

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

Delinquent Subscribers.

To 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 this 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.

HARD TIMES AND ONE OF THEIR REMEDIES.

We have no intention in this brief article of making any deep or elaborate enquiry into the causes of that "hardness" of the "times" of which we hear at present, and have often before heard, so many and such grievous complaints; nor have we any specific to propose for its cure. The subject is sufficiently wide and difficult to require a treatise, and would be found rather unmanageable in a newspaper article. But there is one rather important idea in connection with it to which we desire to call the attention of those who trouble themselves with inquiries into the causes of commercial and industrial phenomena. We speak of production. In a new country such as ours,—with a sparse population, abundant and cheap land, a rich soil, great mineral and other natural wealth, large opportunities and advantages for manufacture, and light taxes,—wealth and the necessities and comforts of life should be produced with great rapidity; and no man who possesses muscle and brain, or either of them, should lack the means of a comfortable subsistence. The producing classes—farmers, citizens, manufacturers,—are, we believe, much less distressed than the non-producing classes, or exchanging classes: those who carry on the buying and selling of the community. Is not one principal cause of our commercial distress the overdoing of the trading business? Merchants and traders are non-producers; they make their living out of the mere exchange of the articles which others produce. The producing classes are those who build up the industry and the wealth of a country. The farmer who raises by his own labour a bushel of oats, and the artisan who converts a piece of wood into a table, add so much to the positive wealth of the country; the trader who buys the bushel of oats and the table to-day and sells them to-morrow adds not a whit to their value or a cent to the property of the community. Traders are necessary; for exchange is necessary; and it is not desirable that the producer should be a trader. Division of labour is an essential to the prosperity and the material and intellectual advance of a country. But production cannot be overdone, while trading may. Of course production in any one branch can be overdone; and the result is invariably disastrous. We have an edifying illustration in the production of wood goods in our own Province. General production, however, it is impossible to overdo. The result of great production is an increase in the necessities, the comforts and the luxuries of life, and a decrease in their price—in other words, wealth. Trade, on the other hand, must always be measured by the condition and the wants of the community. There is a limit beyond which it cannot go; and if endeavored to be carried beyond this limit the result is loss and ruin to those employed in it. To production there need be no limit; the greater it is the greater wealth, the prosperity and the progress of the country. It follows then that the wisest policy which a nation can pursue is to encourage and foster productive industry. Every additional acre brought under cultivation, every additional blade of grass grown, every additional yard of cloth turned out from our looms, every additional article from the hands of our carpenters or our smiths, is a positive increase to our wealth; and an increase in the benefits of which are not confined to the individual grower or maker, but shared in ultimately by every member of the community.

These are facts of the simplest and most self-evident character. You have, of course, heard and read of them often before; and they would have occurred to you had you never heard or read of them. But nevertheless the history of our country shows that facts, though they be, they have not had that attention and that practical recognition which for the promotion of our own interests they should have enjoyed. There are two kinds of belief the divines tell us,—or if they don't tell us they should. One is cold intellectual perception or apprehension; the other is saving faith. We may have had in the facts and principles which we have enumerated in these remarks a cold intellectual belief; but as respects them we certainly have not evinced the saving faith. New Brunswick possesses great natural resources, and superior advantages for manufacture. The labour mental and physical of the two hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children who compose the population of New Brunswick, properly applied, with the means which the country affords, should make a vast and great increase to the aggregate wealth of the Province, and consequently to the comfort of the body of the people. Hitherto the capital, the enterprise and the labour of the country have been almost monopolized by one branch of manufacture—the production of lumber. We have time after time seen the consequences, in over-production, glutted markets, fall of prices to a non-numerative rate, and limited sales. The ultimate results we have seen in paralyzed business, deficiency in currency, great commercial depression and public loss and individual distress. We want a many-sided industry. There are many kinds of manufacture which may be pursued profitably in our Province. To use the slang phrase,—"there is money in them;" and it only needs the application of a moderate amount of capital, skill and labour to get the money out. We import largely articles of the simplest construction; articles which a school boy with a moderately sharp jack-knife could make. The manufacture of these articles within our borders would keep within them large sums which we yearly send to the United States and elsewhere for their purchase; and thus our stock of circulating medium would be kept at a much higher point.

We say, then, encourage production. Encourage our young men to betake themselves to occupations which will put money in the pockets of themselves and their fellows, and add to the general prosperity and safety. Encourage our capitalists to put their money into mills and mines and factories. Encourage the producing classes by doing them honor—by freely and cordially recognizing their importance. Make labour more honourable by making it more intelligent; you will at the same time make it more valuable. We abundance of the raw material of wealth; let us work it up into actual wealth; we have but to crack the shell, and the kernel lies within our reach.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We are glad to see that several of our Provincial contemporaries have taken up the question of a geological and scientific exploration and survey of the Province, and are urging it upon the public and the Government. In 1860, five hundred pounds were put in the estimates and voted by the Legislature, "to secure an examination of the Mineral Resources of the Province." Nothing was done, however, in the matter during that year. In the session of 1861, Mr. Combell questioned the Government as to the appropriation; and in reply, the Attorney General said:

Importing £500 into the estimates of last year, the Government had in view to procure the services of some person to make the geological survey in whom all would have confidence. Sir William Logan, of Canada, was the gentleman whose services he particularly desired to procure, and the hon. member from Carleton, then in the Government, had agreed with him. When in Canada he had seen Sir William, but had not been able to induce him to visit the Province for the purpose required last year, nor would he give a positive promise to come the present year. For this reason no step has been taken in the survey, as it would be folly to spend the money without securing a real benefit.

No further step, that we have heard, has been taken in the matter. Meanwhile the gold discoveries in Nova Scotia have more strongly than ever turned attention to the mining wealth of these Provinces, and to the necessity for a thorough scientific survey, such as have been found so beneficial in other countries. Nova Scotia has commenced the work by the employment of two competent persons. There is every reason in the world why New Brunswick should follow this example, by immediately, or as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, setting at work some thoroughly competent man of sciences. The juncture seems peculiarly favorable. The attention of the old country and of

other portions of this has been within the last year called to New Brunswick more strongly than ever hitherto. Efforts at inducing emigration have been undertaken in earnest; and the late Surveyor General of New Brunswick is now, as the Scottish papers show us, engaged in the work of calling the attention of the farmers and laborers of North Britain to the advantages which New Brunswick offers them for a home. The rich mines of Albert and Westmorland have done much to draw notice to our resources. Then the International Railroad project is again taken up, with a chance of success. Surely no more favorable period could have been found for undertaking a scientific survey of our natural resources. The current seems as though it might set in in our favor; it is for us to use every effort within our power to secure its aid. And we trust that the Government in engaging a geologist will not allow any question of a few hundred pounds to prevent their securing a thoroughly competent one—a man whose reputation will put upon his labor and his report; a stamp which will pass them current. No falseness could there be than the employment of a second or third rate man. If the services of Sir William Logan can be procured, so much the better. But we think it simply absurd to postpone the matter one, two or three years, waiting till he is disengaged elsewhere.

THE EMPIRE AND THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Empire of a recent date has the following: "The Standard has the following in relation to the late fatal collision on this Railway, which it attributes chiefly to 'a sharp curve;' but why should there be such a sharp curve? May it not be the cause of other serious disasters hereafter, which might be classed as 'accidents?' Much has been said as to the engineering on this line, and a complete examination of it should be had by a competent engineer, out of regard for the lives of H. M. subjects, and if there is really no danger, the fears that now exist would be allayed."

The Empire has undoubtedly shown from the very first an extraordinary amount of kindness towards the St. Andrews Railway, and has never lost an opportunity of giving it a sly stab. But we suggest that if its object is to injure the road or the Company, or any person connected with the former or in the service of the latter, such an object would be promoted by its paying some slight attention to common sense and common decency—if, indeed, it be not too much to expect either from that self-complacent and pompous sheet. When a person who has had no more than a very slight acquaintance with Railway construction reads of a "sharp" curve, he applies the term not to an acute angle, but to a curve of the smallest radius allowed on the road. It is not to be expected, of course, that the magnificent "Colonial Empire" should stoop to the acquisition of such commonplace, everyday information. And it is not difficult for an ordinary person to comprehend that this curve may be on a hill-side, where the nature of the ground absolutely prevents a view of more than a few hundred feet ahead. As to the examination of the line by a "competent engineer," we should be delighted to hear of it. The result would be, to prove to the people of New Brunswick that it is possible under judicious management to construct a Railway fully equal to the wants of the Province for the next twenty years, for something less than twelve or thirteen thousand pounds a mile—even for so small a sum as five or six thousand a mile. The result would also testify to the ability, the care and the integrity of Walter M. Buck, C. E., and of his assistants, under whose direction the greater portion of this Road has been located and built; and would show the baselessness of the spiteful and dishonourable slanders in which the Empire chooses from time to time to indulge.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—The War telegrams

are so notoriously untrustworthy, and the telegrams relating to the boarding of the Trent and the capture of Slidell and Mason, which we publish elsewhere, have such a peculiarly lying look, that we incline to say little about the matter before having more reliable information. That the deed was done there can be no doubt, but that, as the Telegraph says, the Federal Government justify it, is too improbable a story to find reception without confirmation strong as proof of holy writ." The Federal administration may do strange things, but we cannot believe that it is so utterly mad as to support one of its officers in a clear breach of the law of nations; and that, too, at this peculiar juncture. It is useless to speculate upon what course the British Government will pursue in the matter. The honour and the interests of the nation would be safe, in the case of such a gross outrage and indignity, in the hands of any statesman who ever presided at the Councils of England—they are more than safe in the hands of such men as Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell. But we express a firm belief that the Imperial Government will not be put to the test; for we look to prompt disavowal by the Federal Government of the act of its subordinate, accompanied by his dismissal, for a speedy release of Messrs. Slidell & Mason, and for such an apology as the case may require. In a few weeks the matter will probably be happily and peacefully settled.

