

tasment to British institutions. We all wish to retain our connexion with that great and noble country which has not blinding about her knee a brood of young states such as the world never before saw. We all desire to see perpetuated among us the principles of that constitution under the beneficent shade of which freedom and order, growing up side by side and hand in hand, have attained a development unequalled in the history of the race. It is not that we desire to desert the parent who defended us in infancy, and guided our tottering steps in youth. But between the political and social condition of Great Britain and the political and social condition of these Provinces there is too wide a difference to be bridged over by a legislative union. Industrially and economically, too, we are as wide as the poles asunder. But it is scarcely worth while dwelling upon a what is so unlikely event to become a practical question. It is easy to understand why Hamilton should have hugged to his breast this notion. It is not the history of his life since he relinquished his seat upon the bench of Nova Scotia to prove what all who have read his works, more especially his later ones, must have detected at a glance—that he was much more of an Englishman than a Nova Scotian or colonist. British as we may be in principle and sentiment—venerate as we may our Mother country—and respect as we may the institutions which in a modified form we have adopted as our own—still, it is useless to deny it,—we are New Brunswickers, or Nova Scotians, or Canadians still. The very affection which we bear to the glorious old land which was the land of our birth, or of our fathers, is our excuse for attachment to that country which we have adopted as our own, or in which our nativity has been cast.

It seems to us that it is not in the direction of the Imperial service that our men of ability and ambition are to look for a widening of the field for the exercise of their talents. Perhaps in all its branches, whether military, naval, or civil, some of our people may find openings, and opportunities for distinction; and we hope never to see the day in which those avenues will be closed to the talent of what is now, and we trust will always remain, "British" America. But for that arena which is to furnish room and space for general intellect, we look, not to the mother country, much less to foreign shores, but to our own country, to our own legislative halls, our own bureaux of administration. Much will be done by our natural growth, in wealth, in population, and in importance. But we look to a union among the Provinces as furnishing an answer to the outcry which ascends daily from the brain-power of our people for "more room!" A legislative union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, we regard as a movement not only desirable, but highly feasible. The three Provinces have but little differences either in politics, or socially, industrially or commercially. Geographically, every thing favors a union. "We were made for each other," and it seems flying in the face of Providence to keep us apart. With such a union, with the increased power, resources, and importance which it will give us, and with the natural advance of all three Provinces, we shall find a field worthy of the best intellects which our country can produce. As this united colony grows, much of the sovereign power which Great Britain still retains in matters which concern us, must pass into our own hands. We shall accept more and more of the burdens of the State; and we shall ask and receive a corresponding proportion of the management. It is absurd to suppose that our pupilage can vary long; that we are forever to remain in the position of a dependency to any state whatever. As we grow to maturity, we naturally assume the duties and responsibilities of maturity. Still preserving a connexion with the Mother country, we shall reduce that tie to one of mutual love and attachment.

The final development of this movement may not be accomplished so near, but its beginning we have already seen. We are in the midst of it. It is our own country, then, and to ourselves, that we should look for the removal of the drive that which forms the subject of those remarks. True progress comes not from without but from within. We are pleased to see our natural talents and worth recognized by the Imperial Government; we should be glad to hear of the appointment of a New Brunswicker to the

Government of a sister colony; but we are not inclined to attach to such matters any great degree of importance. Let us rather seek to find in their own country and among their own people, work for our sons. Let us not look for sustenance to the crumbs from any table, even from that of the parent state. Let us not look abroad for work for the brains and a field for the ambition of our men of intellect and of energy, but rather strive by the means which Providence has put within our reach to provide them labor and space in the advancement of the country which is theirs and ours. So shall we at once furnish scope for the development and compensation for the labour of the highest intellect, and reap the benefit which the exertion of that intellect is capable of, bestowing upon ourselves and our country.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The Daily Globe of the 29th last, referring to some remarks of our special Sussex reporter on the impropriety of railways being built under Government management, asks: "What reason has our friend of the Journal to suppose that a road can be built cheaper by a company, than by Government. If experience can be trusted, the contrary is the fact."

We believe that the almost universal impression is that public works, or works of almost any kind, can be constructed much more cheaply by private individuals, directly interested in the amount expended and in the result of the work, than by a Government. And we presume that the reasons make themselves plain to almost every mind at the first glance. The object of private individuals, investing their own money, and themselves running the risk of its return, is to construct a work with a certain standard of excellence at the least possible cost. Over every portion of the management and of the outlay they exercise the most rigid supervision. They are responsible but to themselves; and they are not troubled by side influences in the choice of men to do their work. How different is the situation of a Government, and under circumstances how different do they carry on a public work! The first object is to keep themselves in office; and if the management of the work can be made a means of aiding to that end, who doubts that it will be so used? The work is therefore carried on, not with the sole view of getting the most for the least money, but, under the influence of political expediency, with a view to get from it as much advantage for the men in power, at the time as possible. If a supporter in the Assembly is disaffected, how easy to propitiate him by the gift of an office to his brother, or son, or other relative. If a newspaper does service, which though not perhaps cleanly, is useful, how natural to reward its proprietor or editor, with some pleasant and profitable little office. If an engineer proves incompetent, and wastes a hundred thousand or two by his ignorance, fanciful notions, and instability of mind, how is it possible that he should be removed, when he is deeply read in the secrets of mismanagement and jobbing, and could make relations which would result in the hurrying of the Government from power under the execrations of an outraged people!

