

Oct. 24th,

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

Subscriber would respectfully intimate  
the inhabitants of Woodstock and the  
country, that he has just received a  
copy of  
English and American  
Shoes, embracing every variety of  
manly kept by the Trade, consisting

of  
Laces' and Children's Spring and Sum-  
mer Boot's and Shoe's,  
new styles and qualities.  
Kid, and Morocco, Cashmere, Elas-  
tic, Military and Flat Heels  
single and double soles in great  
variety, Gents walking and  
Dress Boots Congress and  
Lace Shoes in Patent  
Enamelled and  
Calf Skin,  
very light, Slippers in great variety.  
MESTIC MANUFACTURE,  
Balmoral, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and  
Skin, Congress Boots, Course and Fine  
every style, Boys and Youth's Boots

with the large assortment now on  
is sold at a very small profit, as our  
WICK SALES and Small Profits."  
R. GRAHAM.  
(Late S. K. Foster & Son,)  
Boston, May 18, 1861.

**ISATAQUA**  
Marine Insurance Company  
OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.  
Capital \$500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin  
President, Obed P. Miller, Vice President, Shiphley W.  
Miller, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.  
M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shiphley W.  
Miller, Abner Oaks, John A. Payne  
representatives.  
The principal towns in New Brunswick issue  
no loss or damage by fire.  
Insurance Policies issued by  
O. D. WETMORE Genl Agent  
for New Brunswick.  
all practical purposes this agency is essential,  
strengthened by a paid up capital of  
securely and advantageously invested.  
made out at Woodstock, and issued when  
signed in St. John.  
redeemable in St. John, both cash and  
of affairs has been duly filed in Secretary  
and with  
JOHN C. WINSLOW,  
Agent for Woodstock.

August 8, 1860

**one Ware!**

piece stone ware consisting of

**Butter Crocks,****CHEESE****CREAM POTS,****preserve Crocks,****Pots, Water Fountains,****&c.**

For sale low by

JOHN EDGAR.

k. June 21.

**ton Hardware****STORE.**

GAINS! AND QUICK SALES!

Come and See?

the Largest Stocks of

RE, GLASS, PAINTS,

VARNISHES,

SWS &amp; CASTINGS,

BUILDING MATERIALS,

C. BRENTON'S TOOL'S,

GROCERIES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

County, which we are selling at very

low Prices,

Country products at the

**Hardware STORE,**

formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH,

by ALMON H. FOGG &amp; Co

**Engines for Sale.**

ever, portable, with Boilers complete.

do do do

do do do

do Wooden frame, do

do 3 throw-pins (Barden's Patent)

do small Boiler complete.

for sale on easy terms.

T. T. VERNON SMITH,

Custom House Buildings, St. John, N. B.

Received from the Factory

100 Bedsteads,

old on reasonable terms.

Oct. 1st, 1861.

J. R. B. DAVIS.

# The Woodstock Journal.

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

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

NUMBER 14.

VOLUME 8.

## A DIALOGUE OVER THE FENCE.

"How d'ya git along hyain, nubar Job?"  
"O! After a fashion. Put up about ten  
ns."  
"Ten tons! Missy sakes! Is that all? I've  
n thirty ton in this stack, 'n it all comes off a  
on acres."  
"What was the cost of it?"  
"Not a red cent. Ma'n the boys put it up  
t lubberly boys, like Jim and Sam, around."  
"How long were you at work, Uncle Amos?"  
"Just tew weeks."  
"Twenty days for yourself, at \$1.25. is 15;  
twenty-four, at \$1. for the boys, is 24—and how  
much team work?"  
"Five days."  
"Call that \$4, making, in all, \$43."

"Wall, I've got fifteen head o' cattle to win-  
ter, and that's—le's see—tew dollars and  
eighty seven a head. I reckon't I can stan'-  
that. How much d'ya say yew cut?"

"Ten tons."  
"Twenty head 'o cattle tu winter! You'll have  
lides to sell in the spring, Job."

"Yes, and good round carcasses in them. I  
have three acres of turnips, haxas, and so on, to  
say nothing of my corn stalks."

"N' y think that's better'n thirty ton of hay  
ah?"

"Better and cheaper."

"Cheaper! Wall, how?"

"Yes, shaver, becaus' better, even if it  
should cost more. But that is far from being  
the case. It figures up this way: three acres of  
plowing, \$6; harrowing, \$6; sowing and re-  
sowing, \$6—I shall plow them out, and don't count that, as it must be done to pre-  
pare for the next year's crop; then add ten tons  
at least, twenty tons of fronto to the acre: so I ex-  
pect shall have seventy tons of feed for twenty heads  
of cattle, at a less cost than thirty tons for  
fifteen heads; and if I don't bring mine through  
the winter in as good condition as you do yours,  
I shall make up for it."

(Uncle Amos had dinner under a tree, up to his nose, and eyebrows trying to ride each  
other.)

"Faith! Guess he will. 'Bout a dollar a head  
cheaper, too. I'll try it, next year—I will—  
fact!"—Rural Minnesotan.

A DISAPPOINTED WOMAN.—A few months  
since a gent'l man had the misfortune to lose his  
wife, a literary lady of some reputation. After  
grieving for a number of weeks, a bright idea en-  
tered the head of the widower. He thought that  
he could do something to lessen his sorrow, and  
for that purpose he called upon a lady of his  
acquaintance and requested to speak a word  
with her in private. Thinking that she was  
about to receive a proposal, the lady prepared  
to listen with becoming resignation.

"Myrah," said he with downcast eyes, as he  
took her hand, "you knew my wife?"

"Certainly."

"It is not good for man to be alone?"

"Perhaps not."

"Did you ever reflect upon that part of the  
marriage service which requires spouses to cleave  
unto each other till death do them part?"

"I have."

"I have often reflected upon it myself. Now  
death has parted me from my wife, and I feel  
very lonely."