CARLETON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We have the

authority of Mr. Bennet, Chief Superintendent of Schools, for the following remarks respecting the Carleton County Grammar School, which was examined by him on Thursday, Nov. 7th: "The examination was thorough and searching, and extended over a wide field, embracing all the subjects usually taught in a first-class Grammar School—Greek, Latin, French, the common English branches, and Mathematics. In all of these, the pupils acquitted themselves with credit, testifying alike to their own studiousness, and to the care and diligence of the master, Mr. McCoy. The order maintained throughout was good, and spoke well for the general discipline of the school. It was very evident that the children were trained to think, as well as to commit to memory. It was a novel, and certainly a pleasing thing, to find a class of boys so conversant with the history of the Province, as Mr. McCoy's school afforded on this occasion. The general condition of the School was gratifying alike as regards discipline, the course of study, and the mode of teaching; and Woodstock has reason to be pleased with the possession of so efficient an educational institution.

This is high praise, but those who have known Mr. McCoy's school for many years, will acknowledge that it is deserved. Such an institution as his is of real benefit in this County, as it affords a means for those who desire to prepare themselves for the University, to become Surveyors, first-class Parish School Teachers, &c., to acquire the information and the intellectual training necessary to fit them for these several purposes. Mr. McCoy's school has turned out not a few young men who are attaining honours in the various walks of life. Persons from a distance, who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, can find board at his own home, where their whole expenses, including school fees, will be as heretofore, but twenty-five pounds a year; and as his school is provided with a good assistant teacher, as well as the necessary apparatus to illustrate the different branches of study, the facilities for the acquisition of knowledge are not surpassed, we believe, by those of any school in the Province.

WHITEAR & BOURNE'S WOOD FACTORY.

As we insist upon the propriety of our country devoting more attention to the various kinds of manufacture, so we take especial pleasure in noticing every movement in that direction. Within a year or two Woodstock has made very considerable advances in the matter, and shows evidence of an intention of continuing at the good work. Among those whose efforts are particularly noticeable are Messrs. Whitear & Bourne. They have during the past season put a planing mill and furniture factory on the south bank of the Maduxakik, a few rods from the Bridge. They have here erected a two story building, forty feet by twenty. They have put a steam engine to drive the various kinds of machinery required. The engine is of eight horse power, with a tubular boiler seven and a half feet high. The engine is a very neat and pretty piece of work, and with the boiler does not occupy a space in one corner of the building more than eighteen feet by four and a half. It works with great smoothness and accuracy, and Mr. Bourne informs us that half a cord of wood per week is sufficient to keep it going. By this engine there are kept at work when desired, a small circular saw, making two thousand seven hundred revolutions per minute, a planing machinery, lathe, boring machine, and other works. The planing machine is a very compact and well finished piece of mechanism, and does its work with great efficiency. With these appliances Messrs. Whitear & Bourne are prepared to do planing, wood turning, circular sawing, to prepare clapboards for use, to make doors, window sashes, to make furniture of every description, and furnish to order almost any description of wood work required. Their enterprise deserves reward; and we feel satisfied that they will establish a good and profitable business.

PETTY LARCENY.—We regret to observe that

some of our contemporaries are falling into a habit of using the local items and brief articles upon local subjects of their fellow journalists without giving the credit which honesty and fair dealing requires. The plan adopted is this: The article is partially re-written; a small portion of it, perhaps only a few sentences or words,—is omitted or altered; and it is inserted in the paper which copies as original. It would be much more easy to mark these extracts, and transfer them bodily, or in part, setting up on the letter press of the paper in which they appear with the credit given, as has been the fashion. But by the new plan the paper which commits the theft gains by appearing to do very much more in the collection of local news than it actually does accomplish. We are very sorry to see such a habit creeping in. Although apparently a very small matter it evinces a meanness and want of fair play which every respectable journal should spurn.

"RAILWAY SURVEYS." Under this

Mr. M. Gleaner of the the 16th quo the St. John Globe an abridgement of t which we gave a few weeks since of t going on from Richmond towards the frontier; and goes on to ask by whose at whose expense this survey is made. afford our contemporary some informati the subject. The survey is being cond the officers, and, we have no doubt, by therty and under the direction of the N ewick and Canada Railway Company. have some connection with the Inte Railway Scheme now being again broug the notice of Imperial Government; seems the more probable because Mr. Manager of the Railway, was present at fornic at Quebec; and has the past w self passed through Woodstock on his take part personally in the exploratio, sides this it is pretty well understood Company looks forward to an early con of the St. Andrews Road to the Canadi tier.

BULL'S CREEK BRIDGE.—We speak

of all who travel the road below W when we say that it is high time th ctivities of the Board of Works sho their attention to the Bridge over Bull some five miles below this village. It for travelling, and some of these days, are not taken, we may hear of some ac volving loss of limb or property upon it

The Rev. H. J. M'Lardy will have s

the Church at the Upper Corner (D. Sabbath, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORWEGI

Portland, (Me.) Nov

Norwegian arrived at 9 o'clock this Government ordered large shipments of tridges to Canada. Shipment of Armstr countermanded. Austria adopting more coercive me Hungary. Belgium has recognised Italy, by ap Ministers. The three powers are to send an equ of ships on the expedition to Mexico. T States are invited to send what they They engage to leave Mexico free choi own Government. The speed of the Warrior had reache ten knots an hour. There has been several heavy fa Paris. Finances in Italy in a bad condition. Infanta of Portugal is dead. Arrests continue in Poland. Violenc soldiery is increasing. Cotton and Flour steady. Corn dull Wheat very firm. Consols 93¼ for money.

BY TELEGRAPH

New York, N Mason and Slidell were taken from R Steamer Trent on her way from Havan thanampton. The San Jacinto fired a sh her bows and brought her to, Lieut. Fa 34 armed men went on board and effec The Captain of the Trent raved and sw led officers piratical yankees, &c. E Macfarland, secretaries to the ambassa also arrested. Mrs. Slidell and child, permitted to go on to Europe. The off patches, which are voluminous and inc test of Mason and Slidell against bei from a British ship, are withheld for The arrest causes rejoicing quite equa capture of Beaufort. 15,000 troops left Annapolis on Sat Beaufort. A second large naval expedi ming; destination probably New Orleans. St. Louis despatches state armies of McCullough have retreated into Arkan The City of Manchester from Liver Intercepted off Cape Race on Saturd ing. Convention of France, England, and intervention of Mexico was signed at L the 31st October. Active preparations ing, letter says, for the despatch of th ers to Mexico; surmise of ulterior de tions. The Times editorially condemns Sewa patch to Lyons. Maintains the right of Government to call attention to cons provisions. It also ridicules Seward's to Governors of States relative to forti &c. In another article Times exposes L grammar. Says English side was argue ngly ill and the American side with in ty, but only results to entirely convin on their own showing, the acts of the government has been illegal as regar rican citizens, and the violation of the nations as regards foreigners. Herald says Lyons has exposed E rebuff, without the right to resent it. alle? Listen to procl-

Literature.

BE A WOMAN.

Oh! I've heard a gentle mother,
As the twilight hours began,
Blending with a son on duty,
Urging him to be a man.
But into her blue eyed daughter,
Though with love's words quite ready,
Points she out the other day,
"Strive, my dear, to be a lady!"

What's a lady? Is it something
Made of hoops and silks, and aigles,
Used to decorate the parlour,
Like the fancy rugs and chairs?
Is it one that wastes no words
Every feeling that is human?
If 'tis this to be a lady,
'Tis not this to be a woman.

Mother, then, unto your daughter
Speak of something higher far,
Than to become fashion's lady—
"Woman" is the brightest star.
If ye, in your affection,
Urgo your son to be a true man,
Urgo your daughter no less strongly
To rise up and be a woman.

RAFFAELLE SMITH'S ADVENTURE.