Such are some of the influences which modify the management of the construction of a Railway under Government control, and make it much more expensive than if built by private individuals. But, on second thought, we come to the conclusion that the Globe is really not in earnest, but is indulging in a sly jest at the expense of the management of the St. John and Shediac Road. If this be so, we have nothing more to say about the matter.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL NEWS.—We receive regularly this weekly. It is large, well-conducted, and has now a more than common interest, on account of its illustrations of the Civil War.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—The Reulton Times states that the following is the "real and only oath required of those who volunteer to enter the army of the United States."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies, and will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the United States."

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, our new Lieutenant Governor, arrived at St. John, by a special train from Sussex, on Thursday the 23rd instant. The City authorities and St. John Volunteer companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Thurgar Gray and Foster received him at the St. John station, and attended him to the Waverly House.

At 3 1/2 P. M. a levee was held at the Common Council Chamber. The corporation of the city and Saint Andrews Society here presented addresses, to which Mr. Gordon replied. After this there was a presentation of some two hundred persons, which the Freeman describes as a confused and ill-regulated affair. On the Court House stood the Volunteers presented an address, to which a reply was made, which appeared to give much satisfaction to the Volunteers assembled. On Friday the Governor proceeded to Fredericton in the steamer St. John. He arrived there after sundown, and was received by a guard of honour from the 62d. The Freesicton Volunteer Rifles and Yeomanry Cavalry also took part in the reception; and after arriving at Government House the Captains Brannen and Saunders, commanding these Corps, were sent for, and received Mr. Gordon's personal thanks, and his compliments on the appearance of their commands.

On Saturday last he was sworn in office in the Legislative Council chamber. On all these public appearances, His Excellency wore the uniform of the Volunteer Corps of which he is Colonel, which the Freeman describes "a very plain suit of coarse gray, without lace or ornament of any kind, except the Crown embroidered on his collar. He wore a plain leather cross belt, and the cap would disgust those of our Volunteers who delight in plumes and ornaments."

Governor Gordon is thirty three years of age, and unmarried. He is described as of middle height, thin, and pale, with a full beard and moustache of black, and of very unassuming manners. A Royal Gazette extra contains a proclamation of his assuming the government, and the appointment of Captain Henry Moody and David Wilson as his private Secretaries.

ANOTHER DAILY.—The Colonial Empire has made its appearance as a daily morning paper. The Empire is a neatly printed sheet, has plenty of room, and can be made, with good management, a valuable and interesting journal.

Correspondence.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.
ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 28th, 1861.
To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

DEAR SIR.—If it is considered desirable that the "volunteer movement" in our Province should become as it has in the Mother Country, one of its established institutions, the period has now arrived when a determined effort should be made to effect a radical change in the administration of the affairs of the Adjutant-General's office; for if matters are allowed to continue as at present, one year will see the whole volunteer force annihilated; and was it not for the inevitable energy of a few persons in this locality, who are determined that the course pursued by the Adj. General shall not crush the movement in this quarter, it would have fallen to pieces months ago.

The present incumbent is much too old a man, for that office, and very far behind the age in all military matters.—The Red Tape mode of doing things just suits him, but the minds of the people of this Province have become too far advanced, to be kept down to the old slow coach way of doing things.

Our New Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, comes amongst us thoroughly posted as to the position of the Volunteer Movement in the "Old Country," and no time should be lost in making him fully acquainted with its position in our country, and we should let him know in plain but respectful language, that a new Adj. General should be appointed forthwith, as the incumbent, notwithstanding all the fulsome twaddle with which he has been nascent in the Royal Gazette, and the head of "General Orders," for some days past, has never taken one step, but what has been calculated to retard the movement.

I will not say that it has been done willfully, but I do say that the Adj. General wishes to receive such an amount of "subscripency" and

toadyism from every officer and private belonging to the Corps; that every man amongst us has become completely disgusted, and will never be satisfied until a change is accomplished,—and we have a person to discharge the duties of that office who will be entitled to our highest respect, and in whose every word we can place the fullest reliance.

