

me they had talked to him about it. I was since come up, and an order given to let them have 7,000 acres, if they wanted it, and 3,000 out of this block to make up the 10,000, though I am inclined to think they are looking below for a tract down this way, and won't take that.

"My mind was, to accommodate Whitehead if I could consistently with the public interest. I told him not to go beyond 10,000 acres till I saw the Surveyor General, and gave him no authority or encouragement to go beyond that quantity.

"When I came to Fredericton and saw Mr. Inches, I mentioned this to him, he complained of delay, and said, 'Let Whitehead make his return of these 10,000 acres before he gets another order.' He also said, 'then if the land is wanted, we can make another order.' I mentioned; this to the Surveyor General when he returned; he was away when I spoke to Mr. Inches; I communicated to Whitehead as follows:—

12th Oct., 1860.

"DEAR SIR.—I spoke to the Surveyor General about the Survey. He says that he wants his present Survey done, and returned with the application, thereupon before he orders any more; when he purposes to add to the untaken enough to make 10,000 acres.

(Signed) C. FISHER.

To Deputy Whitehead. "Whitehead knew, from what I told him in Woodstock, that I had no authority to enable him to exceed his order. The Surveyor General has spoken about my remarks as to Whitehead's delay. Last year there was great difficulty in the Crown Land Offices, arising from Timber Licenses getting mixed with surveys. I told the Surveyor General we had better devise some means to avoid all this. I was up the river in July, stopped at Whitehead's all night; he was sick. He mentioned to me, that there was a notice requiring the returns to be in a specific time, and there was a number of persons for whom he had made surveys, but the papers for these could not be got in before the Land Sales, and this would make difficulty. I told him the object of the rule was to have them in long before the sale, to allow them to distinguish what lands to sell, and what not. I promised to see the Surveyor General, and arrange it thus. I did so, and the Surveyor General agreed with me. These must have been the times I assured him I had nothing to do with the delay.

"I don't think Whitehead could have gathered from me, that he might extend his surveys beyond his order. The conversation could not have related to anything of this kind. I think Whitehead's delay grew out of this conversation.

"The Committee concluded that the Attorney General had better go on until he got through, whether they understood him or not, which several members said, they had failed to do. In all cases it has been the invariable practice, when work has been done by parties, to pay them for it, and I do not know whether the Surveyor General did or did not dispose the payment of Deputy Whitehead for his excess of survey. He was paid. The survey was done at two pence per acre. I don't know that this has the effect of making Deputies make larger surveys than ordered.

"I don't know of a case where an order was given for 5,000 acres and 30,000 surveyed. I will not state what took place in Council about Deputy Whitehead's excess. I will answer any question which affects myself, or character, but nothing outside of that, which occurred in Council. I will not say whether the Surveyor General opposed this payment.

[A question was here put to the Attorney General by Mr. Wilmot, as follows:—

"If a Deputy Surveyor exceeds positive orders of survey, and when he applies for payment, the Surveyor General opposes it, but the Council orders it—would not such a course have the effect of causing insubordination to the orders of the Department, and incur unauthorized expense?

ANSWER.—"I don't think there is any positive rule; it would depend entirely upon the circumstance of each case."

"In cases of this kind I think it best to reprimand the parties and pay them as after all it is only a question of time—the work will all have to be done eventually.

"It is necessary that the Surveyor General should have a knowledge of the surveys, in order to know what lands could be disposed of.

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—"If local Deputies could extend their surveys indefinitely contrary to the orders of the head of the department, and yet the payment is made by the Government, would it not have the effect of throwing the whole department into confusion?

Answer by Attorney General; If they do do it, it would with respect to timber licenses."

"I know of no other block of 10,000 acres being thrown open in this way, without conditions of settlement attached under the present association system. On the return of Deputy Whitehead, he represented them all as good lands, as Mr. Inches, when the Methodists made their application, said that they were not as good as might be got. There never was any complaint by lumberers on account of these lands being closed up.

"A man by the name of Young, came to me and complained that Perley had overlapped him. I went to the Crown Land office, and found his case without remedy. I don't know that Mr. McPherson complained, I heard his remarks in

the House, but do not consider them a complaint. I think he said something to me afterwards about it.

Mr. Inches intimates that I have not attended to my duty as a Crown Officer, with regard to trespassers. I never bring an action for the Crown, if I can avoid it. All the trespasses that have come into my hands, was a case in Kent, against Morrison, at Bostouche, and then, another of the Gilberts. Then two cases in which Murray was concerned on the Nackawick. With regard to Gilbert's case, there had been some agreement with the Deputy. I was directed to prosecute him, unless it was paid. I wrote him, and he paid the money. There is no analogy between Murray's case and Morrison's. One party had cut a large quantity of lumber on Crown Lands; the Deputy warned them but they persisted in spite of him. When the timber came out in the Spring, the Deputy seized it. There was a great deal of correspondence, telegraphing and excitement. The men were resisting the officer in all directions, they were sawing up the lumber. The Government put the matter into my hands. I directed the parties and Deputy, as I found it difficult to see Morrison himself, to put men enough on to look after it, and protect it; but in the face of all that, they were gradually taking the lumber away. I told them through the Deputy, or direct, I would enforce the law to its fullest extent, although I thought it would be difficult to do so. I spoke to Morrison, and it was understood that Julius Inches should look after it.

I saw the lumber was going away all the time, but did not know how to prevent it. I saw Julius Inches; he said that Morrison said, I had treated him dogmatically—that I had not met him rationally, and was unwilling to discuss it; I said to come with me some day and we would talk it over. Inches was acting for Morrison, we agreed to take a certain sum, which we got."

[The Surveyor General here offered this explanation. That he found that the Committee and Attorney General were a good deal perplexed about a matter he could explain. He had stated that the Attorney General and himself met on two separate occasions, and the Attorney General assured him on both occasions, that he had no hand in the matter of Deputy Whitehead's delay in making return of his survey. The Attorney General said in reference to that, it must have been in reference to this matter, that as it must have been in reference to the licenses and survey for separate lots of land. The reference which the Attorney General made to these regulations was perfectly correct, and he called in the Crown Land Office, and we had a long conversation upon that subject, and I assured him a warrant of Survey was returned previous to any sale.

True, the land so surveyed would be excepted out of the license; this subject and this conversation had nothing to do with Deputy Whitehead's Survey at all.]

Attorney General resumed:—"I would not let political matters affect the discharge of my duty; this has been imputed to me in Thomas Murray's cases. There were two of them. I do not remember whether I had ever the papers in either case; but think I never had, I have not got the papers, and if they were given to me they would not have been lost. I wrote to Murray in both cases. I thought the Anderson's were connected in both. Understood one was arranged. Long had something to do with this one. I have talked with Mr. Inches about it, and he said, the Deputy was "an old woman!" I was in reference to all these cases.

"If the Deputy had done his duty, and held on to the Lumber, the difficulties would not have occurred. The officer has power to protect property when seized.

"I think 'twas through the carelessness of Deputy Davidson this claim was not recovered. If ever there was a valid claim against Murray, it was not lost. There "might have come a great freshet and carried it away."

[There was quite a discussion here between the Chairman, and the Committee, and the witness, as to whether his statements were at all relevant to the matter. The witness asserting his right to be heard at full length, and the Chairman his desire that he should be more brief.]

I wrote Murray several times and spoke to him. I came to the conclusion that no action on his promise to the Surveyor General would lie. I felt satisfied that this Crown could exercise all the remedies, except replevying, that any subject could do. I thought nothing but an action of trover would lie, and was the only remedy perhaps. I assume the timber was cut by men who were supplied by Murray, and was sold to him. I felt it was desirable, if possible, to get it settled without that, for this reason: I have always found, in all these cases a great difficulty in fixing the parties, and therefore wished to get it settled. I saw Murray just before the House sat, and asked him to go with me to the Surveyor General, and see if we could not get it settled in some way. As Murray was a good man, and the remedy was as good then, and is now, as at any time, I wished to exhaust every other means before adopting legal proceedings.

The Law handed up to you the other day does not apply to this action of trover or to this case at all.

"Next was C. Connell's note. I called upon him several times to pay it. The reason of Murray's case lying so long, is the distraction caused by the visit of the Prince of Wales.

"Connell's note was for £90 or upwards. The reason he declined paying it was because he said he had a set off."

"The way he put it there would be very little difference. My impression is when a seizure is made they generally compound the matter.

"I do not know that seizing officers are in the habit of taking securities in their own name, in compounding trespasses.

"I think the Deputies are authorized to take these notes by their commission. I don't remember that Connell's note ever was in my hands. He always contended that there was nothing due. I urged Connell several times to pay the amount. It has been handed over to the Solicitor General."

"I never heard that there was a considerable amount of money withheld by persons in Fredericton, belonging to the Government, collected by Deputy Davidson, till this should be paid which occurred in the Murray matter.

I never knew how the note came out of Davidson's hands. I never had the note in my possession at all, and the Sur. Gen. now corroborates me in this particular.

"I will now take up the cases referred to me as AWY General. First, the Stevens' case. I remember the facts of this case substantially, and my supposition is, if there was any delay, it was Mr. Inches' own fault.

"When this matter was referred to me, I took the papers and examined them carefully; came to a conclusion in the matter, and handed them back to Mr. Inches. I think I told him just what was required.

"Some difficulty arose, with regard to some claims on this property, with Mr. C. Connell; he had some old mortgages, or something or other. It was at length decided, that a lease should be given. I directed Inches to tell Mr. Stevens what facts he must verify, in order to establish his claim. The next that came up was a lease. I drew a form; it was copied by a young man in my office—Finemore Morton by name. Inches looked at it, when I gave it to him, and said, "you have an extraordinary faculty of polishing up rags blocks of wood!" I said, when that young man came to my office, and told me his history, I could have cried. I talked about the lease with Mr. Inches, and left him supposing I had got a pretty simple one, though I think the one used was simpler. Mr. Stevens had got it into his head that Connell was interfering in some way. My brother wrote me about it, which I felt very keenly, as I thought it had gone long before. I went to Inches and told him about it. Inches said, that he was very quaint on these subjects. I said I was very sorry, and said we had better send to him at once; he was poor, and it was giving him a great deal of anxiety and trouble.

"I left Mr. Inches with the impression that the License would immediately issue.

"I remember Rockwell's case; after looking into it, I told Mr. Inches I was not disposed to alter the Order in Council already made. It was a case where the Central Bank had got under an execution the rights of a party eight or nine years ago, and he had kept on improving ever since. The order in Council was, that the Bank should have the title, upon paying Rockwell for his improvements since its acquisition. It was in June or July, 1860, I think.

"Next is Deputy Jack's case, referred to Attorney General and returned in 1857, without any report. I had nothing to do with this. Charles Carble's case I never had before me. In the Secretary's Office the course is to send all cases to me, and I enter them in a book if they are not disposed of. I know at once upon looking at this book how the business stands. If Mr. Inches had taken this course, no difficulty would have occurred.

"The next case is Sheriff Beckwith's. This I am confident was never sent to me. As Inches says truly, I have often gone down to his office and wrote reports there. Beckwith I think, said something to me about it, in Court, it appears to me last fall, but I do not remember this distinctly.

"Next the case of James Vance in 1859. This case I do not remember, but must have gone through it, and found some difficulties, when we have endorsed on it, to wait till Dr. Gordon and Mr. Rice should come. I then forgot it, but Mr. Inches should have sent it to me.

In the case of Thomas E. Perley. Now this case shows the mind of Mr. Inches. I think Perley spoke to me once about this case; he did, and it with him. The case was: Perley bought a large quantity of land, compounding with the Government, and the land was given up for settlement. In 1853 he made his claim; but as he died, no report was made.

[This was the last case.]

I never before was aware there were so many cases as Mr. Inches now says to be referred to me.