A RICH STORY.
(Continued from our last.)
And these strange and exceptional circumstances will I presume, completely excuse us in your eyes. Only an intimate friend of my son's friend whom he has known since boyhood; a gentleman in whom he could confide as in himself—such a person only could we admit to a complicity in our plot.
The eulogium which Charles passed upon you in his letter of yesterday, informing us of your immediate departure from London, has fully satisfied us. My dear sir, I am certain we shall never have to repent having reposed our entire confidence in you—of having confided to you that which we hold dearest in the world; and I beg of you to rest assured that you will never have cause to regret having implicitly relied on the honor of Charles and of ourselves.
"I am certain of it, madame," answered Raffaele, whose curiosity was now raised to the highest pitch.
"By the time draws near. You are somewhat late," murmured the lady; "all the company are assembled in the drawing room; Charles wrote to inform us that he had arranged everything with you. Pass on your way, you have neglected nothing. Ah! I see you are in your traveling dress, and, in your haste, have forgotten your luggage at Cokerhampton. You will find in that wardrobe some clothes of Charles's. He wrote to us that you were both of the same stature. I see that you are a little taller. However that is not material. Pray attire yourself as quickly as you can. In a quarter of an hour my brother, the major, will come here for you. He will introduce you to the family and to our friends. Adieu for the present, then, my dear sir—I may almost say my dear Smith," said the lady, holding out her hand with another of her elegant but most inexpressible smiles. And she went out, leaving my friend in a condition bordering on complete stupefaction.
"Well, well," he said, when he had somewhat recovered himself, "if this is a farce, it is not a bad one. I must admit that the madon of the piece plays her part in the most captivating manner. But I think I may be allowed to call her a most puzzling old lady. Ah! it fondly understood but one single word of this affair! If I only knew her son who is called Charles, and her brother, the major, who is come to conduct me to the assembled company, to introduce me, and to offer me—something to eat, I hope! But I must hasten to put on the clothes of Charles—my most intimate though unknown friend! The lady said they were in the wardrobe. Ah! this is capital! Coat, waistcoat, cravat, patent leather, all here; and on the dressing table oils, brushes, cosmetics. Charles is evidently a swell of the most resplendent character!"
In a very short time Raffaele Smith was transformed into an elegant cavalier. While he was contemplating himself with some satisfaction in

a glass, and taking in by several holes the band of that article of attire which envelops the neck, he perceived, with a view of silencing the murmurs of his stomach, an individual entered the apartment and Raffaele heard behind him, in a deep voice—
"Well, my dear Mr. Smith, are you now ready?"
A glance at the tall, meagre, military form that looked noise, that white moustache, told the painter that it was the major. Raffaele was by no means comfortable in spirit as he turned towards the old man. The latter, however, seemed to review him from head to foot with an air of satisfaction.
"I am glad to find that Charles has not deceived us. I must admit that you are a smart young fellow, and not ill-suited to the business we have before us: Your hand, Mr. Smith.—We are not strangers, although we now see each other for the first time. I hope that you have not forgotten the instructions given you by Charles!"
"On that point, my dear sir," replied Raffaele, "you may be quite easy. I can assure you that I have not forgotten one word of what Charles has told me."
"Very good. You will recollect my niece's name is Emily, and that it is absolutely essential in order to save her in the eyes of the world, and particularly in the eyes of my old cousin Lucy's friends—it is imperative, I repeat, in order that our proceedings may not appear strange, unbecoming and abrupt, that you should pretend to have made the acquaintance of my niece while she was staying with her mother in London, a year ago. Do you understand?"
"Then let us go down at once."
Raffaele Smith experienced considerable hesitation at this critical moment; but the singularity of the adventure, the desire to see the conclusion, and, it must also be added, the devouring appetite which tormented him, all united in compelling him to follow in the major's footsteps. The latter led the way down a vast and richly decorated staircase, and, opening a door ushered him into a magnificent drawing room, where the bewildered painter found himself in the presence of a brilliant and numerous assembly. The entrance of the major and painter produced a general sensation.
"I have the honor," said the major "to introduce to you Mr. Smith—the future husband of Emily Shuttleworth, my niece."
At this extraordinary announcement, Raffaele felt his knees giving way beneath him—all the blood in his body seemed to be rushing into his cheeks—he was a victim to vertigo—he was fairly stunned—and if the major had not supported him, he would certainly have fallen backwards.
"Be cool," said the major; "be self-possessed, Smith! master your emotions."
To recover himself cost the young artist the greatest effort he had ever made in his life. The major conducted him toward the lady whom he had already seen, and who was introduced to him as the mother of Emily. In a very short time Raffaele found himself surrounded by the relatives and friends of the young lady, whom he had no more idea of marrying than alying himself, matrimonially, with a squad of the Choctaw Indians. Raffaele felt himself somewhat of a culprit, as he stood there receiving congratulations, and over loaded with marks of respect and friendship from the well-bred people congregated in a house where he had no better claim to be present than a burglar. In an excess of embarrassment Raffaele turned in search of his military guide. He was resolved to put an end to an affair which was rapidly becoming too serious and too alarming for any man of delicacy to prolong by his silence. The major, taking him aside into a recess of one of the windows, cut short the first efforts of the artist to carry out his honorable intention.
"Tut, tut!" said he, with true military promptitude; not a word, my dear Smith. I repeat your arrival makes me the happiest man alive!"
"But my dear sir—your niece—"
"My niece thinks as I do, sir, and as her mother thinks. Mr. Smith, just imagine what we felt when we heard that a train had been run into only a few miles from Cokerhampton—several carriages smashed, sir—and had you been in that train, my niece would have lost a fortune of fifty thousand pounds."
The perplexed Raffaele could only repeat the numerals in reply.
"Yes my dear Smith," continued the major, "fifty thousand pounds, sir! For to-morrow the date given in Lucy's will expires."
"To-morrow at twelve, sir! But that staid pig dog, Charles should have told you all this. But perhaps he has only very imperfectly explained to you my cousin's extraordinary will."
"Very imperfectly," replied Raffaele.
"Well I will furnish you with all the details. You must know that my cousin Lucy died a year since, leaving a sum of money amounting to fifty thousand pounds. Now that sum was left to my niece, Emily, on the express condition that she should be a married woman within a year and a day after the date of the testator's death. Failing in which, all the property goes to charities. We loved Emily too much to force her into a hasty and distasteful union. Emily has not reached her twenty-first year; and she has never yet met one on whom she could bestow her loving heart. Time went on, and we were on the

point of resigning the brilliant fortune which had been left to her on such extraordinary conditions, when, a few days since, her brother Charles suddenly wrote to us—"Emily shall be married before the appointed time!"—We at first received this intimation as a piece of idle pleasantry; but Charles spoke of you with so much admiration—he drew such a favorable picture of your disposition, your principles—he spoke in such a touching manner of the brotherly love which had united you and himself since your schooldays, that my sister and myself concluded to render Emily rich and happy. You know the rest, my dear Mr. Smith.—Charles sought you—he offered you the hand and heart, which you accepted, and in a few hours you came here to become my nephew and the husband of our dear Emily. Yourself, and the husband of our dear Emily, are all to whom the secret of this impromptu marriage is yet known. In order to keep up appearances, we have told every one that you and Emily have known each other since the time of her spending some months in London, a year since; and that some months in London, you have been soliciting her for a length of time you have been soliciting her hand. Hence you see why my sister and myself pretend to hail you as an old acquaintance from the first moment of your entering the house. That is my story, my dear nephew."
At the instant that the major had concluded his speech, and when the artist was about to avow with exemplary frankness and honesty, that he was not the real and expected Smith, there arose a great commotion in the drawing room.
"Hasten, my dear friend," cried the major; "hasten to give your hand to your future wife at the altar! The carriages are at the door."
Raffaele reflected a moment. "If I speak out now," he said to himself, "I bring trouble, scandal, despair, upon this excellent family. I must tell the truth to the major when we enter the carriage—feign illness—anything to save my honor."
The major little suspected what was passing through the mind of the young man, whose arm was in his own, conducted him to a seat in an elegant brougham, which was drawn up with several other vehicles before the door of the villa. Raffaele Smith was an honest man, and his conscience revolted at the act he was about to perform. He leant forward and clutched the hand of the major, who sat opposite to him, with a cold, and convulsive grasp. He could scarcely stammer out, in a low voice—
"I must speak out before we proceed a step farther!"
The pallid features and trembling voice of the young artist alarmed the old man.
"What is the matter!" he cried, "what can you have to say at such a moment as this!"
"Sir," said the artist, "I am not the man whom you expected."
The major fell back on his seat as if struck by a cannon shot.
"You are not Mr. Smith!" he cried, in a choking voice.
Hereupon the painter related with loyal frankness, the incidents which had conducted him to the home of Emily's mother; the error which had kept him there to the moment of his introduction to the guests in the drawing room, and the real, though apparently trivial motives which prevented him from proclaiming the truth.
"Ah, sir," cried the major, in despair, "what shall we do now?—what step can we take? My niece is ruined. And that is not the worst her reputation is compromised!—lost! as well as her mother's and my own! Before more than twenty persons we have all three declared that we had known you some time. How can we retract those words without drawing upon ourselves the most terrible ridicule and scandal? This will kill my niece, sir!"
"I am ready to do anything," said Raffaele.
"How can I repair the misfortune of this fatal mistake?"
"It is too late!" cried the major. "There is no way of saving ourselves!"
At this moment the coach pulled up at the church door.
"What is to be done?" inquired the artist, as he alighted before the door of the sacred edifice.
"My dear sir," answered the major—whose military decision seemed to be restored—"this is to be done: you must marry my niece. It is true you are a stranger to me, but so is my nephew's friend. The manner in which you have just spoken the truth to me tells me you are a man of honor. Hasten, sir!—take Emily's hand!—but remember, not a word of this to any one; it is a secret between us both."
And with these words the major hastily pushed Raffaele into the church. In a few moments the artist stood before the altar, his side a young and charming girl of twenty, whose face wore an expression as tender and pure as that of a Madonna painted by the old masters of Italy. She cast up her eyes at the approach of the young artist; her glance, at first timid, became in an instant more reassured as she saw what a handsome and more than all, what an open and honest face looked upon her own. As the major afterwards declared, it might have been seen by any one, that the emotion and blushes of both Raffaele and Emily clearly betokened an affair of love at first sight.
The marriage was celebrated, and the ceremony was followed, to the great joy of the bridegroom by a splendid repast. The major took advantage at a favorable moment to slip out so as to intercept his nephew Charles, with his friend, the other, and original Mr. Smith. He met them in a hotel in the neighboring town to

