

# The Woodstock Journal.

May 9,



**John Harble Works,**  
King Square, St. John, N. B.  
Proprietors of this Establishment  
and past patronage, have added largely to  
the list of articles they are prepared to execute  
orders for Lead Stones, Monuments,  
Fonts, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.,  
and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for  
buildings.  
JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.  
ROBT. MILLIGAN, & Son.  
on hand a great variety of finished  
stone, and of the finest quality of the first quality  
and at lower prices than can be purchased  
anywhere else.  
No. 1000, Woodstock; B. Beveridge,  
11 Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt  
and Gibson, Fredericton; Rev. Thos.  
Dyer, Rev. S. Jones, Richmond; Rev. Thos.  
Dyer, Rev. S. Jones, Hanford; Tobique,  
St. Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith,  
McLean, Woodstock.

**Plastic Manufacture.**  
The subscriber has on hand  
at his warehouse on the south  
side of the bridge a large and varied  
assortment of articles, including all  
kinds of PLOUGHS including all  
the latest improvements of COOK  
& BARNES, Farmers' Boilers, &c.  
and  
IRON and BRASS CARTINGS made  
to order.  
R. A. HAY,  
May 5th, 1860.

**Whiskey**  
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**VOLUME 7.**

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

NUMBER 45.

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

**OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.**  
The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial and moral interests of New Brunswick. The primary objects at which it aims in the present circumstances of our Province are:  
1. The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of the wild lands.  
2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication.  
3. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly.  
4. A system of Free Education for all—schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all with-out money and without price, and being supported by Direct Taxation.  
5. While the Journal labors for these primary objects it does not neglect many others. It labors to introduce into the arena of politics a generous, sound and manly tone of discussion—to promote sympathy, good feeling and harmony among all classes, creeds, conditions and parties—to establish a system of frank and manly criticism of men and their works—and to develop in our people a sentiment of manly self reliance—and to inculcate the doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.  
The Woodstock Journal is published every Thursday morning at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."**

HALIFAX, April 29, 1861.  
Arabia left Liverpool 3 P.M., 20th, and Queens town evening of 21st. City of Baltimore reached Liverpool midnight 18th, and North American early on the following morning. Sidney Australia advices report massacre of 26 of crew of the American Whaler Superior, by natives of Solomon's Island.

**BRITAIN.**  
In House of Commons 18th. in reply to enquiries, Lord John Russell said that Government was without official information relative to the alleged annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. He also stated that indemnity claimed by British Merchants at Canton for property destroyed, amounted to £450,000.  
In House of Lords 19th, Lord Ellenbourg asked if Gov't was doing anything towards reconciling the question between King of Italy and the Pope. Lord Wodehouse said Government was engaged in no negotiations whatever, their policy being not to interfere on Roman Catholic questions.  
The Italian question in general was debated. French occupation of Rome was deplored, and prospect of collision of Austria and Italy deplored by all speakers.  
In the House of Commons, Harvey Lewis, newly elected Member for Marylebone in place of Edwin James, took his seat. Various matters were debated. Lord John Russell stated that British Consul General in Japan and other Foreign Ministers, with the exception of the American Consul, had left Jeddah, and would be protected by ships of War, in consequence of intimidation having been used towards them which the Government had not endeavored to check.  
Report that President Lincoln was dead extensively circulated in England. American news anxiously looked for. London Times editorially reiterates hopes for maintenance of peace, and thinks it still possible. Warlike intentions of Lincoln may not be carried out into civil war. One of its articles concludes as follows:—"We would rather hope that good sense of Americans and peaceful councils of this country, may bring about reconciliation before dispute has been too far advanced.—As long as two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities, it would be height of arrogance and folly to interfere, but when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in cause of humanity."

**FRANCE.**  
Paris correspondent of daily News says Russia has informed France that in consequence of events in Warsaw it will be impossible to join in any measure for settlement of Easton question. Alleged reason for this is that Russia regards France as an accomplice in Polish disturbances. Several heavy failures reported at Marsailles—extensive liabilities.  
Bourse animated and higher. Rentes closed on 19th at 68 20.  
**ITALY.**  
Garibaldi took seat in Italian Parliament on 18th. Business temporarily suspended by applause. Action of Ministry in disbanding Southern army and measures taken for reorganization debated.  
Garibaldi made speech so violent that it excited tumult in Chamber. He made offensive allusions to Ministry, against which Cavour protested. President of Chamber put on his hat, and sitting was suspended for brief interval. Garibaldi in resuming spoke with more moderation. He defended his comrades in arms, and said formation of three divisions of volunteers as decreed not sufficient for national armament.  
Gen. Bisco made conciliatory speech. Cavour said he accepted words of conciliation. Garibaldi explained several facts alluded to by Cavour, and expressed his belief that Cavour loved Italy. He designated French army as enemy of Italy, because it occupied Rome.  
On 19th Garibaldi was again received in Chamber with loud applause. Discussion took place on organization of Ministry of War. Excitement of previous day had subsided. Words of concord between Cavour and Bisco applauded by all, and Garibaldi expressed himself satisfied.  
Attempted reaction had broken out in Calabria and troops been despatched.  
Town of Fenosa had been delivered from Bnes-bonians.  
Continued Bustrian movements on the Po near Ferrara reported.  
Attack on Sardinia considered possible, commencing with invasion of Duchy of Modena, which would not be in fraction of Villa Franca twenty.

**POLAND.**  
Warsaw advices say matters daily growing worse. Feared that exasperation of people would lead to fresh disturbances. Vigorous measures taken had not been intimated.—Gortscha-koff communications would be made explaining extent of concessions granted. Troops were bivouacked in public squares. Russian force in Poland is to be raised to a hundred thousand.  
**SPAIN.**  
Correspondence Autografa says, Government will accept annexation of St Domingo as soon as it is confirmed by vote of people, if no foreign power protests against it.

**AUSTRIA.**  
Hungarian Chamber of Deputies definitively constituted, and held first sitting. President in opening speech laid stress on equality of rights of all citizens and nationalities in Hungary.  
**TURKEY.**  
Turkish vessels blockading Albania, and had captured a brig under Ionian flag, loaded with munitions of war.  
Omer Pasha appointed Generalissimo of army.

**INDIA.**  
Bombay letters of March 27th received. News generally anticipated. Whole Madras Presidency now bordering on famine. Freight tolerably firm.  
QUEENSTOWN, 21st.—Arabia has £13,500 specie.  
MARKETS.—Liverpool, Saturday afternoon. Cotton quiet, but firm. Provisions steady. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Consols 91 7 8 for money and 92 account.

**FORT SUMTERAFFET THE BATTLE.**—The outside walls look as if they had had an attack of smallpox. They are pitted in all directions. There are no breaches, but an attempt at one which military men say would have been successful in two days. In several places balls have gone completely through the walls. One of the red hot balls from Moultre went half through the walls of the magazine. Inside the fort is a mass of blackened ruins. The fire has touched everything. The roofs have fallen in, the wind was blown over the floors are covered with fragments of broken slate, and balls and shells are lying all around in profusion. The guns are turned in all directions. The gun carriages are shattered into fragments, while debris of the injured walls and buildings meet the eye at every turn. So far as the defence of the harbor is concerned, the fort is as good as over; but it will require two or three hundred thousand dollars to put the place in proper order. Workmen are busy clearing away the ruins, who, with the soldiers, are under the command of Lieut. Alfred Rhett.

**WASHINGTON, May 1st.**  
Pensacola is now invested by Federal troops.—There was a full dress parade here to day of the troops from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. The President, and many other dignitaries, were present.  
The Secessionists have 22 guns, and about 1600 men, four miles below Arlington heights.  
Since Maryland has declined to secede from the Union, the Secessionists have concentrated at Richmond.  
Baltimore has given the most encouraging evidence of reaction. Three Union meetings were held there last night.  
Two thousand men are now in Fort Monroe.  
Numbers of fugitive Slaves have sought refuge there, but have returned.

**MONTGOMERY Ala., April 29.**  
The Congress of the Southern Confederacy assembled here on the 26th.  
President Davis, in his message, announces the ratification of the Constitution by the Confederate States, and declares that the election of permanent officers was alone needed to administer the Government under it. The President adds, that the crooked paths of diplomacy do not furnish a parallel to such a want of courtesy, as was displayed by the Federal Government toward the Commissioners have been sent to the several European Powers, to ask a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and to make Treaties with it. He says, that Virginia has united with the Confederate States, and he has assurances that other States will soon follow.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 30.**  
Cotton freights in British vessels, one penny; to one penny and an eighth per pound.  
We are informed that the assembly will be dissolved on June 14th and that the Elections for the City and County of St. John will take place within the first ten days of June.—Freeman.

By a copy of the *Canadian News* (for which we are indebted to the Surveyor General), we notice that its New Brunswick correspondent, speaking of a certain breach of promise of marriage case, recently tried in this city, conveys the valuable information to the English public, that the letters were "capitally-written love missives, and one would think that both the parties were strongly attached to each other!" In the latest number no letter appears, but in its stead there is a good digest of important news, compiled from New Brunswick papers. The letters of this correspondent are, for the most part, very worthless.—Col. Presbyterian.

**UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The Supreme Court on Saturday last, after a long and elaborate statement of the case, decided that it did not consider itself to possess jurisdiction in the cause of the Rev. Dr. Jacob against the Senate of the University; and consequently referred it to Lieutenant Governor, as Visitor; whom it at the same time declared bound in that capacity to act and judge in absolute independence of the Executive Council. The appeal has therefore been presented to His Excellency.—Head Quarters.

**A NEW COLONY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The barge Irvine, of Yarmouth, (N. S.) 500 tons register, now lying in Victoria Harbour, has been chartered to carry 150 agricultural emigrants to Glassville, a new district granted for colonization purposes by government, and situated about 150 miles from the mouth of the river St. John, N. B. It is a rich pastoral district, and has been named after the Rev. Mr. Glass, who now is in this country promoting the emigration movement.—Greenock Advertiser.

The Timber Market has improved somewhat, although not as much as was anticipated. The Emerald Isle's cargo of Spruce Deals from St. John average £9 1s 6d. Pine Deals brought from £9 15s to £11 10s. Edward Chaloner in his circular of the 19th of April says that the auction sales as compared with those of the previous week showed a reduction in Spruce Deals of nearly 2s. 6d. per standard. The cargo of the Ocean Pearl from St. John sold at £8 12s. 6d. to £9. 5s. average £8 19s.

The *Morning News* states that Prince Alfred is to arrive in Halifax about the 20th inst., and that at the end of the month he will visit New Brunswick, coming to St. John via Windsor. It is her Majesty's expressed wish that he shall not be recognized publicly as a member of the Royal Family; but simply as a Midshipman travelling for observation and pleasure. The recent death of his Grandmother will prevent his accepting invitations to public balls, or being present at any public festival.—Witness.

We are informed that Messrs. Ansley & Tufts shipped per steamer New Brunswick yesterday, 500 yards Honespun, of the Mi-speck Manufacture, for Military purposes at Boston. This is encouraging to our Factory, and that we trust that whatever evil may befall the Federal Government it will always find a hearty welcome in supplies by sending orders this way.

Over 4,000 yards of Bunting have already been shipped per Eastern City and New Brunswick during the last two trips.—Globe.

It is estimated that the amount of money spontaneously offered in one way and another, by the citizen of New York, in support of the Government, exceeds two hundred and ninety million of dollars.—New York World.

Denier Brothers will commence their performances in this city, at Mechanics' Institute next week. We understand that Mr. John Denier will walk the rope, stretched across the St. John Falls at the Suspension Bridge.—New Brunswick.

The *Montreal Gazette* says that quite a number of telegrams have reached that city to ascertain if rifles and other military stores could be purchased there for the Volunteer of the Federal Government. The answers were in the negative, owing to the want of a sufficient supply in the market.

The property in Dock Street owned by Messrs. J. & W. Lawrence, and occupied by J. C. McIntosh was totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Two houses in Brussels Street, owned respectively by Mr. Short, and Mr. Jamieson, were considerably damaged by fire on Monday night.—Witness.

The *Irish Times* says that Major Yolverton has decided on appealing from the verdict given by the jury in the late trial. Exceptions on three legal points will form the basis of the appeal.

Mr. Spurgeon has preached his first sermon in his New Tabernacle, near London.

Single copies, Two dollars a year.  
Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each.  
Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.  
These terms are in advance; if not paid in advance, \$2 1-2, and if not paid until the expiration of the year \$3, will be charged.  
Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.  
To any person who makes up a club at the above rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.  
No subscription taken for less than half a year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, until the Proprietor chooses.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
BY THE YEAR.  
Half Column, \$24  
Quarter Column, 14  
Cards, not exceeding four lines, 5  
" " " " " " 6  
" " " " " " 50 cents.  
BY THE HALF YEAR.  
One third less than by the year.  
BY THE QUARTER.  
One half less than by the year.

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Square of 12 lines or less let insertion, 75 cents.  
Same—each succeeding insertion, 25 "  
For each line above twelve, let insertion, 6 "  
Same—each succeeding insertion, 2 "  
When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.  
N. B.—No advertisements, or "Special Notices," inserted in the editorial columns or reading matter.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
The Journal Office being supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored and Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job work of all kinds will be executed neatly, promptly, and cheaply.  
Hand Bills from a Sheet to a sixteenth Sheet, or as much smaller as may be desired.  
**BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS.**  
PAMPHLETS,  
CATALOGUES,  
LABELS, OF ALL KINDS,  
CIRCULARS,  
BILL HEADS,  
BLANK CHEQUES,  
ORDERS, NOTES,  
RECEIPTS, &c.  
PROGRAMMES,  
BILL HEADS, &c.  
LAW and MAGISTRATES BLANKS on hand or printed to order,  
&c., &c., &c.  
All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed  
**"EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B."**  
and invariably postpaid.