"I should think quite likely."

"I think I must do something to restore to  
me her kind consolations, and the memory of her  
virtues."

He pressed the lady's hand and sighed. She  
returned the pressure and also suffered a sigh to  
escape her.

"My dear," he said, after a long pause, "I'll  
come to the point at once. I have a proposal to  
make."

"A proposal?"

She blushed and covered her face with her  
hands.

"Yes; I have concluded to write my wife's  
biography. Now I have had but little skill in  
literary exercises, and if you will correct my  
manuscript, and write the headings of the chap-  
ters, I will give you five dollars."

She sprang from his side and her eyes flashed  
with anger, loathing, and contempt.

"I'll see you hanged first and then I won't  
you, yo—"

She left the room, not being able to express  
her feelings. The widower sighed, took his hat  
and went home. He has not yet published any  
work. It was a pity to be so misunderstood.

A QUALIFICATION.—A merchant lately ad-  
vertised for a clerk, "who could bear confi-  
dence." He received an answer from one who had  
been ten years in the state prison.

A lady of Columbus inquired of the spirit-  
rappers how many children she had.

"Four," replied the spirit.

The husband, starting at the accuracy of the  
spirit, stepped up and inquired, "How many  
children have I?"

"Two," answered the rapping medium.

The husband and wife looked at each other  
with an odd smile for a moment, and then turned  
to non-believers. To insure no doubt exist-

Institute Park

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The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, October 31, 1861.

## MORE ROOM!

The appointment of a new Governor for this  
Province has led many of our papers into dis-  
cussions upon the propriety of elevating distin-  
guished colonists to the posts of Colonial Gover-  
nors. We do not understand that it is asked  
from any side that the Governor of a Province  
should be appointed from among the residents of  
the Province itself. That, we believe, would  
develop and cultivate their minds. The same  
remark applies almost equally well to all other  
of the higher occupations in a small colony like  
New Brunswick. We are too poor and too young  
to afford for the highest efforts of intellect such  
a pecuniary compensation as they claim and ob-  
tain in old and wealthy countries. Certainly it  
is a great disadvantage that we cannot afford to  
employ and provide a compensation for the pro-  
foundest intellect, the highest taste, the deepest  
condition; but it is an incident to our position  
which time alone, with the change in circumstan-  
ces which it will bring about, can remove. We  
share it in common with all new countries and  
all poor communities.

If the home government would recognise the  
ability of our public men, and give such of them  
as are worthy, the same opportunities to rise in  
its service which natives of the three kingdoms  
enjoy, it would doubtless be a boon to them, and  
no small advantage to us, for these men in pre-  
paring themselves for the higher employments of  
the Empire world give us the benefit of their  
services. But even did New Brunswick have  
her full share, in proportion to population, of the  
offices and emoluments of office, would the effect  
be of so much advantage to us as those who com-  
plain of our present exclusion seem to think?  
We doubt it. It would be but a drop in the  
bucket, and but a very small drop at that. We  
are not altogether disregarded. A New Brunswicker  
has held for years the important and  
honourable place of Imperial Commissioner un-  
der the Fishery Treaty. Another was chosen  
the umpire of the home government for the set-  
tlement of a most important and delicate ques-  
tion in a neighbouring colony. The position of  
colonial Government is, of course, still higher and

a powerful and expansive intellect, and the  
influence broad, such as we undoubtedly  
have among us, only partially cultivated because  
the means and the occasion for their highest de-  
velopment is not to be found in our country. A  
keen, active, and sagacious politician can soon  
rise to the highest position which our country  
has in its power to bestow. Arrived at that  
point he cannot but feel that he has taken but  
one step upwards, and that he has capacity for  
work much more trying than any which the in-  
ternal government of a Province of two or three  
hundred thousand people affords. His mind may  
be equal in power and grasp to that of a Manning  
or a Peel—his eloquence may rival that of a  
Gladstone or a Derby—but how different the  
field in which he has to labour, and how differ-  
ent the means for the exercise and development  
of intellect! But there he is, cribbed, cabined  
and confined; bound fast between four walls, like  
a pumpkin growing in a pint bottle. The result  
almost inevitably is to cramp and degrade his mind  
intellectually and morally. Although perhaps lea-  
der of an administration, he has not half the scope  
for the exertion of intellect that is enjoyed by a  
second or third rate member of a House of Com-  
mons opposition. If in opposition he becomes a  
comparative nobody. Consequently he re-  
solves to preserve, at almost any cost, his hold  
upon the reins of administration; and what might  
have been a noble and useful life becomes degra-  
ded into a constant and unscrupulous contest ei-  
ther to retain or to gain office. The moral per-  
ceptions are gradually blunted, and the grasp of  
mind lessened. The man, never, becomes what  
with a wider and nobler field he would have been;  
and probably, in the lapse of years sinks into a  
selfish and unscrupulous politician.

Perhaps the effect of the condition of our Pro-  
vince as a field for statesmanship is as much to  
detain men of first rate minds from entering the  
arena as to degrade the minds of those who do enter  
it. Where the opportunities for winning distinc-  
tions are so poor it cannot be expected that the  
powerful intellect and the elevated mind of  
such a man as this will make haste to enter. Some higher and nob-  
bler inducement is needed to draw our best men  
into colonial politics as much as a wider scope to  
them. Our own opinion is that it would not  
be difficult to find such a scope. But that makes need scarcely occupy attention:  
for the scheme is almost positively impractical.  
A legislative union between Great Britain  
and the colonies is as unnatural as the marriage  
of an octogenarian with a boarding school Miss  
of sixteen, or of a maid of honor to a travelling  
singer. It is not a question of loyalty, or of al-  
liance, or of military honour, but of a wider scope to  
the intellect.