"My falling into the habit of calling, occasionally, perhaps, his habit of not sending papers to me. The course pointed out by Mr. Inches, has not always been pursued since I entered into the Office. In the early part of my holding office, the papers used to be sent to me. The custom of not sending them has grown up gradually. I don't think I ever said to Mr. Inches, that he had better keep the papers in the Office, and I would refer to them when convenient.

"In disputed cases of bridges, I think Mr. Stevens used to bring the papers, and we would go into them together. Most all these papers fall into the Secretary's schedule, and all these were referred to me in that way.

"The Treasurer generally communicates through the Secretary, but sometimes direct to me. No rule can be laid down with regard to this. Sometimes the Deputies themselves write to me.

"Allusion was made to the advertisements, it appeared something occurred about two years ago. The Surveyor General often complained that the advertising amounted to too much. It was a difficult thing to know how they should be distributed; I thought 'twas better to go into an inquiry, and see if they could not be better arranged. It was argued in Council, that I should aid the Surveyor General, and see Inches, to see if some better arrangement could not be made. We finally agreed I think in what I proposed. This is the interference; it was done by the wish of all hands, that I should do so.

"About the 22 tons of timber Downey talked to me, and I also saw Mr. Tibbits himself, in Quebec, while the question of this license was under discussion, we looked at the law; he was anxious to get a license for a longer time than a year, if he could, to see what could be done, and we came to the conclusion, that the Government could sell him a License for a term of years at public auction. The inclination of my mind was, to do it, as I thought he had a hard case. When I came down home I saw Inches about it; he thought it could not be done without introducing all the difficulties of the old reserves. I understood at the time there was no practical difficulty in the way. He had already got the licenses renewed, and the whole difficulty was over, and it could stand thus till Mr. Tibbits came in the winter.

When I went to the Court in Victoria, in the Fall, two men by the name of Downey came to me, and stated they had cut down some 22 tons of rotten timber on Tibbits license, which had been seized. I did not think it of much consequence. I had done a good deal of business for Mr. Tibbits, and took considerable interest in his affairs, I did not see the necessity for making a great row about it. They said they were poor and offered 2s. 6d. per ton of stumpage. I did not settle it or pretend to, but intimated that I thought Mr. T. would be satisfied. I saw the Seizing Officer and asked him; he said 'twas enough. I fortnight after that I came to Fredericton, when I got a letter from Tibbits complaining that it had been settled by my recommendation. I was annoyed, because I did not interfere at all. I went to the Crown Land Office, and said to Mr. Inches that I was not aware of having said anything about it. He said I had not but the Surveyor General had settled it himself, and "twas all right."

Committee adjourned.

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Woodstock Journal

Thursday, March 28, 1861.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISMISSAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE.

We have received the "Message communicated to the House," with regard to the non-acceptance of the resignation of the eight members of the Executive Council, and the removal of the Attorney General from his seat in the Council, but are unable to publish from want of space any portion but the following memoranda, which really contain the whole matter.

(Copy)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The House of Assembly on the 26th ult. appointed a Select Committee to investigate matters connected with the Crown Land Department. During the enquiry of the Committee, facts have been elicited which show that the Attorney General, since he has held office, has applied for and obtained Crown Lands in violation of the well known regulations and conditions of the Department.

We feel ourselves unable to justify or defend such a proceeding, and have so informed the Attorney General, and have communicated to him our unwillingness to continue to act with him as the Council Board.

As the Attorney General has intimated to us that he does not attend to tender his resignation, we feel it to be due to ourselves, as well as Your Excellency, to request to be relieved from the offices which we hold, and our position at the Executive Council Board.

We are of opinion, that if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation to Your Excellency, the business of the Session could have been carried through by the remaining Members of the Government, had Your Excellency been pleased to commit it to their charge.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN, S. L. TILLEY, W. H. STEEVES, P. MITCHELL, A. J. SMITH, CHARLES WATTERS, DAVID WARR, JAMES STEADMAN.

March 13th, 1861.

Memorandum of the Executive Council.

To His Excellency the Honorable Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c., &c., &c. May it please Your Excellency.

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Attorney General to the effect of this day's date, and for the purpose of our Memorandum of the 13th inst. Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a Member of the Executive Council.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, JAMES BROWN, W. H. STEEVES, D. V. MITCHELL, CHARLES WATTERS, P. MITCHELL, JAS. SMITH.

Monday, March 18th, 1 o'clock.

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum of the Attorney General to the effect of this day's date, (one o'clock p. m.) and for the purpose of our Memorandum of the 13th inst. Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a member of the Executive Council.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, Lt. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum of the Attorney General to the effect of this day's date, (one o'clock p. m.) and for the purpose of our Memorandum of the 13th inst. Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a member of the Executive Council.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON, Lt. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY.—V. gratulate the people of New Brunswick for their distinguished loyalty of their country. Where else can be found an gentleman who will leave the pursuit of their every day business for so long a time as the accompanying reports to testify their loyal love towards their Queen.

To be sure, their passages were given to them free; but this matter to notice.

Assembly.

Botsford, B. £10 0 0 M-Mills, Chandler, J. W. 10 0 0 M-Clel, End, W. (?) 0 0 M-Phel, Ferris, J. 5 0 0 M-Leo, Gilmor, A. H. 10 0 0 Perley, Gray, J. H. 5 0 0 Read, Hannington, D. 10 0 0 Scovil, Johnston, J. M. 11 10 0 Tapley, Lewis, J. 10 0 0 Vail, E. Lawrence, J. W. 5 0 0 Montgomery, 20 13 3

Council.

Botsford, A. £210 0 0 Rice, Chandler, E. B. 10 0 0 Ryan, Davidson, J. 11 10 0 Robb, Gordon, R. 13 0 0 Seale, Hamilton, W. 20 13 3 Todd, Hazen, R. L. 5 0 0 Earl, Harrison, C. 5 0 0 Kinnear, W. B. 5 0 0

—Freeman.

Why have the Smashers paid in the service of their masters everything they did? The rail in his evidence gave some of it. "All the printing and advertising with the department was included but he would give the amounts for advertising (exclusive of zette) from the year 1855 to 1859 was follows:

1855 £1856 1857 1858 1859 Freeman.

The President has appointed Maine, a brother of Hannibal Johnson under the Reciprocity Bill. Our Southern readers should know that he is just as his brother, the Vice-President

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FROM PAPERS BY THE ARABIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There had been a debate in the House of Commons on the French occupation of Syria, in which the occupation and the conduct of the French troops was strongly condemned.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company have adopted the report already published. The ship will probably be ready next month for another voyage to America.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, the Marquis of Normandy moved for the production of a series of papers relative to the affairs of Italy and in doing so he attacked the Sardinian Government and denounced the policy of England.

Lord Wodehouse replied, and defended the course of the Government.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening Mr. Griffiths asked whether Government thought it necessary, now that the first Italian Parliament had assembled, to hold a European Congress on Italian affairs.

Lord John Russell said no proposition had been made to hold such a conference; when a proposition was received it would be time enough to consider the question.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patrie asserts that instead of the French army being on the point of leaving Rome the instructions to General Guyon are quite a contrary sense.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poitiers, in which he compares the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, was attracting great attention, and the Council of State was considering what steps should be taken in the matter.

Count Persigny has issued a circular in denunciation of the letter.

The debate of the address in response to the Emperor's speech was progressing in the Senate. Several members had spoken in favor of the imperial power of the Pope.

Senator Pictri, late imperial Commissioner in Italy, contended that the temporal power of the Pope was lost, and that France should confine herself to the preservation of his spiritual power.

On the 1st inst. Prince Napoleon spoke upon the subject. He said:

I am astonished at the violence of the discussion. I leave to liberal opinion in Europe; to the patriotism of the Italians; to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, make the campaign of Italy, the task of replying to the insults you have listened to. (Cheers.) The Empire represents modern society, its progressive tendencies and the liberal principles of 1789. (Loud cheers.) The people are not mistaken if they rely upon Napoleon III, who will not fail in his mission.

The Prince justified the policy of Piedmont in Italy, and maintained that the unity of Italy was favourable to France, of whom he said she was the natural ally. He uttered some sympathetic words respecting Venice, but said that he should deplore an untimely attack. He foresaw that Italy united would soon demand Rome as her capital, and he continued, "The difficulty is to insure the independence of the Pope, who cannot become subject to another sovereign; but by securing to the Pope the right side of the city of Rome, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget guaranteed by the Powers, his independence would be insured."

The Prince was essentially opposed to the union of the temporal and spiritual powers, which would be the subjection of conscience. The sitting was adjourned.

ITALY.—The heights commanding the citadel of Messina were occupied by the Sardinian troops. The representatives of foreign powers had protested to the commanders of the citadel against any damage which might be caused in the city to commerce.

The siege was to commence in a few days.

LATER.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Interesting debate took place on Italian affairs. Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, defended the policy of England toward the King of Sardinia, and Garibaldi.

Several Irish members took opposite ground; Mr. Roebuck made a pro-Austrian speech.

Parliamentary committee on Red Sea Telegraph, agreed to confirm unconditional guarantee of Government.

London Times, in reviewing Jefferson Davis' inaugural speech, says, "had never read a public document so difficult to analyze and interpret."

ITALY.—Blockade of citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed. Hostilities had commenced, and all foreign vessels had left, except those of England and America.

Rattazzi was chosen President of Italian Chambers of Deputies, by 219, against 23.

The Sicilians intended to celebrate Garibaldi "Saints day," by general holiday.

It is reported that the Irish Archbishop, Dr. Cullen, is to be created a Cardinal.

Austrian Gazette says, Francis II., determined to stay at Rome, as long as the Pope remains there.

SPAIN.—Spanish Ministry pronounced in favour of the temporal power of Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring Papacy to Jerusalem.

profession—that he should have gone on the stage. He would say that if that gentleman, with his eloquence and winning manner, had become attached to one of those fashionable establishments which existed in cities, and which needed persons having those qualities to entice customers into them, he certainly would not have missed his vocation. The House enjoyed the whole affair largely.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Fredericton, March 25.

Committee to whom referred Bill to consolidate acts relating to St. Andrews Railway submitted; Bill which passed only granting extension of time one year, and confirm grants of land already made.

Gray introduced Bill relating to Militia and Volunteers.

Supply concluded; very little discussion.

In relation to emigration, Tilley said intention of Government was to send home three persons to visit England, Ireland and Scotland. Endeavor to get Brown go to Scotland.

Progress made in Gray's Bill providing for Suits against Province in Courts of Law.

Connell introduced bill incorporating Carleton County Manufacturing Company. Gray gave notice, would move House into Committee of whole on Wednesday, and would then propose resolution of want of confidence. House discussing by road grants.

Committee Reported at 4. Report read, That they had examined Officers of Government and parties—naming them,—that the Crown Land Office is governed by regulations, by which there are no restrictions as to quantity of Lands sold to any one person, except Lands sold by instalments. That fictitious names commenced immediately after Auction System, far back as Baillie's time. Describes the mode of transfer, and that Inches justifies himself by practice of members of Government. That Inches holds over 26,000 acres in Westmorland, Albert and Kings; 9000 purchased by instalments and transferred by men of first standing to Inches. That the amount of all the lands sold along Line of Railway realized to Government only £2,400 towards the Railway sinking fund. That value of those lands had increased enormously in value from 3 pounds to 5 pounds per acre that there still remains unsold 25,000 acres indistricts along our Railway Line, that the Montegle Block was sold to speculators. That the head of Crown Land was disregarded in his orders in the payment of subordinates against his opinions. That alterations under the Labor Act from the three months regulations (Wilnots) to two years had proved injurious, that had Inches instalments been called for, his transactions would have been discovered. That the use of fictitious names and the interference with subordinates is reprehensible, and that the Government is responsible for the public domain. Signed unanimously. 200 copies report, and 2000 of evidence to be printed.