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

**TO READERS.**  
NOW that the reading season has come the proprietor of the **JOURNAL READING ROOM** calls attention to the opportunity which that Room affords all who desire to keep themselves posted up in the news of the day, or have an hour or two a day to devote to reading. The Room is furnished with all the New Brunswick papers, with a number from Nova Scotia, with leading papers, with a number from the United States, including the New York Daily Tribune, the New York Times, the Spirit of the Times, and Albion. Recently there have been added to the list of files the Illustrated London News, the Willmer's and Smith's European Times (Liverpool), and the London Punch. Other newspapers and magazines will be added as the increase to the subscription list renders it justifiable. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a quarter commences with Sept. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter. Woodstock, Oct. 11th, 1860.

**CLOTHING.**  
and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all des- and Prices. Garments out and made experienced Workmen at the shortest notice, Country Produce taken in exchange for Prices.  
**DOHERTY & McTAVISH.**  
use; Lindsay's Building, South side of the bridge, Nov. 15, 1860.

Tight Binding

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, May 16, 1861.

AN OUTRAGE.—On the night of Monday last some person or persons broke into the room of Mr. Coffin, ambrotype artist, over the store of Blanchard & Co., and took away the lens of his instrument, with a number of cases, and so on. Evidently the motive was not plunder but malice, the materials in the room having been scattered around and down the outside stair. We regret to have to chronicle such a gross outrage to a stranger in our Town; and we believe the feeling of the community is a desire that the offender may be discovered and receive condign punishment. A term in the penitentiary would probably be of great service to him. Mr. Coffin some time ago suffered from a similar outrage in Houlton, and there can be no doubt that the same persons were engaged in both crimes. Mr. Coffin has offered a reward of fifty dollars for the discovery of the offenders.

WEATHER, &c.—The weather for the past week has shown us a succession of fine days and rainy days, alternately. The air is very mild, but the number of wet days must interfere with agricultural operations. The River has been very high, as has the Madam, and there is a probability of the former keeping at a good height far into the Summer, there being yet great quantities of snow in the woods.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCIPAL HEA.—Dr. Hea has resigned his place of Principal of the University of New Brunswick, and will, we understand, return to Nova Scotia. The Govt. will again be called upon to exercise its wisdom in the choice of a head to our Provincial University.—The country looks to it for an exercise, in its choice, of the greatest care and the soundest discretion.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF MAY.—The twenty fourth of May is near at hand; and we hear that the Rifle and Artillery Companies intend to honor it by firing a salute, although we cannot say positively that they will. We trust that it will be made a general holiday in this community.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Water Cure and Physiological Journals, from Fowler and Wells, have come to hand. The latter has been enlarged, and Life Illustrated incorporated with it. The Laws of Life are also at hand.

We have also received the Canadian Agriculturist for May, and the Genesee Farmer for the same month.

DROWNED.—At Big Pesque Isle some time since a young man named Wm. Starrett. His body has not yet been found. He had on an under shirt of homespun, over shirt striped red, gray homespun frock, grey homespun pants, white-woolen drawers, two pairs of grey socks, and a black hat.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We have received a copy of the Premium List of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Sussex Vale on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October next. We shall notice the List, and proposed Exhibition at greater length in a future issue.

DISSOLUTION AND ELECTION.—A Royal Gazette Extra of Tuesday contains a Proclamation dissolving the the Assembly, and calling a new one, the writs returnable on the 28th June.

For the Journal.

MUTILATION OF THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.

MR. HOGG'S REPLY.

The New Brunswick Reporter, of which Mr. James Hogg is proprietor and editor, has an editorial article in its issue of the tenth current in reply to my letter on the mutilation of the official debates. This article is republished in another column of the Journal. I have no desire to bandy words with Mr. Hogg. It is sufficiently humiliating to have anything whatever to do with or say to a man who defends himself from an accusation of such abominable dishonesty by abusing his accuser with all the vileness and volubility learned by a long training in the school of Billingsgate. But duty, not to myself, but to the public, requires that I should with a few plain words scatter to the winds the edifice of falsehood which he has erected.

First, as to the only point stated in my letter—the mutilation. Mr. Hogg makes no attempt to deny that he did, of his own mere notion, omit portions of the reports furnished him by Mr. Watts and myself. But he puts forward an excuse or reason for so doing. He states that he felt that the infliction of printing the quotations made from the evidence by Mr. McIntosh and others was more than he had a right to bear!

“More than he had a right to bear!” And what was Mr. Hogg's contract? He tendered, and his tender was accepted under the following advertisement. I italicise a few words.

“DEBATES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The undersigned, appointed by Resolution of the House of Assembly a committee to make arrangements for the printing and publishing the whole Debates of the next session, will receive at the warehouses of J. & G. Lawrence until the 20th day of June next sealed tenders for the same,

and will close with the most approved on the first day of July following.

“The size is required to be imperial quarto, with three columns on each page, and its respect of paper, type, workmanship and quantity of matter in all respects similar to the Debates of 1860. The number, 4500 on a sheet of four pages, to be published three times a week from matter to be furnished daily by the reporters; to be delivered out into single sheets and in parcels of fifty each, to whomsoever the House shall direct, in some room in the Province Hall or the adjacent offices.

It is to be understood that the whole matter furnished by the Reporters shall be published, and that the whole contract shall be completed as soon after the session as possible.

“To facilitate correction of proof, as well as distribution, the printing to be done in Fredericton. (Signed.) W. END, J. W. LAWRENCE, A. H. GILMOUR. April 12, 1861.”

“IT IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE WHOLE MATTER FURNISHED BY THE REPORTERS SHALL BE PUBLISHED.”

And yet this shameless man, making a deliberate and solemn contract, containing this express stipulation, after the House has risen, and he cannot be called to account, omits large portions of the matter furnished him by the Reporters, and when accused of the outrage, with an unblushing impudence which is actually startling, tells us that the matter furnished was “more than he had a right to bear!”

More is not needed; but I cannot avoid making a remark. Mr. Watts and myself engaged for a specific sum to report for the session, just as Mr. Hogg did to print. Suppose Mr. Fisher or Mr. Gray had chosen to inflict upon us a speech of six hours in length, extending from three in the afternoon to nine in the evening; according to Mr. Hogg's doctrine we would have been justified in throwing down our pens in disgust, exclaiming “it's more than we have a right to bear!” and going to tea, leave the orator speaking to an empty reporter's gallery. Or had the session lengthened to eleven or twelve weeks, instead of nine as usual, we might, according to Mr. Hogg, have taken stage for Woodstock, at the end of the ninth week, and left the debates of the other three weeks unreported, with the justification that “it was more than we had a right to bear!”

Mr. Hogg as a proof of the correctness of his position states that a combination between a single member of the Legislature and a single reporter would render the fulfilment of any contract impossible; and he in that paragraph, and elsewhere, broadly insinuates that there was such a combination between Mr. McIntosh and myself.

A more vile and unfounded accusation never proceeded from the New Brunswick Reporter, which is saying very much indeed, as every one will acknowledge who reads that paper. What do my reports actually show? I reported fourteen and a half of the speeches made in that debate. Almost every speech contained quotations; and these speeches were made by members on both sides of the House. Mr. Tibbits was reported as having quoted largely from the evidence; in fact his speech nearly resembled Mr. McIntosh's in consisting of quotations accompanied by a running commentary. Were Mr. Tibbits and myself in a combination to ruin Mr. Hogg? Mr. Solicitor General Watters I reported as quoting largely from the evidence; fully one half his speech being quotations. Had Mr. Watters leagued with me in a conspiracy to ruin Mr. Hogg? Mr. Hamington I reported as quoting largely. Had we also formed a secret fraternity with the object of destroying the material prosperity of Mr. Hogg? But worse still, it appears from the Debates that even Mr. Watts, belonging to the same political party with Mr. Hogg, supporting the same Govt., and if I mistake not, a personal friend, also has been guilty of a conspiracy, with several members to ruin him!

So much for the mutilation and the conspiracy to ruin Mr. James Hogg. I will now advert as briefly as possible to a few of the side issues which he has raised in the article spoken of.

First as to the bad writing. I gave Mr. Hogg the same writing that I have given to other printers in almost every portion of the Province. I gave him the same writing that I gave Mr. Graham, of the Head Quarters, who had the printing of the debates in the session of 1860. More than a dozen times, during that session and since, has Mr. Graham expressed his perfect satisfaction with my manuscript, telling me that “the hands in his office grabbed it out.” The simple truth is that the compositors in Mr. Graham's office were competent; while Mr. Hogg, having, at the commencement of last session the Post Office Report to print, as a son from the Govt., which required his best hands, put our manuscript into the hands of raw boys, who probably could neither read nor spell. This was the cause of the badness of the proof which was brought Mr. Watts and myself. Three fourths of the errors were merely typographical—words misspelled, letters inverted, lower case letters in place of capitals, and so on. After bearing with this imposition upon my good nature much beyond where forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and speaking not only to the boys who brought the proof, but to Mr. Hogg himself about it, at length my patience gave way, and I wrote the letter mentioned by Mr. Hogg. I may observe also that a son of Mr. Hogg's, himself I believe an excellent compositor, in speaking to me about the badness of the proof, stated that he wished me to understand

that he had nothing to do with it, but that it was the work of the raw hands in the office. As to the “specimen” of my writing which Mr. Hogg has selected I have to say this: that out of probably more than one thousand foolscap pages of manuscript with which I furnished him last session it would be very strange indeed if he could not select one page very badly written, but that I have no hesitation in saying that if this “one of a thousand” be sent to Mr. Graham's office it will be put up without difficulty and without any errors of importance and not more than half a dozen unimportant ones. Then as to Mr. End's opinion: Mr. Watts informed me that on the very day that Mr. Hogg asserted to us that this occurrence with Mr. End took place, he (Mr. Watts) met Mr. End in the street, and questioned him about it, when Mr. End most positively denied that he had told Mr. Hogg anything of the kind. I leave the matter between the M. P. P. and Mr. Hogg.

The “scrawls which could not be made out by one of themselves—as we can prove without the context” and the “Bible” and “Munchausen” affair, refer not to me but to Mr. Watts.

I left Fredericton on the third day after the session closed, without a direct personal interview with Mr. Hogg, but after all the communication with him that was necessary. The first idea of Mr. Watts and myself was to have the proofs sent to us at Woodstock by mail; but as the former after a personal interview with Mr. Hogg informed me that he objected to this, I immediately secured the services of a gentleman in Fredericton to correct the proof. As I was responsible for that portion of the work it was no business of the printer's if I had gone to China. The whole of the report of Mr. McIntosh's speech, which one would infer from Mr. H. was sent down from Woodstock, was actually in his office before I left Fredericton. It was not till after I received information of Mr. Hogg's mutilation of that speech that I directed Mr. Miller not to correct any more proof until it was published in full. The whole of the quotations in the speech, except we think, the very last one, were set up in Mr. Hogg's office, and then taken down again. On page 105 of the Debates, it will be seen that Mr. Hogg, after omitting the quotations of the Evidence from their proper place in Mr. Connell's speech, inserted them in a note. Why was this? Why is it that there are notes to supply omissions in Mr. Connell's speech and no notes for any of the rest of the speeches which Mr. Hogg chose to mutilate? In truth, the official reports of the debate upon the most important question of the session represent little else but the whims of Mr. James Hogg.

With Mr. Hogg's partiality or impartiality I have little to do, except as respects the matter before me. But as he boasts so loudly of it, he will allow me to ask him whether the republishing in his paper from the official debates of what he entitles the debate upon a certain subject, with the omission of a speech from a certain Conservative member from York, without the slightest intimation that such omission was made, or that the member spoke at all on the subject, is a very strong proof of impartiality or fair-dealing.

Mr. Hogg's abuse of me as a reporter would not be worthy of notice, were it not that he endeavors to tack it to other accusations against me with respect to the charge under which he himself labours. It is at all times disagreeable to have to speak of oneself; but I will be allowed to mention the following facts. At the close of the session of 1859 Mr. Watts and myself, at the request of several members of the Assembly, made a proposition to the House to report for the session of 1860, which was accepted. During the whole of that session—1860—not one member rose to complain of partiality; and the contract was renewed for 1861 by an unanimous vote. During the whole of the late session there was no complaint made in the House until near the close Mr. Smith rose and pointed out what he conceived to be defects; but not one other member was found to second his remarks. It does not follow that our reports were free from every error, but it does follow that as a whole they meet the undoubted and almost unanimous approval of the House. With these facts before the public, I can afford to let Mr. Hogg's remarks pass without further notice.

I must ask the forgiveness of the public for having troubled them at such length upon this matter. My first letter was nothing more than a statement of the circumstances respecting the mutilation of the Debates. Mr. Hogg having in his reply, chosen not to exculpate or defend himself, but to vamp up a number of atrocious and unfounded charges against me in my capacity as reporter, I have thought it due the public to make this reputation. It is no pleasure to me to come in contact with Mr. Hogg. But one cannot always in the discharge of his duty avoid contact with the filth, which he despises. Self defence may oblige you to trip up the heels of a foul mouthed blackguard who insults you at the street corner; but while you are bestowing upon him the castigation which he deserves you feel it to be a deed in which no honor is to be obtained, but a disagreeable necessity; and you escape as quickly as possible from the contact of the creature whose thick skin scarcely feels the blows bestowed upon it, while he pollutes your ears with a torrent of vile abuse, and bespatters you plentifully with the filth of the gutter in which he is wont to revel.

JAMES EDGAR.

Woodstock, May 13, 1861.

MR. CONNELL AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SIR: On page 69 of the Reported Debates, the By-Road Grants, and on a petition read by Mr. Allen from Thomas Murray, the Warden of the Municipality of the County of York, it is reported that Mr. Connell, in presence of the assembled wisdom of New Brunswick, did say: “That he was glad the question had come up. The division of the special grants was the greatest difficulty which the county members met with, and it was a duty which they would gladly be relieved of, if some way could be provided by which the money could be appropriated in a way to give satisfaction, and expended where really wanted. The amounts were so small and the necessities of the country for bridges and improvements of roads so great, that such annoyance resulted from the attempt to distribute the money judiciously. In Carleton County one half the money had heretofore been given to the municipality, but what had it done with it? Why, without regard to the actual wants of different localities, the councillors had sat down and divided the money equally, and until there was some law passed to guard the distribution of the money by the municipality, he was not disposed to advocate the system of putting all the money into their hands. He and his colleagues had never disagreed about the division of the money. The object of the special grants was that they should remain as a reserve fund to be used where the requirements of particular localities, otherwise neglected, seemed to demand.”

