the Cars at CANTERBURY STATION.

CANTERBURY STATION.

To connect with the STEAMERS for St. John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston. Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

War at Hand!

ALL Parties indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Account, If not paid within TWENTY DAYS will be sued. As this is my first notice, all parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

all sorts of possibilities, though. There are may want to sell off a 30 or 40

NEW EXPRESS.

TOBIN'S Boston, New Brunswick, and Woodstock EXPRESS Will leave Houlton and Woodstock for St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, via New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every Saturday, connecting with all Eastern and Western Expresses.

Furniture.

THE Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal age, bestowed on him the last seven years he is in the FURNITURE TRADE and would now respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as my stock is large and varied and from a thorough knowledge of the business myself feels safe in stating that I cannot be under sold.

Rich Chamber Sets.

Beaureaus, Wash Stands, Sinks, Splendid looking glasses In mahogany, Walnut, Gilt inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

TABLES.

Triplet Tables, Spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

Land for Sale.

1000 Acres on Coldstream, Beckagumic, vicinity of William Co. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; one quarter down, and the balance in annual instalments extending over five years.

BRITISH HOUSE!

REMOVED TO KELLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, OPPOSITE Blanchard & Co's Store, AND NEXT BUILDING TO RENFREW HOUSE. DOHERTY & McTAVISH. Woodstock, June, 13.

Notice.

THE late Robert Gurney by his late Will and Testament imposed upon the undersigned, (who is the Executor appointed in said will) the duty of seeing that Jane Gurney his widow is decently maintained during her life. The testator has left to her for that purpose, during her life the use of his real Estate. I am informed that certain persons have been attempting to tamper with the seal and infringe widow in order that they may get a lease of said Real Estate from her. I notify and forbid all persons from so doing at their peril.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he got to his new building, adjoining, on the corner of T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared to furnish TIN WARE in kinds and all descriptions of SHEET IRON MANUFACTURES, including ROOFING PIPES. He will purchase any quantity of COTTON RAGS.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he resides, about six miles from Woodstock. It contains two hundred acres, of which forty are cleared, and has upon it a house. The land is hardwood and of a good quality. He will sell the whole, or one half of it, to suit purchaser. Apply on premises to WIN BEDELL. July 16, 1860.

Just Arrived!

A new supply of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. T. B. WINSLOW. Upper Woodstock, June 7, 1861.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

Furniture BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered for sale in Carleton County, can be had at the Woodstock Furniture Store. CONSISTING OF Sofas, Couches, Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat Chairs. Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining Tables. Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained Bureaus, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. Bedsteads of all kinds and prices. Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, BED ROOM SETS and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c.

All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber, and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buying can rely upon the durability of our articles.

MARBLE WORKS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for sale at his Establishment, Gothic Building, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. The largest and most extensive and well selected stock of marbles, comprising:—American, Italian, Egyptian and Statuary Marbles ever imported into this Province.

Also.—A large quantity of Italian and American Marble Headstones of different variety of patterns, for most approved style and finish. Table or pedestals for Churches or other Public Institutions. Likewise on hand Churches or other Public Institutions. Likewise on hand Churches or other Public Institutions. Likewise on hand Churches or other Public Institutions.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. HAVING received the first Prize and Diploma for FIRE ENGINES at our Provincial Exhibition, the Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodstock, and all others interested, that we are prepared to build Fire Engines of any style or power required.

BRASS!! BRASS!! BRASS!!!

Having also received the First Prize and Diploma for the best and most extensive assortment of Brass Castings, we would respectfully solicit orders for such articles as we manufacture, and which comprise every description of Ships' Fittings, Castings for Mills, Steamboats, or Machinery; Plumbers' Fittings, Gas Fittings, and Copper-smith work.

BELLS! BELLS!! BELLS!!!

Having received the first and only Prize for Bells, we are prepared to furnish Bells suitable for Churches, Fire-alarm Bells, Steamboats, Factories, or any other purpose for which a Bell may be required.

Removal.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by MRS. CROZIER, in MR. MCCOY'S BRICK BUILDING, King Street.

GLASS &c.

JUST received ex Loyal B. Snow, via New York, from JANTWERP 2000 Boxes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, German Window Glass, in sizes from 7x9 to 40x30. On hand a large stock of English Plate and Sheet Glass. Figured and Colored Glass, Rolled, Ground and enamelled Glass, &c. CHARLES H. POTTER. No. 85, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the subscriber either by book account or note of hand, unless paid in twenty days, their respective accounts and notes will be handed over to a legal gentleman for collection.