Our legislature granted at its last session three thousand dollars for the use of the Militia Volunteers; can you tell your readers how that money is being expended? We in Saint John have never received any benefit therefrom! If you can by any means enlighten us on the subject, you will confer a favor by so doing. If money is to be voted to the Militia Volunteers, they ought to know how it is appropriated. There is strong talk of getting up a requisition to our new Governor, to be signed by all the Volunteers of the Province, to have the desired change effected. We shall call upon Carleton to assist.

Yours, &c.,
A VOLUNTEER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 25, 1861.
Steamship City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 16th was intercepted off Cape Lisos at 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

BRITAIN.
Earl Russell in his speech at Newcastle deplared the disaster which has befallen the United States, and said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by a renouvoir or by subjugation of the South. The English Government has no immediate power or interest in the matter but must watch closely what happens, and if occasion offers, use its influence in the cause of freedom and humanity.

The Duke D'Aumale, in a letter, rejoices that his Nephews have joined the American Army and on the right side.

In Russell's last letter to the Times, dated from Wisconsin, he says he heard expressions of discontent and even secessionist sentiments uttered in the West.

The London Star denounces the existence of any party in England that seeks to embroil England with the United States, in order to re-open the cotton trade.

Parliament further prorogued, nominally, to 17th December.

It has been decided to raise £25,000 to repair Great Eastern by a second Mortgage at ten per cent.

FRANCE.
The King of Holland was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

Alleged letter of the Emperor to the King of Prussia on Italian affairs, is pronounced a pure invention. It is rumored that Boud will resign the ministry of Finance.

Bourse flat; closed firmer, 67 & 85.

Breadstuffs in Paris declining.

Reported that the French naval reserve is to be kept in such condition that a large fleet will be ready in an incredibly short time.

ITALY.
Gen. De LaMarmora accepted the command of the forces in the Neapolitan provinces; he does not get civil power enjoyed by Cialdini.

Rumored departure of Garibaldi from Capri contradicted.

GERMANY.
The King and Queen of Prussia made solemn entry into Konigsburg on the 14th. The ceremony was brilliant and imposing.

POLAND.
Proclamation published in Warsaw on the 14th, declaring Poland in a state of seige. Military again occupied public squares.

Warsaw national demonstration had been fixed for the 15th. No news as to the result.

SPAIN.
Cotton factories closing owing to lack of raw material.

Turks commenced invasion of Montenegro. Prince Montenegro protested.

Further Telegrams of India, China and Australian mails received. Mails due in London on the 18th. News unimportant, Calcutta Market active. Cotton goods advancing. Shanghai Tea declining. Fow Chow unchanged.

BRITISH MARKETS.
Cotton quiet, upward tendency.

Manchester advices favorable.

Breadstuffs buoyant.

Provisions dull.

Censals for money 92 1/2 a 92 1/2.

The Baltimore had a full cargo and two hundred and eight passengers.

GEN. FREMONT SUPPRESSED.—The report made by Adj. Gen. Thomas of his recent examination into the administration of the Department of the West by Maj. Gen. Fremont, was this morning considered in full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which hesitates to injure a distinguished man, and to wound and disappoint the friends whom a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgements that the interests of Missouri and of the union required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Gen. Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Tribune's copy of writing from the great Naval Expedition that Commodore Dupont's private flag had absconded, taking with him charts and sealed orders of the Commo. It is stated Gen. Scott will volunteer for his rank and duties this week.

An order has been sent to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command.

A number of Western Senators are again urging the necessity of a new re-organization of the army, and representing want of the people as impatient at delay.

The great Naval Expedition has been at Fort Monroe on account of the rebels have sent large reinforcements to Norfolk, and an immense force to Norfolk in anticipation of another great Naval Expedition.

Reports from Missouri state that secessionists have recently favorably recruited. The rebels are concentrating to give battle to Fremont, are preparing for a desperate campaign.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The N. Y. Herald says that Lieut. Scott has been ordered to Philadelphia, after being paraded the privateer Sumpter until her.

Gen. Stone's official report of the battle of Edwards Ferry is published. He says the Federal force had first crossed the Potomac at 1000 men would have been given up in victory.

Gen. Rosecrans's despatches from Virginia state that he is preparing for an advance movement, with victories from that section of the country.

Washington despatches state Gen. Fremont's vessels from Fort Creek batteries; fire returned by the rebels.

COMPLETED AT LAST.—The operation across the Continent, since the price for the transport of words from this city to the former and 55 cents for each additional mile.

THE FRENCH PRICES.—The French prices, Mr. McClellan's staff were taken the other day, and only faithful during service. Col. Ragan in raising a regiment of derelict to have taken a similar Tribune.

Mr. Lincoln has been making a speech in which he had reason of the Provost Marshall of the South (and over 500) Federals at Bull's Run, this large number was not the result.