Now, if the division of the special grants is a difficulty of such magnitude for the County Representatives, why do they not try the experiment of giving it to the Council to divide for one year if no more, and get rid of the great difficulty they so much complain of? But no; they never made the offer, nor even intimated the subject to the Council, as I am aware of. It is my opinion Mr. Connell would rather keep that business under his own control, for the benefit of his own business, and electioneering baits, his complaints of the great difficulty notwithstanding.

Following his speech a little further down, he says “that in Carleton County one half of the money had heretofore been given to the Municipality; but what had they done with it? Why, without regard to the actual wants of the different localities, the Councillors had sat down and divided the money equally.” Now, Mr. Editor, such language appears to me to be a gross attack, and a blow aimed at the Council without good grounds,—uttered as it was in the House of Assembly, in presence of its members, and before the public; then entered on the printed debates, and sent broadcast over the Province. He has thereby placed the Council of this County in a very nice position in the eyes of the public. Instead of rising to speak at that time, if he had just his postage stamp die in his mouth, kept his seat, and held his peace, he would certainly have shown better sense, and more wisdom, and would to-day have been in a better position in this County. He must have lost sight of the fact that is the same people elect the Councillors that elect him.

If the Councillors are such an ignorant, lazy, heedless, and regardless set of fellows as Mr. Connell's makes them, so most the people be that elect them. Therefore that speech does not speak very well for his constituents.

I admit that the division of the money by the Council has not always been by unanimous vote, but if my memory serves me right, the only objections to an equal division was made by the members of one parish only. And further make bold to say that since the money has come through the hands of the Municipal Council of this County, and distributed by them, it has done far more good, and been expended with full better satisfaction than when it was divided and distributed by the County Members. And a very good reason can be shown why it is so. The Councillors—two in each parish—live in most cases in the immediate localities where the money is expended, and have a knowledge of where it is most needed, they can see if it is expended judiciously by the Commissioners; for this reason the Commissioners are far more particular under the present system, than they were when the County members divided the money, then they were under no restraining eye—now they are. He also says in his speech “that until there is a law passed to guard the Councillors, he is not disposed to advocate the system of putting all the money in their hands”—now this says as much as that: judgment and sense of 18 men chosen two from each Parish is not equal to his Hon. C. Connell's as he appears to think he is fully capable, and honest enough to manage this business of distributing the money without a law to guard him.

I have not space nor time to go fully into this subject now, but I beg to join issue on this point: with the Hon. King Charles the 1st, and shall take the matter up some time not far in the future—a few more words and I am done for the present. “He says that he was glad the question had come up”—why glad I ask. I think the reason is apparent, and that his feelings toward the Council are hostile, was it not so he would not have been glad of an opportunity of attacking them; his indifference toward their petitions for two or three years past is sufficient proof of his feelings.

Yours, &c.

A COUNCILLOR.

1861,

THE OFFICIAL DEBATE [From the Reporter May 10]

The last number of the Woodstock a letter signed James Edgar, and a libel written by the same gentleman, singular instance of the small portion which is required in order to give to a long string of misrepresentation reader will therefore excuse us if in so we are compelled to “begin at the beginning” and thereupon have arisen be Reporters of the late Debates,—Mr. particular—and ourselves as their Public. At the commencement of publishing Bates last winter, we found the manuscript Edgar so carelessly written, we will a erably bad, that it became next to im proceed with them at one half the ordin of type-setting, and the despatch so ne the particular occasion. The proofs w the first instance furnished him were co far from clean, and thereupon he wrote would not in future feel it his duty to typographical errors. The question w with us, as to what was and what w graphical error under such extraordinary stances, and we showed samples of the to Wm. End, Esq., M. P. P. one of lished committee, who at once stated t not fit for a printing office. We did no make a formal protest, and being un make further trouble, we submitted d whole session to the drudgery of cor endeavoring rather to guess at the appa ourselves which could not be made ou test!

At the close of the session Mr. Ed away without seeing or making any ar with us, in reference to the yet unwrit of the debates; but a gentleman here Miller, Esq., informed us that he had him his agent, and from him sometimes times through the Post Office, after un delays, we received the remainder of l scripts.

It was then that Mr. Edgar commen ing us—along with his own writou long extracts from the evidence taken Crown Land Committee, and already from the Royal Gazette Office—as the had been read in the House of Asser this we for a time submitted, as the might be supposed necessary to give p respective speaker's opinions; but length Mr. Edgar sent us “an extract” Mr. McIntosh, which would make columns of the printed Debates, (we printed one more than a column long same speech) we felt that the inflictio more than we had a right to bear, and to publish it as whole, although we st Edgar's agent that we were willing t such extracts from the extract as he, th thought reasonable and proper under t tances. Had we proceeded with all th we would have been compelled to p whole book referred to, as almost every had previously been quoted as part speeches, by the respective members. Mr. Miller declined to comply with, f shortly on the other side. The latter rmed us that Mr. Edgar had prohibi reading the proofs, and consequent wards devolved upon us to issue to th our ability correct versions of the spee the description of writing already allu indeed so bad was the scratch, purpos made so, by Mr. Edgar, that when we to the Hon. Mr. Allan, in order to b blanks filled, which Mr. Edgar had supplied by ourselves, he Mr. Allan, d ability to read the connections!

Of the opinion entertained by the R ference to their own importance, and hat a publisher must render himself their will, we may just add, that one of dly stated, that as a matter of prin adherence to our contract, we were publish the whole of the Bible, or th res of Baron Munchausen, if they chish them, as read by a member, as a speech in the House of Assembly! I will readily perceive that under such an would be madness for any one to such work, when a simple combination ngle Member of the Legislature and a reporter—mark, we do not say this, w between Messrs. McIntosh and Edg under the fulfilment of any contract possible.

As it is, we have published the late extent to which they have never before this province; giving the whole as reported, and also a great number of with all the necessary references to the Report and evidence alluded to. We have done without the slightest ind erty feeling, as will readily be seen bl of those speeches of the respective A specimen of the writing furnished Edgar may be seen at our office, and ourselves to acknowledge that individ not less sincere than civil, if there b business man who can read it.

Here then we find Mr. Edgar furnis first place with manuscripts which r status nor the sable personage said to s prompter could read; in the m Fredericton without a personal intervi undating us with matter which, if

May 16,

CONNELL AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

1861,

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Editor of the Woodstock Journal. On page 69 of the Reported Debates, Road Grants, and on a petition read by...

THE OFFICIAL DEBATES. [From the Reporter May 10.]

The last number of the Woodstock Journal, in a letter signed James Edgar, and also in an Editorial written by the same gentleman, affords us...

At the commencement of publishing the Debates last winter, we found the manuscripts of Mr. Edgar so carelessly written, we will add so execrably bad, that it became next to impossible to proceed with them at one half the ordinary speed...

At the close of the session Mr. Edgar went away without seeing or making any arrangement with us, in reference to the yet unwritten portion of the debates; but a gentleman here (Edward Miller, Esq.) informed us that he had appointed him his agent, and from him sometimes and sometimes through the Post Office, after unreasonable delays, we received the remainder of his manuscripts.

It was then that Mr. Edgar commenced sending us—along with his own written Reports—long extracts from the evidence taken before the Crown Land Committee, and already published from the Royal Gazette Office—as those extracts had been read in the House of Assembly. To this we for a time submitted, as these extracts might be supposed necessary to give point to the respective speaker's opinions; but when at length Mr. Edgar sent us "an extract" read by Mr. McIntosh, which would make over three columns of the printed Debates, (we had already printed one more than a column long from the same speech) we felt that the infliction was more than we had a right to bear, and we refused to publish it as whole, although we stated to Mr. Edgar's agent that we were willing to publish such extracts from the extract as he, the Agent, thought reasonable and proper under the circumstances.

Had we proceeded with all the extracts we would have been compelled to publish the whole book referred to, as almost every word of it had previously been quoted as parts of their speeches, by the respective members. This offer Mr. Miller declined to comply with, from authority on the other side. The latter also informed us that Mr. Edgar had prohibited him from reading the proofs, and consequently it afterwards devolved upon us to issue to the best of our ability correct versions of the speeches, from the description of writing already alluded to—indeed so bad was the scrawl, purposely, we fear made so, by Mr. Edgar, that when we carried it to the Hon. Mr. Allan, in order to have some blanks filled, which Mr. Edgar had left to be supplied by ourselves, he, Mr. Allan, declared his inability to read the connections!

Of the opinion entertained by the Reporters in reference to their own importance, and the belief that a publisher must render himself liable to their will, we may just add, that one of them explicitly stated, that as a matter of principle, and adherence to our contract, we were bound to publish the whole of the Bible, or the adventures of Baron Munchausen, if they chose to furnish them, as read by a member, as a part of his speech in the House of Assembly! The public will readily perceive that under such an impression would be madness for any one to tender for such work, when a simple combination between a single Member of the Legislature and a single Reporter—mark, we do not say this, was the case between Messrs. McIntosh and Edgar—would render the fulfilment of any contract utterly impossible.

As it is, we have published the late debate to an extent to which they have never before reached in this province; giving the whole speeches as reported, and also a great number of extracts, with all the necessary references to the pages of the Report and evidence alluded to. This we have done without the slightest indication of party feeling, as will readily be seen by a perusal of those extracts and references as they appear in the speeches of the respective members. A specimen of the writing furnished us by Mr. Edgar may be seen at our office, and we pledge ourselves to acknowledge that individual to be not less sincere than civil, if there be a single business man who can read it.

rejected it, he might have continued to impose upon us to the present day, and next forbidding his agent—who by the way coincides in our views about the extracts—to read the proofs, corrected as they were in our office.—Verily it will become a man who has so selfishly and so uncourteously conducted his part as a Reporter, to find fault with the self-defensive conduct of the publisher.

Of all the impertinence in Mr. Edgar's editorial and letter, we can well afford to take no notice. He doubtless felt that it might prove beneficial for him to say something which would increase his popularity with the opposition. He also supposed that in leaving Fredericton, where he should have remained in order to fulfil his part of the contract, he would place us in an embarrassing position; and particularly so, as after leaving blanks in his manuscript, and directing us to quote matter not in our possession and which he neglected to furnish, he wrote to Mr. Miller not to attend to its correction, although it resembled more the scratchings of a hen in a garden than the penmanship of a professed writer. We can however assure him that the mean effort which he from the first made—urged on as he must have been by a party behind the curtain—to injure us as a publisher, will be as likely to injure himself as a Reporter.

With regard to the political partiality of which he accuses us, our sole answer is, that during a term of sixteen years, reporting in the Legislature we never were accused of giving a political preference to either one party or the other. Can Mr. Edgar in his short space of public service say as much? Nay can he say so in reference to the debates of the late session, a glance at which will satisfy either political friend or opponent that he has both in the extent and execution of his Reports proved himself a most thorough partisan; interlarding the debates with his own notes of admiration, whenever he thought they suited his party, and ever recording "a laugh," "loud laughter," "renewed laughter," or representing a liberal as speaking "excitedly" whenever he supposed it would tell to his disadvantage. (see pages 105, 106 and 108 of the debates)—lengthening out the speeches of some, and abridging, as Mr. Smith truly observed, those of others. Such a person we hope never to see again as an official Reporter in the House of Assembly; and we invite the public to examine his reports, in order that they may judge for themselves. To "mutilate" his Reports were indeed a work of supererogation.

Finally, if there be any precedent at home or abroad in the whole history of parliamentary Reporting and Publishing, for a similar trick with that attempted to be played upon us, such precedent is beyond the course of our reading.

We have to request that papers noticing Mr. Edgar's attack upon us, will also notice our reply.

New Advertisements.

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 bestowed upon him.

THOS. W. SMITH. A commodious yard and stabling and a good Hostler always in attendance.

Room Paper.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & Land Company.

(LIMITED.) Alteration of Trains. On and after Monday, May 13, 1861, a mixed passenger and freight train will leave St. Andrews, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.45 A. M. Arriving at Canterbury at 2.30 P. M. Returning, will leave Canterbury, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 3.10 P. M.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager. St. Andrews.

GOLDEN FLEECE. NEWS PRING GOODS.

RECEIVED per ship "Lampedo," a very large and varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. JOHN McDONALD. Fredericton, May 8, 1861

Ex SCHOONER "INO."

HOURLY expected, ex schooner INO, from Boston, 20 Puncheons Alcohol. For sale low while landing, either in bond or duty paid, by MYSHRALL & RICHEY. May 1, 1861;

New Store! New Store! NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has opened his New Store with a large and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, to which he respectfully direct the attention of the public. The stock is very large and varied, consisting in part of—Black, Colored, and Fancy Dress Silks; Black Silk for Cloaks; Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls; Black Lace Shawls; A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles; Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns; Muslins, Prints, Brillants, Marcellines; Hosiery and Gloves, Alexander's best French Kid Gloves; Fresh Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers; Cloak Cloths; Black and Fancy Cashmeres and Deeskins; Mtspeck Tweeds, Table Linens; Grass Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c; Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rags, Mats; Fannels, Curtain Laces, Marcellines Quilts; Crib Quilts, Damasks, Towelling, &c.; New Embroideries, Soft Chenille Hair Nets; Silk Underclothing; Gentlemen's Finishing Goods; White French Shirts; Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c. P. McPEARE. British House, F'ton, May 8, 1861.

NO. 81, KING STREET.

Spring Importations, 1861.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamers, via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material. 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 variety. Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market—Terms—Cash and No Second Price. M. McGUIRK, Jr.