Adjoined at 4.40.

United States.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20th.

Officers are stationed at all Railroads, to enforce the new Tariff of the Southern Confederacy, and prevent smuggling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20th.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, half-penny per pound.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

There are various rumors regarding the South; but from authentic information, it may be safely said, that the movements, on either side, indicate nothing of a hostile character.

The Military position at the Gulf Ports will be maintained.

The indictments against Floyd, late Secretary of the Army, have been abandoned. The Attorney General of the United States, being of opinion that they could not be sustained, has entered a Nolle Prosequi.

BOSTON, March 25.

Programme regarding Sumter is now reported changed. Evacuation will be conditional. Col. Lamon examines stock of provisions; if insufficient Anderson evacuates.

The Herald says Fort Pickens is short of provisions, and that Government will be compelled to abandon it.

Gen. Bragg issues proclamation that vessels supplying Government vessels at stores at Pensacola, do so under penalty for the future to the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Wheat and Corn advanced one cent.

DEATH OF ONE OF MUNGO PARK'S COMPANIONS.—Mr. Rouben Traveller a well known citizen of Ottawa, Upper Canada, died last week, in the eighty-first year of his age. He passed through an eventful life, among other circumstances having been present at several of the great naval battles of Nelson, and being also one of those venturesome spirits accompanying Mungo Park in his African exploration. Mr. Traveller was a native of England. He was a crier of the Courts of Carleton county, Upper Canada, since the county was first formed.

House of Assembly.

We copy from the Freeman of the 23d inst the report of the Debate on Supply.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

The second party contest of the session came to an end yesterday. The first took place when Mr. Allen moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the session. In that matter Messrs. Tibbits, Connell and C. Perley were found voting with the Opposition. Yesterday the former two stuck to their bats, but Mr. Charles Perley was found to have made still another of those summer-saults for which he is rather famous, and voted with the Government. Messrs. End and Read, supposed to be Conservatives, went with the Government, of course. The division shows the strength of the two parties in the House fairly. The Government have 23, the Opposition 17—to which party the dismissed Mr. Fisher and the suspended Attorney General belongs, he probably doesn't know himself.

The debate was the cleverest that has occurred in the House for years. When Mr. Wilnot moved his amendment it scarcely appeared that the discussion was going to take much range. It went on, however, gradually widening; when several of the members of the Investigation Committee complained that the House was going into the Land question while from their peculiar position, not having yet reported, their mouths were necessarily shut. Evidently the Government would have been delighted to have got the members of the Committee to express opinions upon the matters referred to; it would have had the effect of killing any effect which their report would otherwise have had. But the trap was so openly displayed that all the five refrained from putting their fingers into it.

The Conservatives, beaten in the final vote, beat their adversaries pretty thoroughly in the debate. Mr. Gray spoke early, and before the debate got its full development, and consequently was not in the position to make the most of the occasion, though he was as usual clear and forcible. Mr. Allan labored under another disadvantage; he spoke late, and not desiring to repeat what was said by others, had not much to work upon, but spoke well. The crack speeches, however, were those of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. M'Phelim. Mr. Lawrence's address is allowed on all sides to have been a most clever and effective one.

The general ground taken by the opposition was that it was highly improper during the continuance of an investigation implicating so fearfully the whole Government, and the importance of which was recognized by the Government to the extent of dismissing from office one of their number, to put in the Government that highest possible mark of confidence, granting the Supplies. The Government answered that the Supplies were needed, Government or no Government, and that as it would take some time to get thro' with Supplies, the Report might be in and discussed before they reached the close. There were various collateral topics introduced. Mr. Connell got very warm about his own bad treatment by the Government and its supporters; and got in return a most scathing rebuke from the Solicitor General, in that smooth gentleman's most finished style.

The most important question that will arise will be upon the Report of the Committee. Appearances seem to indicate that the five will agree upon a report. If the Government can make their way safely through the ordeal of a discussion of the Land Jobbing in the House, and find a sufficient number of votes to sustain them, it is useless to ever hold up again against the power of Ye! Ye!!

I forgot in my last letter to mention that Gray's Bill to have claims against the Government adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law, has been committed. Mr. Gray explained and advocated in a speech replete with sound argument, good sense, and liberality. He produced Hansard to show that an almost exactly similar bill passed the House of Commons unanimously in 1859, was favorably received in the Lords, and postponed only to give time to perceiving the details. Hansard for 1860 shows that the Bill passed the Commons against last year. Hon. Mr. Smith, Brakeman General, of course opposed the Bill. It nevertheless stands a fair chance of passing.

This afternoon has been devoted to Supply—and an unlimited supply of personal altercation. Two days since Mr. Connell, while the Speaker was in the chair, stated that when he came into the Post Office he found it in a state of the utmost confusion. This afternoon, when the Post Office appropriations came up, the Speaker rose and asked Mr. Connell to state what the confusion was of which he spoke.—Connell made no reply. Then the Speaker set about a statement of his virtues and Connell's sins as P. M. G., occasionally interlarding it with allusions to those personal peculiarities of the late P. M. G., which are well known. Connell replied, and the Speaker re-replied, and Connell re-replied, and others, members of the Government, had something to say. In allusion to some personal threat made by the Speaker out of doors, Connell said that if a blackguard used improper language to him in the street he could not help it. He also paid Watters off his attack. He said that the Solicitor General told him that he had mistaken his

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honourable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c. May it please Your Excellency.

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Attorney General to Your Excellency of this day's date, and for the reasons stated in our Memorandum of the 13th inst. to Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a Member of the Executive Council.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, JAMES BROWN, A. J. SMITH, W. H. STEVES, D. WARK, CHAS. WATTERS, P. MITCHELL, JAS. STRADMAN.

Monday, March 18th, 1 o'clock, p. m.

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor informs the Executive Council that, in accordance with the advice tendered to him in the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, of this day's date, (one o'clock p. m.) His Excellency has removed the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, a formal notification of which removal will be communicated to the Attorney General by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Attorney General a copy, herein enclosed, of a Memorandum signed by all the Members of the Executive Council, except the Attorney General, as a member of the Executive Council.

His Excellency, in accordance with the advice thus tendered to him, dispenses with the services of the Attorney General, as a Member of the Executive Council. The removal of the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, will be formally notified to him by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY.—We beg to congratulate the people of New Brunswick on the distinguished loyalty of their Representatives. Where else can be found an equal number of gentlemen who will leave the pressing duties of their every day business for so small a remuneration as the accompanying report shows, in order to testify their loyal love towards the eldest son of their Queen.

To be sure, their passages and ball tickets were given to them free; but this is too small a matter to notice.

Assembly.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Opposers, and Total. Includes Botsford, Chandler, End, Ferris, Gillmor, Gilbert, Gray, Hannington, Johnston, Lewis, Lawrence, and Montgomery.

Council.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Opposers, and Total. Includes Botsford, Chandler, Davidson, Gordon, Hamilton, Hazen, Harrison, and Kinnear.

—Freeman.

Why have the Smashers papers been so earnest in the service of their masters? So ready to justify everything they did? The Surveyor General in his evidence gave some of the reasons:—

"All the printing and advertising connected with the department was included in the above, but he would give the amounts paid the newspapers for advertising (exclusive of the Royal Gazette) from the year 1855 to 1859 inclusive which was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Shows amounts for 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

Freeman.

The President has appointed Elijah Hamlin of Maine, a brother of Hannibal Hamlin, Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Our Southern readers may be interested to know that he is just as much a mulatto as his brother, the Vice-President.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, March 28, 1861.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISMISSAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE.

We have received the "Message communicated to the House," with regard to the non-acceptance of the resignation of the eight members of the Executive Council, and the removal of the Attorney General from his seat in the Council, but are unable to publish from want of space any portion but the following memoranda, which really contain the whole matter.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honourable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The House of Assembly on the 26th ult. appointed a Select Committee to investigate matters connected with the Crown Land Department. During the enquiry of the Committee, facts have been elicited which show that the Attorney General, since he has held office, has applied for and obtained Crown Lands in violation of the well known regulations and conditions of the Department.

We feel ourselves unable to justify or defend such a proceeding, and have so informed the Attorney General, and have communicated to him our unwillingness to continue to act with him as the Council Board.

As the Attorney General has intimated to us that he does not intend to tender his resignation, we feel it to be due to ourselves, as well as Your Excellency, to request to be relieved from the offices which we hold, and our position at the Executive Council Board.

We are of opinion, that if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation to Your Excellency, the business of the Session could have been carried through by the remaining Members of the Government, had Your Excellency been pleased to commit it to their charge.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN, S. L. TILLEY, W. H. STEVES, P. MITCHELL, A. J. SMITH, CHARLES WATTERS, DAVID WARK, JAMES STEADMAN.

March 13th, 1861.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING THE "LAND-JOBBER" CHARGES.

Saturday, March, 9.

This morning on reading over yesterday's evidence, while the Attorney General was explaining, and adding to his evidence, at considerable length, the chairman suggested that it would be much better if he could make his statements more brief. The Attorney General said he had observed on the part of the Committee a desire to hurry his evidence through, while Mr. Inches was allowed abundance of time. Mr. Wilmot thought this an imputation upon the Committee, and the Chairman explained, that if they had to hurry him through at all it was because the whole business of the House was waiting for the report of the Committee, and that he wished to afford the Attorney General sufficient time if he wished, if he would only be brief. At the conclusion of reading yesterday's evidence, the Provincial Secretary desired he might be allowed to read statements he had prepared, and stated that a week before, statements had gone abroad respecting him, and he desired an opportunity thus to answer them.

The Provincial Secretary was informed that this should come in at the close of the Attorney General's evidence.

The following questions were then put to the Attorney General, and answered by him.

Question 1. By the Chairman. Did you continue the proceedings commenced by Attorney General Street against the late Thomas H. Peters, Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi, for monies, alleged to be unlawfully retained by him as such officer?

Answer. No further proceedings were taken by me, so far as I remember. There had been a good deal of delay and difficulty about it and this was the reason so far as I recollect.

Q. 2. By the same. When you became Attorney General in 1857, was there at that time any legal proceedings going on against Mr. McLeod of Richibucto?

A. There was no legal proceedings going on in 1857 against Mr. McLeod of Richibucto. I have no definite idea about it.

Q. 3. By the same. Did you give directions in the Crown Land Office in what newspapers the sales of Land and Timber Licenses should be published?

A. That is all involved in my answer before. It was understood that I should consult with the Surveyor General and Mr. Inches, and make arrangements with regard to it. I undertook the thing by direction of the Government. It involves the particular newspapers, and quantity to each.

Q. 4. By the same. Did the Government order payment of accounts rendered against the Crown Land Office beyond the amounts certified by the Surveyor General as being correct?

A. I am sure I don't remember, but I should think not, they would not pay the accounts without being satisfied they were correct; I cannot remember anything about the Surveyor General's certificates. I do not remember the minute of the thing.

Q. 5. By the same. Has it not been the practice to pay Deputies for exploring and opening roads through these large surveys, under the Association system?

A. My impression is, that they have been paid, but this entirely depends upon the bargain made at the time. My impression is, that it is the general rule to pay them. With regard to Whitehead's survey, it was not the intention of the Government to open up a road through it. His claim was for surveying, exploring, and locating a Road.

Q. 6. By Mr. McClellan. Whenever Road expenses are incurred, are conditions of settlement always applied to the adjacent Lots?

Answers. I believe they are, but such will not necessarily apply to the Nackawick Survey. The block surveyed by Starkey in Queen's County, had settlement conditions attached. The difficulty about the Queen's County survey arose from this block. It was I believe settled amicably; the difficulty arose out of some overlapping.

[It must not be supposed that the Attorney General has finished because his evidence appears to have terminated here. There was an understanding with the Committee, that he should have liberty to take home the minutes of the Secretary, and make such additions or comments upon them, as he might see fit.]