The momentary articles of the following diabolical statement re-fers:

"There is considered now to be a peace, except as the result of a revolution. That such a convulsion and that a depreciated currency bankruptcy will supplant the war, be witnessed before the day is stated to the firm conviction of our bankers. If this consummation is to be, the fate of the people are likely to be that of the country must earnestly survive."—Boston Journal.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Fremont's large amount of granted public land in New Brunswick Imperial aid should be may afford "hearths and homes" who desire them in England, Ireland. Nor that Mr. Tilly will be to elaborate very extensively the re-employment Committee of last winter paths to exhibit to the Colonel's view of the amount that has been of the Province from heat lands along and near the John and Shediac Railway. No doubt that Mr. Tilly will be out the wide difference between the cost of that Railway, as Chief Engineer and Chief of actual cost, now that it is, or quite complete.

The "huge" efforts made of the Province since their prominent emigration and advices of the country, are not likely very prominently in England and in short, it will be to Mr. to say as little as possible at done, but to gloss over, in the numerous back-slidings of the Government of which he by throwing overboard a few than himself, and to vaunt, style of what will be done in advantageous or creditable can be drawn from the past any great exertion of Mr. party to promise largely

Literature

MEMORY AND HOPE.
More dear than all the rest?
Said he where those we loved, no more...

We may not trace with mortal eye
The path of trackless thought,
Nor ken how time and space to it
Are but astringe of nought...

SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR.

I had spent a night in a stage, a day in the saddle, a night in a sleeping-car, half a day doing business, half a day in bed, and was after supper...

"How d'ye do, stranger?"
I returned his salutation, and asked him some common place question about how he had enjoyed the ride we took together...

dition, and other preparations were made to cut down the time, and put the train through quicker than was ever known before when the engine should come. I said there was but one engine...

According to the President's directions, I switched off my train, turned my engine, and stood ready to start back to C— at a moment's notice. Aldrich's presence was of so much importance...

"Harry, said he to me, I want you to put me down in C— at twelve o'clock."
It was near eleven o'clock, and the distance was seventy-five miles...

"See that you do it Harry," he replied as he climbed up the steps of the coach which was coupled to my engine.
I sprang up into the foot-board, got up the switch-tender to help my fireman...

"You are losing time!" yelled a voice from the coach. I looked around, and there stood Roberts, with his watch in his hand.
I knew very well that we should have to increase our speed by some means...

was just going to speak to Roberts about it, when I looked around and saw him filling the tender from the coach with wood, which had been placed there before starting...

I explained the cause. He was apparently satisfied with my explanation, and having tied down the safety-valve, he climbed back over the tender exhorting me to put him through for God's sake...

"If I live," said I to myself, "I will make it," and we plunged down the twenty feet grade with all steam on...

"Well, just as I came to a stand at the depot in C—, the big clock boomed out twelve, and the steamboat was getting her steam on. Roberts got on board in time, and nothing to spare...

A BRAVE AMBASSADOR.—John Bastowitz, the Czar of Russia, perceiving Sir Jeremy Boves, the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth, with his hat on in his presence, thus rebuked him: "Have you not heard, sir, of the person I have punished for such an insult?"...

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT BATTLE BLUFF.

The following report of the battle at Battle Bluff, midway between Coon Roads and Edwards Ferry, and opposite Harrison Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources:

On Sunday night, Col. Devens of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. Philbrick of Company H, and Quartermaster Howe of his staff, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg...

Col. Devens maintained his ground, and was reinforced during the morning by 300 men of his regiment, under Lieut. Col. Ward. About 1 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him...

An order came from Gen. Baker to throw two companies of the 15th Massachusetts to the center, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay...

In a short time, it became evident to Colonel Cogswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards' Ferry, where Gen. Gorman was in charge, throwing over reinforcements by direction of Gen. Stone...

Miscellaneous

The Lake Superior will yield this year ten million bushels of wheat valued at four millions...

Another comet has been discovered. It appears earth, and will shortly be visible to the naked eye.

PROMOTION.—Mr. Pat private, has been elected Volunteer Company of Island paper.

A French Princess being Paris weedy of its stately people! before it's brown bread and mutton.

A man who was mobbed a wag's saying that his wife was a steel-headed woman in an iron cage.

It is very difficult to be a good husband and a bad father. A man who was mobbed a wag's saying that his wife was a steel-headed woman in an iron cage.

What an I to do, honey? "put out or head on it, dad!" replies Mike, deluged with a shower of water.

A new way of collecting money has been discovered in Paris, before the lodging and stud-at. A man was and down before the house a large placard, with C— owes me for this I am waiting until he pay not wait very long.

PAT'S ACCOUNT OF A FIGHT where were, wild notations, fists, looking on at the Pull Comell with a small hand-a-wheeling, and in coat a strolling, and tread on the tail of me on dat, so the first blow "You're down," says I; gave me a tap on the head and he cured me of seeing So I can give no more news.