UNION LINE!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

A STEAMER of this Line will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON every morning, (except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock. Returning—Will leave Fredericton every morning, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock; connecting at Fredericton with steamers to Woodstock and upper country. As soon as the Freshet subsides, a Night Boat will be placed on the usual nights. All Way Freight must be prepaid. Not accountable for Baggage, unless when placed in charge of an Officer of the Steamer. THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT. 40 Dock street.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ILLUSTRATED Sketches of New Brunswick by E. J. RUSSELL, dedicated by permission to His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Mann as Sutton, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. Published Monthly, complete in twenty-four parts at 25 cents each part, containing two splendid Lithographic Drawings of Provincial Scenery and 16 pages of descriptive matter. For sale at MILLER'S BOOK STORE. Fredericton, May 3, 1861.

Decimal Currency Arithmetic.

A FURTHER supply of the second, or Sanger's National Arithmetic, in Decimal Currency, just received. The elementary Arithmetic expected soon, at MILLER'S BOOK STORE. April 24, 1861.

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.

where with a choice assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass Ware, Paints Oils & Nalls. Together with a large assortment of New GOODS suited for this market, which will be sold on terms the most reasonable to suit the times. VANWART & STEPHENSON. Woodstock May 7th 1861.

Blue & White

Cotton Warps,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY. Two Bales at ROBERT BROWN'S. Woodstock, May 9, 1861.

ROBERT BROWN

Has just received PER ANTELOPE, HIS FIRST ARRIVAL for the Season, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, CONSISTING OF STUFFS, CALICOES AND Haberdashery, and a general assortment of SMALL WARES. Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

ROBERT BROWN'S Second Importation!

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to the assortment of HATS, BONNETS, NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES, FEATHERS FLOWERS AND Bonnet Borders. Parasols and Chenille Hair Nets. Dress Trimmings, &c., Woodstock, May 9, 1861.

THE IMPORTED HORSE.

"Active" WILL stand at the following places during the present season: Near Burpee's Mill—May 20, 30; June 10, 19, 29; July 10. At Churchill's, Little Presquise—May 21, 31; June 11, 20; July 1, 11. "Wheeler's Big Presquise—May 22; June 1, 12, 21; July 2, 12. "Woodstock—May 28, June 7, 17, 27; July 8, 18. "Jacksontown—May 29; June 8, 18, 28; July 9.

This Horse is a CLYDESDALE, Raised in Scotland, stands 16 1/2 hands high, with strong bone and muscle, combined with great action, and weighed when travelling Over 1600 pounds.

The Subscriber is furnished with a number of certificates testifying to the number and quality of his stock, many of which have gained prizes and been sold at high prices—130 guineas having on one instance, been paid for a pair of unbroken three year old fillies of his get.

ROBERT BARCLAY, AGENT. Woodstock, May 4, 1861. 2mos

Milk Pans, Butter Crocks.

NOW LANING ex "John Barbour," from Liverpool: 500 dozen Milk Pans, white inside; 100 " Cream Crocks, do; 30 " Jugs assorted sizes; 20 " Jars; 10 " Card Crocks; 100 " Flower Pots. Will be sold low Wholesale and Retail. F. O'BRIEN, 29, Dock street, St. John, May 2, 1861.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrew's Railway for Sale.

A LOT of a 100 feet square, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, now occupied by John S. Patterson, as a Hotel and Store at Canterbury, in the County of York, and adjacent to the Railway station. For further particulars, apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Barrister, Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P. on the premises; Messrs Stason & Rainsford, St. Andrews, and the Subscribers at St. John: J. H. AKERLY, J. R. MACHANE, Barrister, April 25.

CONCERT!

THE WOODSTOCK BRASS BAND will give a CONCERT in the UNION HALL, at Upper Woodstock, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16th. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7 1/2. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Estabrooke's Ambrotype Saloon or at the depot. Woodstock May 9th 1861.

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 in the afternoon at 9 o'clock, in the morning, until further notice. Wm. FISHER, Agent. Fredericton, April 24, 1861.

Tight  
Binding

### Literature.

#### HUNTING AND FIGHTING.

BY ZIG-ZAG.

Concluded.

Stitcher's regiment was drilled to look as much as possible like himself (this was before the Crimean war.) It was the whole object of the Lieut. Colonel, the Adjutant, and the Hanoverian riding-master to make it grand, imposing, and picturesque on parade, and the exact copy of a regiment of foreign cavalry. And they succeeded: except in the horses, there was nothing English about the whole concern; the uniforms, the trappings, the sheepskins, the shakoos, the seat, and the horsemanship were all of Continental origin. But Lord Stitches in the hunting-field was quite another sight. His pink, easy and full in the arms and everywhere else, buttoned comfortably across his manly chest, and permitted his waist at least three inches' more play than on parade or in Rotten-row. Instead of trowsers, stout Bedford cord breeches (it was a damp day) close fitting at the knee, but with plenty of room for his thighs, and a pair of neat but servicable boots, protected his lower limbs: a cap that required no safety-string covered his head, so he seemed costumed to meet all weathers, and ride or walk with equal ease. Strange to say, his horsemanship was as much altered as his uniform: his stirrup-leathers were taken up one inch shorter than when hacking to cover, and two shorter than when in regimentals; his feet went well into his stirrups; he sat close down on his horse, with his legs nearly straight down from the knee, and he evidently did not despise the use of his calves to divide his weight and resist the occasional strain of his hunter's loin muscles at any fence that took a deal of doing; nay, more wonderful than all, Lord Stitches in going from cover to cover drawing, actually rose in his trot having left the cavalry bump-bump at the barracks with his fixed spurs.

As soon as I got home I determined to search out "the reason why" our principles of hunting and fighting on horseback are so different: I rubbed up my memory and my notes, and here is the result for what it is worth.

Half-a-dozen cavalry officers, who have commanded squadrons, say, "Zig-zag, you are right, but the day for common-sense in cavalry will never come until the fox-hunting country gentlemen take up the question, and ride down the nonsense of the fancy martinets." Old men cannot bear to unlearn what they have learned with infinite trouble to do well. Even men of genius, like the Duke of Wellington and General Sir Charles Napier, were so enamoured with the musket with which they had fought and conquered, that they discouraged as long as they could the arms of precision to which we owed our victories in the Crimea and in the Indian revolt. At this day, honest, industrious, zealous Sir Howard Douglas prides himself on having prevented Sir Robert Peel from establishing a force of iron frigates, which would have rendered our naval force irresistible.

It was by the pipe-clay and stock men of the old school that the volunteer movement, which has redressed the trembling balance of Europe, was to the latest possible moment resisted. It was established by civilians of all classes, untrammelled by professional prejudices, and it must be on our hunting squires, our farmers, and horse-loving townsmen that we must rely for establishing a really national volunteer cavalry, and for counteracting the vicious traditions which deprive our regular cavalry of its natural strength and swiftness.

We may now consider it settled that the weak point of our national defences, the smallness of our regular army—a point which tormented the declining years of the Duke of Wellington—has been satisfactorily met by the volunteer army.

But an army, to be complete and effective, must include infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, above 140,000, all in a very respectable state of efficiency, only requiring time, and the traditions which time will bring, to make them equal to any probable emergency. The infantry have youth and strength and pluck—the qualities that have made the Red Line that "knows not," as General Foy said, "when they are beaten," famous in the four quarters of the world; and they have acquired, or are acquiring, the skill and the practice which combined to make strong, brave men invincible soldiers.

Our most effective corps of volunteer artillery invariably include amongst their officers and in their ranks civil and mechanical engineers. The benefit the Royal Artillery have recently derived, from the science and practice of civil and manufacturing engineers, is well known. To civil science are due the Enfield and Lancaster rifles, and the Armstrong and Whitworth artillery. Two victories were gained in China—one over the Celestials, and the other over the prejudices of our own military engineers. Colonel M'Murdo, the Inspector-General of Volunteers, at the dinner celebrating the 250th anniversary of the City of London Artillery Company, told an apposite story in the course of his speech. He said that an eminent mechanical engineer, who holds a commission in a volunteer corps of artillery in the North of England, had recently mentioned in his presence, that having had to pass some time in Malta, he had been permitted to take part in the practice of the Royal Artillery, "And I daresay,"

observed Colonel M'Murdo, "you learned something." "I did," replied the volunteer; "and I flatter myself I taught the Royal officers something too, by giving them my knowledge and experience as a mechanic' in moving heavy bodies and in other ways."

A question to be discussed is, whether our cavalry inspectors, and especially the instructors of our mounted volunteers, have not something to learn from civilian horsemen—from the horsemen who, riding in the natural English style on English saddles, on horses trained after the English fashion, manage to get over and through an enclosed country in a way which no other horsemen in the world can rival, if imitate!

There is no doubt that, in proportion to the population, there are more well-mounted horsemen in England than in any other part of Europe; and that, in case of need, it would be possible to raise a cloud of armed horsemen in every county of England, if, as in India and throughout the East, as well as in Russia, the volunteer or irregular cavalry were permitted to mount and accoutre themselves as they have been accustomed to do when riding for pleasure, a-hunting. And it is just as certain that if the military instructors of volunteer horse insist, in addition to teaching the necessary drill and the use of weapons, on emulating the "irregulars" by the costume and trappings of regular cavalry, and in forcing on grown men a new style of horsemanship, the recruits, few at first, will rapidly diminish in number.

At present there are five or six mounted volunteer corps thinly scattered over the country. We hear of one in North Devon, another in Dorset, a third in Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, and two or three are struggling into existence under the depressing influence of Horse Guard regulations in the neighbourhood of London. There are also a few regiments of yeomanry, which cannot be expected to survive long, because paid and unpaid volunteers of the same class of society cannot exist together. But although here or there a few troops of mounted volunteers have been established, by dint of powerful aristocratic or hospitable influences—one troop is reported to have been entirely raised by the dinner table of the captain—the numbers bear no sort of proportion to the equestrian habits of the English nation, still less to the number of infantry. In fact, in spite of the Duke of Manchester, Lord Truro, and Mr. Dyke Acland, the movement for establishing a mounted force has been thus far a failure. And—for reasons obvious to the most superficial observer—our regular cavalry is modelled on a foreign and purely artificial type. It does not rest, as the discipline and drill of our infantry do, on national characteristics; and therefore it is not only inferior to the infantry, and not superior to foreign cavalry in the principal duties of cavalry, but it is repulsive to the tastes and habits of the best sportsmen.

Our cavalry is better than the French," said the Prince Regent to the Duke of Wellington, on his return from the Peninsula. "The French cavalry is very good," replied the Duke. "But our cavalry is better," reiterated the Prince. "The French cavalry is very good," was the only answer that could be extracted from the "iron" chief. Now, according to the traditions of the Horse Guards, the yeomanry always have been, and the mounted volunteers ought to be, an imitation in dress and riding drill of the regular cavalry. Yet nothing can be feebler than an imperfect imitation of an artificial system. Turkey and India illustrate most unanswerably this axiom. When the Turkish army was composed of brave men sitting on their horses in the manner natural to men who sit on the ground cross-legged—that is, with their stirrup leathers very short—with short sharp swords in their hands—they almost overran Europe, and repeatedly defeated the disciplined troops of their neighbours. But when, under a reformed system, French and Italian riding masters drilled regiments of Turkish cavalry to ride on European saddles, in tight trowsers, with long stirrup leathers and long steel, scabbard cavalry swords, they created a mounted mob of cowards. In our regular native cavalry, mounted in the European fashion, invariably failed, and generally fled when brought into action; whilst the irregular cavalry mounted in the native fashion charged home whenever they had a chance, and did greater slaughter than any regular European cavalry; for they rode well on their own horses in their own way; their swords were sharp; and their leaders were Englishmen, born (trained, rather) beyond the influence or the traditions of

the dandy of sixty who bowed with a grace, Had taste in furs, feathers, carresses, and lace.

We are in the habit of looking on cavalry as a sort of sledge hammer—a charging machine to be left to go with irresistible force at a particular moment, such as that which for once in a long series of years occurred at Waterloo, when the Heavy Brigade without defensive armour rode down the French Cuirassiers but had that campaign lasted a month, the Household Brigade, the muel cavalry—according to the ordinary English notion, the most expensive, the most splendid, and the most useless body of troops in the world—would have been dismantled; the weight alone would have killed or lamed their horses.—General Charles Napier, the greatest General of any country, commanding troops in action in our time, says very truly:—"We assume, as the type of the cavalry horse, the charger on a Hounslow parade. Well-fed, well-groomed, well-trained, he goes through a field-day without injury, although carrying more than twenty stone weight,

and his rider presenting together a specimen of a kind of alderman centaur. But if in the field, half-starved, they have at the end of a forced march to charge an enemy! the biped, full of fire and courage transferred by war-work to a wiry muscular dragoon, is able and willing; but the overloaded quadruped cannot gallop—he staggers!" Hussars our men are not. Hussars was a name originally given to Hungarian light horsemen, remarkable for activity, and carrying no other baggage than a small axe and a light kettle to every dozen men. A real Hussar, including the twelfth part of a kettle does not weigh twelve stone; the Heavy (English) Cavalry carrying less than the Light Cavalry, "only twenty stone!" A British regiment on parade is a beautiful sight. Give it six months in the field, and while the horses fail, the men lose confidence—the vanity of dress supercedes efficiency. Take eight or ten stone off the weight, and our cavalry would be most efficient in the field." As to arms, the same high authority says, "The cavalry steel scabbard is noisy, which is bad; heavy, which is worse; and destroys the weapon's sharp edge which is worst."

Charges of cavalry have become so much the exception in later wars, or have been so unfortunately managed, like that of the Light brigade at Balaklava, or so ill supported, like that of the Heavy Brigade, at the same place, that the use of cavalry at all as an offensive arm is beginning to be discussed, if not seriously doubted in these days of long range, small arms, and artillery. "But," says a great military authority, "cavalry ought to be at once the eye, the feeler, and the feeder of an army." And these are duties which could be performed best of all by volunteers, accustomed to move across country, and led by officers who know every inch of the ground. Of course, volunteers mounted, as well as dismounted, would only be a mob without drill. For drill teaches how to form, move, and re-form in regular appointed order with confusion, and each horseman must spend some time in learning to learn to use his sword and train and manage his horse.