By direction of the Chairman, the statement of the Hon. Mr. Tilley was put in, and being sworn to, was read by him. Mr. Inches said he had no desire to question the Provincial Secretary upon it, and that it was correct in every particular.

MR. TILLEY'S STATEMENT.

The drafts and plans were prepared in the Crown Land Office, and signed by the Surveyor General, then forwarded to the Attorney General for examination; this done, they are sent to the Provincial Secretary's Office, where the grants are engrossed; they are then signed by the Provincial Secretary, after which they are also signed by the Lieutenant Governor, and then entered in a book kept in the Secretary's Office for that purpose, and again signed by the Provincial Secretary as Registrar. This office does not see them again; they are then carefully compared by two of the clerks, when the plan is attached and the Great Seal affixed, and they are filed away until called or sent for by the Grantees. These facts are not of material importance, but are stated to

show that Mr. Inches was mistaken when he stated that the plans are attached to the grants before they are signed. I seldom read a grant before signing it. All the examinations are made by two departments before they reach my office, and the grants having been carefully compared with the original drafts by my clerks, there is no reason why I should do so.

I do not wish that it shall be inferred from this that I was ignorant that lands were being sold at auction in the Counties of King's, Westmorland, and Albert. It was no doubt known, not only by some of the members of the Government, but by a large portion of the readers of Provincial newspapers. These lands have been regularly advertised for thirty days previous to the day of public sale, not only in the Royal Gazette, but in some of the newspapers having a very extensive circulation in all parts of New Brunswick. They are in my opinion read by thousands; but what I do assert is, that I was not aware that Mr. Inches, the Chief Draughtsman in the Crown Land Office, and the permanent head of the Department, was a large purchaser, or that he had bought, or had an interest in any lands sold by the Crown during the time that I had been Provincial Secretary. By examination of some of the plans in the Crown Land Office, I saw the names of some four or five persons covering tracts, varying from 400 to 10,000 acres. I did not know that they were not really owned by the parties whose names appeared upon the plan. It has been intimated that the land in the Counties through which the Railway passes, should have been reserved for actual settlement.

The Railway was commenced seven years since. From that period and previous to it, the ungranted lands in those Counties were open for application either under the Labor Act or Auction system, notwithstanding which there still remain many thousand acres of land unsold.

There are reasons why I think it would not have been right for the Government to have sold land in these Counties under the Labor Act alone. In 1856, acts were passed authorizing the construction of Railways by the Government, empowering the Government to issue debentures by which means were to be raised to carry on such works. In one of these acts provision was made for the creation of a sinking fund towards the payment of the debts so incurred; one of the sources from which this fund was to be derived was the proceeds of the sales of the Crown Lands of the Counties through which the road passes. Had, therefore, the purchasers been confined to the conditions of the Labor Act, it would have been a virtual repeal of the provision of the law under which this fund was established, and would be so considered by the purchasers of the Debentures, and it would be anything but a wise policy that would produce upon the minds of the holders of our securities or of the capitalists of Great Britain or elsewhere, the idea that the Government or Legislature of New Brunswick could be induced under any circumstances to disregard, or in any way evade the fulfilment of their engagements.

A letter has been handed in by Mr. Inches, signed by M. Watson of St. Stephens, in which he says, that in a conversation with me, I said that were I not a member of the Government I would buy or would have bought some of the Crown Lands in the neighborhood of the Railway. I think he was justified in making that statement. The subject was introduced by Mr. Watson stating to me that a gentleman had offered to sell him some 500 acres of land in a certain district near the Railway, for ten shillings per acre, and asked me if I thought it was worth it. I think I said to him I did not think it was worth it now, but that in time it might bring it, and possibly more, if it was well wooded; and at the same time I remarked, that as long as there remained a large quantity of ungranted land, few parties seemed willing to give above the upset price; that in my opinion some of the lands were worth more, or would shortly bring more; and were I not a member of the Government I would have bought some of the lots, even at a price beyond what they sold for. I remarked at the same time that some of the land was represented as poor, with little or no wood, and not of much value.

Some reference has been made during this enquiry to some property owned by me in the Counties of King's and Westmorland. It is important to me at least that the whole facts in connection with this matter should be given, and I now proceed to state them.

In December 1856, I concluded to purchase in King's County 300 or 400 acres of good agricultural land, if it could be had at a reasonable price. I was informed by a gentleman in St. John that T. O. Arnold, Esq. of Sussex, (not Deputy Arnold) was well acquainted with the lands in that County, and I was referred to him for information.

On the 1st January, 1857, I had an interview with him upon the subject. He said he attended the land sales, knew the quality of the land and thought he could procure what I wanted. I named 800 acres for self and two friends. He subsequently informed me that he had bought at auction 1280 acres in three lots, one 700, one 300 and one 280 acres; that it was good land, and cheap at 3s. cash per acre, including survey.

I purchased from him the three lots at the price named. It cost Mr. Arnold in cash about 2s. 5d., and the 2d. or 3d. per acre survey. I had no personal knowledge of the way in which these lands were applied for. In February, 1857, I applied for 670 acres, and had them brought to sale. I placed money in the hands of

Mr. James Johnson, who then resided at Moncton, with a request that he would bid to a certain price for me on day of sale; they were put up at public auction, he purchased for me, and paid the cash down, as I believe. These lots, with the lands purchased from Arnold, include all that I own under grant from the Crown. They were all brought to sale under advertisement by the Hon. J. Montgomery, Surveyor General, consequently I was not only not a member of the Government, but not a member of the House at the time.

I have on more than one occasion offered the whole or part of these lands to actual settlers at the price they cost me; and a gentleman in St. John holds a written assurance from me, to give a friend of his, a mechanic in St. John, a deed for a portion of this land at the cost price, provided he settles upon and improves the same within eighteen months from July last, the date of my letter.

Early in 1858, Mr. William Rodgers, Limb-urner, Portland, wished me to select for him and some seven or eight others, a good tract of land for actual settlement. I advised him to come to Fredericton and make personal examination from plans and returns in the Crown Land Office, and at the same time told him that I had purchased a lot of land from Mr. Arnold, said to be superior, and if he and his associates preferred it to any other they could have it at the price it cost me. If he has purchased he has made his selection elsewhere.

In the autumn of 1858, Mr. Cruikshank in the establishment of Messrs. Jardine & Co., showed me a correspondence between him and a friend in Scotland, who has been at work in New Brunswick, by which it appeared that some eight or ten families contemplated coming out from Scotland to New Brunswick. Mr. Cruikshank seemed disposed to advise them to go to the neighborhood of Richibucto. I then told him that I thought they would find it more convenient in King's or Westmorland, and that they could have any or all of my lands at the cost price, if they wished.

In March, 1860, Robert Bowes, Esq., of Saint John, visited Fredericton on behalf of an Association formed in St. John, for the purpose of inducing a portion of the laboring population of that City, to settle in the country. He visited the Crown Land Office and made selection of a tract or two of land to be surveyed for the applicants, in connection with the St. John Association. One of these tracts was in the neighborhood of the 1280 acres purchased from Mr. Arnold. I said to him before he left Fredericton, that if the applicants should prefer mine to any other land in the neighborhood, not granted they could have part or the whole of it, at what-it cost me. In confirmation of this statement, I beg to refer to Mr. Bowes' letter hereto annexed. I have made similar proposals to one or two others. I state this to show that I have not retarded the settlement of these lands.

After examining plans and maps in the C. L. Office, in Feb., 1857, I asked Mr. Inches what was necessary to be done to bring the Lots selected to sale. (Previous to this time I had never seen an application made, and was ignorant of the mode of procedure.) He then produced some blank forms, and asked what names I wished it to be brought to sale in, remarking at the same time, that the name of the applicant for lands sold at Auction seldom appeared in the Gazette. I then named three parties, one of whom was Jas. Johnson, the person who purchased them for me; these I think he inserted, and when I asked him if it was not necessary that I should sign the application, he said I could if I wished, but it was immaterial. I however signed my name to the application. Reference to the document will settle this question. I did not consider that any exceptions could be taken to these proceedings. During the Session of 1858, I asserted in the House that I had not, since I had been in the Government, applied for an acre of Crown Land for myself. This assertion I now, on oath state to be correct.

The Grants issued in 1858, for the land applied for in 1857, when I was out of the Legislature.

Mr. Inches here desired to put some questions to the Attorney General, and observed that when he had stated any thing once, his evidence wanted no subsequent patching.

He then said:—My character for veracity has been called in question by the Attorney General's testimony. I wish to explain, that I do not stand here as the accuser of the Attorney General. The topic upon which he has enlarged came up incidentally. I had enough to do to justify myself without accusing him.

I will not follow him in his evidence, without, however, wishing it to be inferred, that I admit it as regards the trespass cases, and I notice the coincidence that the cases settled were not in York County; that the other two chief cases, although in hand so long, have made no progress whatever. There is no necessity for enlarging upon this. Allusion has been made to Long's case; I will hand in this memorandum:—

MEM.—The Attorney General has mentioned Long's case with Murray, and would try to take credit for settling it. The less he says about that case the better. Let him show that there is no scrap of record, or anything done by the Government in that case, beyond the complaint, and the Deputy's report. The staff was seized, and Long saw the Attorney General about it, and was so thoroughly disgusted with his unwillingness to act, that he used as strong language to me as I ever heard a respectable man use. He finally

took a few pounds, and less than his actual personal expenses. Let the Committee send for Long, and see if it is not so.

Mr. Inches then said:—About the cases referred to Attorney General; the former Attorney General got the paper at the office after explanation with me; there was no trouble, and they were promptly attended to. Why does not the present Attorney General show the proportion of his referred cases undecided? His own evidence admits that he knew they were in the C. L. office, and he may well shield himself, and say he was ignorant of some particular cases, when by following the long established usage, there was no way of getting him to look at them. He was always in a hurry unless it was when he came to get some case connected with his political interests attended to; and I will instance a few that occur to me at this present moment. Cases in the County of Carleton were attended to, additional cases of duplicity at the instance of W. E. Parley. Steves case in Albert at instance of Commissioner of Board of Works. Last spring, after speaking often to Attorney General, I proposed and he agreed that I should make out a Precis of the principal cases. I did so, and sent them; or took them, to him; a few only of these were disposed of, some not yet. Wherever the blame is to light, I again call attention to such state of things here disclosed; and I would remind the committee that the Surveyor General's evidence on this on this point agrees with mine, in the only report I have seen of it, in a paper which contains a correct report of what I say.—It was in the "Colonial Empire," and that that he, the Surveyor General, had reason to believe that all papers were well attended to by me after their return from the Council.

About the Nackawick case of which much has been said. The Committee must see so well the real state of that case, and the Surveyor General will no doubt enlighten them still further, as also Deputy Whitehead himself, that it is needless for me to enlarge, I would remark what intelligent gentlemen are likely to state, that 40,000 acres were reserved from sale on license, on account of that survey for a whole season. The Kilbarns and McKeens of whom you have heard, as having squatted, and therefore justifying the survey, obtained their land independent of it, and before, and have neither squatted, nor settled, to the present hour.

About the Attorney General's own purchase there, and the moving spring in the matter, in addition to the political—I repeat, remembering that I am upon my oath—that he, as well as Deputy Whitehead, about six weeks ago or under, told me to bid the three lots in for them, and furnished me with one of the names; that is, he and Deputy Whitehead together. Deputy W. first mentioned the name of Fimimore Morton; and the Attorney General himself took the precaution to see me on the subject, just before the sale.

With regard to the Attorney General's own statement, that he would not take settling land. Let me remind the committee of that part of his own evidence, which states, that the road line was altered expressly to pass through settling land.