This idea of representation in the Imperial  
Parliament has been a favorite with not a few  
politicians and journalists in the colonies, but  
has, however, scarcely attracted attention in the  
old country. If feasible it is exceedingly doubtful  
whether it would eventually be an advantage  
to us. Our own opinion is that it would not  
be difficult to find such a scope. But that makes need scarcely occupy attention:  
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## Binding

## The Woodstock Journal.

Oct. 31, 1861.

tachment to British institutions. We all wish to retain our connexion with that great and noble country which has now clinging 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 us tottering at first youth. But between the political and social condition of Great Britain and the political and social condition of those 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, and it is easy to understand why Halifax should have hewed to his breast this notion. Considered 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 sentiments—venerable 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 Brunswicks, 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 the colonial intellects 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 entreaty 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 alliance 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 pupillage can very long continue; 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 connection 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 near;—but its beginning we have already seen. We are in the midst of it. It is to our own country, then, and to ourselves, that we should look for the removal of the difficulties which forms the subject of those remarks. True progress comes not from without but from within. We are pleased to see on hand talent and worth recognized by the Imperial Government; we should be glad to hear of the appointment of a New Brunswicker to the *(See 10th Art. of War.)*

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 succor to the cramps 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.

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 Harry Moody and David Wilson as his private Secretaries.

**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 23d 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 Waverley House.

At 3 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 Fredericton 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 seen 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 grey, without lace or ornament of any kind, except the Crown embroidery 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."

Earl Russell in his speech at Newcastle deplored the disaster which has befallen the United States, and said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by a reversion 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 of Aumale, in a letter, rejoices that his Neophytes 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 secession sentiments uttered in the West.

The London Star denounces the existence of any party in England that seeks to enslave 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, pronounced a pure invention. It is rumored that Gould will resume the ministry of Finance.

Bourse flat; closed firmer, 67 a 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 La Marmora accepted the command of the forces in the Neapolitan provinces; he does not get civil power enjoyed by Cialdini.

Rumored departure of Garibaldi from Naples contradicted.

**GERMANY.**

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

**POLAND.**

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

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

**SPAIN.**

Cotton factor closing owing to lack of raw material.

Turks commenced invasion of Montenegro.

Further Telograms of India, China and Australia much received. Mails due in London on the 18th. News unimportant. Calcutta Market active. Cotton goods advancing. Freight drooping. Canton Tea advancing. Shanghai Tea declining. Few Chow unchanged.

**BRITISH MARKETS.**

Cotton quiet, upward tendency.

Manchester advises favorable.

Breadstuffs buoyant.

Provisions dull.

Consols for money 92½ a 93.

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

**GEN. FREMONT SUPERCEDED.**

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 to his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgments that the interests of Missouri and of the union required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded by his commandant Gen. Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow.

toadism 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 thereto. If you can by any means enlighten us on the subject, you will confer a favor by doing so.

If money is to be devoted to the Militia Volunteers, they ought to know how it is appropriated.

There is strong talk of getting up a regulation to our new Governor, to be signed by all the Volunteers of the Province, to have the desired change effected.

We shall call upon Carlton 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 18th was intercepted off Cape Leeuwin at 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

**BRITAIN.**

Earl Russell in his speech at Newcastle deplored the disaster which has befallen the United States, and said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by a reversion 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.

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POOR

Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 1861.

## The Woodstock Journal.

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Yours &amp;c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

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ST. JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 25, 1861.  
amship City of Baltimore from Liverpool  
16th was intercepted off Cape Race as 7  
this (Friday) evening.

BRITAIN.

Russel in his speech at Newcastle deplored disaster which has befallen the United and said he could not see that harmony be restored either by a render or by subjection of the South. The English Government immediate power or interest in the matter must watch closely what happens, and if offers, use its influence in the cause of man and humanity.

Duke D'Asprey, in a letter, rejoices that news have joined the American Army Russell's last letter to the Times, dated from Asia, he says he heard expressions of disaffection and even secession sentiments uttered in

London Star denounces the existence of in England that seeks to enervate England and the United States, in order to re-open further protracted, nominally, to December.

been decided to raise £25,000 to be paid Eastern by a second Mortgage at ten per cent.

FRANCE.

King of Holland was on a visit to the Emperor. It is rumoured that Pould will resume office.

Gen. Motteau's staff were not required to take the oath of allegiance—only an oath to be faithful during service. Col. Rankin now engaged in raising a regiment of Lancers, is understood to have taken a similar oath.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Liavsky has been making another speech in which he said he had reason to believe that the Post Marshall of the Southern Army hurried over 300 Federalists at Bull's Run, and even this large number was not the total of those killed.

The momentary articles of the Times has the following diabolical statement relative to our affairs:

"There is considered now to be little prospect of peace, except as the result of a financial convolution. That such a convolution must take place, and that a depreciated currency and national bankruptcy will supposing the war to be continued, be witnessed before the laps of many months it is stated to the firm conviction of leading American bankers. If this consummation presents the only means by which the ferocity and folly of the people are likely to be stayed, every friend of the country must earnestly desire its speedy arrival."—Boston Journal.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Tilley will not bring forward the large amount of valuable ungranted public land in New Brunswick as a reason why Imperial aid should be given, that it may afford "hearts and homes" to the many who desire them in England, Ireland and Scotland. Nor that Mr. Tilley will endeavour to circulate very extensively the report of the Land Jobbing Committee of last winter, or to great pains to exhibit to the Colonel Minister a statement of the amount that has been added to the revenue of the Province from the sales of the best lands along, and near, the line of the St. John and Sheding Railway. Neither can it be supposed that Mr. Tilley will be anxious to point out the wide difference between the estimate of the cost of that Railway, as propounded by the Chief Engineer and Chief Commission, and its actual cost, now that it is, or is supposed to be, quite complete.