Removal.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by MRS. CROZIER, in MR. MCCOY'S BRICK BUILDING, King Street.



St. John Marble Works.

South side King Square, St. John, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.

WOODSTOCK STEAM PLANING MILL

SASH, DOOR, AND Furniture Factory! South side of Maduznakik, close to Mr. R. Hay's Foundry, Woodstock.

PLANNING, CIRCULAR SAWING,

WOOD-TURNING, &c. &c., On very reasonable terms. DOORS, SASHES, WINDOW FRAMES & BLINDS made to order at short notice.

WELL-MADE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS, TABLES, &c. &c., to which they invite the attention of Purchasers.

WANTED!

120,000 feet of Butternut, Birch and Bass Wood Lumber in exchange. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH AT THE WOODSTOCK FURNITURE STORE.

WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS,

which we warrant and sell cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this County. Also, OFFICE CHAIRS, STOOLS, &c. N. B. All the above will be sold at accession prices.

RUSSELL HOUSE,

CANTERBURY STATION. THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling Public, that he has leased the House lately erected by ASDOW, Esq. for an Hotel, at Canterbury Station, and having furnished it throughout with NEW FURNITURE

ALE & PORTER,

On Draft. Philadelphia Clarified Cider Cide Vinegar, Paraffine Oil &c. JOHN C. WINSLOW.

Room Paper.

Of a Great Variety of PATTERNS, and at various prices, Very Cheap at Hugh Hay's, May 14

CASH

GIVEN for Poultry at the CITY MARKET

Graham's Family BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT. Corner of Queen and Regent streets, Fredericton, N. B.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Woodstock and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large supply of

English and American

Boots and Shoes, embracing every variety of stock commonly kept by the Trade, consisting of:— Ladies' Misses' and Children's Spring and Summer Boot's and Shoe's, in various new styles and qualities.

Serge Kid, and Morocco, Cashmere, Elastic side, Military and Flat Heels single and double soles in great variety, Gents walking and Dress Boots Congress and Lace Shoes in Patent Enamelled and Calf Skin.

Boots heavy and light, Slippers in great variety DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. Ladies' Balmoral, Serge, Prunella, and Jenny Lind Boots, Gent's Patent, Enamelled and Calf Skin, Congress Boots, Course and Fine Boot's in every style, Boys and Youth's Boots and Boots.

The above with the large assortment now on hand will be sold at a very small profit as our motto," is

"QUICK SALES and Small Profits." R. GRAHAM (Late S. K. Foster & Son.) Fredericton, May 18, 1861.

PISATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. Authorized Capital \$500,000. Hon. John M. Goodwin President; Obed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W. Riek Secretary

DIRECTORS. Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Faine F. W. deRochemont.

Agents in the principal towns in New Brunswick issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire. Marine Insurance Policies issued by O. D. WETMORE Genl Agent for New Brunswick.

So that for all practical purposes this agency is essentially a local office, strengthened by a paid up capital of \$2,345,76, securely and advantageously invested. Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when the applications are signed. Losses are paid in St. John. Premiums are deposited in St. John, both cash and notes, as a guarantee Fund. Statements of affairs has been duly filed in Secretary's office, Fredericton, and with

JOHN C. WINSLOW, Agent for Woodstock. Woodstock, August 8, 1860

Houlton Hardware STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALES! Come and See? One of the Largest Stocks of HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PLOWS & CASTINGS, BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTERS TOOLS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

in Aroostook County, which we are selling at very Low Prices, For Cash or Country produce at the Houlton Hardware STORE, the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH, Esq.

ALMON H. FOGG & Co. NO. 81, KING STREET.

Fall Importations!

1861. THE Subscriber has received per Steamer- via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

Linen, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace Falls, Muslin Collars and Sleeves; English and American Parasols; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Treeds, Russel Cord and Italian Cloth; Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in variety.

Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market. Terms—Cash and No Second Price. [Houl Times I ] M. McGUIRK, JR.

Room Paper.

Of a Great Variety of PATTERNS, and at various prices, Very Cheap at Hugh Hay's, May 14

CASH

GIVEN for Poultry at the CITY MARKET