Now we will go to the Sherman settlement. It is settling land and nothing else; and he knew it, and therefore wished it. Why don't he be straight, and not always crooked? Here I state, that at the Attorney General's desire, I lately caused the purchase of 200 acres additional, in that settlement, not yet mentioned, believing that I was safe in doing; and in proof of my assurance that he wanted it, and wished it. I was lately simple enough, out of my own pocket, to advance \$30, the first instalment, as directed by him!

He has stated that he did not know that a man could not buy more than 100 acres by instalments. Why then, so many names! To enlarge would be useless.

The Amalgam and Salisbury spoken of, are one and the same. Now we had a very pretty story about his desire to get a lot each for his children, in Salisbury; meaning the Smyth purchase, which he says he did not get. They had no land before, one would infer, and this was in August, 1859.

The accidental order of my previous testimony has not, intentionally, on my part, led the Attorney General to overlook the fact, that he had, fifteen months before, got the 475 acres, in Moncton.

The Attorney General well knew and admits that he observed the extensive settling and granting of land along the Railway. He has coloured everything in his statement where he was not kept back by the fear of documents.

I said nothing disrespectfully of Mr. Stevens whom I highly respect, have strong motives for obliging, with whom I was in frequent correspondence, and whose lease I made every endeavor to obtain. I would ask yet, where is the Attorney General's approval of the new form? He has recognized, and adopted it in his own evidence. There should have been some approval of it.

(To be continued.)

Colonial Volunteers will be entitled to compete for the "Queen's Prize," at the Annual Prize Meetings, on the same terms as the Volunteers of Great Britain. The next annual Prize Meeting will take place early in July. The Council of the National Rifle Association, have resolved to give one Silver Medal to each Colony, on application from the Colonial authorities sanctioned by the Colonial Office.

House of A

Below we give Hon. Mr. the present year:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, the House by direction of the Hon. the Report upon the Finance of Income and Expenditure, said that in 1856, Bills, Legislature, authorizing the ways by Government, provided for the issuing of Debentures thereof. A short time in 1856, the House was dissolved, which in the purchase from the Comp the works. In the minds doubt existed as to the propriety of building Railways, and more or less anxiety as to the happy to say that he would lay before the Legislature facts in relation to the of the Finances of the Co relieved remove the anxieties portion of our people.

The cost of the Railway ed the estimate, but it must we had a first class road. nitted that it was equal if road on the continent of Am had already expended its construction and equip water terminus, it would pr 000 or 10,500 cy. per mile the cost of interior roads Northern States, and it would result was favorable. In the 423, a report of Mr. Morton in which he states that 17 r Status, single track, cost £ from a return submitted to rotary of the Treasury in J

Table with 2 columns: Miles of railway, and cost per mile. Rows include Nova Scotia, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.

10,510 Or nearly \$42,360 p

The Nova Scotia Railway 7s. 10d. or £11.43 per mi The Grand Trunk Railway 750,000, or £16.253 per mi The Great Western of or £18.193 per mile.

If we continue our inqui and compare the cost of o other countries, the differ striking.

The following statement recently published, and it

Table with 2 columns: Miles, and cost per mile. Rows include Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Prussia, Belgium, Cuba, Panama, South America, Russia, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Africa, India, B. N. A., 1860, 1800.

From these statements with the exception of the Roads West and South sandy country, the E. and per mile less than in any 4 siding the character of roads in the United States and character of the Rail ask the attention of the Expenditure for the fiscal year and Expenditure for 6 mo of the whole line, includi October, November, Dece the estimates of Income 1861—

Receipts from Nov. 1st were as follows— Passenger traffic Freight traffic Locomotive and Cars Mails, and sundries

Total,

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

Below we give Hon. Mr. Tilley's Estimate for the present year:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY in laying before the House by direction of the Lieutenant Governor, the Report upon the Finances, and the Estimate of Income and Expenditure for the current year, said that in 1856, Bills were passed by the Legislature, authorizing the construction of Railways by Government, providing for the purchase of the works from the E. and N. A. Railway Co., and for the issuing of Debentures for the payment thereof. A short time after the prorogation in 1856, the House was dissolved and a new Government formed, which immediately completed the purchase from the Company and commenced the works. In the minds of some, he said, a doubt existed as to the propriety of the Government building Railways, and with all, there was more or less anxiety as to the final result. He was happy to say that he was now in a position to lay before the Legislature of this Country such facts in relation to the operations of the Road and the Finances of the Country as would he believed remove the anxieties of the least sanguine portion of our people.

The cost of the Railway had certainly exceeded the estimate, but it must be borne in mind that we had a first class road. It was generally admitted that it was equal if not superior to any road on the continent of America. The Government had already expended about £1,125,000 in its construction and equipment, and with the deep water terminus, it would probably cost £1,150,000 or £10,500 per mile. Compare that with the cost of interior roads in the Central and Northern States, and it would be found that the result was favorable. In the Journals, 1852, page 423, a report of Mr. Morton, Engineer, appears, in which he states that 17 roads in the Northern States, single track, cost £10,179 per mile, and from a return submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in January 1855—that

Table with 2 columns: Miles of railway in Maine cost, and various state entries with costs.

Or nearly \$42,360 per mile.

The Nova Scotia Railways had cost £1,058,599

7s. 10d. or £11,413 per mile.

The Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, £13,750,000, or £16,253 per mile.

The Great Western of Canada, £6,273,354, or £18,192 per mile.

If we continue our inquiries further, he said, and compare the cost of our road, with those of other countries, the difference will be the more striking.

The following statement he found in a work recently published, and it might be relied upon:

Table with 4 columns: Great Britain, Miles, Cost, Per Mile. Lists various countries and their railway costs.

From these statements it would appear that, with the exception of the United States, including the Roads West and South laid over a level and sandy country, the E. and N. A. Railway cost per mile less than in any other country, and considering the character of the road, less than the roads in the United States. So much for the cost and character of the Railway. He would now ask the attention of the House to the Income and Expenditure for the fiscal year 1860.

The Income and Expenditure for 6 months since the opening of the whole line, including August, September, October, November, December, January; and to the estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1861—

Table with 2 columns: Receipts from Nov. 1st, 1859 to Nov. 1st, 1860, and various categories like Passenger traffic, Freight traffic, Locomotive and Cars, Mails, and sundries.

Table with 2 columns: Expenses—Locomotive power, Merchandise & Passenger Cars, Maintenance and Way, General charges.

Net earnings paid into Treasury 10,495 7 0. The entire road was not opened until the 1st August, these receipts are therefore for the road from St. John to Sussex Vale, and from Shediac to Moncton, for 9 months, and for the whole line for 3 months.

The estimates of income and expenditure for the current year are as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Income—Passengers, Freight, Locomotives, Mails, Sundries; and Expenditure—Stations, Maintenance, Trains, Lmtvs, Cars, Insurance, Superintendence, Contingencies.

Estimated earnings \$65,000.00, or £16,375 0 0.

By reference to the Report of the Chairman of Railways in Nova Scotia just received, it appears that the running expenses, &c., of their roads, last year were \$96,000. If therefore their Roads, 93 miles in length, run necessarily at a greater expense than if they had one line instead of two, cost but this sum, we may fairly assume, he said, that the estimates made by the Commissioners, of the expenses of the year, is a fair one. He said that in addition to this evidence we now had the experience of our Road for six months, since the entire line was opened, and from the information then before him he had additional evidence of its accuracy. The month of January had been a trying one to our Railway, the additional cost of such alone, during that month was £1000, the heavy storms necessitating two locomotives to do the work usually performed by one, and while the expenses were increased, the revenues were necessarily decreased, from the same cause.

In Canada, it appeared that the storms in Jan. had caused an additional expenditure on the Grand Trunk Railway of \$30,000. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the receipts during the first 6 months after the whole line was opened, and three of them winter months, the following revenues were received.

Table with 2 columns: Passenger traffic, Freight traffic, Locomotives and Cars, Mails, & Sundries.

The expenditure for the month of January, was to a certain extent approximate, but was not enough for his present purpose, the expenses therefore of the 6 months might be stated at £27,685, 6s. 0d., or \$50,741, 20c., leaving as earnings, £5,403, 0s. 3d., or \$21,612, 5c., from the results, he thought it might be safely affirmed that the estimates were reliable. During the last year 151,000 passengers had been carried in safety over the road. The average distance travelled by each passenger, was between 18 and 19 miles. This was an increase of nearly 50,000 passengers over the travel of the preceding year. The estimate for 1861 is 200,000 passengers, averaging 23 miles; this at 2 cents per mile will give the \$92,000. The freight was estimated at 40,000 tons, \$1,500 per ton. The freight over the line last year paid \$1,470 per ton. The estimate submitted by the commissioners have not been mere guess work, but were based upon the receipts and expenses of the preceding year, and made with the desire to keep them within rather than exceed the actual revenue. He said that it would be remembered that when the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, was under the consideration of the House his colleague for the City asked a question in relation to the earnings of the Railway, to which he gave the following answer:—

"That the Railway impost collected in 1860, together with the balance of the same fund on hand at the close of 1859, had with the earnings of the road up to Nov. 1st, 1860, paid the interest on the Railway debt, less £3,379 5s. 11d. that if the balance of earnings in the commissioners hands on the 1st, November, £2,496 7s. 0d., had been paid into the Treasury on or before the 31st October, the sum to be taken from the general revenue to meet the deficiency of interest on debt for both St. Andrews & European road, would have only been £882, 18s. 4." His predecessor (Mr. Wilnot) then said "that if his statement be true, the results had exceeded his expectations, and the Government were censurable for not bringing in a measure for the extension of Railways." He (the Provincial Secretary) was pleased to hear that statement, he did not expect that the present Government could possibly take any course that would receive the approval of that hon. member. But, knowing the gloomy predictions which he had so frequently indulged in, in relation to this Railway, both in the House and out of it, he did feel, that such a declaration coming from such a quarter must tend to remove the apprehensions he had largely

created. And he regretted that in some remarks which fell from that gentleman (Mr. W.) yesterday in relation to this subject, he was disposed to question the correctness of his statement, and to fall back into his former position. He was now prepared to prove the statement made and for evidence, referred to the Treasurers Railway Impost account, (pages 102 & 103) of Auditor General's Report. He then read from the account. Mr. Wilnot said these sums appeared to be transferred from proceeds of debentures.) The Provincial Secretary replied that the payment on account of interest was made by transferring from the proceeds of Debentures £5000 or £1000 at a time on account of the interest, the Treasurer paying a like sum at the same time to the commissioners on construction account from the impost or earnings of the road in the Treasurer's hand. This was a more economical and simple way, than selling and buying exchange, the one to transfer funds from England on account of construction, the other to England on account of interest. In no case had the interest been paid from construction funds, without being at the same time replaced from Impost or Earnings. There were in Messrs. Baring's hands, on the 1st Nov. over 20,000/ stg., and on the 30th Dec. over 25,000/ stg., on account of the interest falling due on Debentures in 1861. It had been asserted by Mr. Wilnot, that £6000 of the receipts of 1860 was for hire of Locomotives.—True, but then against this was a heavy expenditure, and did not so very largely as he appeared to suppose, add to the net earnings.—He considered that he had clearly established the accuracy of his statement and here he would leave this branch of the subject for the present.

He said there existed in some quarters anxiety in relation to the final payment of the Railway Debt. The Legislature had made a provision for a limited sinking fund, by appropriating the proceeds of crown land and timber thereon, in the counties through which the Road passes, and a sum equal to 14 per cent upon the amount expended in the construction of the Railway, to be taken from the profits; but it could scarcely be supposed that in a new country like this, there could for many years be any payment into this fund from that source, indeed it can scarcely be supposed that for many years the receipts will meet the running expenses and interest. Means might, however, be devised by which the whole debt would eventually be paid, and cause no financial embarrassments, to the people or the Government, this he said might be done by adding to the present sinking fund, the premium received upon the debentures sold, already amounting to over £40,000 sterling. This sum, with the like premiums on debentures to be sold to redeem those now about, would in less than 55 years yield a sum sufficient to pay the whole debt. All that would be required in the mean time, would be the payment of the annual deficiency between the receipts and the running expenses of the road and interest. In this way the Province would eventually become the owners of unencumbered property, worth over one million pounds, and in acquiring it no sacrifices would be demanded. He submitted this proposition to the favorable consideration of this House.