Cokerhampton. He learnt that both had been passengers in the train, which had been run into. Charles had escaped unhurt, but his friend had received a severe injury.
The major told all to his nephew. Poor Smith No. 1, after lying for some time in a dangerous condition, at length recovered, and was induced to go back to London, without making any protest against the marriage, to which a common form of surname and the accidents of steam had given rise. Charles at first wanted to lodge the contents of a five-barrelled Colt's revolver in the breast of his improvised brother-in-law; but after a few months he shook hands warmly with the man whom he found to be dearly loved by his sister, and soon became as devoutly attached to him as to the Smith of his schooldays.
Raffaele is an excellent husband. Chance has made this pair more happy than thousands who have spent time and thought in choosing. Emily loves her husband. Raffaele Smith adores his wife, but he is very careful never to tell her he was "married for a dinner."
A REMARKABLE DOG.
In the fall of 1843 I made a journey from central New York down through the eastern part of Philadelphia to the city of Philadelphia in a lumbering old stage coach. To make matters as disagreeable as possible, it chanced that early one evening I was roused from a sort of travelling doze by a sort of crash and jar, and the settling down of the front part of the vehicle. The forepart of the axle-tree had broken close to the fore wheel, and until it could be repaired we could not proceed further.
There's a small village back here about three miles," said the driver, "to which I am going to take my horses, and you may either come with me or get lodgings at the farmhouse close by."
As I was the only passenger, I preferred the nearest lodgings; and getting the driver to assist me in removing my luggage thither, I asked entertainment of the farmer, who assented in a cordial manner; and in less than an hour I was seated at a table, and doing ample justice to the good cheer before me.
The family of Mr. Mansfield—for such was the name of the worthy farmer—consisting of himself, wife, a pretty daughter of fourteen, and a large English mastiff. I have included the dog because his wonderful sagacity entitled him to rank much higher than an ordinary beast.
Before I knew anything about the remarkable qualities of the animal, I was particularly attracted to him by a certain air of stately dignity combined with gentleness and the almost human look of intelligence that beamed from his eyes. It seemed, when he looked at me steadily and heard me speak, as if he really knew what I said, and more than once, I caught myself fancying that he was about to reply.
"This is a very fine dog you have, Mr. Mansfield, I casually remarked, as I drew back from the table and saw the eyes of the animal fixed so gently and comprehensively upon mine. "At what price do you value him?"
"His weight in diamonds could not purchase him, sir!" replied the farmer.
"Indeed!"
"Yes, sir; he is one of us—one of the family. I must say—and I would quite as soon think of disposing of my wife, or my daughter Hattie, there, as of selling him."
"There must be a very strong attachment beyond you, certainly," I rejoined.
"Indeed there is; a bond of union that nothing but death can sever. A most extraordinary animal, sir, is Bruno; and to him, under God, I am indebted for the life of my darling child! Only for him, sir, this would long since have been a house of mourning."
"You excite my curiosity; will you not favor me with the story?"
"Presently I will, sir. But first let me show you how much Bruno knows and understands. Where did you place the candlestick last night, Hattie, when you went to bed?"
"On the table, father."
"Is it there now?"
"No, sir; I brought it down this morning."
"And the extinguisher?"
"I left them on the table."
"You may go and get it. Stay!" he continued, as she rose to obey. "You may not be able to find it in the dark, and Bruno can. Go and get it, Bruno."
The dog, who had been looking at us and seemingly listening to the conversation, now seemingly arose, and going to the door, which opened upon a stairway, he stretched himself upward and lifted the latch with one paw, pulled the door open with the other, and disappeared. In a few moments he returned with an extinguisher in his mouth, which he carried straight to his master.
"Give it to Hattie," said the master.
The dog at once advanced to the girl.
"I think mother wants it," laughed Hattie.
The dog immediately went to Mrs. Mansfield, who was busy drying some dishes and placing them upon an old-fashioned cupboard.
"Poor Bruno!" said the mistress with a smile. "They are trying you; but if you will go over to the fire-place, and take a seat till I am done, I will release you of your charge."
No human being could have shown a more ready comprehension of everything spoken in an ordinary tone than did the sagacious Bruno.

and as he walked over with a sated himself as direct-d, with still in his mouth, I involuntarily exclaimed of surprise.
"I suppose you think this is a trick which he has been taught by a farmer, turning to me with a smile but I assure you, upon my honor, that I do the same thing every day. Of course, I, as all animals, have the power of speech, was the truth in this and the human trying him several times more and thus proving him to have what was said to him. Mr. Mansfield relate the following exciting incident.
"Six years ago last summer my farmer, on a cold day, drove down the village to get being detained till nearly dark by her mother to fetch the carriage. There seemed to be no hope for the purpose was so far away, and Hattie had not yet returned, moment of being told what felt a strange uneasiness at for the night had set in, the path lay over a rugged hill, woods, and across the neck where I had made a safe some logs in the treacherous structure a rude bridge across. But should either she or bridge, and get into the swager of their being mired and fore, it was with a good deal and wife, lighted by the perilous spot, hoping to way."
"A fine, misty rain was clouds hung about the exact it was possible to see only sid of in light, and not Judging from a careful the led not crossed the by the pasture in search of loudly all the time. We mals at no great distance mals were missing, and to be discovered. Then earnest and commenced rying from one point to her name and hulloing e for a couple of hours; I sat down and wong he suggested to her that Hattie at home armed at our ed her mother with suffic to get there, where she disappointment helpless.
"Ah, sir, that was a time—my sweet child lost, ed, and not another sou sympathy. I could not hurried to the nearest t immediately set off to re his family accompanied quite a party had assen but it was decided not Hattie until the next r.
At daybreak seven the poor child, taking horns, and some three reaching her by some shouts. We took the pasture, and searched roughly in the vicinity, there was hilly and bushes, and we we through with that; t that directions, and oc cess. Oh, what a h which followed.
For four days we direction, without ge child, and then all finding her, gave up gletely worn out and self down, wishing misery.
It was on this eve who had been away returned with Bruno, velling companion, sagacity had long know him, excited h might find his y dead; and with th half insane as I w affair just as it b standing of a hump get the sorrowful expression of his f fixed upon mine al him; and when h a low, mourning w ed.
Early the next his rifle, and anno his fortune in a fr but all the men b much broken down and so calling for he set off alone. It was some wh that I was sitting traced wife, try best I could, w entirely forgotte ing into the roon

ton. He learnt that both had been in the trail, which had been run into, and escaped unhurt, but his friend had severe injury.

REMARKABLE DOG.

fall of 1843 I made a journey from New York down through the eastern Philadelphia to the city of Philadelphia being old stage coach. To make matters agreeable as possible, it chanced that evening I was roused from a sort of doze by a sort of crash and jar, and looking down from the front part of the vehicle forepart of the axle-tree had broken the fore wheel, and until it could be repaired could not proceed further.

and as he walked over with a stately step and seated himself as directed, with the extinguisher still in his mouth, I involuntarily uttered an exclamation of surprise. "I suppose you think this is a very clever trick which he has been taught," observed the farmer, turning to me with a triumphant smile; "but I assure you, upon my honor, I never asked him to do the same thing before."

as if from a journey, and at once began to bark and whine in a strange, peculiar manner, running to and fro between me and the door. "I do believe the dog has found the child," exclaimed I, starting to my feet with a fresh hope. "God grant it," cried my wife, wringing her hands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN G. 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 Room 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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

SCRAPS FROM PUNCH.

Schoolmaster—What do you call the Cotton Tree? Patriotic Pupil—A branch of Treson. Schoolmaster—Has it any root? Patriotic Pupil—Slavery.

WHITTEKIR & PURINON, NO. 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothiers and Drapers, IMPORTERS OF Staple Dry Goods.

REMOVED to the Shop in MCGILN'S New Brick Building, KING STREET. HUGH HAY. WOODSTOCK, JUNE 27, 1861. REMOVAL. EUREKA, Dry Goods AND CLOTHING STORE, REMOVED TO Charles Connor's New Building, SECOND STORE FROM THE BRIDGE. J. G. MCCARTHY.

Binding

THROUGH ROUTE
New York, Boston, Portland,
Woodstock, Houlton, Presque Isle, and the
Aroostook, via the International Steamship
Company, and
New Brunswick and Canada Railway.
ON AND AFTER THURSDAY THE 21st SEPT., 1861,
 and until further notice, parties wishing to go to
 Woodstock by the Aroostook, can leave Houlton's Wharf,
 Boston, every Monday and Thursday, at 1.30 A. M., and
 Portland same days at 9 P. M. by Steamer for St. An-
 drews, via Eastport; thence on the arrival of the Steamer
 at St. Andrews, by Train at 1.30 P. M. to Canterbury,
 where conveyances meet each train for Woodstock and
 Houlton.
 Return Trains leave Canterbury every Monday, Wed-
 nesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6.50 A. M., arriving
 at St. Andrews at 10.30 A. M. in time to take the Steam-
 er for Eastport, Portland and Boston, on Monday and
 Thursday. By remaining one night at Saint Andrews,
 can take the boats for St. John on Tuesday and Friday.
FARES—Through Tickets as follows:
 On Monday for Boston by steamer "New Brunswick,"
 Canterbury to Boston, \$5.00
 Canterbury to Portland, 4.00
 Woodstock to Canterbury, 1.50
 Canterbury to St. John, 3.00
 Return Tickets to Canterbury the same, leaving Boston
 every Thursday.
 On Thursday by steamer "Eastern City,"
 Canterbury to Boston, \$3.50
 Canterbury to Portland, 3.00
 Woodstock to Canterbury, 1.50
 Return Tickets to St. John, 3.00
 Return Tickets to Canterbury the same, leaving Boston
 every Monday.
 Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended
 to, and promptly forwarded by this route.
N. B.—Good accommodations at Russell's Hotel,
 Canterbury.
OWEN JONES, General Manager.
HENRY OSBURN, Superintendent.
 Company's Offices, Aug. 31st, 1861.

Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK"
FOR
EASTPORT, PORTLAND, & STON.

FARE REDUCED!
 ON and after the 2nd of Sept the
 new sea-going steamer
 BRUNSWICK, E. B. Winchester, mas-
 ters will (until further notice) run as
 follows—viz: leave St. John every Monday Morning at
 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning
 will leave Boston every Thursday Morning at 7 1/2 o'-
 clock, a. m., at the following reduced fares from St. John—
 To Eastport, \$0.75.
 To Portland, 1.00.
 To Boston, 1.50.
 By railroad from Portland to Boston, \$2.00. do. New
 York, \$4.50. State Rooms, \$1. From Boston at the
 same rate of fare. Passengers liable to pay head
 money at Portland or Boston, will be charged \$2.00 in
 addition to the reduced fare. Freight will be taken
 (until further notice) at one-half the former rates.
 This steamer connects for Passengers and Freight, to
 and from New York, all stations on the Grand Trunk
 Railway, and other places, as heretofore. The New
 Brunswick was built expressly for this route, coppered
 and fitted of large experience, and every requisite to
 make them safe and comfortable for travellers.
W. ANSLEY, Agent,
 Office, No. 99 Prince Wm-street.
 August 31st.

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
 and personal property, to lease the same and collect the rents;
 to collect all accounts or notes due me; to pay Ground
 Rents due from me, the giving and taking receipts for
 moneys paid or received by him for me or on my ac-
 count, and to act as my agent generally to look after and
 protect all such property as I may have either Real or
 personal in the said town.
 Given under my hand and Seal at the Town of Wood-
 stock, County of Carleton and Province of New Brun-
 swick this eighth day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES WOOD.
 Signed and sealed in presence of **J. R. TUPPER.**

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.
 Having been appointed the Agent and Attorney of
JAMES WOOD, M. D., all persons indebted to him are
 hereby requested to make immediate payment to the sub-
 scriber; and all persons having claims against the said
 James Wood, M. D., are notified to hand in their respec-
 tive claims for adjustment.
 And all persons having unsettled accounts with the sub-
 scriber, or whose notes are due, are hereby notified that
 unless the same are settled up by the 1st of September
 next, they will be put in suit for collection.
HUGH McLEAN.
 Woodstock, July 20th, 1861.

UNION LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE.
STEAMER "ST. JOHN."
 ON and after Wednesday, 6th inst., for the better accom-
 modation of those persons who may wish to send
 freight to Fredericton the Steamer "St. John" will
 leave Indiantown for Fredericton the remainder of the
 season at 12 o'clock, noon, on Mondays, Wednesdays and
 Fridays. Returning will leave Fredericton on Tuesday
 Thursdays and Saturdays mornings at 9 o'clock.
THOS. HATHEWAY,
 Agent,
 40 Dock street.
 Nov 5.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.
 TENDERS for the printing of two thousand copies of
 the Report of the undersigned for the current year, to
 be in style, quality of Workmanship, and material, in all
 respects equal to those of the Annual Report of the pre-
 ceding year, will be received at his office until Thursday,
 the 14th November next, at noon. The terms and condi-
 tions will be made known on application.
Office of Public Works, G. L. HATHEWAY,
 Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1861.

STRAYED!
 TO the premises of the subscriber about two months
 ago a year old Bull. The owner can have the same
 by paying expenses.
JOHN KIRK.
 Richmond, Oct. 24, 1861.

Woodstock Steam Planing Mill
SASH, DOOR, AND
Furniture Factory!
 South side of Madam's Mill, close to Mr. R. Hay's
 Foundry, Woodstock.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having erected superior Ma-
 chinery, are now prepared to execute
PLANING, CIRCULAR SAWING,
WOOD-TURNING, &c., &c.,
 On very reasonable terms.
DOORS, SASHES, WINDOW FRAMES &
BLINDS made to order at short notice. **GLAZING**
 planned and fitted; and every description of **JOB WORK**
 carefully and promptly attended to. They will also
 keep on hand a stock of

WELL-MADE FURNITURE,
 CONSISTING OF
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS,
TABLES, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention
 of Purchasers.
WHITEAR & BOURNE,
 Woodstock, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

WANTED!
 120,000 feet of Butternut, Birch and Bass Wood Lumber
 in exchange
[1 year]
 FROM

NEW YORK AND ST. ANDREWS DIRECT.
 THE SUBSCRIBER has received from NEW YORK
 by the Schooner GIPSEY, and ST. ANDREWS by
 RAIL, the following articles, which he will sell at the
 undermentioned prices:—
 150 Bbls. Double Extra FLOUR, per bbl., \$7 50
 50 do do do do do do 7 00
 100 do SUPERFINE do do do 6 00
 20 do RAW SUGAR, 12 lbs. for 1 00
 20 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 8 lbs. for 1 00
 5 do BURNING FLUID, per gallon, 50
 25 do CORN MEAL, per bbl., 5 00
 6 Boxes TOBACCO, by the box per lb., 3 30
 3 Chests TEA, per lb., 0 50
 3 Hds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, per gall. 0 45
 Together with a General Assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
 which he will sell **LOW FOR CASH.**
JOHN CALDWELL.
 The subscriber will also sell on the 23rd Sept.,
 next by Auction, if not disposed of by private sale, the
 one half of the McBeath lot, so called, or that part
 merely occupied by John D. Baird, and distinguished as
 the Baird Lot. Full particulars may be had by reference to
 the Subscriber, or James Grover Esq., at the Commer-
 cial Bank. **JOHN CALDWELL.**
 Woodstock, August 13th, 1861. Sent 1m.

NEW EXPRESS!
TOBIN'S
 Boston, New Brunswick and Aroostook
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.
RETURNING,
 Will leave Boston, (per steamer New Brunswick,) every
 Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, connecting with stages at
 Woodstock and Houlton, for all parts of the Aroostook
 and upper New Brunswick.
 Particular attention paid to purchasing and for-
 warding Goods, collecting Drafts, Notes, Bills, exchange
 Money, &c. All Packages, Parcels, Letters, Orders,
 Money, &c., will be forwarded with despatch,
 and promptly delivered. Country Produce forwarded
 and sold on reasonable terms.
OFFICE: No. 5 CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON.
AGENTS: David Webber, Houlton; Hugh Montgome-
ry, Richmond Corner; Vanwart & Stephenson, Wood-
stock. B. F. TOBIN.
 Houlton, Sept. 13, 1861. 2 mes

F. W. CLEAR'S
MARBLE WORKS,
 WATERLOO ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
 THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favors, respectfully
 notifies the public that he continues to manufacture
MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, HEAD STONES,
FOUNTS, &c., in Italian Marble, American do., and
 Free Stone. Also—Marble Mantelpieces, Centre Table
 Tops, Washstand do., Bureau do., Counter Tops, &c.,
 furnished to order.
 The work done in this Establishment is in charge of a
 thorough Workman, and one who is capable of executing
 any class of work that may be required in the Marble
 and Free Stone branches. Persons wishing to purchase
 Monuments, &c., can be furnished with designs or such
 information as will enable them to buy to the best advan-
 tage, free of expense.
 The Subscriber determines to sell at as low a scale of
 prices as those of any other establishment. The facilities
 for getting up every description of work in Marble or
 Free Stone, are as good as can be found elsewhere.
 The different kinds of Marbles are imported direct
 from the United States, etc. Please call and examine.
 Shop on Waterloo Street (fourth house from the Golden
 Ball corner, on Union street.) **F. W. CLEAR.**
 St. John, N. B., Aug. 21, 1861.

Just Arrived!
 A new supply of
DRY GOODS
 —AND—
GROCERIES,
CHEAP
 FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
T. B. WINSLOW.
 Upper Woodstock, June 7, 1861.

STEAMER EMPEROR—FORM-
ER'S DATS RESUMED.—On and after
THURSDAY, August 1st, the Steamer "EMPEROR"
 will run as follows—leaving Saint John for DIGBY and
 ANNAPOLIS on Monday and Friday mornings at 8
 o'clock; for WINDSOR on Wednesday and Friday even-
 ings at high water.
THOMAS HATHEWAY, Agent,
 Saint John, Sept. 12th, 1861. 40 Dock street.

EATING SALOON.
Live and Let Live!
 The subscriber wishes to inform the people of
 WOODSTOCK and vicinity that he has opened a
EATING SALOON
 in the BASEMENT of the RENEW HOUSE, on
KING-STREET,
 directly opposite the Post Office.
 Meals and Luxuries served up at short notice.
Pastry, Confectionary, and Fruit.
 He has also made arrangements to receive constant sup-
 plies of fresh
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.
BENJAMIN JOHNSON.
 Woodstock, October 17, 1861.

Geneva, Brandy, Whiskey, Tea,
Starch, &c. May 26, 1861.
 Ex the "Parkfield" from London and "Elean-
 or" from Liverpool:—
 35 Hds best Geneva, 20 cases do.
 20 cases old Tom.
 10 cases "Colman's" Starch,
 20 chest & half chest congou tea,
 12 Hds. & qr. casks "Hennessy's" brandy
 "Vintage 1859 & 1860."
 20 cases do do old,
 8 Hds. Kilderkins "Allsopp's" best pale ale.
 10 cases Extra Dublin stout.
 4 Puncheons fine malt Whiskey,
 6 Hds. & qr casks Mehan's fine malt Irish
 Whiskey.
 96 casks best London porter & pale ale qts. &
 pints,
 1 Ton "Brandon Brand" best London lead,
 8 Hds do best boiled and Raw linsed Oil, &c.
J. W. STREET & SON
 St. Andrews, June 20th, 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 con-
 cerned will take notice and govern themselves
 accordingly.
R. L. ARMSTRONG.
 Woodstock, Oct. 10th, 1861.