A CRIMINAL RIOT.—Cracow and the neighbor the use of crinoline and attended from appearing a Tamow, however, a few of ces, leaping on the arms of boldly presented themselves the prescribed garment. Jews, arming themselves drove them away, and oufuge in the adjacent boufaring the women would selves before the house. ed, and blood was shed on was killed. The police dis-

THE INFALLIBLE T chamber of a French l whom he had attended the illness. Dr. Bouvart was t day to you, Mr. Bouvart; and think my fever has let "I am sure it has," re "The very first expression of it."

"Pray, explain yourself!" "Nothing is easier. In illness, when your life was dearest friend; as you b was your good Bouvart; t tart; depend upon it, you

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DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT BATTLE BLUFF

POOLESVILLE, Oct. 23. The following report of the battle at Battle Bluff, midway between Coon Island and Edwards Ferry, and opposite Harrison Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources:

On Sunday night, Col. Devens of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. Philbrick of Company H, and Quartermaster Howe of his staff, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg.

They crossed from the island to the shore, and executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to the starting point about 10 o'clock at night, discussing as they supposed a small camp one mile from Leesburg. On reporting to Col. Devens, the latter, with about three hundred men, moved forward by direction of Gen. Stone to a same locality, with orders to destroy the camp at daybreak.

When about a mile and a half from the river, and four hundred yards in advance of Col. Devens' reserve, Capt. Philbrick, accompanied by Col. Devens in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve, concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of rebel cavalry. Captain Philbrick had some difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have effect, whereas the rebels used long ranged rifles and forces. At daylight, and at the same hour, Col. Devens' command left the shore to the advance, Col. Lee of the 20th Massachusetts sent over one company of his regiment which remained on shore to cover the return of Col. Devens.

Col. Devens maintained his ground, and was forced during the morning by 300 men of a regiment, under Lieut. Col. Ward. About 10 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen, who attempted to flank him, but they might be successful, and after being repulsed for some time, Col. Devens slowly retreated in perfect order to the river, where he was met by a battalion of the California regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Star.

Wistar then took command, first compelling Col. Devens for his successful resistance to superior force, and giving his command, now then 600, the right of the line of battle; the right and left wings being formed of about 300 men of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. Lee, the California Battalion, about 500, under Lieut. Col. Wistar. Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant French, and one piece of the New York battery, commanded by Lieut. Whinnell, were in front of the centre just prior to the commencement of the action. The action was commenced by the enemy on our left, but was soon directed more heavily to the right and left. For about two hours the battle raged furiously, and was a complete shower of shot and shell. Three several times the left of the Massachusetts advanced, but were compelled to retreat often. The right was better protected and held their position.

Order came from Gen. Baker to throw two companies of the 15th Massachusetts to the center, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay, as the left was hard pressed but remained firm. About this time the news spread that General Devens was killed while in the act of pushing forward, with his shoulder to the wheel, and pierced by six balls, being evidently the first of the enemy's sharpshooters. After this was the cessation of the fire for a few minutes, during which Col. Cogswell of the Tammany regiment arrived with two companies, and he the senior officer, the command devolved upon him.

In a short time, it became evident to Colonel Cogswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards Ferry, where Gen. Gorman was in charge, throwing reinforcements by direction of Gen. Stone, and within sight of the battle-field at Edwards Ferry, directing the general movements. An order was now issued to transfer the 15th Massachusetts from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as a battalion drill. Col. Cogswell soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edwards Ferry as he desired, and gave an order to fall back toward the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances permitted. They reached the river bank twenty minutes before daylight. Here the Massachusetts deployed as skirmishers on the shore. The only means of conveying to the island was a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overboarded and swamped, and also one of smaller size.

Troops remaining on shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy comparatively few prisoners in consequence, who could swim plunged into the water, carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by clinging themselves to the darkness and the wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac.

Miscellaneous

The Lake Superior copper mines, it is stated, will yield this year ten thousand tons of copper, valued at four millions of dollars.

The Maine Farmer says that contracts have been made to deliver pressed hay for the cavalry horses at Augusta, at \$9.25 per ton.

Well, Joseph, how much did your pig weigh? It did not weigh so much as I expected, and always thought it wouldn't.

A young lady at Niagara was heard to exclaim, "What an elegant trimming that rainbow would make for a white lace overdress."

The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid in Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth.

Another comet has been seen by the London astronomers. It appears fast approaching the earth, and will shortly be perceptible to the naked eye.

PROMOTION.—Mr. Patrick Hekey (formerly private), has been elected Captain of the Irish Volunteer Company of Charlottetown.—P. E. Island paper.

A French Princess being told that the poor in Paris were dying of starvation, said:—"What silly people! before I'd starve, I'd eat brown bread and mutton."