Having given a statement of the state of our Railways as compared with similar works in other parts of the world, and having furnished a statement of the traffic receipts and expenditures for 6 months since the whole line was opened, as well as the estimates of the income and expenditures for 1861, and pointed out the means by which the debt might finally be paid, he would proceed to the consideration of the total liability and assets at the close of the fiscal year, 1860.

Table with 2 columns: Railway Assets including Stock in Saint Andrews Railway & Expenditures on E. & N. A. Railway, and Railway Funded Debt is Floating Debt.

He then went into particulars in relation to the expenditures of the past year, and showed that the amount of the ordinary Revenue for 1860 was £68,894 7s 4d., and the expenditure, including the visit of the Prince of Wales, £162,737 14 9, leaving a net balance to the credit of the Province, after paying interest and all other charges of £146 12s 7d. This, he said, could not be otherwise than satisfactory to the country. In some cases the expenditure has exceeded the estimates. The expenses of the Legislature has been slightly increased, this was caused by the number of copies of Debates being increased, and the expense incurred in directing them, and as well as increase of contingencies. The duty on imports being more than £15,000 above the estimates, the additional commissions to Deputy Treasurers and pay of Additional revenue officers, consequent thereon, had added to the estimate for collection and protection of Revenue. The increased number and character of the Schools had added £100 to the estimated expense. But the increase in the impost fund for the year, together with the larger portion of the Railway, had reduced materially the interest payable upon the debt, requiring but, £2,029 10s 3d., instead of £21,500 as shown

by the estimates. The advances of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works of about £7,500 over the estimates, was rendered necessary, for the repairs and furnishing at Government House and other public buildings, and in other preparations for the reception and entertainment of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite. Notwithstanding these extra claims upon the Treasury during the past year, we had on the 1st November, available funds sufficient to pay all warrants then in the Treasury; the undrawn appropriations of that and previous years, the advances made by the Commercial Bank, the amount to the credit of the sinking fund, and if necessary, to have paid back to the Savings Bank depositors the £13,000 paid in by them over and above the withdrawals, and still have had a surplus.

He would now refer to the estimated Revenue and expenditure for the current year.

Table with 2 columns: Imports, Exports, Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus plus Civil List, Supreme Court Fees, Auction Duty, Revenue Seizures, Agricultural Grants Balances.

In making this estimate the imports of the last year had been made the basis. The exports of last year were limited, and the Tonnage but little if any in excess of 1859. The number of new ships now upon the stocks, led him to hope that this important branch of our Provincial industry would be more extensively carried on, and that there were reasons for supposing that our exports would be in excess of last year; under these circumstances he thought it would be quite safe to adopt last years business as the basis of calculations for 1861. A few items of expenditure were less than last year, a saving will be made in the public printing by adopting the present form of Journals. The Departments by ordering 200 or 300 copies extra of their Reports, and having them bound up with the Journals will preclude the necessity that heretofore existed of having them set up and printed in three different forms—first in the Reports, secondly in the Appendix to the Journals of the Assembly—and thirdly in the Appendix of the Legislative Council.

The additional expenditure on Railway accounts during the past year will increase the interest and there will be required for general Revenue of 1861, £21,625, in addition to impost and earnings of Railway to meet interest. Notwithstanding this the estimates show an increase for Road Services over last year of £2000, for Immigration, £2000 instead of £500, and new grants of £2000 for taking census, and £1000 Sheriff's expenses for Election of members. Many fears, he said, had been felt, that when the Railway from Shediac to St. John was completed, the interest upon the debt would draw so heavily upon the ordinary Revenue that the grants for Roads and Bridges and for Educational purposes might require to be diminished. So far from such being the case the appropriations for these services had since 1857, been steadily increasing. In 1859, the Revenue exceeded the Expenditure by £10,000, the last year, after adding £4,500 to the Road grant, and after providing £1,000 additional for Education, interest upon debt, and expenses incurred in the reception of the Prince of Wales, there was still a balance of over £6,000 unexpended.

And the ability to make increased grants for the current year, for many important services, was calculated to remove any anxieties that may have been felt upon this point, for his own part, he said his expectations had been fully realized. But still he thought it wise to pause for a little before proceeding with an extension of the works. It was important to test the paying qualities of the present Road, and to confer with the authorities in the neighbouring Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and the People of Maine, relative to the connections, ere we took decided steps for extension. The Government had ample powers to go on with the work, but in this case he thought a few months delay could not be dangerous. He concluded his remarks by congratulating the House and the Country upon the Finances of the Province.

Table with 2 columns: The requirements of the Year were, Resources.

SWOOP OF A HAWK ON A BREAKFAST TABLE.—On Thursday morning week, as Mr. Duncalf, of Pilton, near Wolverhampton, was sitting with his family at breakfast, a hawk dashed against the window of the room with such violence that a large pane of plate glass was shivered into a thousand fragments, several pieces striking Mr. Duncalf on the forehead, which was cut, but not seriously. The bird fell in lying state upon the breakfast table. What makes the circumstance more remarkable that this is the third time, within a few years, that Mr. Duncalf's windows have been broken in the same way, in each case ending in the death of the hawk.—Staffordshire Advertiser.

The city of London contains a population of nearly three millions of people, and it increases at the rate of 20,000 per annum. It extends eighteen miles in one direction and ten in another, and it goes on devouring up fields and gardens like a great monster.

(To be continued.)

Colonial Volunteers will be entitled to compete for the "Queen's Prize," at the Annual Prize Meetings, on the same terms as the Volunteers of Great Britain. The next annual Prize Meeting will take place early in July. The Council of the National Rifle Association, have resolved to give one Silver Medal to each Colony, on application from the Colonial authorities sanctioned by the Colonial Office.

DIED. At his residence at Woodstock on the 22d inst., John C. Raymond, in the 56th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss.

Journal Travelling Agency. Notice is hereby given that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c. for THE JOURNAL, and for collecting sums due it.

New Advertisements.

Woodstock Brass Band. THE Concert announced last week for the 30th inst., is postponed until further notice.

SOIREE. A Soiree for the benefit of Miss Jacob's SCHOOL will be held in the Orange Hall, on Tuesday, 2nd April. Tea will be on the tables from 6 until 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE. TO be sold on Saturday the 6th day of April at 11 o'clock, A. M. the unexpired term of the lease of Lot opposite John Caldwell's, Lot 70x40. TIHQMAS COLLINS, Auctioneer.

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.

AMERICAN WATCHES & CLOCKS. English, French and Swiss Watches, Silver Ware.

GUNS, PISTOLS, Musical Instruments, &c.

ALL KINDS OF DENTISTRY done at very reasonable prices. E. D. LUCY. Houlton, March 25, 1861.

Axes! Axes!! Axes!!! THE Subscriber has on hand, broad and narrow axes, which they will sell cheaper than such articles have ever before been offered in the market.

Country 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.

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.

HORSE-SHOEING. THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the 1st Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and John Riordan's, for the purpose of Shoeing, and Curing lame horses.

Sled Shoe Steel. A Large Lot. Assorted sizes, lower than ever, at the Houlton Hardware Store, by A. H. FOGG & CO. Houlton, Feb. 8, 1861.

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 this 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, £6 6s instead of £10; £9 7s instead of £15, &c.

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 5th April. NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH. Head Office, Saint John.

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

TAVERN LICENSE. LIST of persons to whom Tavern Licence was granted by the Municipal Council of Carleton County, at the January Session, 1861. Woodstock.—Charles Stephenson, Elijah J. Watson, Wingate Weeks, Patrick Small, Sanford Trearntin, Patrick Kelly, John Riordan, Michael Mahar.

Rev. W. S. Covert, DESIRES all letters and papers, intended for him, to be directed to Musquash, St. John.

REMOVED. TO the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Dow, (nearly opposite the Old Stand.) ROBERT BROWN. March 19th, 1861.

W. T. LATHAM, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT RICHMOND CORNER.

Carleton County. Herrings, Mackerel, Codfish, &c.

ST. ANDREWS. FEBRUARY 14th, 1861. BARRELS & Hhds. Quoddy River Herring, Do. No. 2 & 3 Mackerel, Do. " 1 Shad, Do. Pickled Codfish, 50 Quintal Pollock, 30 " Codfish, For Sale Low S. 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.

Slason & Rainsford HAVE just received from New York & Boston 15, 34 boxes TOBACCO 108, 4 do TWIST, 18 Extra Havana Cigars, 15 half boxes Southing Tea, 6 do " Oolong do, 12 boxes T. D. Pipes, 8 do American Cheese, 4 bbls best White Beans, 12 boxes P. Y. Soap, 15 " Window Glass 7x9 to 10x14, 25 Bags Out and Rot Nails, 8 coil small size Manila Rope. ALSO IN STORE 100 bags of Liverpool Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Lard, Bath Brick, Biscuit, Coffee, Mustard, Carb. Soda, Saleratus, Rue, Stove Polish, Brooms, Nests, Tubs, Broomware, Paddy, English & American Pickles & Sauces, and a large assortment of English & American Hardware. All the above goods will be sold at the low Cash prices. St. Andrews, Jan. 7th, 1861. WANTED, 1000 bushels Oats, for goods. S. R.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls. Mail Stage.

Leaving Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare \$4. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M. and Grand Falls on Tuesdays 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.

Postponement. The BALL advertised below is postponed until TUESDAY the 2d April.

VOLUNTEER BALL! A BALL,

under the auspices of the YORK TROOP OF N. B. YEOMANRY CAVALRY, will be held at the Temperance Hall Fredericton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of February next. TICKETS \$2.50. To be had at the Barker and Brayley Houses, and of any member of the committee. Officers and members of volunteer companies are requested to appear in uniform. COMMITTEE: John Saunders, J. H. Reid, H. Fairweather, J. Haviland, Dr. Dow, J. McCausland, Wm. Segee, S. Atherton, C. Brannen, H. S. Estey, Secretary. Fredericton Jan. 9, 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, all the latest styles and materials, suitable for the present and coming season.

Mantles, in Seal Skins, Beaver, Cloth, &c., &c.; Prince of Wales Jackets, MANTLE CLOTHS, in great variety, with Trimmings to match. HAWLS, FURS and SCARFS, LADIES' FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in great variety,

CHENILLE AND SILK HAIR NETS 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 Bedding, Tickings, 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. Woodstock, nov. 1, 1860. ROBERT BROWN.

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 Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of an enquiry of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. Nov. 21, 1860. CHAS. H. McINDOE.

THOSE persons wishing to pay for the Journal in WOOD, BRING IT ALONG. FEB. 21, 1861.

BLACKWOOD'S 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 Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and the excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away.

Early Copies. The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reports, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms. Per ann. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00 For all four of the Reviews, 8 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.

Clabbing. 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 Blackwood, or one of Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and 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.

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 Kersey, Yorkshire double Mill's Seal Skin, Siberian Tweeds, Doerings, Cassimeres, Browns and Black Germain & French, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue Gray, Crimean and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Drillings, White and Colored Counterpanes, Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburg, French Merinos, Delains, Lama, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes, Plaids, Stripes, Grograves, &c., &c. Linens, Cloths, Silences, Jeans, Scotch Wool Shirts & Drawers, Socks and Ladies Lamba Wool Hose, Cottons, Cassambr and Kid Gloves, Cashmires, Paisley, Plaids and Reversible Shawls, Black and Cold Silk, Broad and narrow turning Velvets and Fringes, Feathers, Trimmed and untrimmed Felt Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Skeleton Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread, Blue and White Cotton Warp, Wool Hoods and Chest Protectors, Caps, Mantles, Chemise 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, Floor Mats, and Table Oilcloths, Moreens, Damask, Room papers, Table Covers, &c., &c.