P. S. A large quantity of
First Rate Liquor
 still on hand and for sale **CHEAP FOR CASH.**
R. L. A.
UNION LINE!
Steam! Steam! Steam!
A STEAMER of the Union Line will run daily (except
 Sunday) between Fredericton and St. John, leaving
 Fredericton at 7 o'clock in the morning, and Indiantown at
 9 o'clock in the morning, excepting SATURDAYS, when
 the Steamer will leave Fredericton at 12 o'clock noon, until
 further notice.
W. M. FISHER, Agent.
 Fredericton, August 15, 1861.

Just Received!
 AT
DIBBLEE'S DRUG STORE,
 A Variety of
DRAWING MATERIALS!
 Woodstock, Sept. 20th, 1861.
NOTICE
 I hereby given that the subscriber has driven and rafted,
 on the river, from the mouth of the Aroostook down,
 a quantity of Pine and Logs; the owners of which are
 requested to send their claims to Messrs. Estabrooks &
 Tracey, St. John, and pay expenses upon the same with-
 in fifteen days, otherwise it will be sold to defray the
 charge upon it.
JAMES RANKIN.
 October 7, 1861.

HARNES & COLLAR SHOP.
JOHN HAVILAND
 HAS REMOVED HIS HARNES & COLLAR
 Business to the Shop next door to JOHN EDGAR'S,
 and nearly opposite the WOODSTOCK HOTEL, where
 he will be happy to wait upon his Customers and Friends
 as usual.
 HARNESSES of all kinds on hand, and made to order
 at the shortest notice. Also on hand, some of the BEST
 COLLARS ever made in Woodstock.
 A call is respectfully solicited **aug 8**
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 ac-
 counts and notes will be handed over to a legal gen-
 tleman for collection.
JOHN LENAIX.
 Sept 13th, 1861.

DICTIONARIES! DICTIONARIES!
ONE Case of Worcester's Dictionaries every size from
 the small school edition to the illustrated Quarto. A
 large discount made to Teachers. For sale at
MILLER'S BOOK STORE.
 Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1861.
CASH
GIVEN for Poultry at the
CITY MARKET.

First Arrival of
FALL GOODS
ROBERT BROWN
 WOULD respectfully call attention to
 first importation of
Fall Goods,
 which will be found exceedingly choice and
 very low prices.
 —THEY CONSIST OF—
Dress Materials in
GALA & WOOL PLAIDS,
COBURGS,
ORLEANS,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
 &c., &c., &c.
LADIES HATS,
 "Trimmed and Untrimmed."
 A Splendid assortment of
BONNETS.
Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers,
CHENILLE AND PLUSH SCARFS,
Chenille and silk Hair Nets,
Princess Rolls and Hair Puffs,
Quilted and Plain
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
 &c., &c., &c.
ROBERT BROWN.
 Main Street.
 Oct. 19th, 1861.

—ALSO—
 A Large assortment of **Mantles and Man-**
tle Cloths daily expected. **R. B.**
Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!
 Received from the CANADA & LEIPZIG
FUR TRADING ESTABLISHMENT, a large
 lot of
LADIES VICTORINES!
 in GERMAN FITCH, RUSSIA do., OPPOSOM
Victorines, Boas, and Muffs,
 the latest style suitable for the coming season. An
Early Inspection
 is respectfully solicited.
VANWART & STEPHENSON.
 Woodstock, Oct. 3, 1861. [6 weeks.]

Fisher's Brick Building, King-Street.
FLUID, CRUSHED SUGAR, FRUIT, &c.,
LOGAN & LINSDAY have received per steamer
 from Boston and sch. A. Sawyer.
 10 bbls BURNING FLUID, (Porter's);
 10 do. CRUSHED SUGAR;
 7 do. Granulated do;
 30 doz Assorted Cooking Extracts, Lazenby and Son's
 and Burnett's
 15 boxes GIPSEY; 10 bbls APPLES;
 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes; 4 do Onions;
 2 baskets Peaches; 1 box Lemons.
 Saint John, N. B. Sep. 6th, 1861.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.,
FISHER'S BRICK BUILDING KING
LOGAN & LINSDAY have on hand and offer
 at lowest market rates—
 25 puns Barbados MOLASSES, very bright
 12 casks Porto Rico do. do;
 10 do Cienfuegos do. do;
 18 do Porto Rico SUGAR. do;
 10 barrels Crushed do;
 6 " granulated do;
 St. John, October 3, 1861.

FIRST FALL GOODS.
 JUST RECEIVED AT
STRICKLAND'S
NEW FURS, WHITE BOAS, TRIMMED
HATS, MANTLES,
CHENILLE & SILK HAIR NETS, GRAYS
NECK TIES, BORDERS, &c.,
 Also, a Variety of SMALL WARES.
 October 7th, 1861. [Sentinel copy.]

NOTICE!
JAMES RANKIN, JUNIOR, of Northampton, in the
 County of Carleton, Mill Owner, having this day
 made a trust Deed for the benefit of all those of his
 diocese who shall execute the same within six calendar
 months from this date; Notice is hereby given that he
 has therein appointed the Subscribers, Trustees thereof,
 and that on and after 1st day of November next, such
 Deed will be in Fredericton at the Office of John J. Dy-
 son one of the said Trustees for the purpose of Executing
 by the Creditors.
 Dated this 14th day of October A. D. 1861.
J. BOWLING,
JOHN J. FRASER, Trustees

NOTICE.
 HOSE parties indebted to the subscriber by book account
 or Note of Hand, are hereby notified that I have
 taken in the hands of J. C. Winslow for immediate col-
 lection.
R. B. DAVIS.
 Woodstock, August 30, 1861.
FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.—LOGAN & LINSDAY have re-
 ceived ex steamer New Brunswick, and for sale:—
 15 bbls APPLES; 10 bbls ONIONS;
 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes,
 Oct. 25. 68 King street.

ANOTHER
STAMPE
 FROM all parts of the count
 the direction of
Skillen's New
 —UNDER THE—
RENEW HOUSE
 King Street, where may be fo
 newest, and best assort
 Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, in t
 This Season.
LADIES FELT
MANTLES, FURS,
SCARFS,
BOOTS & SHOES of every
 quality from 25 cents, to six Do
 Broad-Cloths, Does
 Beaver, Pilot, Whitney
 rian Cloths, Satinets, Homesp
 in all the leading in
READY MADE CL
 Always on hand a large as
TOP COATS, BUSINESS COATS,
DRESS C
FURNISHING
 which will be sold
CHEAP
 To the above unusually large
 been added a full and comple
GROCER
 —CONSISTING OF—
Flour, Corn Meal, T
cos, Sugars, Molasse
Saleratus, Broom
 &c., &c., &c.
 Just call and examine the GO
 and satisfy yourselves that this
 purchase your Goods this Win
 every kind of Produce taken in
 Goods, (anything but "your fa
 of Prices will be found as low
 Establishment in Town.
 Remember the place, Sk
STORE, next door to W. J.
 Store, King Street.
W. SKILLEN
 Woodstock, Nov. 1st, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED
DIBBLEE'S
DRUG
Store.
 MAIN STREET
 In addition to a large
English Drugs & C
 Patent Medicines, &c., a complete sto
 consisting in part as follows:—
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and
Essences,
FIRST ARITHMETIC IN DE
 Walkingstons, Irish national
SUPERCEDED and CA
Spelling Book
 Marry's & Dilworth's Do.
 —HISTORY OF—
ENGLAND. ROME,
 Moopy's Eaton Latin Grammar, Antho
 and Andrew's Caesar School Bibles, 7
 other Books now used in Common and
 ONE GROSS OF SCHOOL SLATE
 Morocco and Velvet bound Bibles, 7
 Watt's Hyman's, Wesley's Hyman's, Pr
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYE
HYMNS
 Foolscap and Letter paper Ruled and
 Envelopes of all sizes and colours
 and a complete stock of
DRAWING MATER
 English and American Hair, Hat, Foot
 Nail-brush and Buffalo Horn Brushes
 Scrubbing, Shoe, Flesh and Paint Br
ONE GROSS BATTY & C
PICKLES.
 One doz English Baking Soda,
 Mustard, Starch, Ginger, Allspice,
 Corn Starch, Broom, Sage, Tapioca,
 and Black Sunf.
 One box candied Citron, Netmeats, C
 Kes, Lemon, Orange, Peppermint, V
 Cress and Lubin's Extract's, Jocke
 Sarsaparilla, Bay, Hales, Sage, Pepp
 Vegetable Essence Burgamot, Laver
 other articles too numerous to mentio
 Nearly opposite the "Sentinel" Office,
 Woodstock, Oct. 31st, 1861.

First Arrival of ALL GOODS
ROBERT BROWN
 Respectfully call attention to his importation of
All Goods,
 to be found exceedingly choice and prices.
 —THEY CONSIST OF—
 Dress Materials, in
 A & WOOL PLAIDS,
 SEANS,
 ALPACCAS,
 DELAINES,
 CALICOES,
 &c., &c., &c.
LADIES HATS,
 trimmed and Untrimmed,
 assortment of
FINNETS,
 ns. Feathers, Flowers,
 AND PLUSH SCARVES,
 Rolls and Hair Puffs,
 quilted and Plain
SS TRIMMINGS,
 BERRY AND GLOVES,
 &c., &c., &c.
ROBERT BROWN,
 Main Street
 1861.
 —ALSO—
 Department of **Mantles and**
 this daily expected. E. B.