The "huge" efforts made by the Government of the Province since their advent to office, to promote emigration and advance the settlement of the country, are not likely to be put forward very prominently in England by Mr. Tilley; and in short, it will be to Mr. Tilley's own policy to say as little as possible about what has been done, but to gloss over, in his own silken manner the numerous back-slidings and short comings of the Government of which he has become the head. By throwing overboard a leader far less guilty than himself, and to vaunt, in his most impudent style of what will be done hereafter. If nothing advantageous or creditable to the Government can be drawn from the past, it will not require any great exertion of Mr. Tilley's art and popularity to promise largely for the future.—Em-

MONT SUPERCEDED.—The report of Gen. Thomas of his recent appointment to the administration of the Department of Maj. Gen. Fremont, was this considered in full Cabinet meeting, instance which hesitated to injure a man, and to whom I disappointed him a popular leader gathered in his members of the Cabinet showed their judgements that the interests of the union required that Gen. should be succeeded in his command by Gen. Scott. The order to this effect will be

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Tribune's correspondent writing from the great Naval Expedition says that Commodore Dupont's private secretary had absconded, taking with him the maps, charts and sealed orders of the Commodore.

It is stated Gen. Scott will voluntarily retire from his rank and duties this week.

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

A number of Western Senators are at Washington erging the necessity of a forward movement of the army, and representing the sentiment of the people as impatient at the present delay.

The great Naval Expedition has been delayed at Port Royal on account of the weather. The rebels have sent large reinforcements to Leesburg, and an immense force has been sent to Norfolk in anticipation of attack from the great Naval Expedition.

Reports from Missouri state that several skirmishes have resulted favorably to the Federalists. The rebels are concentrating their forces to give battle to Fremont. The rebels are preparing for a desperate campaign in Kentucky.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The N. Y. World's despatch says that Lieut. Scott has been arrested for disobeying orders in bringing the Keystone State to Philadelphia, after being ordered to pursue the privateer Sumpter until he had found her.

Gen. Stone's official report of the recent fight at Edward Ferry is published. He thinks if the infantry force had first crossed the river, a division of 1000 men would have been in the infantry line at time of attack, probably enough to have given us victory.

Gen. Rosecrans' despatches from Western Virginia state that he is preparing to make another advance movement, with view to drive the rebels from that section of the country.

Washington despatches state that Federal troops entered Fairfax Court House; no rebels were seen. Federal vessels fired into Aquia Creek batteries; fire returned by rebels—result not stated.

COMPLETED AT LAST.—The Telegraph is now in operation across the Continent to San Francisco. The price for the transmission of ten words from this city to the former place is \$7.15, and 55 cents for each additional word.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.—The French Prince on Gen. Motteau's staff were not required to take the oath of allegiance—only an oath to be faithful during service. Col. Rankin now engaged in raising a regiment of Lancers, is understood to have taken a similar oath.—N. Y. Tribune.

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## MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. Alder Temple, Mr. Linus H. Seely, of Carlton, St. John, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. David Jones, of this place.

## DIED.

At Woodstock, on the 5th inst., after a protracted and painful illness of 20 years, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick B. Dibble, aged 70 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 22nd inst., Matthew Stephenson, of this town, aged eight months.

CRISTADOBBO'S EXCISE DYE is unrivaled in the world.

No other dye has been analyzed.

No other dyer produces such faultless colors.

No other dye can be applied so easily.

No other dye is so lasting in its effects.

No other dye improves the texture of silk.

It has been ANALYZED BY DR. PORTER, Chemist, to the Crystal Water Board of New York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Crystal Water. His certificate may be seen at the establishment of the proprietor. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADOBBO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH.—The blood must be purified, and all medicaments useless which do not possess the quality of stimulating the blood to discharge impurities into the vessels. BRANDRETH'S PILLS possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family.

They are especially useful for children, and adults; adapted to both sexes, and are as innocent as bread, yet most effective as a medicine.

Dr. John Jacob Beyers, of Springfield, Ind. writes to Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11, 1861.

I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have used the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars worth and I am satisfied they have saved me thousand per cent in blessed health through their use. They are used in region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all rheumatic cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable lie may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man.

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## Binding

108

## The Woodstock Journal.

Oct. 19

## Literature AT

## MEMORY AND HOPE.

Is there a spot in memory's shrine  
More dear than all the rest?  
Sure 'tis where thou we loved, no more  
has sin and grief oppressed, like dolor  
Beneath the dazed turf awhile in peace dozily sleep,  
And flowers, dissolved in tears of few, alone sweet vigils  
keep.

Thither as rosy morning tide, I go  
Thither at sultry noon,  
But chiefly when the evening sky  
Wants for the summer moon,  
When all is still, and not a leaf doth quiver in the grove,  
Thither, by paths unknown to us, sweet fancy loves to rove.

We may not trace with mortal eye  
The path of trackless thoughts,  
Nor ken how time and space to it  
Are but as thoughts of nought,  
We only know it as a boon by God to mortals given,  
That they, while pilgrims here on earth, might reach in thought o'er heaven.

A sudden pause, a word, a look,  
Mid those whom Death hath left us,  
Summons, unbid to instant view,  
Friends of whom he hath left us,  
Then gone scenes we trace again, and day's life o'er again

In tearful pleasure, though the soul shrinks from the pleasing pain.

Once more we mark the well-known form.  
To which so oft we've clung,  
Fancy we hear, as once we heard,  
Sweet accents from that tongue

Now mute in death; but like a dream, anon, a sudden wave

Or Fahey's magic rod they pass, and sink into the grave.

Lo! we are standing on the mound  
Which hides the still loving head—  
Hush! beating heart, 'tis holy ground,  
The chambers of the dead.

still, vain thoughts, look up, my soul, to heaven;  
why wilt thou weep?

Let hope and memory alike their soothing vigils keep.