"It is," says a soldier—not of the red tape school—"individual courage, skill in horsemanship, and sharp swords that render cavalry formidable." But that, at any rate until very recently, was not the opinion of our cavalry instructors, who preferred a recruit who had never mounted a horse until he had enlisted, and so trained him, that in nine cases out of ten he was powerless alone, and only valuable as a joint of an intricate machine. Rupture for the men and sore backs for the horses were the common results of the system of military riding and military saddling in vogue, before the hard experience of the Crimean war diminished the influence of dandy Cavalry Colonels.

#### REGULATIONS

For the Management of the Crown Land Department, and for the Sale of Crown Lands in New Brunswick.

(Concluded.)  
Before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of personally appeared, the above named and made oath that the statements set forth in the foregoing Petition are just and true.

E. F. J. P.  
6. Lands reserved for actual settlement may also be sold at auction under the following conditions:—

1st. All applications to be addressed by Petition in the annexed form, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

2nd. If the applications be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a Warrant will forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be made at the expense of the applicant: no lot to exceed one hundred acres.

3rd. On the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by handbills publicly posted in the County where the land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.

4th. If the land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale shall be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced.

5th. The upset price of such Lands shall not be less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying; twenty five per cent to be paid down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent per annum from and after date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount of twenty per cent, shall be allowed. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall be immediately offered for sale again at the upset price, excluding bids from the defaulter.

6th. The sale of any lot of such Land may be cancelled, and the instalments forfeited, unless the applicant shall, within one year after the date of the purchase, have cleared at least two acres of the land.

7th. No persons shall be entitled to a grant under these Regulations, unless, within five years after the date of the sale, he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Government, that he has paid the full amount of the purchase, that he is then residing upon the lot approved to him, and has continued to do so for the previous twelve months

add that he has cleared and cultivated not less than five acres of the same.

8th. If the foregoing settlement conditions be not fulfilled within the said five years, the Land may be declared vacant, and the payments forfeited.

9th. Where improvements have been made upon the Land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor, and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.

10th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from the Land any Timber, Logs, or other Lumber before he shall have made payment therefor in full, the sale to him shall be cancelled and the Timber, &c. seized and forwarded to the use of the Province.

11th.—Form of Petition.

To His Excellency The Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ Humbly sheweth,—

That he is a British subject, and is desirous of purchasing for actual settlement \_\_\_\_\_ acres of Wilderness Crown Land, situate as follows:—

[Here describe the Land.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber, or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)  
And prays leave to pay for the same agreeably to the Regulations for Land sold at auction under conditions of actual settlement.

City.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vac't.	If Sur-veyed.	If Im-p'd.

7. All Regulations for the disposal of the Crown Lands heretofore promulgated are hereby cancelled, saving however all acts and proceedings done and all rights existing, accrued, and established, under such Regulations; and all proceedings now in progress there under, shall be continued and completed as if such cancelled Regulations were now in force.

#### Instructions to accompany the foregoing Regulations.

1. All Local Deputies making sales of Land shall make a Return to the Surveyor General within fourteen days after the date thereof, as also a statement of all instalments received within the previous month on previous sales. In this Return the names of the purchasers shall be inserted as also the names of Agents when the Principal is not present at the sale.

2. The Local Deputies shall also transmit, at the same time, a duplicate of such return and statement to the Receiver General, and remit to him all moneys received thereon, first deducting therefrom five per cent, which they are allowed to retain as remuneration for their services, provided such percentage shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum.

3. The Local Deputies shall severally give Bonds to the Queen, with two approved sureties in a penal sum of sixteen hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

4. No Local Deputy, or other persons holding an office under, or employed in the Crown Land Department, shall, while holding such office or employment, directly or indirectly, purchase any right, title, or interest in any ungranted public Lands or Timber Berths, or deal or traffic in the same, either in his own right, or by interposition of any other person, or in the name of any person of trust for him; nor shall he act as agent for any person in the application for, or sale of any public Land or Timber Berth, or take or receive any fee or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office or employment, beyond the compensation appointed for his services by the Government.

5. Every Deputy Surveyor shall notify the applicants, and execute the warrants of survey entrusted to him, within four months from the date of receipt; and the Plans and Reports shall be transmitted to the Surveyor General within thirty days after the completion of the survey; such warrants of survey as are not so executed shall be returned to the Crown Land Office and be cancelled.

6. Every Commissioner for Labor to be performed in payment for Land, shall on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a Return to the Surveyor General's Office, showing the details of all labor performed, as well as the Commission received by him during the preceding year.

7. Any Local Deputy, Officer, or Clerk, in or under the Crown Land Department, or any Commissioner for labor to be performed in payment of Land, who shall violate any of the foregoing Regulations and Instructions, shall forfeit his office or employment.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on 22nd April 1861.  
S. L. TILLEY,  
Secretary's Office, 24 April, 1861.

### Furniture

The subscriber would respectfully refer to his numerous customers, for the age, best-wed on him the last year, in the

#### FURNITURE TRADE

and would now respectfully invite to Woodstock and surrounding country for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, is large and varied and from a thorough business myself feels safe in stating to be under sold. My stock consists in part

#### BEADSTEADS. CH

#### Rich Chamber

not to be surpassed by any in the

#### Beaureas, Wash Sta

#### Splendid looking

in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt inlaid square f. amos.

#### TABLES

Trivet Tables, Spinn  
Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R

FROM

#### New York &

#### Direct

#### FLOUR, PORK, S

#### LASSES, &

The subscriber has received from No

Boston and Saint Andrews, by

#### STEAMER AND

the largest supply of Provisions and

ferred to the

#### People of Car

300 Bbls. SUPERFINE

300 do EXTRA STA

300 do DOUBLE EX

100 do FANCY BRA

article.

100 do CORN MEAL

75 do HEAVY MES

50 do CRUSHED S

50 do RAW MUSC

30 do RICE.

100 SACKS PURE WHITE

5 hds. PORTO WICO MO

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA

10 do SOUCHONG,

10 boxes TOBACCO.

6 Bbls PORTER'S BURNI

#### LIQUORS OF AI

TERMS.—For \$40 an

6 months from this date.

The Subscriber will have f

following places:

Cantebury Station,

Rankins Mills,

Houlton,

Carpenter's, Eel

Woodstock.

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

#### LIQUOR

IN STORE AND TO

HDS. Hennessy's Dav

7 Cases " "

20 Hds. Geneva (J. De Ka

20 Cases " "

2 Punchons Scotch Whisk

2 Hds. Irish Whiskey—

13 Quarter Casks 1, 3, and

Wine:

12 Quarter and Octaves Pal

2 Punchons Old Jamaica

20 Cases Guinness' Extra St

15 Barrels India Pale Ale

10 Baskets Champagne, & Colic

60 Cases Keith's and Kettle

10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

5 Hds. and 20 Cases J. De

Co's Brandy.

See "Pohantow's"

10 Punchons Strong Ru

The above Goods are offer

n bond or duty paid) by

Fredericton, May 29, 1860

#### BILLIARD TABLE

THE subscribers have for sale

Balls, Cases &c, complete, w

fox cash or approved paper.

Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

#### FOR SA

Two Hundred Acres of

Wicklow, Carleton Co,

merly owned by David Olli

able title will be given

liberal.

Apply to L. P. Fisher

to the subscriber.

Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

#### FOR S

quantity of Pine Clap Board

Furniture.

The subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers...

FURNITURE TRADE.

and would now respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country to call and examine his large and varied stock...

BEADSTEDS CHAIRS.

Rich Chamber Setts, not to be surpassed by any in the province

Beureaus, Wash Stands, Sinks, Splendid looking glasses

in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

TABLES.

T-tables, Spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

FROM

New York & Boston, Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR MOLASSES, &c.

The subscriber has received from New York, Portland, Boston and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND RAIL.

the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the

People of Carleton.

300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR, EXTRA STATE, do

100 do CORN MEAL, HEAVY MESS PORK, CRUSHED SUGAR, RAW MUSCOVADO SUGAR, RICE.

100 SACKS PURE WHITE BEANS, 5 Hbds. PORTO RICO MOLASSES, 10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA, 10 do SOUGHONG, 10 boxes TOBACCO, 6 Bbls PORTER'S BURNING FLUID.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

TERMS.—For \$40 and upwards, 3 and 6 months from this date.

The Subscriber will have Flour for sale at the following places:

Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel River, Woodstock. J. CALDWELL.

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUORS,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

7 Hbds. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brand

20 Hbds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons); 20 Cases Puncchons Scotch Whiskey; 2 Hbds. Irish Whiskey—(Meass's); 13 Quarcor Casks 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Port Wine;

12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sherry; 2 Puncchons Old Jamaica Rum; 20 Cases Guinness' Extra-Strong; 15 Barrels India Pale Ale; 10 Baskets Champagne; 50 Casks Keith's and Kettie's Ale; 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

To arrive ex "Raven" from Bordeaux. 5 Hbds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moonie & Co.'s Brandy. Ex "Pokahontas" from Bayton: 10 Puncchons strong Rum.

The above Goods are offered for sale at low rates on bond or duty paid by MYSHALL & RICHEY Fredericton, May 29, 1860

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues &c., complete, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver. An unexceptionable title will be given Terms of payment liberal.

Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or to the subscriber, A. W. RAINSFORD. Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,

quantity of Pine Clap Boards. DAVIS

BUSINESS CARDS.

Presque Isle Exchange, SUMNER WHI NEY, PROPRIETOR.

Main-Street, Presque Isle, Maine.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant,

IMPORTER OF

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea,

TBACCO, &c., &c.

NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DEMING & SOXS,

CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale Low for Cash

80 Hbds 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 Manufactures prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. Calais Mill's Flour & Meal in bbls. & bags.

DR. BELL;

Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.

RESIDENCE.

John Bedell's, Esq., Woodstock.

DOCTOR SMITH

has removed his

RESIDENCE

to the house next below Mr. Grover's. Woodstock, Aug. 28, 1860.

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 MOORE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Liquors, Groceries & Provisions OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square.

George F. Campbell

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

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

ROBERT M'AFEE, JR.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

In General Groceries,

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., No. 11 DOCK STREET. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED!

TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT MR. PALMERS,

NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE. N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST.

Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1860.

Slason & Rainford

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF

Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar,

MOLASSES, FISH,

TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

G. M. CAPEX,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS; HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS; BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS; CHEAP FO CASH AT CAPEX'S.

Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs. Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEX. Nov. 3.

Pickles and Sauces.

LOGAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of purchasers of "Pickles and Sauces" to their present large and New Stock from the well known Warehouses of Messrs. Coombe and Blackwell, and F. Lacey, London. The following varieties are at present in stock.

PICKLES. Mixed, White Onions, Galkins, Cauliflowers, Piccailill, Chow Chow, French Beans, French Capers, Red Cabbage, Walnuts.

SAUCES. Harvey sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Laszby's New " John Ball " King of Oude " Mushroom Ketchup, Tomato " Walnut " Soy's Relish, Essence of Anchovies.

SUNDRIES. East India Curry Powder; Essence of Lemon; Bitter Almonds; Orange; For Wholesale or Retail. 78 KING STREET. Nov 1.

GILT MOULDINGS.

Miller's Book Store.

THE subscriber is prepared to frame any description of Pictures, at very low prices. He has a great variety of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings of various sizes, to suit any size picture. All sizes of patterns of Olive-Mouldings, some very rich patterns, which he will sell low during the winter.

S. R. MILLER, Proprietor. Fredericton December 14, 1860.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

St John Manufacturing Company's Office.

Robinson's Brick Building West and Union Street. SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 25, 1860.

THIS Company will require 50 Tons WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid, in Cash, or Cloth given in exchange for Wool. N. B.—Country Merchants and Traders will find it to their advantage to cultivate the Wool trade, as they will always find a Market for their article at the above OFFICE.

WM. I. AVERY, President. St. John Manufacturing Company.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing nine rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout.

Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on a corner, fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Anos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of sale enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. Nov. 21, 1860.

SCOTCH WOOD ARTICLES.

Miller's Book Store.

ONE Case of Scotch Wood Articles most beautifully finished, and most suitable for Christmas. New Years, and birth day Presents. Amongst the Plaids of the different Clans will be found the Stuart Plaid, Rob Roy, Athol, McBeth McLeod, Prince Charles, McDonald, Caledonian McPheerson, McGrigor, Garden, and Victoria Plaid; and amongst the articles will be found the following, viz:—

Ladies' Reticules, furnished and unfurnished Ladies' Companions, neatly fitted up Scissors Cases neatly lined with Silk Velvet Ink Stands, one and two Glass Bottles Picture Brushes; Match Boxes; Crotchet Cases, Needle Cases; Empty Boxes, (assorted sizes); Knitting Needle Cases, &c. S. R. MILLER, Proprietor. Fredericton. December 1860.

Just received from the Factory

100 Bedsteads,

which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Woodstock, Feb 1st, 1861.

R. B. DAVIS.

W. T. LATHAM,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

RICHMOND CORNER.

Carleton County.

THE ORIGINAL SCHEME

Class A, of the Life Association of

SCOTLAND,

WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE YEAR ON

5th April next.

FOR the 22nd Annual Balance, and a special advantage will be secured by entrants before that date.

Under the scheme the Association has been eminently successful in reducing the expense of Life Assurance. In consequence of Allocation of Profits the Policy-holders of the 1st series have for many years been required to pay only 12s. 6d (instead of twenty shillings) per £1 of their Premiums, that is, 2s. 6s instead of £10; £9 7s instead of £15, &c.

The Half-Credit system also may be adopted, which requires Payment of only half the first-year's Premiums; the remaining half being left unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holders please. Further, the Policies will, in the majority of cases be relieved on application, after five years, of all conditions as to place of Residence, occupation, &c.

Applications should be lodged on or before 15th April. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Head Office, Saint John. Directors.

FRS FERGUSON, Rev. W. DONALD, A. M. HON. J. A. STREPT, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., ALEX. JARDINE, SAMUEL D. BURTON, HUGH McLEAN, Secretary for New Brunswick. Agent for Woodstock.