CLOTHING, Dress, Frock and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all the triptious 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. EXTRA STATE FLOUR.—Landing ex Village Belle from New York— 100 Barrels FLOUR, "Railroad Mills;" 50 do do "Eagle Mills;"—from New Wheat—For sale by WM. MOORE, North Wharf. sept 1

NEW FURNITURE

BETTER and Cheaper than ever in Carleton County, can be had Woodstock Furniture.—CONSISTING OF Sofas, Couches, Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Canes, Chairs, Centre, Card, Dress, Extension Tables, Black Walnut, Mahogany Bureau, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, Bedsteads of all kinds and Painted Cloth Window Shades, &c., &c. All of which will be sold very Manufacture our Furniture of the and employ only the best of Work ag can rely upon the durability of Particular attention paid to the Cases and Counting out D esks. Upholstery and Repairing done in the most careful manner. Circular Machine work of all sorts done in Shop in Houlton.

New Store and

MRS. CROZIER begs to inform the Ladies of surrounding Country, that business in Water-s in the New Brick building of variety of MILLINERY, MANTLES which are ready for inspection share of public patronage. Country produce taken in Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whisk

Rum &c. Ex Parkfield from London, at Liverpool, via St. John. 52 PIPES } Gene 35 Hhds } Lar 20 Cases } 1 Punccheon } Fine Old 11 Cases } 3 Punccheons Scotch and 12 Cases Fine Old Islay 10 Cases Fine Old Tom 60 Cases London Porter and 2 qr. Casks } Allsopp's 4 qr. Casks } Pine Old 2 Hhds. } Hennessey colored 10 Hhds. } 18 qr. Casks } 20 Cases } In St 12 Hhds. "Metall" and vintage 1857 and 1858 12 puncheons pure Aleshoe. JAMES WOODSTOCK, July 1860.

AROO'S WATCH-MAKING ESTABLISH

THE subscriber has just with the largest and Watches, Clocks and Jewelry part of the country, and at the and retail. Also, GUNS, PISTOLS, Gunning and Fishing Tackle, us Books, Stationary, SILVER and PLATED VA ZOR

CHILDREN

Best drilled eyed sewing ne Pins, Violin strings, Flutes, F kinds of FANCY Children's Primers. P Books. All kinds of Christ Fancy Vases, Match Safes will show the rest. Repairing and engraving a long experience as Surg all business in that line the Old Gold and Silver, Wood taken in exchange for Good Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

Binding

POOR C

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

AND CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals:

- 1. Edinburgh Quarterly (Conservative).
2. Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. British Review (Free Church).
4. Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

present critical state of European affairs... they will occupy a round between the hastily written news and the ponderous Tome of the historian...

Early Copies.

Receipt of Advance Sheets from the British Review gives additional value to these Remuneration as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the originals.

Terms.

Table with 2 columns: Description of reviews, Price per annum. Includes rates for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten copies.

Clubbing.

Amount of twenty-five per cent. from the price will be allowed to Clubs, ordering more copies of any one or more of the reviews. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood's Magazine, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and one copy of the four Reviews and one copy of the four Reviews, \$10.

Postage.

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Subscribers have just completed their first and Winter Stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN Dry Goods,

ing in part of Beaver, Pilot, Devonshire, Yorkshire double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Brown and Black Germen, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue, Green and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and Cottons, Ginghams, Drillings, White and Colored, Trapeses, Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburg, Merinos, Delains, Lama, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes, Stripes, Crochets, &c., &c., &c. Coats, Silecias, Jennas, Scotch Wool Shirts & Socks and Ladies Lambs Wool, Hose, Coats, and Kid Gloves, Cashmere, Paisley, Plaids and Shawls, Black and Cold Silk, Broad and narrow Velvets and Fringes, Feathers, Trimmed and Hat Felt Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread, White Cotton Warps, Wool Hoods and Chests, Caps, Mantles, Chemise Scarfs, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

CLOTHING,

Stock and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all kinds Colours and Prices. Garments cut and made by experienced Workmen at the shortest notice, and to fit.

Doherty & McTAVISH.

South House, Lindsay's Building, South side of the Bridge. Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1860.

STATE FLOUR.—Landing ex Village Belle from New York—Barrels FLOUR, "Railroad Mills"; do do "Eagle Mills"—from Wheat—For sale by WM. MOORE, North Wharf.

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, Parlors, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat Chairs.

Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining Tables. Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained Bureaus, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. Bedsteads of all kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. BED ROOM SETS and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c., &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 Cases and Counting room Desks. Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the most perfect manner. Circular and Jig Sawing and Machine work of all sorts done to order at Mr. HUBBARD & RICE'S Shop in Houlton.

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 "De Kuypers" Large Anchor Brand.
1 Puncheon } Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
11 Cases }
3 Puncheons } Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
12 Cases } Fine Old Islay Whiskey.
10 Cases } Fine Old Tom Gin.
60 Casks } London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints.
2 Hhds. } Allsopp's Pale Ale.
4 qr. Casks }
2 Hhds. } Fine Old Port Wine.
4 qr. Casks }
10 Hhds. } Hennessy's Best Pale and colored Brandy.
18 qr. Casks }
20 Cases }
In Store
12 Hhds. "Matell's" and "Hennessy's" Brandy.
Vintage 1857 and 1858
13 puncheons pure Atchee-J.

AROOSTOOK WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just returned from N. York with the largest and best selected stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry ever offered for sale in part of the country, and at the lowest prices at wholesale and retail. Also, GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, Sporting and Fishing Tackle, School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationary, SILVER and PLATED WARE SCISSORS and RAZORS.

20cket Cutlery, Spooctacles of all kinds; Coffin Plates, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth and Hat Brushes.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

Best drilled eyed sewing needles, Crochet needles. Violins, Violin strings, Flutes, Fifes and Accordions and all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

Children's Primers, Picture Books and Writing Books. All kinds of Christmas and New Year's Presents. Fancy Vases, Match Safes, &c. Please call and we will show the rest. Repairing and engraving neatly done. Also having a long experience as Surgical Dentist, would attend to all business in that line that he may be favored with. Old Gold and Silver, Wood, Oats, Wheat, Hay and Furs taken in exchange for Goods.

D. LUCY, Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, Woodstock.

G. STRICKLAND

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.

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 keeping 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.

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—to enumerate would be next to impossible. COME AND SEE OUR

Mantles and Shawls, Hats & Furs, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, RIBBONS & LACES.

Collars and leeces, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Nets and caps, Cor and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and Trimmings of every description. Our Silk, Circassian, Winey, Tipped, Nouveaute, and Persian Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans and Alapocas, Ginghams, Alpaca's, Calicoes, &c., &c., in all the newest patterns, with staple goods and Haberdashery 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.

CLOTHES

In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal Whitney, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths, Cassimeres, and Doeskins in all the leading makes, Bedford Cords, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.

VESTINGS

In Satin, Grosgrain, Plain and cut Velvets, Marselles, Kamischatka, 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, arpet 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 Workman. All Orders taken at our own risk. W. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN 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,

CASH! CASH! CASH! BLANCHARD & CO.

SINCE their commencement in business in this town— they have given the public the benefit of their cash purchases from the first Houses in Boston, St. Andrews, and St. John, and have so far as they are concerned—broken up the system of taxing the public enormous profits on every commodity sold them. They buy for cash and sell for cash—or country produce. Consequently they are enabled to sell Goods in their Trade cheaper and better than can be had elsewhere. Their stock of

Flour, Pork, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, SPICES OF ALL KINDS, CONFECTIONARY, LIQUORS, GLASS WARE, STAPLE DRY GOODS, BOOTS, HARDWARE,

is the largest and best assortment in Woodstock. At Wholesale to the trade they offer extra inducements, and on Retail Goods cannot be purchased to better advantage in the city of St. John.

They have made a further reduction on the prices of staple Goods—they will now sell you the best Porto Rico Molasses—bright and heavy at 2s per Gallon—and will also give you 10 1/2 bright Muscovado Sugar for one dollar, or 8 lbs crushed or granulated sugar for \$1.00. All they ask for Paraffin, Aberrine, or Kerosene Oil is 5s per gallon, and for Burning Fluid 4s per gallon. Matches, the best manufactured—can be had for 7 1/2 per quarter gross, and pulverised saleratus the best for 5d per lb.—Tomaco the very best only 2s 8d per lb. and Tea at 2s 6d per lb, a trial of which only is necessary to induce the lover of good tea to exclaim, "This better than I've paid three shillings for at other stores in Woodstock!" they have also, Ning yong, Oolong & Hyson Tea, Java Coffee, Ground 1s 3d per lb. Package Coffee 10 per lb. layer Raisins 1s. per lb. A certain Trader in this Town advertised to sell "Pimento at 45 cents per lb." They never did ask over 30 cents per lb. for the same articles and other spices in proportion &c., &c.

BALDWIN'S AMERICAN EATING APPLES, CHEESE, NUTS OF ALL KINDS, CASTILE & P. Y. SOAP, PAILS, BROOMS, BUTTER CRACKERS, SODA BISCUIT, CLOTH LINES & BED CORDS, CANDLES, SEAMLESS BAGS, &c., &c.

The best elder Vinegar is only 1s 3d per gallon. Pickles in Brs on Retail and Bottle Pickles, Ketchup and Peppers, Kosuth Hats, Golden syrup, &c. Their stock of Wines and Liquors is of the best quality—and each article will be warranted genuine. The trade will save money by noting their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Buy where you can get most for your money. Times are good but money is worth Cash! Their store is on King Street—erroneously called Water Street—opposite the New Brick Building of W. T. Baird, Druggist. Sen.

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, Shepley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Payne, F. W. deRochemont.

A 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 \$250,000, securely and advantageously invested. Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when the applications are signed. Losses are paid in St. John. Premiums are deposited in St. John, both cash and notes as a guarantee Fund. Statements of affairs has been duly filed in Secretary's office, Fredericton, and with JOHN C. WINSLOW, Agent for Woodstock. Woodstock, August 8, 1860.

MR. EDWARD ESTABROOKE desirous to inform the public that he is prepared to take off the "HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"

at his Saloon, first below Mr. Perley's Shop, Main Street, in almost every style of the Photographic Art, and at the most reasonable prices. The style of his likenesses is so well known in this place that he need say nothing about it.

NATIONAL HOUSE, ISRAEL B. NORRROSS, 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 table 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.

SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of April next, at noon, at Strickland's Corner, in Woodstock, the following pieces and parcels of land, viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, known as a grant from the Crown to Adam B. Sharp, 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 Haney; these running by the magnet south one hundred and six chains (six four poles each) and fifty links; thence west twenty 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 situated 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'Kean 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 the great road leading to the Canada line; on the north 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, situated in Woodstock aforesaid, known and described as part of lot No. 43, in a grant to the said Samuel M'Kean 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, being the same heretofore granted by Racheal Wright to 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'Kean and others; bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by Racheal Wright; on the west by lands owned and occupied by A. B. Sharp, extending three rods north of a cedar post standing on the northeast angle of the said land owned by A. B. Sharp; thence east to the River Saint John, eight rods in width, containing two acres more or less.

Also, All that certain other piece or parcel of land heretofore conveyed by Adam B. Sharp to Francis P. Sharp, by deed dated December 1st, A. D., 1847, and duly recorded in Book 1, of Records, pages 52 and 53, and described as follows: being a piece of land seventy-eight and a half rods wide, fronting on the eastern side of the highway road in Northampton, bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late James Sharp; on the west by highway road, on the north by lands occupied by Frederick Phillips, and on the east by lands owned 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 10 of 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.