## 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, enjoying a cigar and a newspaper in the reading room of the R— House, in F—, Indiana.—The newspaper was uninteresting, or else I was rather sleepy, and I guess it was a little of both, so that I soon neglected it, to watch the frantic curling of the smoke from my fine flavored Prince. I didn't feel much like talking, and felt less still like reading; but I did feel as if I would like exceedingly well to hear a good story.

I had barely come to this conclusion, and commenced wishing for some one of my acquaintances to amuse me until the time was up for the train which was to take me to G—, when I recognized, in the person who sat next to me a fellow-traveller in the sleeping-car of the night before.

He was a very agreeable-looking little man, with a clear gray eye, light hair, sandy whiskers and smiling mouth. Indeed he had so much the appearance of the man that I would like to hear tell a story, that I thought Dame Fortune had smiled upon me, when he recognized me with a genial—

"How d'y do, stranger?" I returned his salutation, and asked him some common place question about how he had enjoyed the ride we took together. He said something in reply about the running being too fast for the poor track; and from this the conversation ran upon fast travelling in general, for some time. At last I remarked that sixty miles an hour was the most speedy travelling that I had ever done. Whereupon my friend informed me, with a pleasant smile, that he had travelled considerably faster than that, and in fact, faster than he had ever heard of besides. Of course I was anxious to know where, when, and how he had done it; and after the modest assurance that he feared his tale would not be interesting, my friend relieved my anxiety by relating the following story:

I am a railroad engineer. In '57, during the great panic, I was running on the F. & C. R. The railroad companies were growing tender in all directions. Every day we hear of a new failure; and quite often in a quarter where we least expected it. Our road was looked upon as one of the most substantial in the nation; nobody seemed to have any great fear that it would fail to survive the general smash up. But yet I did not fully share the general confidence. Wagons were cut down; arranges collected; and a great many other little matters seemed to indicate to me that the road had got into rather deeper water than was agreeable all around. Among other things the master mechanic had told me in the spring, that the company had ordered four first quality Tautog engines for the fall passenger business. The road was run in the . . .

The next six miles rose gradually from a level, the first two ten and a half feet grade, the last which lay between us and the next station. My fireman kept her full; and now she began to get hot. The furnace door was ret'd, and the steam raised continually; so that she kept her speed, and passed the station like a streak of lightning, in five minutes. Now came nine miles like the last, over which she kept pace with her time, and passed the station in seven minutes.

Here, for ten miles, we had a twenty foot grade to encounter; but the worst of it all was, in this

dition, and other preparations were made to cut down the time, and put the trains through quicker than was ever known before when the engines should come. I said there was but one engine best ever turned out at the Fair on Works. And this is as much as could be said in praise of any engine. She was put in my charge immediately with the understanding that she was mine. It was Saturday when she came out of the shop and I was to take a special train up to Y—. The train was to carry up the President and several of the other officers of the road, which crossed ours there, and arrange some important business with them. I had no trouble at all in making 40 miles an hour going out. The engine bounded herself most beautifully. We were just holding up at Y— when Aldrich, the treasurer, who had come out on the platform to put the brake on slipped and fell. As we were yet under good headway, he was very much injured and was carried to the hotel insensible.

According to the President's directions, I switched off my train, turned my engine, and stood ready, to start back to C— at a moments notice. Aldrich's presence was of so much importance, that the business could not be transacted without him. So all those I had brought out except the President and Aldrich, went back to C— on the three o'clock express train. This was the last regular train which was to pass over the road until the following Monday.

Early in the evening, I left the machine in charge of my fireman, and went to an eating-house, to see if I could not spend my time more pleasantly than on my engine. The hours dragged themselves away slowly. I was taking a game of dominoes with the station agent, when in came Roberts, the President, in state of great excitement.

"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, I thought he was joking at first but when we got outside the door, he caught me by the arm, and hurried me along so fast, I saw he was in earnest.

"Harry, said he, if you don't set me down in C— by twelve o'clock, I am a ruined man and the road is a ruined road. Aldrich is dead, but he told me before he died that he had embroiled from time to time, fifty thousand dollars of our money; and the clerk is to start on the twelve o'clock boat from C— to Canada. If we don't make some payments with the road goes into other hands; and if you put me down in C— at the right time, so that I save the money, you shall have five thousand dollars. Understand, Harry?"

Of course I understood it. I saw now the reason why the wages had been cut down; I understood it all, and my blood boiled. I felt that I would save the road if I lived; and I told Roberts so.

"See that you do it Harry," he replied as he climbed up the steps of the couch which was coupled to my engine.

I sprang up into the foot-board, got up the switch-tender to help my fireman, opened the throttle, and, just, as she commenced moving, looked at my watch. It was just eleven o'clock, so that I had one hour to make my seventy-five miles in. From Y— to C— there were few curves in the road, but there were several heavy grades. I was perfectly acquainted with every rod of it, so that I knew exactly what I had to encounter; and when I saw how the engine was moving, I had very little fear of the result. The road for the first few miles, was an air line, and so smooth that my engine flew along with scarcely a perceptible jar. I was so busy posting myself up as to the amount of wood and water aboard, etc., that we dashed by the first station almost before I was aware of it, having five miles accomplished.

"You are losing time!" yelled a voice from the couch. 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, if we carry out our plans on reaching C— by midnight, and looked anxiously around to see what I could do to accomplish the purpose. She was blowing off steam forcibly at one hundred and ten pounds, so I turned down the valve, to two hundred, for I knew she needed it all to make some of the heavy grades which lay between us and C—. It was three miles to the next station. With the exception of a few curves, the track was as good as the last. As we darted around what commonly seemed to be a rather long curve at the station, but which was, at our high speed, short enough, I looked at my watch, and we had done in two minutes and a half.

"Gaining," I shouted back to Roberts, who was standing outside, on the platform of the couch.

"Look out for the heavy grades," he replied, and went inside the car.