John Edgar.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a choice and well selected Stock, consisting in part of the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Flour, Fish, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Starch Salt, Smoked Fish in boxes, Ginger, Piments Whole and Ground Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs Assorted Pickles, Harvey Sauce, India Curry Powder, Golden Syrup, Nuts, Raisins, Currants Superior Java Coffee, Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuit, Family and Medium Pilot Bread, Oyster Crackers, P. Y. Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Mustard, Mott's Cocoa, Fine 'Salt in 10 and 20 lb Bags, Soda, Saleratus, Apples, Onions, &c., &c

HARDWARE.

Rim, Mortice & Store Locks, Mineral & Porcelain Knobs, Butt & T Hinges, Latches, Files, Screws, Minor's Shovels, Horse Raps, Manure Forks, Glass, Nails & Putty, Wrought & Horse Nails, Rope, Cable, Handsaws, Boiled & Raw Oil, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Denims, Grey and White Cottons, Flannels, Gingham, Osnaburg, Crimean Shirts, Chenille Scarfs, Ticking, Gaunlets & Gloves, Striped Shirting, Over Socks, a few Ladies and Childrens Boas and Cuffs. A good assortment of Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth Caps, Wool and Fur Hats, Over-Coats, Horse Blankets, Bating, &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

A large Stock in China, White Stone, and Common Ware, Stone Jugs, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Stationary, Trunks, Valises, Pails, Brooms Albertine Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. A few Half-bbls., Extra Quoddy River Herring & No. 1 Shad. The above articles will be sold low for CASH or Country produce. JOHN EDGAR. Queen-street, Woodstock, Nov. 20, 1860.

Turbans! Turbans!!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED.

Dress Goods, LADIES' AND MISSES, GENTS' AND BOYS TURBANS.

FELT HATS, BLACK & COLORED FEATHERS, VELVETS, LADIES' KID, & CLOTH GLOVES, GENTLEMAN'S GLOVES, GENTS' SILK & WOOLLEN UNDER CLOTHING, WOOLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS; &c., &c. P. M. PEAKE, BRITISH HOUSE, Fredericton: Jan. 21, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

THOS. L. EVANS respectfully announces, that he has removed from his SHANTY to those commodious premises in WATER STREET,

erected by Mr. JAMES McCOY, where he solicits the continuation of the former patronage of his friends, and invites attention to his new stock of

CHOICE LIQUORS, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade.

—I HAVE—

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

of a very rare and superior quality. They are pure, wholesome, and every way suitable for either Dinner or Invalids. Five years old. The extensive and increasing demand for these WINES is a sure proof of their restorative quality, and the attention of really good judges of Wine is directed to the above. This is a most favorable opportunity a first Class WINE of rare quality and flavor, at a price usually asked for a very inferior quality.

Call and examine for yourselves. This House has no connection with any person or persons, as I am sole proprietor.

THOMAS LOYD EVANS, Proprietor.

Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

Upper Woodstock Hotel.

THIS House, formerly occupied by V. A. Hartley, and more recently by George Wheeler, has been newly fitted up for a hotel, and rented by the subscriber. It is in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House; and as every care and attention will be given to travellers and boarders, and every pains taken to make them comfortable, the subscriber confidently expects a fair share of public patronage.

GOOD STABLEING attached.

ELLIAM WATSON.

Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17.

Furniture! BETTER and Cheaper than ever before in Carleton County, can be had at the

Woodstock Furniture CONSISTING OF— Sofas, Couches, Parlor, Stafford, Easy, Cane and W

Chairs. Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Tables. Black Walnut, Mahogany and G

Bureaus. OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE Bedsteads of all kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Frames. BED ROOM SETS and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for Manufacture our Furniture of the best of material employ only the best of Workmen, and you can rely upon the durability of our articles. Part attention paid to the manufacture of Counting room Desks.

Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice upon reasonable terms. Circular and Jig Machines work of all sorts done to order at Shop in Hamilton. HUBBARD

New Store and New Mrs. Crozier begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Woodstock and surrounding Country, that she has business in

Water-street in the New Brick building of Mr. MILLINERY. MANTLES, FLOWERS

which are ready for inspection, and share of public patronage. Country produce taken in exchange Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Old Rum &c., &c. Ex Parkfield from London, and Bell of the Liverpool, via St. John;

52 P 35 Hds } Geneva "DeKun 20 Cases } Large Anchor Brand 1 Pouchon } Fine Old Jamaica Rum 11 Cases } 3 Pouchons Scotch and Irish Whisky 12 Cases Fine Old Irish Whisky 10 Cases Fine Old Tom Gin. 60 Cases London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts 2 Hds. } Allsopp's Pale Ale 4 qr. Casks } Fine Old Port Wine 2 Hds. } 4 qr. Casks } Fine Old Port Wine 10 Hds. } Hennessy's Best P 18 qr. Casks } Colored Brandy 20 Cases } In Store

12 Hds. "Metell's" and "Hennessy" vintage 1857 and 1858 12 Pouchons pure Alcohol. JAMES W. STREET Woodstock, July 1860.

NOTICE I hereby give Notice to all parties having against the estate of George A. Brown, ed, late of the Town of Woodstock, to render my Agent at Woodstock, in three months hereof, and all persons indebted to the estate requested to pay the same to Mr. F. W. Brown appointed as my Agent, to settle the estate. JANE F. W. Adm

Woodstock, April 10, 1861. All persons indebted to the above Estate my Drug Store in Woodstock, and settle the above notice. 3m F. W.

Just Received 1 CASE OF LADIES FUR CONSISTING OF Fitch Does and possum ditto. in the latest styles dozen superior

Mantle Shawls, Together with a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries which will be sold on the most reasonable CASH and the highest prices paid PING FURS. VANWART & STEPH Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1860.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS! Hats & Caps BOOTS & SHOES REMARKABLY CHEAP AT SKL

MESS PORK! 15 Bbls, New York Pork. For sale by MYSHRALL & R Frederickton, March, 20, 1860.

Tight Binding

FIRST Spring Goods. RECEIVED from London, Glasgow and Boston, part of my SPRING STOCK. PARASOLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FEATHERS, TICKING, DUCKS, &c., &c. GEO. STRICKLAND. N.B. An assortment of White, Black and Coloured real Cotton and Silk for Sewing Machines.

Seeds, Fresh Seeds! THE Subscriber has just received from England and New York his usual supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, Consisting of—Peas, Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Cress, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash, Tomato, Turnips, &c. &c.

POT HERBS, AND FLOWER SEEDS IN VARIETY Field Seeds, Orange and White Belgian Carrot, Turnip seeds of most approved kinds, Restook Clover and Herd Grass seeds. The Garden Seeds are put up in papers by the subscriber, or sold in quantities as desired. See Catalogues for 1861. W. T. BAIRD, Druggist, King Street. Woodstock, April 26 1861.

Carding Wool. THE Subscribers beg to thank the public for the liberal support they have received in their business. Having put their Machines in good order, they will card WHITE WOOL FOR 3 CENTS per pound for this season. Good oil on hand for spinning wool when required. Cash to be paid when the work is done; in all cases. P.S.—A lot of PLASTER expected in time for Spring use. R. & H. DAVIS. Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

STEAM! THE New and fast sailing steamer ANTELOPE, Will run as follows: Leaving Woodstock, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a.m., till further notice. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. John Lindow, Agent for freight at Woodstock. G. A. WOOD, Master. May 1, 1861.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!! JUST Received, a fresh lot of those Quaker Seeds which have given such general satisfaction the past two years. For sale at Strickland's.

CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. FRESH Garden and flower seeds at Dr. M's th's Drug Shop. Woodstock, May 2d, 1861.

Notice. HAVING this day sold all my right in the Drug Store owned by me in Woodstock to Mr. William Dibblee, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me in connection with said establishment to make payment to me. F. W. BROWN. April 23, 1861.

REMOVAL. LOGAN & LINDSAY beg to announce that they will open their New Premises, Fisher's New Brick Building, 62 King Street, on Tuesday next, April 23rd. In making this announcement they take the opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for the past five years, and would solicit a continuance of the same in their new establishment. King Street, April 20, 1861.

To Close A Consignment. 2 HDS. Porto Rico Sugar; 25 Boxes Liverpool Soap; For sale cheap for cash or approved payment. MYSHRALL & RICHEY. Frederickton, March, 13, 1861.

Carleton Co. Agricultural Society. FRESH CLOVER and Timothy SEED, for sale at JOHN EDGAR'S. Woodstock, April 10, 1861. The above is the growth of Aroostook, and is of pure Northern.

Lumber Freighting. THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to attend to the Freighting of Lumber, from Spring Hill Cove to Indian Town, with punctuality and despatch, at as cheap rates, as can be done by any other parties. They therefore solicit a share of patronage. ALBERT ORSEK, ISRAEL M. NEVERS.

BLANCHARD & CO. Spring Goods.

WE are daily receiving our Spring Stock, of West India Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors. If you believe in the maxim that "A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED" call at our Store on King Street, frequently called Water Street, and buy your commodities. We have adhered to the cash principle, and have made no "Book accounts," believing that those who pay cash, have no right to be taxed to meet the loss sustained by crediting persons indiscriminately. We are therefore enabled to sell our goods at a stated profit without leaving margin for "Bad Debts" on "Book accounts."

10 1-2 bright Muscovado Sugar for one dollar, or 8 lbs crushed or granulated sugar for \$1.00. A good article of Muscovado Molasses for 2s. per gallon. Our teas have justly merited the praise of numerous consumers. 2s 6d per lb is yet the price. Albertine Oil 5s per gallon and Porters best Burning Fluid 4s per gallon. Salsaparilla 5d per lb. The best 10's Tobacco 1s 6d per lb. Ground Coffee in packages 10d per lb. Extra Java Coffee 1s 3d per lb. Vinegar 1s 3d per gallon, &c., &c. All the articles in our Trade are sold at similar prices. Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Nuts of all kinds. Spices of all kinds, Confectionary, Pastry, Brooms, Candles, Eating Apples, Spiced Pickles in Bbls, ready for use, 2s 6d per gallon. Men and boys Boots, Kossuth Hats, Shirts, Overalls, Clotheslines, Bed-cords, &c., &c., &c. Our stock of Liquors, at wholesale for medicinal, mechanical or other purposes,—either in price or quality,—cannot be had to better advantage, this side of St. John. The "Trade," will save money by examining and pricing before purchasing elsewhere. BLANCHARD & CO. Opposite the Store of W. T. Baird, Druggist. (Sen.)

Sofas! Sofas! WE have to-day received a large lot of CUSTOM MADE SOFAS, prices ranging from SIXTEEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS, will sell them cheap for cash. We have ONE DOZ. DIFFERENT SIZES. And people wishing to purchase can have their choice in style and price. Call while they are going. HUBBARD & RICE. Woodstock, April 10th, 1861.

BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE. AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS. L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz:— 1. The London Quarterly (Conservative). 2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig). 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 for 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 Tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and the excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look to the only really intelligible 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.

Early Copies. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions. Terms. Per ann \$3 00 For any one of the four Reviews, 5 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 7 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 8 00 For all four of the Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 6 00 For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing. A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS, ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwoods or one of Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews an Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Postage. Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their numbers free of U. S. Postage. N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals named is \$31 per annum.

Cheap Drug Store.

THE Subscriber having bought out the Drug establishment and business of Mr. F. W. Brown of which he has been the manager for eighteen months, intends to carry it on, on his own account. From nearly four years experience of the business he feels confident that he can afford to the public satisfaction, both as to the quality of the goods which he will keep for sale, and in his own personal attention to the running up of prescriptions, and to the general wants of customers.

On commencing business for himself he feels that his success must depend upon strict attention to the demands of his shop will be such to insure a fair share of the public confidence and patronage. He will keep constantly on hand a full stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONARY, PERFUMERY, and an assortment of Toilet Articles, and a GENERAL STOCK of the goods usually kept in such establishments. He would call particular attention to his stock of PAINTS, OILS and DYE STUFFS, of which he has a complete stock, which will be sold as LOW AS ANY IN THE MARKET. During the summer months a SODA FOUNT will be in operation. WM. DIBBLEE. April 24, 1861.

EARNING LANDS FOR SALE. THE North half of Lot No. 9, granted to Adam Dickey, fronting on the Digdenaush River, and situated within forty rods of the Lawrence Station on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres. Also, Lot No. 6, granted to John Keltier, fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the same station, containing 200 acres.—The Great Road from St. Stephen to Dead Water Brook passes at the Station, and a good Bye Road from the Station passes through the 200 acre Lot. The lands are covered with thrifty, growing soft and hard woods, are wholly unimproved, and the Soil is good. These lands are valuable for the timber and cordwood, and are peculiarly fitted for farming purposes. If not previously sold, will be offered for sale by public auction in front of the Post Office in Saint Stephens on Wednesday the 17th day of July next at the hour of two in the afternoon. For plans and terms of sale, apply by letter to J. E. MOORE, Depy. Sur. Moore's Mills. April 11, 1861.

London Printing and Publishing Co., 4 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN. THE following are a few of the numerous publications issued monthly, all are splendidly illustrated with the finest steel plate engravings—and sold to subscribers at London prices.

Furden's Modern Art, contains 60 plates, Henry's Family Bible, " 74 " Altar of the Household, " 25 " Warwith Russia, " over 200 " Indian Mutiny, " 80 " Works of William Hogarth, " 72 " Gallery of Arts, " several thousand cuts. Natural History, " " Dr. Kitto's Pictorial, " " Henry Meadows Illustrated Edition of Shakespeare, " " Imperial Shakespeare, ed. issued to G. V. Brooke. Skeavingtons Farriery, " " Wrights Imperial Pronouncing Dictionary. Imperial Histories. England, Italy, Ireland, France, Scotland, India, British Colonies, China, &c., &c. Specimens can be seen and orders received at The Journal Office in Woodstock and of J. Finley travelling agents. P. S.—Catalogues sent free by addressing R. HURTER, Dock St. St. John.