People live uncommon long at Brighton. There are two men there so old that they have forgotten who they are, and there is nobody alive who can remember it for them.

A man who was mobbed the other day through a wag's saying that his wife was almost daily imprisoned in an iron cage. It turned out that the cage was a steel-hooped skirt.

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow, with seven girls, all in genteel poverty.—"You must husband your time," said a sage friend.—"I'd rather husband some of my daughters," answered the poor lady.

"Wife, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner!—So I did; and I've kept my word."—"Where is it?"—"Why, my dear, ain't you here? Smitiers could not see the point of that joke."

In a back township a magistrate, who kept a tavern, sold liquor to the people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant apprehending them, and tried them on the spot, and, besides fining them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.

"I'm tawld they won't take this letter through the post because it weighs over half an ounce."—"What an I to do, honey?"—"Why," says Pat, "put another head on it, yo omadhaun."—"Bedad!" replies Mike, delighted at his friend's sagacity, "I niver thought o' that. Sure, two heads is better nor one, any how!"

A new way of collecting a bad debt has been most effectively tried in the Rue de la Seine, in Paris, before the lodgings of a somewhat dissipated student. A man was observed walking up and down before the house, having upon his back a large placard, with the words "Monsieur C—— owes me for thirty bottles of vin rouge; I am waiting until he pays for them." He did not wait very long.

PAT'S ACCOUNT OF A FIGHT.—Jim Heely and me were dere, wid nothing in our hands but our fists, looking on at de amusement. We seen Pull Connell wid a small sample of iron in one hand a-wheeling, and in his other fist he had his coat a-streeling, and crying out, "Who'll tread on the tail of me coat?" I couldn't stand dat, so the first blow I hit him I missed him. "You're down," says I; but he wasn't for he gave me a tap on de head wid de stick he had, and he cured me of seeing anything else dat day. So I can give no more information in the business.

A CRUQUINE RIOT.—Many of the rabbis of Cracow and the neighborhood have condemned the use of crinoline and interdicted females so attired from appearing at the synagogue. At Tamow, however, a few days ago, some Jews, leaning on the arms of their male friends, boldly presented themselves at the synagogue in the prescribed garment. But a number of low Jews, arming themselves with sticks and knives, drove them away, and compelled them to seek refuge in the adjacent house. Several persons, among them women would be injured, placed themselves before the house. A fierce conflict ensued, and blood was shed on both sides, but nobody was killed. The police did not interfere.

THE INFALLIBLE TEST.—On entering the chamber of a French manquis one morning, whom he had attended through a very dangerous illness, Dr. Bouvart was thus accosted:—"Good-day to you, Mr. Bouvart; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me."—"I am sure it has," replied Bouvart, dryly. "The very first expression you used convinced me of it."

"Pray, explain yourself."—"Nothing is easier. In the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your dearest friend; as you began to get better, I was your good Bouvart; and now I am Mr. Bouvart; depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

A little girl of four years was recently called as a witness in a police court, and in answer to the question as to what became of little girls who told lies, she immediately replied that they were sent to bed.

A son of the Emerald Isle, once riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that the horse was getting tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his shoulders, and again mounted, saying: "It was better that he should carry the potatoes, as he was fresher than the poor-baste."

A confirmed toper once made it convenient to call a peaceful gentleman a liar. "Will you challenge him?" asked one of the gentleman's friends. "No, I'll wait," replied the injured party, "and see if he does not apologise on a sober second thought."—"You'll wait in vain," replied the other, "for he's never sober long enough to take the first thought."

RANGE OF SOUND.—Peschel gives 345 miles as the greatest known distance to which sound has been carried in the air. This was when the awful explosion of a volcano at St. Vincent's was heard at Demerara. The cannonading of the battle of Jena was just heard in the open fields near Dresden, a distance of 92 miles, and in the casemates of the fortress it was very distinct. The bombardment of Antwerp, in 1832, is said to have been heard in the mines of Saxony, 370 miles distant.

TWO STANZAS BY A BACHELOR. When lovely woman veils her bosom, With muslin fashionably thin, What man with eyes could e'er refuse 'em From casually peeping in?

And when his ardent gaze returning, The dry goods heave to deep-drawn sighs, Would not his finger ends be burning, To press—his hat down o'er his eyes?

LAOCONIC.—The late Professor D—— was, prior to his appointment to his chair, rector of an academy in Forfarshire. He was particularly reserved in his intercourse with the fair sex; but, in prospect of obtaining a professorship, he ventured to make proposals to a lady. They were walking together, and the important question was put without preliminary sentiment or note of warning. Of course, the lady replied by a gentle "No." The subject was immediately dropped; but the parties soon met again. "Do you remember," at length, said the lady, "a question which you put to me when we last met?" The Professor said that he remembered. "And do you remember my answer, Mr. D——?" "Oh yes," said the Professor. "Well, Mrs. D——," proceeded the lady, "I have been led, on consideration, to change my mind." "And so have I," dryly responded the Professor. He maintained his bachelorhood to the close.