The next six miles rose gradually from a level, the first two ten and a half feet grade, the last which lay between us and the next station. My fireman kept her full; and now she began to get hot. The furnace door was ret'd, and the steam raised continually; so that she kept her speed, and passed the station like a streak of lightning, in five minutes. Now came nine miles like the last, over which she kept pace with her time, and passed the station in seven minutes.

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was just going to speak to Roberts about it, when I looked around and saw him filling the tender from the couch with wood, which had been placed there before starting, while he was gone after me. I believe he would have made his ten miles at the same speed as before, but through the carelessness of the fireman, the fountain valve on the left-hand side of the engine got open, and the water rose in the boiler so far as to run the steam down to one hundred pounds, before I knew where the difficulty lay. At first Roberts didn't appear to notice the decrease of speed, and kept at work at the wood as if for dear life. But presently he looked up, and seeing that the speed had decreased, he shouted:

"Harry, we are stopping!" And then coming over to where I was, he said: "Why, here we have been ten minutes on the 1st ten miles, and I believe we will come to a dead stand, if something is not done. The speed is continually slackening. What's the matter?"

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, or we are beggars together! Just then we passed the next station, having taken nine minutes for eight miles. We were now more than half over the road, and we had only twenty-seven minutes to do thirty-four miles in.

I had shut the water off both my pumps, a little back, when I discovered what was the matter, and she was now making steam down a slight grade. From less than one hundred, with which we started over that ten mile stretch, she had two hundred before we had finished it; and as the gauge indicated no higher than that, and the valve was tied down, I could not tell how much over two hundred pounds she carried; but certainly carried no less the rest of the journey. And well might she carry such enormous head of steam; for after passing over that ten miles in eight minutes, there lay of five feet up grades and fourteen miles of twenty to the mile depression between us and C—, and it was now eleven o'clock and forty-seven minutes. Now the engine was hot in earnest. The furnace door, smoke-arch and chimney, all were red: while she seemed to fly onward as if the very evil one himself operated her machinery.

Six minutes carried us over the ten miles, and we darted by the last station that had lain between us and C—. Now we had fourteen miles to go, and my time showed 11 o'clock and 53 minutes.

"If I live," said I to myself, "I will make it," and we plunged down the twenty feet grade with all steam on. Persons who saw the train on that wild run say that it was so soon after they heard the first sound of her approach, when the strange object, which looked as if it was a flame of fire, darted by, and that the sound of its travelling died away in the distance, that they could hardly convince themselves that they had seen anything. It seemed more like a wild dream than a sober reality.

And now let me tell you that no engineer ever beat the time that we made on those fourteen miles. Those great wheels, eleven feet in diameter, spun around so swiftly that you could not begin to count the revolutions. The engine barely seemed to touch the track as she flew along; and although the track was as true as it could be, she swayed fearfully, and sometimes made such prodigious jolts that it required some skill for one to keep his feet. No engine would hold together if crowded to a greater speed.

"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.

"And he saved the money, did he?" I asked, when he saw that my friend had finished his story.

"Yes, he found it hid away in some old boxes, as Aldrich had directed."

"If you are a passenger for G—," said a waiter, "the bus is ready."

So I thanked my friend for his story, and bade him good-bye.

A BRAVE AMBASSADOR.—John Baslowitz, the Czar of Russia, perceiving Sir Jeremy Bowes, 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?" He had, in fact, punished him very savagely, by causing his bat to be struck through with a nail, and fastened to his head. "Sir Jeremy answered: "Yes, sir, but I am the Queen of England's ambassador, who never yet stood bareheaded to any prince whatever; her I represent, and on her justice I depend to do me right, if you insulted." A brave fellow, this," said the Czar, turning to his nobles; "a brave fellow, truly, who dares thus to talk for his sovereign's honor! Which of you would do so for me?"

SHOWING HER COLORS.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following: A squad of Indian volunteers out scouting in Virginia, came across an old woman in a log cabin, in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:

"Well, old lady, are you scrooch?"

"No, was her answer.

"Are you Union?"

"No."

"What are you, then?"

"A Baptist, an' all them!"

## DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT BAL BLUFF

POOLESVILLE, Oct. 22

The following report of the battle at Bal Bluff, midway between Coon Roads and Edward Ferry, and opposite Harrison's 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, under 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, disengaging as they supposed a small camp one mile more from Leesburg. On reporting to Col. Devens, the latter, with about three hundred men pushed forward by direction of Gen. Stone in the same locality, with orders to destroy a camp at daybreak. When about a mile and 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 on our forces. At daylight, and at the same hour that Col. Devens' command left the shore to make 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 reinforced during the morning by 300 men of his regiment, under Lt.-Col. Ward. About 1 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him. Fearing they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Col. Devens slowly retreated in perfect order to the river, where Gen. Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wistar.

Gen. Wistar then took command, first complimenting Col. Devens for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than 600, the right of the line of battle; the centre and left wing being formed of about 300 of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. Lee, and 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. Brahmhall, were in front of the centre just previous to the commencement of the action. The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left. For about two hours the battle raged terrifically, and was a complete shower of leaden hail. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were compelled to retire as often. The right was better protected and held their position.

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

In a short time, it became evident to Colonel Coggswell 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, who was within sight of the battlefield at Edwards' Ferry, directing the general movements. The 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. Coggswell 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 would permit. They reached the river bank about twenty minutes before nightfall. Here the 15th Massachusetts deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the island was a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped, and also one of smaller dimensions.

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

1861.

Miscell.

The Lake Superior oil will yield this year ten million barrels at \$10 a barrel.

The Maine Farmer is to be delivered to the public at Augusta at \$9 a copy.

"Well, Joseph, how much does it weigh?"

"It did not weigh so much as I always thought it would."

A young lady at Niagara claims, "What an elegant woman you are!"

The foundation of the world was laid in Liverpool.

Another comet has been observed.

PROMOTION.—Mr. Private has been elected to the Volunteer Company of Island paper.