WANTED! OATS AND FURS, AT 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, Jan. 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 as heretofore. Gratis Almanac for 1861. W. T. BAIRD, Woodstock, Dec. 16, 1860. 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 six months, to the undersigned for payment; and all parties indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. L. R. HARDING, Executor. Wakefield, Carleton County, 25th January, 1861.

S. P. OSGOOD, MARBLE WORKS,

SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

Houlton Hardware STORE.
 GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALES
Come and See!
 One of the Largest Stocks of
 HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS,
 OILS, VARNISHES,
 PLOWS & CASTINGS,
 BUILDING MATERIALS,
 CARPENTERS TOOLS,
 GROCERIES, &c., &c.
 in Areostock 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
 Spales, 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 K. Harper, where
 he has on hand a stock of New Goods, consisting of
 DRY GOODS,
 GROCERIES,
 HARDWARE,
 CROCKERY,
 Also, a Small Stock of Stationery,
 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 STREET,
 Calais, Maine.
GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.
 This Hotel has been repaired and placed in
 thorough order, under its present manager.
 Permanent and transient borders are 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.

ALIVERY STABLE in connection with
 the above establishment.

BARKER HOUSE,
 QUEEN STREET,
 Frederickton
 H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.
 Extensive LIVERY STABLES in con-
 nection with the above.

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.
 HOMEOPATHIC 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 Guiggy, to a part of a lot of land
 situated 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-
 ceution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of
 George Clopper, Peters, against the said Christopher Guig-
 gy.
 F. R. J. DEBLEE,
 Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, 27th Oct. 1860. 6 m

A Good Time
 TO SUBSCRIBE to the Journal Reading Room, the lat-
 est news from Europe, Asia Africa and all parts of
 America and also from Head Quarters always on the Ta-
 ble—terms \$1 per quarter.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscribers begs leave to announce to the Inhabit-
 ants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have re-
 ceived a fresh supply of Goods, viz:
 Flannels,
 Cottons,
 Coburgs,
 Orleans,
 Calicoes;
 Prints,
 Shirtings,
 Linens,
 Ribbons,
 Satinets,
 Drillings,
 Batings,
 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, ale,
 Raisins, Candies,
 Spices of various kinds
 Apples,
 Barthenware and Glassware,
 1 cask Clarified Paraffin Oil
 WILLARD 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 transfer-
 red 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 prescribed,
 otherwise they will, according to the terms of said Deed,
 be debarred from all advantage thereof.
 FRAS. CLEMENSTON,
 J. B. KRMP.
 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 Currency per acre dividing
 the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six
 years, as follows, viz—
 Deposit on signing agree-ent to purchase
 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 irregularly
 paid.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns and
 Out-Buildings erected thereon, &c. so for sale, on very rea-
 sonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, 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 Frederickton,
 December, 1859.

NOTICE.—AARON HASTINGS in the City
 of Saint John, Grocer, leaving by deed, bearing
 date the fourth day October instant assigned to us
 all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every na-
 ture and kind whatsoever, in Trust, (after certain pay-
 ments in said Deed specified,) for the benefit of such of
 his Creditors as shall execute the same within eighteen
 months from the date thereof. We hereby give No-
 tice that said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. SCOTT,
 in this City, for signature, and all persons interested
 as Creditors are requested to execute the same within
 the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to
 the terms of the said Deed, debarred from all advantage
 hereof.
 All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are re-
 quested to make immediate payment to us.
 W. H. SCOTT,
 THOMAS HATTEWAY
 St John, October 15th, 1859.

**NEW 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. Skilleu & 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, when solicit-
 ing the patronage of the Public, that he is ca-
 pable 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 & TRIMMINGS
 always on hand. SIMON McLEOD.
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment,
 in first style, will please enquire of Mr. Skilleu
 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 Stoops.**
 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, 1859.

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, Portmonades,
 Card Cases, Brushes and Combs, Brooches, (su-
 perior articles,) Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,
 Razors, Razor Strops; Tape Measures, Sewing
 Birds, silver, Cribbage Boards, Tablets, Puff
 and Dressing Combs, Violin Strings and Bridges
 China Ornaments; Feather Dusters; Spectacles;
 Dominoes, Dice, Playing Chess Boards and more
 do. drafts; superior Hair Oil; Crayons (various
 colors,) and a variety of other articles too nume-
 rous 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 Lampedo, 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.
 Ft'on, Oct 12, 1860.

**SECURITY
 FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
 New York.**
 Capital (paid up) \$50,000
 Surplus—over 10,000
 Total net assets June 1, '60—over \$60,000
 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. Irvin & Co.,
 Chas. M. Connolly & Co., Peter J. Nevins & Son's, 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.
 J. C. WINSLOW,
 Agent for Woodstock.

**RUSSELL 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 corner of the square T. L. Evans's, where he is pre-
 pared to furnish Tin WARE in kinds and all descriptions
 of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE
 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
 Oct. 16, 1860. EDWIN FEDELL.

EX "Standard" from New York.
 100 barrels Extra State FLOUR. For sale
 WM. MOORE

St. John Marble Works,
 South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
 THE Proprietors of this Establishment
 thankful for past patronage, have added largely to
 their stock of MARBLES, &c. and are prepared to execute
 with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments,
 Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, &c.,
 of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for
 buildings.
 JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.
 ROBT. MILLIGAN, }
 They have also on hand a great variety of finished Mo-
 numents, Tombstones, and Lead Sines of the first qua-
 lity of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased
 elsewhere.
 Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge,
 Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt
 and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.
 REFERENCES.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Theos.
 G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique;
 Rev. Mr. Hugh, 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,
 including 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 Banners &c.
 All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made
 to order at short notice.
 R. A. HAY.
 Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

More Unblushen Whiskey.
 WATERSIDE DISTILLERY, Londonderry
 Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Brad-
 ley's Importation.
 South Side Bridge.
 OWEN KELLY.
 May 31.

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

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

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

**New Brunswick,
 CARLETON S.S.**
 [L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any
 Constable within the said County, Greeting:
 WHEREAS Matthew Gurney, a nephew of Robert
 Gurney, late of Wakefield, in the said County
 farmer, deceased, and Mary Gilmore, a niece of the said
 Robert Gurney, have in and by their certain petition pre-
 ferred to me, set forth and alleged, that the said Robert
 Gurney departed this life at Wakefield aforesaid, on or
 about the twenty sixth day of December last past, having,
 as pretended, made and executed his last will and Testam-
 ent in writing, bearing date the twenty sixth day of
 November A. D. 1860, and appointed Leonard R. Harding
 the Executor thereof, who, on the seventh day of January
 next duly obtained probate of the said pretended will to
 be granted to him by the Probate Court of the said County
 of Carleton and have prayed that the said Leonard R.
 Harding may be cited and required to bring into and leave
 in the Registry of the said Probate Court, the probate of
 the said pretended last will and Testament of the said de-
 ceased heretofore granted to him, and to prove the same
 in solemn form of Law by good and sufficient witnesses;
 or to show cause why the said Probate should not be re-
 voked and declared null and void, and the said pretended
 will pronounced null and invalid to all intents and pur-
 poses; and why Letters of administration of the Goods and
 Chattels of the said deceased, as having died intestate,
 should not be granted to them, the petitioners, as the next
 of Kin of the said Robert Gurney.
 You are therefore required to cite the said Leonard R.
 Harding the Legatee in the said will named, the Heirs,
 next of Kin, the Widow and all other persons interested
 in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Ex-
 ceute, to be held at the Town Council Room in the town of
 Woodstock, within and for the said County on Thursday
 the twenty eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in
 the forenoon, to bring &c. and to prove &c. as prayed for
 by the said Matthew Gurney and Mary Gilmore; or to
 shew cause why the said Probate should not be revoked
 and declared null and void; and why Letters of adminis-
 tration of the Goods and Chattels of the said deceased,
 as having died intestate, should not be granted, as further
 prayed for by the said Matthew Gurney and Mary Gilmore.
 Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this
 twenty fifth day of February, 1861.
 LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate,
 County of Carleton.
 A. K. S. WYMONK,
 Registrar of Probates for said County.

Communicated to the Woodstock Journal.
SMASHERISM, WHAT IS IT?
 Many have been the attempt to define
 it. Some affirm that it is a kind of
 moon, that suffers from an unquench-
 able provincial gold, and to relieve the
 rusts itself into all the public opin-
 ion. Its instincts are described
 as being, and its scent of favorite prey
 is the turkey buzzard of tropical clime,
 & it comes from afar. It is also said
 to be the earth clothed in a hypocritical
 righteousness, and that at noon day
 on the street corners where men
 aggregate, and in prayerful attitude,
 the eyes of its eyes turned heavenward
 with a loud voice, "Lord! Lord! how
 sanctified am I!"
 It is said to have agents established in
 all parts of the Province, whose sworn duty
 is to proclaim with a tone of thunder to the
 people, honest and charitable character of
 the acts of their devotees to respond to
 their acts. Its propensity to rule is to
 order to indulge this has, managed
 the currents of all the tributaries of the
 placing its worshippers in the ac-
 ceptance.
 Smashierism may be justly described
 as a vampire, that first with noiseless
 poisonous wings, fans to sleep the
 public w-al, and then sucks the
 teams of life's blood from the Provin-
 ce. It has so deluded and bewil-
 dered the mind, that in the language of
 an mighty effort escaped from its deat-
 h, the great chiefs say the cry Year
 past, all good Smashiers must cry Year
 and down strict and unalterable rule
 of its followers, which to vio-
 lation and violent political
 members elected through the influ-
 ence of the Smashier code, and
 a seat in the House, to take an out-
 look containing the Smashier code, and
 to be emblazoned upon its lids, with
 the victor belong the spoils!"
 "I will take the hindmost."
 The cry referred to runs as follows:—I be-
 lieve in Smashier. "Do most solemnly
 swear in the name of the God of Smashier-
 dom, that I will be true and faithful to
 the earth beneath, and by the conten-
 tions of the Government, as it is now estab-
 lished, I will be true and faithful to
 the Government, as it is now estab-
 lished, and to most earnestly
 support every conceivable every act
 of Smashierism is wholly devoid of
 charity, it scruples not, neither
 is ashamed. It oppresses all
 dependent upon it. It is guilty of
 crime acts of injustice and ingrati-
 tude. It pursues its course with
 impunity, caring not if it crush in its
 souls that served it in its need. It
 is a vampire which no other institution is
 like; its ramifications extend to, and
 are in, every parish and district of
 the country. It listens not to the
 oppressed, but, on the contrary, stifles
 the tread of an iron heel. If
 phans ask for bread, they receive
 driven by hunger to crave a fish, the
 reward by a gift of a serpent. It
 is such a damnable nature that it
 is against son, and brother against brother
 Smashierism possesses a peculiar faculty of fas-
 tidium. In this respect it surpasses
 the serpent; it leads them on with
 plausible and fair; but when the
 ill is claimed, it forgets any contracts
 it has made, and states all obligations.
 Smashierism has
 cajoling, deluding, and driving the peo-
 ple like hungry cattle; its victims
 themselves—they yield to the clamor
 of Smashier chiefs, and have been
 the fraud and knavery of the whole
 brigade. Smashierism makes pretensi-
 on, but its acts belie its profes-
 sion and other reasons it deserves to
 be put from all the records of freedom.
 It is unworthy to touch the sceptre
 of power, because it has abused the trust
 once imposed in it. It is an unhol-
 ly stinks upon the face of the earth
 and body has poisoned every atom
 of the atmosphere. Smashierism is
 a vile badge of office from unsus-
 pected sources. The foundation of the
 based upon lies—most foul and mal-
 icious has so fortified and victimized its
 history of truth can scarcely affect it.