AMBROTYPES! MR. ESTABROOKE would inform the Inhabitants of Woodstock THAT HE IS PREPARED TO FURNISH THEM WITH Ambrotype Likenesses, —AT HIS— SALOON, opposite Charles Perley's Store. He has on hand Frames & Cases in variety, and can put up PICTURES, in a very short time in good STYLE and FINISH, A GIFT WITH EVERY PICTURE FOR WHICH \$1 IS PAID.

Assessors Notice. ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Woodstock—are hereby notified to hand in so a statement of Real and personal estate, and income according to law. JAMES GROVER, BENJ. A. SMITH, H. MOLEAN, Assessors. Woodstock, March 25, 1861.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls. Mail Stage.

LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare \$3. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls on Tu. ed. Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$4. Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER. Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860. Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

Herrings, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. ST. ANDREWS. FEBRUARY 14th, 1861. BARRELS & Hhds. Quoddy River Herring, No. 2 & 3 Mackerel, " 1 Shad, Do Pickled Codfish 50 Quintal Pollock, 20 " Codfish, For Sale Low JAS. W. STREET & SON.

SAVE YOUR CASH. Another 100 Beadsteads at \$1.75 and upwards, for Cash, or Country produce, at Davis's Cheap Store near Davis's Mills. R. B. DAVIS. Feb. 18th, 1861.

New Fall and Winter Goods. ROBERT BROWN, HAVING received by ENGLISH Steamers EUROPA and AETNA 18 Cases and Bales of FALL and WINTER GOODS, Would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to the same. They consist of— Dress Goods, in all the latest styles and materials, suitable for the present and coming season.

Mantles; in Seal Skins, Bearskin, Cloth, &c., &c.; Prince of Wales Jackets, MANTLE CLOTHS, in great variety, with Trimmings to match. SHAWLS, FURS and SCARFS, LADIES' FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS' and RIBBONS, in great variety, CHENILLE AND SILK HAIR NETTS, —AND— Head Dresses, WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS & SLEEVES.

STAMPED MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c Also, from Boston per schooner Leviathan, 5 Cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; 8 Cases Hats and Caps, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Children's and Youths CAPS; 6 Bales BATTING and WADDING; 1 Case SKELETON SKIRTS; 4 Cases Deming, Fickings, Striped, Shirting, Swansdown, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting; BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c.

R. B. in soliciting the patronage of the Public would remark that having imported all these Goods both from England and the United States DIRECT, thereby saving a St. John profit, he is able to offer Goods at a MUCH LOWER RATE than those who purchase in the Province. ANY QUANTITY OF GREY HOMESPUN WANTED. ROBERT BROWN. Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

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 aged and infirm 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 her peril. Dated this 9th day of April, 1861. L. R. HARDING, Executor.

REMOVED. The Store formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Dow, nearly opposite the Old Stand.) Maren 1861 ROBERT BROWN.

John C. Winslow, HAS removed his office and the Central Bank Agency, to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King Street, over the New Post Office. April 22, 1861.

May 16,

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, Staffed, 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 SETTS

and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c., &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.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Book and Counting case Desks.

Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the most possible manner. Circular and Jig Sawing and Machining of all sorts done to order at our Machine Shop in Houlton.

J. B. TUPPER. MUBBARD & RICE.

New Store and New Goods.

MRS. CROZIER begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Woodstock and the surrounding Country, that she has commenced business in

Water-street

in the New Brick building of Mr. McCoy, with a variety of

MILLINERY, MANTLES, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

which are ready for inspection, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Old Jamaica Rum &c., &c.

Ex Parkfield from London, and Bell of the Ocean from Liverpool, via St. John;

52 PIPES Geneva "DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand.

1 Puncheon Fine Old Jamaica Rum.

3 Puncheons Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

12 Cases Fine Old Islay Whiskey.

10 Cases Fine Old Tom Gin.

60 Cases London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints.

2 Hhds. Allsopp's Pale Ale.

4 qr. Cases Fine Old Port Wine.

10 Hhds. Hennessy's Best Pale and colored Brandy.

18 qr. Cases

10 Hhds. "Matell" and "Hennessy" Brandy

introduced 1857 and 1858

12 puncheons pure Alcohol.

JAMES W. STREET & SONS.

Woodstock, July 1860.

NOTICE

I hereby give Notice to all parties having demands against the estate of George A. Brown, M.D., deceased, late of the Town of Woodstock, to render the same to my Agent at Woodstock, in three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same to Mr. F. W. Brown, who is appointed as my Agent, to settle the affairs of said estate.

JANE BROWN, Administratrix.

Woodstock, April 10, 1861.

All persons indebted to the above Estate, will call at my Drug Store in Woodstock, and settle as directed by the above notice.

Just Received!

1 CASE OF LADIES FURS,

CONSISTING OF Fitch Boas and Cuffs, Op- possum ditto, in the latest styles. Also, one dozen superior

Mantle Shawls,

Together with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. CASH and the highest prices paid for SHIPPING FURS.

VANWART & STEPHENSON.

Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1860.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS.

Hats & Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

REMARKABLY CHEAP AT SKILLENS.

MESS PORK! 15 Bbls, New York City Mess Pork. For sale by, MYSHRALL & RICHEY.

Fredrickton, March, 20, 1860.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, WOODSTOCK.

Has received per late Arrivals,

24 CASES and BALES NEW GOODS,

comprising every description of

DRESS GOODS,

Suitable for the Coming Season.

among which will be found some of the Newest Designs in

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, AND HEAD DRESSES,

ONE CASE MANTLES, (the best in Town.)

Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs, Scarfs, Blankets, Flannels, Cottons,

LINENS and TICKINGS,

Chenille nets, Fancy Pins, Ribbons, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY. All descriptions of ANY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

To Arrive—A well assorted stock of HATS, BOOTS and SHOES.

AND COFFIN MOUNTING.

Woodstock, Novemb. 1, 1860.

PATRONISE

Domestic Manufacture!

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore given him, would beg to inform them that he has enlarged his Factory, and Ware Rooms, and is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand

ALL SORTS OF FURNITURE

which he warrants as good in MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP, if not better, than any made here or elsewhere.

Having served his time, and given his whole attention to the Cabinet business, and receiving constantly the

LATEST DESIGNS

of Furniture from the States and elsewhere; and superintending the work himself, he feels confident that he can give better satisfaction with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICE,

than any other establishment in Woodstock.

JIG and CIRCULAR SAWING and TURNING done on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch.

Particular attention given to UNDERTAKING.

Woodstock, Jan. 9, 1861. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

P. S.—You will find his Factory and Ware Rooms on Main Street, near Hayden's Steam Mill, and opposite the Baptist Chapel.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

NEW STORE and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCHARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of the very latest designs in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

which upon examination will be found second to none in this place—so enumerate would be next to impossible.

COME AND SEE OUR

Mantles and Shawls,

Hats & Furs,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS,

RIBBONS & LACES.

Collars and Aprons, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Nets and Mitts, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvet and Trimmings of every description. Our Silks, Circassians, Winey, Tipped, Nouveaux, and Persian Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans and Alpacas, Gingham, Alpacas, Calicoes, &c., &c., in all the newest patterns, with staple Goods and Hardware, such as may be expected at a first class Dry Goods Establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our stock in this department is replete with Gents', Ladies', Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes in every style and quality suited to the present and coming season and at a price to warrant quick sales.

CLOTHS

In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal Whiteny, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths, Cashmeres, and Doeskins in all the leading makes, Bedford Cord, Satinette, Homespun, &c., &c.

VESTINGS

In Satin, Grosgrain, Plain and out Velvets, [Marseilles, Kamschocks, Cashmeres, &c., &c.]

CLOTHING

In our Clothing Department as usual, may be found a large full and fashionable assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

IN TOP AND DRESS COATS,

Pants, Vests, &c., with furnishing goods suited to the wants of all classes such as shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.

N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as there is connected with this establishment a first class Cutter, and experienced Workmen. All Orders taken at our own risk.

W. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

Please recollect the place at the late "Blanchard House," Main Street, Woodstock, 1860.

JOHNSON C. WINSLOW

has removed his Office and the Central Bank Agency to Tobias McLean's New Building, over Mr. Leary's Shop, on Water Street,

WATCH MAKING.

THE Subscriber having facilities for making all new parts to Watches, will do so, and repair all Watches entrusted to his care, in the most thorough manner. He has on hand at all times fine

AMERICAN WATCHES & CLOCKS,

—ALSO—

English, French and Swiss Watches,

Silver Ware.

GUNS, PISTOLS,

Musical Instruments, &c.

ALL KINDS OF

DENTISTRY

done at very reasonable prices.

Houlton, March 25, 1861. E. D. LUCY.

HORSE-SHOING.

THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and John Ricketts, for the purpose of Shoeing, and Curing lame horses, &c.

From my long experience and knowledge, part of which I have received from one of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons in New York, I feel confident of success in most cases, if not all. My motto being,

NO CURE, NO PAY!

I shall start early in the beginning of March. Parties requiring my services, will please leave word for me, at any of the Public Houses on the route. Charges moderate.

Pay when work performed.

ROBERT C. CAMPBELL.

Woodstock, February 6th, 1861.

Andrew Doak,

Blacksmith, and Horse Farrier,

BEGS to inform the Public, that he is prepared to Shoe Horses in the best style and at the shortest notice.

Country Job Work of all kinds in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

Country produce taken in payment at market prices.

From his long experience in the business the subscriber feels himself competent to do the work, in as good style as any other Establishment in the Province.

ANDREW DOAK.

Woodstock, March 14.

PISCATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

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

DIRECTORS.

Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oake, John A. Paine, F. W. de'Rocquemont.

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 \$23,445.76, 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 note, 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

Engines for Sale.

3 8 horse power, portable, with Boilers complete.

1 10 horse do do do do

1 14 do do do do do

1 14 do do do do do

1 Poney, with 3 throw pumps (Harden's Patent.)

1 do with small Boiler complete.

The above are for sale on easy terms. Apply to

T. T. VERNON SMITH, Custom House Buildings, St. John, N. B.

NATIONAL HOUSE,

ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, PROPRIETOR,

CORNER OF HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STS., BANGOR, MAINE.

This House has been renovated and put in first-rate order, and newly painted, papered and furnished throughout, and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders.

The house has a central location, and an excellent stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler.

The proprietor hopes by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

Bangor, Jan.

S. P. O S G O O D,

MARBLE WORKS,

SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE,

St. John, N. B.

SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of April next, at noon, at Strickland's Corner, Woodstock, the following pieces and parcels of land, viz

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton,

known as a grant from the Crown to Adam B. Sharp, bounded as follows: Commencing at a marked birch tree, standing at the angle of intersection of two reserved roads, and distant four rods westerly from the northwest angle of lot number one in the Fifth Tier of lots in the Williams-town Settlement, granted to James Hauey; thence running by the magnet south one hundred and six chains (of four pees each) and fifty links; and thence east thirty chains; thence south two chains and fifty links; thence west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and nine chains; and thence east eighty chains to the place of beginning; containing eight hundred and seventy acres more or less. Also, All that certain other lot of land situate and being in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County, known and distinguished as part of lot number forty-three, in a grant to Samuel M'Keen and others, fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, and conveyed by Wm. Jackson to Ephraim Lane, bounded on the south by lands formerly owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William Jackson; on the west by lands owned and occupied by Charles Marvin; and on the east by lands owned and occupied by Francis P. Sharp; the same having been heretofore granted by Charles Marvin to Adam B. Sharp.

Also, A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Woodstock aforesaid, known and described as part of lot No. 43, in a grant to the said Samuel M'Keen and others, fronting on the said River Saint John, bounded on the west by the said before-mentioned road, and on the south by lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William Jackson, and on the north by lands heretofore described, the said Adam B. Sharp.

Also All that certain other piece or parcel of land, being a piece of land eight rods fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, in the said Parish of Woodstock known as part of a grant to William Jackson in a grant from the Crown to Samuel M'Keen and others; bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by Rachel Wright; on the west by high way road, on the east by lands owned and occupied by Isaac B. Sharp, containing twenty acres more or less.

The said sale being made by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, between Francis P. Sharp, and Maria his wife, of the one part; and Margaret Brown of the other part, and duly registered in Book R of the records of the County of Carleton, pages 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189.

For terms of sale and particulars apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Woodstock, or to

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Solicitor of Mortgage.

St. John, December 22, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until the fourth day of June next.

WANTED!

OATS

AND FURS.

T. B. WINSLOW'S,

Upper Woodstock.

Wanted,

ANY quantity of Homespun Cloth, Socks Mitts, and good shipping Furs, for which the highest prices will be given.

W. SKILLEN.

Woodstock, Jan. 10, 1860.

Picture Frames!

In great variety and the

Latest Styles,

for sale at the

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

nearly opposite the Woodstock Hotel. HUBBARD & RICE.

Woodstock, July 10, 1861.

Just Arrived!

AT THE

New Furniture Store!

A LARGE STOCK of Looking Glasses, Window Blinds, and Picture Frames. In Owen Kelley's New Building, adjoining Grover and Donaldson's Brick Building.

January 2d.

REMOVED!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he has removed to his OLD STAND in the NEW BRICK BUILDING on KING STREET, where, with increased facilities for business, he hopes to meet his friends and customers heretofore.

Grants Allowance for 1861.

Woodstock, Dec. 10, 1860. W. T. BAIRD, Druggist.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Robert Gurney, Wakefield, Carleton County, deceased, will render them within one month, to the undersigned for payment; and all parties indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

A. R. HARDING, Executor

Wakefield, Carleton County, 25th January, 1861.

Wanted.

1000

BUSH Potatoes, for which the Highest Prices will be given in goods at Low Rates at

Davis's Cheap Store.

**Houlton Hardware STORE.**  
GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALES  
**Come and See?**  
**One of the Largest Stocks of**  
HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISHES,  
PLOW & 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,**  
in the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH,  
Esq.  
By,  
**ALMON H. FOGG & Co.**

**ENCOURAGE**  
**THE NEW BEGINNER--Franklin.**  
**George C. Fowler**

Has received a Stock of Fall  
Goods in his line, consisting  
of  
"SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH,  
BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTH,  
WOLF AND BEAR CLOTH,  
FANCY VESTINGS,  
FANCY DOESKINS, in  
variety, &c.