A French Princess bei-

Paris we're dying of sta-

silly people! before it's

brown bread and butter

People live uncommonly

are two men there, so old

and can remember it for them-

Oct. 31

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT BAL  
BLUFF.  
POOLESVILLE, Oct. 29.

The following report of the battle at Bal Bluff, midway between Coon Roads and Edward 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, executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to the starting point about 10 o'clock at night, discarding as they supposed a small camp one mile above from Leesburg. On reporting to Col. Devens, the latter, with about three hundred men advanced forward by direction of Gen. Stone, camped at daybreak. When about a mile and a half from the river, and four hundred yards above Col. Devens' reserve, Capt. Philbrick, accompanied by Col. Devens in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississipi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserves concealed in the rear, on the appearance of the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have effectually stopped the rebels used long ranged rifles or muskets. At daylight, and at the same hour Col. Devens' command left the shore to take the advance, Col. Leo of the 20th Mass., 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 supported during the morning by 300 men of his regiment, under Lieut. Col. Ward. About noon he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him, fearing they might be successful, and after repelling them for some time, Col. Devens slowly retreated in perfect order to the river, where Col. Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wistar.

Col. Devens took command, first complimenting Col. Devens for his successful resistance and superior force, and giving his command, now more than 600, the right of the line of battle; the centre and left wing being formed of about 300 the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. Lee, the California Battalion, about 500, under Col. Wistar. Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant French, and one piece of the New York battery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hall, were in front of the centre just previous to the commencement of the action. The fire was commenced by the enemy on our left, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left. For about two hours the battle continued terribly, and was a complete shower of shell. Three several times the left of the rebels made an advance, but were compelled to retreat as often. The right was better protected and held their position.

A order came from Gen. Baker to throw two companies of the 15th Massachusetts to the centre, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay, as the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

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At 4 P.M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

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At 8 P.M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

At 9 P.M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

At 10 P.M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

At 11 P.M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

At 12 M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

At 1 A.M. the rebels were hard pressed but remained firm.

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1860  
1861.

Woolen Manufacture.

## 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 \$25 per ton.

"Well, Joseph, how much did your pig weight?" "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 overdrress!"

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 Hickey (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 it's starved, 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 wife was a steel-bodied 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, I'm dead!" replied Mike, delighted at his friend's sagacity. "I never thought o' that. Sure, two heads is better nor one, any how!"

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

"I'm towld they won't take this letter through the post because it weighs over half an ounce,"—What am I to do, honey?"—"Why," says Pat, "put another head on it, ye omadham!"—"Bedad!!" replies Mike, delighted at his friend's sagacity. "I never thought o' that. Sure, two heads is better nor one, any how!"

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 dispatches 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."

PAT'S ACCOUNT OF A FIGHT.—Jim Heely and me were there, wid nothing in our hands but our fists, looking on at the amusement. We seen Phil Connell wid a small sample of iron in one hand a-wheeling, and in his other fist he had his coat a-streching, 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 wil de stick he had, and he cured me of seeing anything else dat day. So I can give no more information in the busines.

A CRIMOLINE 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 Turnow, however, a few days ago, some Jewish women, leaping on the arms of their male friends, boldly presented them-selves 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 fearing th. 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 marquis one morning, whom he had attended through a very dangerous illness, Dr. Bouvard was thus accosted: "Good day to you, Mr. Bouvard; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me."

"I am sure it has," replied Bouvard, dryly. "The very first expression you used convinces 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 Bouvard; and now I am Mr. Bouvard; depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

## JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS. The Woodstock Journal.

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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 prates, as he was fresher than the poor brute."

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."

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

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

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 Derniarava. 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.

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The bombardment of Antwerp, in 1

## Binding

Oct. 31st,

1861. NO

112

## The Woodstock Journal.

## Furniture.

THE subscriber would respectfully return sincethanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal age, bestowed on him the last seven years he is in the

## FURNITURE TRADE.

and would now respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as my stock is large and varied and from a thorough knowledge of the business myself can state in stating that I cannot be undersold. My stock consists in part of

## BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS,

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

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

**TABLES.** Toilet Tables, spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS:

## Land for Sale.

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

ALSO—A wood lot of 200 acres on the second tier, adjoining the farm of Thomas Edgar, and three miles from the Iron Works. Same terms as above.

For further information apply to David Munro, Esq., Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office, Woodstock, or to the subscriber, NATHANIEL SCOTT.

Poquon Settlement, York County, June 27, 1861

**BRITISH HOUSE!**  
MOVED TO  
KELLEY'S NEW BRICK  
BUILDING,  
OPPOSITE  
Blanchard & Co's Store.  
AND NEXT BUILDING TO  
RENFREW HOUSE.  
DOHERTY & McTAIVISH.  
Woodstock, June 13.

## TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES &amp;c.

## Just Received.

22 Puns. Bright Maccovadi Molasses.

3 Huds. Do. Do. Sugar.

6 Bibs. Do. Crushed Sugar.

5 Chests Extra fine Souchong Tea.

20 Half Boxes 12lb. each English breakfast tea,

7 Bibs extra Cleav and heavy Meas Pork,

5 Kgs S. C. Soda, &c. &c.

June 16. J.W. STREET & SON.

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

Dated the 9th day of April, 1861.

L. R. HARDING, Executor.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrews Railway for Sale.

A LOT of a 100 feet square, together with the Building, and Improvements thereon, now occupied by John S. Patterson, as Hotel and Store at Canterbury, in the County of York, and adjacent to the Railway station.

For further particulars, apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Barrister, Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P. on the premises; Messrs. Slason & Rainford, St. Andrews, and the Subscribers at St. John.