NORTHERN RESPECT FOR BRITISH ENVOYS.—The New York Herald says:—"We noticed, about a week since, the arrival at Richmond of a certain Sir James Ferguson, member of the British Parliament, and bearer of dispatches from a rebel commissioner in Europe to Jefferson Davis. We felt justified then, from the circumstances, in denouncing him as a spy. We are now the more strongly convinced of the correctness of our views from seeing, by the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th instant, that the same titled individual has taken his departure from that city, probably on his return to England, and bearing despatches from the rebel government. We shall be much surprised if this man be allowed by the Executive to travel through the loyal States on his way to the port of embarkation, even though he be a member of the British Parliament. No position should shield a spy from arrest."

GEN. FREMONT'S PURCHASES.—Gen. Fremont a day or two since made a requisition of \$50,000, to be paid immediately for account of purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores in St. Louis. General Ripley specially reported today upon this application, first, that no authority whatever was known in the Ordnance Bureau for General Fremont's making the purchases. Secondly, that the vouchers accompanying the application show that excessive prices were paid for many of the articles, for instance, \$22 50 each for Hall's carbines, which cost \$17 50 when new, and which, moreover, have been rejected from the United States service, and sold as condemned property at public auction for \$6, and less; Buford rifles at \$26 50, which were recently contracted for of first quality at \$20; Colt's Pistols at \$35, for which the contract price is \$25; Colt's carbines at \$60, and Colt's rifles at \$65 each, much more than those arms are worth. There is no evidence from General Fremont's command that these arms have undergone inspection by a United States officer, or any inspection at all. Finally, General Ripley reports that unless purchases and expenditures like these of General Fremont's are regulated and restricted by the War Department, the liberal appropriations of Congress will be wholly insufficient to meet the liabilities that can be rolled up against the Government.

BUSINESS CARDS

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. John C. Winslow, HAS removed his office and the Central Bank Agency to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King St., over the New Post Office.

L. H. STODDARD, Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer, MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B. Has just received a Few Gent's and Ladies' RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES and MARTINGALES, which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

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

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

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

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

G. M. CAPEL, DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS; HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS; BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS; CREAM FOR CASH AT CAPEL'S, Retail Cash Price paid for shipping Furs, Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEL.

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

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

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON, NO. 36 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothiers and Drapers, IMPORTERS OF Staple Dry Goods. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK.

CALAIS HOUSE, AVENUE STREET, Calais, Maine. GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor. This Hotel has been repaired and placed in thorough order, under its present manager. Permanent and transient borders are accommodated on reasonable terms. Horses and Carriages to let, and an experienced Hostler always in attendance at the Stable.

DEMIN & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Mascoavo Molasses, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, 5 bales heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Bunting and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. Calais, Me., Flour & Meal in bbls & bags.

George F. Campbell, offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, Jan. 12, 1860.

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

Woodstock Hotel, A. P. ENGLISH, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, N. B. A LIVELY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

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

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

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

TOBIQUE HOUSE, W. H. Newcombe, PROPRIETOR. Tobique Village, Victoria County, N. B. LIVELY STABLE in connection with the Hotel. December 6, 1860.

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

GLASS &c. JUST received ex Israel B. Snow, via New York, from ANI WERP 200 Boxes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd quality, German Window Glass, in sizes from 7x9 to 40x50. On hand a large stock of English Plate and Sheet Glass. Figured and Colored Glass, Ruled, Ground and enamelled Glass &c., &c. CHARLES H. LOTTEB. No. 85, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

GOLDEN FLEECE, NEW SPRING GOODS. RECEIVED per ship "Lampado," a very large and varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. JOHN McDONALD. Fredericton, May 8, 1861.

FOR SALE, TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver. An unexceptionable title will be given. Terms of payment liberal. Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or to the subscriber, A. W. RAINSFORD. Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers begs to advise to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz: Flannels, Cottons, Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drillings, Bakers' Shawls, Fur Caps, Together with a new assortment of Groceries consisting of Tea, Sugar, Raw and Crushed, Tobacco, Saleratus, Soap, Starch, Candles, Indigo, Snuff, Pipes, Raisins, Candy, &c. &c. of various kinds. Apples, Butter, Cheese, and all the necessaries of Life. W. H. SAWYER & CO. Upper Woodstock Aug. 1861, 18.

Woodstock, Fredericton and Grand Falls: Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. Fare 13. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Grand Falls for Woodstock Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare 21. Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Elanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Baker House and Driscoll House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER. Woodstock, Feb. 17, 1860. Extras from Woodstock furnished at the above notice.