Having fitted up a new Shop, near the Way  
Scales, Queen Street, he is ready to attend to all  
work in the

**TAILORING DEPARTMENT**  
which may be entrusted to him.  
SURE FITS warranted, and CUTTING  
promptly attended to.  
Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

**UPPER WOODSTOCK.**  
THE Subscriber has opened a shop at Upper Woodstock  
in the stand formerly occupied by R. Harper, where  
he has on hand a stock of New Goods, consisting of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY,  
Also, a Small Stock of Stationary,  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
TOYS & CONFECTIONARY;  
all of which will be sold at as low rates as possible  
T. B. WINSLOW,  
Upper Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1860.

**CALAIS HOUSE,**  
AVENUE DEET,  
Calais, Maine.  
**GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.**

This Hotel has been repaired and placed in  
through 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.

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

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with  
the above establishment.

**BARKER HOUSE,**  
QUEEN STREET,  
Fredericton N.  
H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.

Extensive LIVERY STABLES in con-  
nection with the above.

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.  
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,  
AND  
SURGEON.

Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church,  
St. John.  
Particular attention paid to the treatment  
of Chronic diseases.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
To be sold at Public auction on the tenth day of May  
next, at the Sheriff's office, in the Town of Woodstock,  
County of Carleton, between the hours of twelve and  
five o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and  
demand of Christopher Guigay, to a part of a lot of land  
situate on the east side of the river Saint John, in the  
Parish of Peel, (formerly Brighton,) known and distin-  
guished as lot number seventy nine (79), in the Grant to  
the late William Turner, and others, that is to say, all  
that part of said lot number seventy nine, lying between  
the road, (the main highway road), and the river, and  
also another portion of the same lot, above the road, con-  
taining eight acres, next adjoining and extending from  
Joseph Rideout's line, half way across said lot number  
seventy nine—together with the appurtenances thereto be-  
longing, and the same having been taken by Virtue of an Ex-  
ecution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of  
George Stoppel, Peters, against the said Christopher Guigay.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE,  
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 27th Oct. 1860. 6 m

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber is prepared to Repair Guns,  
Pistols, and all parts of fire arms.  
ANDREW DOAK.  
Woodstock, April, 11.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscribers begs to announce to the Inhabitants  
of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have re-  
ceived a fresh supply of Goods, viz.:  
Flannels,  
Cottons,  
Coburgs,  
Orleans,  
Calicoes,  
Prints,  
Shirtings,  
Linen,  
Ribbons,  
Satinets,  
Drillings,  
Batting,  
Shawls,  
Fur Caps,  
Together with a new assortment of Groceries consisting of  
Teas,  
Sugar, Raw and Crushed  
Tobacco, Saleratus,  
Soap, Starch,  
Candles, Indigo  
Snuff, Pipes, also  
Raisins, Candies,  
Limes,  
Apples,  
Barthenware and Glassware,  
1 cask Clarified Paraffine Oil  
WILLIARD SAWYER & CO.  
Upper Woodstock Nov. 15, 1859.

**NOTICE.**  
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint  
John, Grocer, having by deed bearing date  
the Eighteenth day of October last, assigned and trans-  
ferred to us certain Real and Personal Estate in said Deed  
mentioned, in Trust for such of his Creditors as shall come  
in and execute said Deed within two years from the date  
thereof. We hereby give notice that said Deed lies at the  
Office of Kemp & Adams, Market Square, in this City  
for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are  
requested to execute the same within the time proscribed,  
otherwise they will, according to the terms of said Deed,  
be debarred from all advantage thereof.  
FRAS CLEMENSTON.  
J. B. KEMP.  
St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE**  
**New Brunswick & Nova Scotia**  
**LAND COMPANY.**

HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell  
LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the  
Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots  
of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of  
purchasers. At Five Shillings per acre dividing  
the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six  
years, as follows, viz.:

First year, no instalment req'd.	1s. per acre.
Second year, no instalment req'd.	1s. do.
Third year	1s. do.
Fourth year	1s. do.
Fifth year	1s. do.
Sixth year	1s. do.

without addition of interest if instalments are regularly paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns and  
Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very rea-  
sonable terms, varying from £60 to £500, according to the  
quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Build-  
ings, &c., &c.  
REFERENCE.—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's  
Agent in Saint John.  
R. HAYNE,  
Chief Commissioner.  
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office Fredericton,  
December, 1859.

**AXES! AXES! AXES!**  
THE Subscribers have on hand, broad and narrow  
axes, which they will sell cheaper than such articles  
ever before were offered in the market.  
**New Axes \$1.20, Jumped Axes 50cts.**  
We have on hand the following articles:—  
Picks and Rings, Pick axes, Hinges and Hooks, Bridle  
Chains, Pole Chains, Goat Dogs, Timber Crotch and  
turning Dogs, Double and Single Marking Irons,  
New-Land Hoes, Mill Dogs. All kinds of Mill work  
done at shortest notice, sent to any part of the

**COUNTRY**  
during boating free of EXPENSE.  
WANTED.—An apprentice to the Edge Tool Trade.  
D. JONES & SON,  
Manufacturers of Edge Tools.  
Woodstock, Feb. 6, 1861.

**FASHIONABLE**  
**Tailoring Establishment.**  
THE subscriber would beg leave to inform the  
inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding  
country, that he has fitted up a shop, over the  
stores of Messrs. W. Skillen & H. Hay, Main-  
street, where he is prepared to execute all orders  
entrusted to him, in a style unsurpassed by any  
other Establishment in this place.  
From his long experience in the business, and  
from the general satisfaction given by him to the  
Patrons of the WOOLEN HALL for the last two  
or three years, he feels confident, that he is capa-  
ble of giving entire satisfaction. Cutting done  
with promptness and dispatch, in the latest French  
English, or American styles, and a perfect fit  
warranted, at the lowest possible rates.

**CLOTHS & TRIMINGS**  
always on hand.  
SIMEON McLEOD,  
N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment,  
in first style, will please enquire of Mr. Skillen  
for S. McLeod.  
Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1860.

**CASH**  
**GIVEN for hides at the**  
**CITY MARKET.**

**SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE.**

**A Fashionable Tailoring**  
**ESTABLISHMENT,**  
**Unconnected with Shops.**  
JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has  
opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his  
dwelling, Main Street, two doors above Dr. Wood's, where  
he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and  
Boys garments of all kinds, and will FURNISH, if re-  
quired, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, For  
style and workmanship the garments will show for them-  
selves.  
Gents and Boys garments Cut as cheap as elsewhere.  
JOHN E. SMITH.  
Woodstock, June 19, 1860.

**FANCY GOODS! FANCY GOODS!**  
JUST received at the Olive Branch Book Store,  
the most splendid and varied Stock of Fancy  
Goods ever offered in this Market, consisting of  
Ladies' Reticules, Work Boxes, Portmonaies,  
Card Cases, Brushes and Combs, Bracelets, (super-  
ior articles,) Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,  
Razors, Razor Strops; Tape Measures, Sewing  
Machines, silver, Cribbage Boards, Tablets, Puff  
and Dressing Combs, Violin Strings and Bridges;  
China Ornaments; Feather Dusters; Spectacles;  
Dominions, Dice, Playing, Chess Boards and mere  
do. draughts; superior Hair Oil; Crayons (various  
colors,) and a variety of other articles too numer-  
ous to mention.  
C. S. BEVERLY.  
P. S.—Constantly on hand a large assortment  
of Children's Toys, &c.  
C. S. B.  
December, 7, 1860.

**NEW DRESS GOODS.**  
RECEIVED per ship Lampeda, a large assort-  
ment of New Dress Materials,  
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Doeskins,  
Long and Square Wool Shawls,  
Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats,  
Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c.  
JOHN McDONALD.  
St. John, Oct. 12, 1860.

**SECURITY**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF**  
**New York.**

Capital (paid up) \$600,000  
Surplus—over 1,300,000  
Total net assets June 1, '60—over \$600,000  
All paid up and safely and remuneratively invested,  
immediately available to  
meet losses.

BY a feature of this office the funded capital  
increases, while the premiums of permanent  
customers diminish with each year of the Company's suc-  
cessful operation.  
Testimonials as to the standing and character of the  
office, from Messrs. A. Smith & Co., R. Irwin & Co.,  
Chas. M. Connelly & Co., Peter J. Nevins & Sons, and  
other New York firms well known here can be seen on ap-  
plication to the Subscriber, who is authorized to take  
risks in any part of New Brunswick, or the Western dis-  
trict of Nova Scotia, at moderate rates of premi-  
um.  
A. W. SAVARY, Agent.  
4 Ritchie's Buildings  
J. C. WINSLOW,  
Agent for Woodstock.

**RUSSEL HOUSE,**  
**CANTERBURY STATION.**  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform  
his friends and the travelling Public, that he  
has leased the House lately erected by ASA  
DOW, Esq., for an Hotel, at Canterbury Station, and  
having furnished it throughout with  
NEW FURNITURE  
of suitable descriptions, is now prepared to accommodate  
all who favor him with their patronage.  
His long experience in this business, and the satisfac-  
tion given to the Public heretofore warrants the assertion  
that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfac-  
tion to all.  
The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Hos-  
tler always in attendance. The Stage leaves this House  
for Woodstock immediately on arrival of the Train from  
Saint Andrews.  
JAMES RUSSELL,  
Proprietor.  
Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1860.

**Tin and Sheet Iron Ware**  
WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed  
since he fire to his new building, adjoining  
on the sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is pre-  
pared to furnish TIN WARE in kinds, and all descriptions  
of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including 5 PIPE  
PIPES.  
He will purchase any quantity of COTTON  
RAGS.

**TOBIQUE HOUSE.**  
W. R. Newcombe,  
PROPRIETOR.

Tobique Village, Victoria County, N. B.  
LIVERY STABLE in connection with the  
Hotel.  
December 6, 1860.

**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  
the purchaser.  
Apply on premises to  
EDWIN BEDELL.  
Oct. 16, 1860.

**EX "Standard" from New York:—**  
100 barrels Extra State FLOUR. For sale  
W. M. MOORE



**St. John Marble Works.**

**St. John Marble Works.**  
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, Vault, Equine, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.,  
of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for  
buildings.  
JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.  
ROBT. MILLIGAN, 5/4/67.  
They have also on hand a great variety of finished Mo-  
numents, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quali-  
ty of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased  
elsewhere.  
Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge,  
Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Lloyd  
and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.  
References.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos.  
G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique,  
Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith,  
Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

**Domestic Manufacture.**  
THE Subscriber has on hand  
at his workroom on the south  
side of the Bridge a large and varied  
assortment of ploughs, manufactured at his Foundry.  
He has nine different patterns PLOUGHS including all  
those approved for NEWBRUNSWICK USE.  
He also keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK  
and BOX STOVES, Farmer's Boilers &c.  
All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made  
to order at short notice.  
R. A. DAVY.  
Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

**More Invisnowen Whiskey.**  
**One Hhd. Mehan's.**  
**WATERBURY DISTILLERY, Londonderry.**  
Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Brad-  
ley's Importation.  
South Side Bridge,  
OWEN KELLY.

**Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar,**  
**&c.**  
2 hds. fine flavored American Alcohol,  
1 hhd. Bright Sugar;  
2 hds. Molasses  
WHI be sold low for cash.  
OWEN KELLY  
May 31.

**OWEN KELLY,**  
**Importer and Dealer**  
**General Groceries,**  
**WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,**  
South Side Madras Bridge,  
**GOLDEN FLEECE.**

RECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages,  
containing a general assortment of season-  
able goods.  
JOHN McDONALD.  
Oct 8 60

**BRITISH HOUSE,**  
Woodstock, November, 1860.  
THE Subscribers have just completed their  
fall and Winter Stock of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
**Dry Goods,**

Consisting in part of Beaver, Pilot, Devonshire  
Kerseys, Yorkshire double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian,  
Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Brown and Black Ger-  
main & French, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue  
Gray, Crimean and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and  
Printed Cottons, Gingham, Drillings, White and Colored  
Counterpanes, Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburgs,  
French Merinos, Delaines, Lains, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes,  
Plaids, Stripes, Cropevas, &c., &c.  
Linen, Cloths, Silicates, Jeans, Scotch Wool Shirts &  
Drawers, Socks and Ladies' Lambs Wool Hose. C. oth,  
Cassamer and Kid Gloves, Cushman's, Paisley, Plaids and  
Reversible Shawls, Black and Cold Silk, Broad and  
narrow turning Velvets and Fringes, Trimmed and  
untrimmed Felt Hats: Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,  
Skeleton Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread,  
Blue and White Cotton Warps, Wool Hords and Chest  
Protectors, Capes, Mantles, Chonille Scarfs, Boots and  
Shoes, &c., &c.  
All Cloths purchased here for Ladies Mantles will be  
Cut without extra charge, the newest styles.  
Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Moor Mats, Floor and Table  
Olecloths, Moreens, Bazaar, Room papers, Table Cov-  
ers, &c., &c.

**CLOTHING.**  
Dress, Fresh and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all  
triple Colours and Prices. Garments cut and made  
to order by experienced Workmen at the shortest notice,  
warranted to fit.  
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for  
goods at Cash Prices.  
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.  
British House, Lindsay's Building, South side  
of the Bridge,  
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1860.

**The**

**VOLUME 7.**

**OUR OWN ADVERTISERS.**

The Woodstock Journal is a large ob-  
ject devoted to the advancement of the indus-  
trial and moral interests of New Brun-  
swick. The primary objects at which it aims  
are:—  
1. The promotion of immigration, and  
the with lands.  
2. The opening of the country, and  
intercourse by the improvement of the  
national communication.  
3. An increase in the Representation  
Assembly.  
4. A system of Free Education for all  
grades, from the Parish school to the Uni-  
versity, being open to all with-out money.  
5. Being supported by Direct Taxation.  
While the Journal labors for these pur-  
poses it neglects no other. It labors to  
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