Furs!! Furs!!
 from the CANADA & LEIPZIG
 ESTABLISHMENT, a large
 lot of
LADIES VICTORINES!
 FITCH, RUSSIA do., OPPOSUM
 do., Boas, and Muffs,
 suitable for the coming season. An
 Early Inspection
 solicited.
JOHN WATKIN & STEPHENSON,
 Oct. 3, 1861. [6 weeks.]

BRICK BUILDING, KING-STREET.
FRESH SUGAR, FRUIT, &c.
 TUESDAY have received per
 and sch. A. Sawyer.
 ing PLUM, (Porter);
 ed SUGAR;
 ulated do;
 ted Cooking Extracts, Lazenby and Co's
 TING
 ESSE: 100 lbs APPLES;
 6 Potatoes; 4 do Onions;
 enchies; 1 box Lemons.
 B. Sep. 5th, 1861.

ASSÉS, Sugar, &c.
BRICK BUILDING KING
 NSD-Y have on hand and offer
 market rates
 chades MOLASSES, very bright
 to Rico do;
 tenfugo do;
 orte Rico SUGAR do;
 rashed do;
 rannulated do;
 oher 3, 1861.

T FALL GOODS.
 JUST RECEIVED AT
CKLAND'S
 WHITE BOAS, TRIMMED
 TS, MANTLES,
 SILK HAIR NETS, GRN
 TIES, BORDERS, &c.,
 & SMALL WARES.
 [Sentinel copy.]

NOTICE!
 IN, JUNIOR, of Northampton, in the
 ricton, Mill Owner, having this day
 for the benefit of all those of his
 execute the same within six calendar
 late; Notice is hereby given that he
 ated the Subscribers, Trustees thereof,
 Her 1st day of November next, such
 rectorial office of John J. P
 Trustees for the purpose of Executing
 day of October A. D. 1861.
 T. DOWLING,
 JOHN J. FRASER, {Trustees

NOTICE.
 dicated to me either by some
 nd, are hereby notified that I have
 of J. C. Winslow for immediate
 E. B. DAYE
 must 30, 1861.

ANOTHER STAMPEDE!

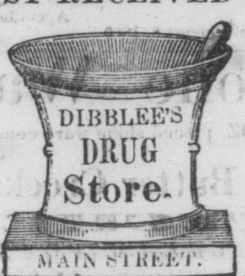
FROM all parts of the country they come in the direction of
Skillen's New Store,
 —UNDER THE—
RENFREW HOUSE,
 King Street, where may be found the largest, newest, and best assorted stock of
 Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, in this place
 This Season.

LADIES FELT HATS,
 MANTLES, FURS, SCARFS,
 BOOTS & SHOES of every description and quality from 25 cents, to six Dollars per pair.
 Broad-Cloths, Doeskins,
 Beaver, Pilot, Whitney and Siberian Cloths, Satinets, Homespun, &c., &c., in all the leading makes.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
 Always on hand a large assortment of
 TOP COATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
 which will be sold very
CHEAP.
 To the above unusually large stock has just been added a full and complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
 —CONSISTING OF—
Flour, Corn Meal, Teas, Tobacco,
s, Sugars, Molasses, Starch
Saleratus, Brooms, Pails,
 &c., &c., &c.
 Just call and examine the GOODS and prices and satisfy yourselves that this is the place to purchase your Goods this Winter. Cash and every kind of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, (anything but "your face.") The list of Prices will be found as low as at any other Establishment in Town.
 Remember the place, **Skillen's New STORE,** next door to **W. T. Baird's** Drug Store, King Street.

W. SKILLEN,
 Proprietor.
 Woodstock, Nov. 1st, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED AT



DIBBLEE'S DRUG Store.
 MAIN STREET.

In addition to a large stock of
English Drugs & Chemicals,
 Patent Medicines, &c., a complete stock of School Books consisting in part as follows:—
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Book of Lessons,
FIRST ARITHMETIC IN DECIMAL CY.,
 Walking's, Irish national Board,
SUPERCEDED and CARPENTER'S
Spelling Books.
 Marry's & Dilworth's Do.
 —HISTORY OF—
 ENGLAND, ROME, GREECE.
 Moopy's Latin Grammar, Athol's Latin Dictionary, Andrew's Caesar School Bibles, Testaments, and all other Books now used in Common and Grammar Schools.
ONE GROSS OF SCHOOL SLATES, assorted sizes.
 Morocco and Velvet bound Bibles, Winchel & Isaac Watt's Hymn's, Wesley's Hymn's, Presbyterian Psalms, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS and HYMN'S
 Foolscap and Letter paper Ruled and Plain Note. Envelopes of all sizes and colours, Black edged do. and a complete stock of
DRAWING MATERIALS.
 English and American Hair, Hat, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Rubber and Butto Horn Brushes, Combs, Scrubbing, Shoe, Flesh and Paint Brushes.
ONE GROSS BATTY & CO'S MIXED PICKLES.
 One keg English Baking Soda,
 Mustard, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Allspice, Cream of Tartar, Corn Starch, Broma, Sage, Turpines, Cinnamon, Scotch and Black Staff.
 One box candied Citron, Nutmegs, Cloves,
 Tea, Lemon, Orange, Peppermint, Vanilla, Rose, Peppermint and Lubin's Extracts, Jockey Club, Patchouli, Hay, Heliconia, Trappanese, Roudelle's, Vegetable Essence Burgamot, Lavender with many other articles too numerous to mention.
 Wm. Dibblee,
 nearly opposite the "Sentinel" Office, and City Market, Woodstock, Oct. 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber has received the approval of the most eminent literary men, both in England and America. The Royal Quarto Dictionary, although first published in 1800, has already become the standard work in most of the literary institutions in the country; while the smaller works, especially the Comprehensive and the Primary School Dictionaries have been extensively introduced into the best Academies and Common Schools in the United States.
 They are now the Authorized Dictionaries for New Brunswick, as will be seen by the following certificate:—
 EDUCATION OFFICE,
 Fredericton, August 22nd, 1861.
 The Board of Education having authorized Worcester's Dictionaries for the use of the Public Schools in New Brunswick, I have much pleasure in recommending the Work to the favorable consideration of Teachers.
 JOHN BENNETT, Chief Supt.

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY,
 (Illustrated.)
 1854 PAGES 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
 This is entirely a new Work, and all the new words, synonyms, and illustrations will be found in their proper places. Attention is particularly called to the following Testimonials, selected from hundreds received of the same import:—
 From H. R. H. Prince Albert, in an Autograph Letter to the Hon. Ad. Everett, dated Buckingham Palace, May 9th, 1860.
 My Dear Mr. Everett: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me; and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they manifested towards me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development and the preservation of its purity in your country.
 From the Rev. W. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of "History of the Inductive Sciences."
 I have repeatedly consulted the Dictionary since it has been in my possession, and have seen reason to think it more complete and exact than any of its predecessors.
 From Joseph Hasworth, D. D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford.
 It is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest Dictionary that I know.
 From Charles Dickens, England.
 It is a most remarkable work, of which America will be justly proud, and for which all who study the English language will long have reason to respect your name, and to be grateful to you.
 From E. Ryerson, D. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Upper Canada.
 I have for several years used Webster, as the best Dictionary of its kind—always excepting its orthography—but I regard and recommend for our schools and public institutions, Worcester's Dictionary, as a very great improvement upon that of Webster's pictorial edition.
 From the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York.
 I regard it (the Quarto) as one of the best, if not the very best published in our language.
 From the Rev. A. F. Ciampi, President of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.
 The work is great, and destined not unlikely, to supersede other English Dictionaries now in use. Its definitions of religious terms are singularly fair and impartial. The collection of synonyms is most appropriate and altogether suitable to the want of the student.
 From the London "Literary Gazette."
 The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America.
 From the London "Athenaeum."
 * * * To conclude, the volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster, it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English Lexicon.
 For sale at all the principal Book Stores.
 SWAN, BREWLER, & TILSTON, Publishers,
 131 Washington Street, Boston

A NATIONAL STANDARD BOTH IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

WORCESTER'S SERIES OF DICTIONARIES,
 CONSISTING OF

Worcester's School Dictionary,	\$0 38
Worcester's Elementary Dictionary,	0 75
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary,	1 12
Worcester's Academic Dictionary,	1 75
Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary,	3 50
Worcester's Quarto Dictionary,	7 50

A Liberal discount will be made to the trade, to Teachers, and to Schools.
 THESE Dictionaries have received the approval of the most eminent literary men, both in England and America. The Royal Quarto Dictionary, although first published in 1800, has already become the standard work in most of the literary institutions in the country; while the smaller works, especially the Comprehensive and the Primary School Dictionaries have been extensively introduced into the best Academies and Common Schools in the United States.
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 1854 PAGES 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
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 From the Rev. W. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of "History of the Inductive Sciences."
 I have repeatedly consulted the Dictionary since it has been in my possession, and have seen reason to think it more complete and exact than any of its predecessors.
 From Joseph Hasworth, D. D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford.
 It is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest Dictionary that I know.
 From Charles Dickens, England.
 It is a most remarkable work, of which America will be justly proud, and for which all who study the English language will long have reason to respect your name, and to be grateful to you.
 From E. Ryerson, D. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Upper Canada.
 I have for several years used Webster, as the best Dictionary of its kind—always excepting its orthography—but I regard and recommend for our schools and public institutions, Worcester's Dictionary, as a very great improvement upon that of Webster's pictorial edition.
 From the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York.
 I regard it (the Quarto) as one of the best, if not the very best published in our language.
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 The work is great, and destined not unlikely, to supersede other English Dictionaries now in use. Its definitions of religious terms are singularly fair and impartial. The collection of synonyms is most appropriate and altogether suitable to the want of the student.
 From the London "Literary Gazette."
 The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America.
 From the London "Athenaeum."
 * * * To conclude, the volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster, it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English Lexicon.
 For sale at all the principal Book Stores.
 SWAN, BREWLER, & TILSTON, Publishers,
 131 Washington Street, Boston

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH!