Oct. 31st, 1861. KING SALOON.

and Let Live! Mr. wishes to inform the people of Woodstock and vicinity that he has opened an... KING-STREET.

War at Hand! Parties indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Account, will please pay within TWENTY DAYS...

First Rate Liquor! P. S. A large quantity of... and for sale CHEAP FOR CASH.

Steam! Steam! Steam! MR. O. of the Union Line will run daily (except) between Fredericton and St. John, leaving at 7 o'clock in the morning...

Just Received! AT BLEE'S DRUG STORE, A Variety of SAWING MATERIALS!

NOTICE Given that the subscriber has driven and... the river, from the mouth of the Arrowood down...

Business & Collar Shop. JOHN HAVILAND REMOVED HIS HARNESS AND COLLAR BUSINESS to the Shop next door to JOHN EDGAR'S...

To Sea Side Visitors. MRS. MOSES, CAMPOBELLO. WIVES to inform those who may desire to visit the sea side...

GENTLEMEN be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE or SHONABLE HAIR CUT, by call on the Barber over Blanchard & Co's store...

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the subscriber either by book account or note...

DICTIONARIES! DICTIONARIES! THE Case of Worcester's Dictionaries every one knows the small edition to the Illustrated Quarto...

WAGGONS FOR SALE. FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a second hand FINE WAGGON and a good CONCORD WAGGON...

1861. 130

The Woodstock Journal.

Advertisement. Mr. Editor, Sir, please find the following schemes in your paper for three months.

These Dictionaries have received the approval of the most eminent literary men, both in England and America. The Royal Quarto Dictionary, although first published in 1800, has already become the standard work in most of the literary institutions in the country...

Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary, 1854 PAGES, 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS. This is entirely a new Work, and all the new words, synonyms, and illustrations will be found in their proper places.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public that the BRITISH HOUSE, is removed to OWEN KELLEY'S New Brick Building, opposite Blanchard & Co's Store, and next building over street, of simple and handsome appearance...

DRY GOODS, CHEAPEST. This has ever been imported into Woodstock. The stock consists in part as follows: Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Capes, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Hoops, Hats, Penicils, Muslins, Bagges, Pans, Cottons, Delaines, Cambrils, Ribes, Vaprs, Ribbons, Collars, Hosiery, Children's Goods, Floorcloths, Counterpanes, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Linings, Trimmings, Jeans, Silks, Cambrils, Gullians, Table Covers, Brasos, Umbrellas, Drillings, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Geneva Nets, Velvets, Tussels, &c. &c.

CLOTHES AND READY MADE Clothing. which has no equal in this County for styles, quality, price and make. Garments of any style, made to order, on the shortest notice, parties finding their own cloth if they wish.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS. In his shop will be found Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines, Muslins, Cashmeres, Mullin Brest, Patermus, Calicoes, Cottons, Blue Drillings, Cotton Flannels, Fanny Regatta, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Milk Pans and Crocks. 600 D/2 Milk Pans, white inside 120 doz Crocks, 2 doz Jugs, assorted sizes, 50 " Frosted Crocks, 10 " Curd do, 10 " Whiskers and Retorts, by FRANCIS OLMERTON, 1861.

A NATIONAL STANDARD BOTH IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. WORCESTER'S SERIES OF DICTIONARIES. CONSISTING OF Worcester's School Dictionary, 30 38 Worcester's Elementary Dictionary, 0 75 Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, 1 12 Worcester's Academic Dictionary, 1 75 Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary, 2 50 Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, 7 50

Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary, 1854 PAGES, 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS. This is entirely a new Work, and all the new words, synonyms, and illustrations will be found in their proper places.

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New Store & New Goods. James McElroy, WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK and the public generally that he has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, in the new store erected by M. R. C. CONNELL, on Main Street, and begs leave to call their attention to his STOCK OF GOODS.

Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths, HOSIERY & GLOVES. BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DRESS STUFFS. Hosiery Tweeds, Blue and White Warps, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BLANCHARD & CO. AUGUST 1, 1861. BEST WEST INDIA GOODS. At Blanchard & Co's at Blanchard & Co's at Blanchard & Co's

REMOVED. THE Subscriber has received per Steamer via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

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REMOVAL. EUREKA, Dry Goods AND CLOTHING STORE, REMOVED TO Charles Connell's New Building, SECOND STORE FROM THE BRIDGE, J. G. MCCARTHY.

Geneva, Brandy, Whiskey, Tea, Starch, &c. May 26, 1861. Ex the "Parkfield" from London and "Electra" from Liverpool: 36 Hhd's best Geneva, 20 cases do. 20 cases old Tom. 10 cases "Colman's" Starch, 20 chest & half chest congo tea, 12 Hhd's & gr. casks "Hennessy's" brand Cognac Brandy—Vintage 1859 & 1860.

Spring Importations! 1861. THE Subscriber has received per Steamer via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

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