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, HATS, AND CAPS.

In his shop will be found Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines, Muslins, Cashmeres, Muslin Dress Patterns, Calicoes, Cottons, Blue Drillings, Cotton Plannel, Fancy Regatta, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

CLOTHING
Ready Made, IA
 AND A VARIETY OF OTHER WARES.
 In consequence of the scarcity of money all these Goods will be sold at a 25% BELOW COST.
 JOHN LENAHAN,
 Woodstock, July 14th, 1861.

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,
 in the new store erected by
MR. C. CONNELL,
 on Main Street, and begs leave to call their attention to his
STOCK OF GOODS,
 which is now complete for the summer trade.
 His stock in part consists of the following articles,
 Ladies' Dress Goods,
 Black Silks, Ribbons, Irish
 Linen Prints, Gray and White Cotton,
 Striped Shirting, Cotton Ginghams, Drillings,
 Towelling, Sheetings,
Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths,
HOSIERY & GLOVES,
BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DOE-
SKINS.
 Hispeck Tweeds, Blue and White Warps, Hats,
 Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gents' Furnishing
GOODS.
 Together with a large stock of
 FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE,
 SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO,
 SALERATUS, STARCH,
 PEPPER, GINGER,
 CANDLES, SOAP, PAILS, BROOMS,
 1 box Corn Starch, 6 boxes T. D. and Woodstock Pipes,
 1 bl. Currants, 1 bl. Mason's Blacking, 1 case Shoe
 and Horse Brushes.
 All kinds of Country PRODUCE taken in
 exchange for GOODS at CASH PRICES.
 Woodstock, June 21st, 1861.

BLANCHARD & CO.

AUGUST 1, 1861.
BEST WEST INDIA GOODS At Blanchard & Co's
GROCERIES, at Blanchard & Co's
FLOUR, at Blanchard & Co's
FISH, at Blanchard & Co's
LIQUORS, WINES, &c. at whole-
 sale, at Blanchard & Co's
GLASS WARE, at Blanchard & Co's
ALBERTINE LAMPS and fixings, at Blanchard & Co's
CROCKERY WARE, at Blanchard & Co's
BOOTS, at Blanchard & Co's
STAPLE DRY GOODS, at Blanchard & Co's
TOBACCO and TEAS, at Blanchard & Co's
SHOVELS, SPADES, &c. at Blanchard & Co's
 A variety of nearly everything needed
 every for the country trade, at Blanchard & Co's
 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, and who must necessarily make
 bad debts.
 Purchasers for CASH will make a saving of 25 per cent
 by purchasing their commodities at **BLANCHARD & CO.'S.**
 One dollar cash is worth two dollars credit, hence
 we are enabled to sell
 10 lbs. Bright Muscovado Sugar at one dollar,
 7 1/2 lbs. Granulated or Crushed Sugar at one dollar,
 Best Black Tea, warranted good, at 50 cents per lb.,
 Best Muscovado Molasses, at 40 cents per gallon,
 Best (Irish's) Pure Tobacco at 40 cents per lb.,
 Best (Irish's) Pure Tobacco at 34 cents per lb.,
 Best Java Coffee, ground, at 25 cents per lb.,
 Best Pulverized Saleratus at 9 cents per lb.,
 Best Baking Soda at 15 cents per lb.,
 Best Package Coffee 20 cents per lb.,
 Best Matches 1/4 1/2 cents quarter gross,
 Vinegar 30 cents per gallon,
 Candles 20 cents per lb.,
 Burning Fluid at 90 cents per gallon,
 Paraffine Oil at one dollar per gallon,
 P. Y. Soap at 10 cents per lb.
 Also Pails, Brooms, Brushes of all kinds,
 Stone Polish, Blacking, Dried Apples, Rice, Clothes Pins,
 Wooden Measures, Bokers, Stoughton A Harro's Bitters,
 Clothes Lines, Net Lincs, Pocket Knives, Wallets, Portem-
 onics, and a thousand other articles.
 Our stock of Liquors, at wholesale for medicinal, me-
 chanical or other purposes,—either in price or quality,—
 cannot be had so better advantage, this side of St. John.
 The "Trade," will save money by examining and pric-
 ing before purchasing elsewhere.
BLANCHARD & CO.
 Masonic Hall, King St., commonly called Water-St.

JAMES A. MINNIS,

Tailor & Draper,
 Main Street, near the Flag Staff.

THE Subscriber has on hand a complete Stock of
BROAD CLOTHS,
UNION CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
BROWN & MIXED TWEEDS,
UNION TWEEDS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
PLAID & STRIPED TWEEDS,
Velvets, Satins, Marseilles, &c., &c.
CLOTHING
 Of various kinds, and in the LATEST STYLE.
 Persons in want of
 "A GOOD ARTICLE"
 Cannot fail to satisfy themselves, if they call on the
 subscriber.
JAMES A. MINNIS,
 CUTTING, &c. See at a low figure,
 Woodstock, August 30, 1861.

Groceries.
 JUST opened at English's, in the English Block
 one door above R. Donaldson's, a general as-
 sortment of groceries which will be sold cheap
 for cash or country produce.
 Woodstock, June 20, 1861.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber take this opportunity of in-
 forming the public that he
BRITISH HOUSE,
 removed to OWEN KELLEY'S New Brick Build-
 ing, opposite Blanchard & Co's Store, and next building
 to the Renfrew House, we have just completed our sum-
 mer Stock, of staple and fancy
DRY GOODS,
 which is one of the largest and
CHEAPEST
 that has ever been imported into Woodstock.
 The stock consists in part as follows:—
 Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Lacons, Parasols,
 Shawls, Capes, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery,
 Boots, Shoes, Hoops, Hats, Feather
 Muffs, Bureaus, Paints, Cottons, Delaines,
 Challis, Robes, Warps, Hhkes, Colfers,
 Ties, Cloths, Oilcloths, Floorcloths, Counter-
 pane's, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Linings, Trim-
 mings, Jeans Silences, Cambrics, Caullimas, Table Covers,
 Traces, Umbrellas, Drillings, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery,
 Chelele Nets, Velvets, Tackels, &c., &c., &c.
 We call particular attention to our stock of
CLOTHS AND READY MADE
Clothing
 which has no equal in this County for styles, quality, price
 and make.
 Garments of any style, made to order, on the shortest
 notice, parties finding their own cloth if they wish.
 We have on hand a large quantity of Fancy Goods
 we shall at cost for Cash, also a very superior quality of
 white Warps very low.

DOHETTY & McTAVISH,
 sh House, Kelley's Brick Building, oppo-
 nard & Co's store, next building to
Renfrew House.
 E. D. WATTS, Agent.
 Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

NO. 21, KING STREET.

Spring Importations!

1861.
 THE Subscriber has received per Steamer
 via Portland, and Ship "Hampden" a gen-
 eral Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
 consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons,
 Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable ma-
 terial.
 Linens, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace
 Falls, Muslin Collars and Sleeves;
 English and American Parasols;
 Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds,
 Russel Cord and Italian Cloth;
 Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in va-
 riety.
 Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton
 Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market.
 Terms—Cash and No Second Price.
 [Houl Times 1 m.] M. McGUIRK, Jr.

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

JOHN E. SMITH

DESIRES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND
 the clothes-wearing public generally that he has RE-
 MOVED his Shop to the Shop recently occupied by Mr
 Joseph Dent, next door above W. Dibblee's Drug Store,
 Main Street, where, thankful for the large share of patron-
 age which has been hitherto accorded him, he is prepared to do
TAILORING
 in all its branches, in the most modern approved Styles,
 and with that NEATNESS OF FIT and TASTEFULNESS of
 WORKMANSHIP for which his work is so well known.
 Cutting done promptly and on reasonable terms.
 Woodstock, August 1, 1861.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House now
 occupied by the subscriber, contain-
 ing nine rooms. The House is new,
 and well furnished throughout.
 Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on the corner,
 fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied
 by Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well
 finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Bath attached. For
 terms of sale enquire of Jas. Greer, Esq., or the sub-
 scriber.
 Nov. 21, 1860. CHAS. H. MENDENHALL

Milk Pans and Crocks, H

600 D OZ. Milk Pans, white inside
 120 doz Crocks, do;
 35 doz. Jugs, assorted sizes;
 50 " Preserved Crocks;
 80 " " " do.
 Wholesale and Retail, by
FRANCIS CLEMENTSON,
 29, Dock Street.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to Repair Guns,
 Pistols, and all parts of fire arms at
ANDREW DOAK,
 Woodstock, April 11, 1861.
 my own has 100 Bedsteads,
 which will be sold on reasonable terms.
 Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861. H. C. R. B. BAKER