J. H. AKERLY,  
J. R. MADIGIANE, April 25  
Barrister.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since his late son died, to take charge of all my property in the name of Woodstock, whether Real estate or personal property; to lease the same and collect the rents to collect all accounts or notes due me; to pay Ground Rent due from me, the giving and taking receipts for amounts paid or received by him for me or on my account, and to act as my agent generally to look after and protect all such property as I may have either Real or personal in the said town.

Given under my hand and Seal at the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick this eighth day of April, A.D. 1861.

JAMES WOODD.

Signed and sealed in presence of J. R. Tupper.

**CLOSING ACCOUNTS.**

Having been appointed the Agent and Attorney of JAMES WOODD, M. D., all persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against the said James Woodd, M. D., are notified to hand in their respective claims for adjustment.

And all persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, or whose notes and debt are hereby notified that unless the same are settled up by the 1st of September next, they will be put in suit for collection.

Apply on premises to EDWIN BEDELL.

Oct. 16, 1861.

**House for Sale.**

PRICE £110.

To be paid one third down and two years

to pay the rest by yearly instalments, situation

£5000. Joseph Dent. Apply to Subscribers.

JOSEPH DENT.

Woodstock, July 20th, 1861.

## woodstock Steam Planing Mill

## SASH, DOOR, AND

## Furniture Factory!

South side of Madurakik, close to Mr. Hay's Foundry, Woodstock.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having erected superior Ma

chinery, are now prepared to execute

PLANING, CIRCULAR SAWING,

WOOD-TURNING, &c. & c.

On very reasonable terms.

DOORS, SASHES, WINDOW FRAMES &

BLINDS made to order at short notice. CLAP BOARD

planed and butted, and every description of JOB WORK

carefully and promptly attended to. They will also

keep on hand a stock of

WELL-MADE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS,

TABLES, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention

of Purchasers.

WHITEHORN & BOURNE.

Woodstock, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

WANTED!

120,000 feet of Butternut, Birch and Bass Wood Lumber

in exchange. [by year]

PROM

**AD ST. ANDREWS DIRECT.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from NEW YORK

RAIL, the following articles, which he will sell at the

undermentioned prices:-

152 Bds. Double Extra FLOUR, per bbl., \$7 50

60 do do do do do 7 00

100 do RAW SUGAR, 12 lbs. for

20 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 8 lbs. for

5 do BURNING FLUID, per gallon,

6 do CORN MEAL, per bbl.

6 Boxes TOBACCO, by the box per lb.,

6 Chests TEA, per lb.

3 Huds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, per gall. 9 45

Together with a General Assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell LOW FOR CASH.

JOHN CALDWELL.

The subscriber will also sell on the 3rd Sept.

next by Auction, if not disposed of by private sale, the

one half of the McNaught lot, so called, or that part formerly occupied by the McNaught lot, and distinguished as

the Baird Lot. Full particulars may be had by reference to the subscriber, or James Grove, Esq., at the Commercial Bank.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Woodstock, Aug. 13th, 1861.

RETURNING,

The subscriber will also sell on the 3rd Sept.

next by Auction, if not disposed of by private sale, the

one half of the McNaught lot, so called, or that part formerly occupied by the McNaught lot, and distinguished as

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JOHN CALDWELL.

Oct. 81st,

## ENG SALOON.

and Let Live!  
her wishes to inform the people of  
the town and vicinity that he has opened an  
ATING SALOON  
LLAR of the RENFREW HOUSE, on  
KING-STREET,  
with the Post Office.  
LUSCIOUS served up at short notice.  
Confectionary, and Fruit.  
ade arrangements to receive constant sup-

STERS  
who-sale and retail. And he hopes by the  
admission which his saloon affords, and strict  
business, to merit a fair share of public  
BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

October 17, 1861.

## Var at Hand!

parties indebted to the Subscribers by  
te or Book Account,  
id within TWENTY DAYS will be  
this in my first notice, all parties con-  
will take notice and govern themselves  
my. R. L. ARMSTRONG.  
ock, Oct. 10th, 1861.

P. S. A large quantity of  
irst Rate Liquor  
and for sale CHEAP FOR CASH.  
R. L. A.

## UNION LINE!

Steam! Steam! Steam!  
MER of the Union Line will run daily (except  
y) between Fredericton and St. John, leaving  
at 7 o'clock in the morning, and Indianapo-  
in the evening, excepting SATURDAYS, when  
or will leave Fredericton at 12 o'clock noon, and  
arrive at St. John at 1 p.m.

WM. FISHER, Agent.  
ton, August 15, 1861.

## Last Received!

AT BLEE'S DRUG STORE,

A Variety of  
AVING MATERIALS!

ton, Sept. 20th, 1861.

**NOTICE**  
given that the subscriber has driven and rafted  
the river, from the mouth of the Androscoggin  
y of Pines and Logs; the cost of which was  
to send them to Messrs. E. Taber & Co.,  
St. John, and pay expenses on the same within  
days, otherwise it will be sold to defray the  
cost.

JAMES HARRIN.

## NESS &amp; COLLAR SHOP.

JOHN HAVILAND  
MOVED HIS HARNES & COLLAR  
SHOP to the Shop next door to JOHN EDGAR,  
opposite the WOODSTOCK HOTEL, where  
he happy to wait upon his Customers and Friends

NESS of all kinds on hand, and made to your  
shortest notice. Also on hand, some of the BEST  
HRS ever made in Woodstock.

A call is respectfully solicited.

Aug 3

## To Sea Side Visitors.

MRS. MOSES, CAMPOBELLO.

those who may desire to visit the  
side, or who desire to take advantage of sea  
that having a good and commodious House, she  
and board three or four single persons during  
Summer or Autumn. She is also prepared to accommodate  
family, on reasonable terms. The situation of the house  
is very fine, and every attention will be given to  
who may stay with her.

CAMPOBELLO, Aug 10th, 1861.

## GENTLEMEN

be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE, or  
SHONIAN HAIR CUT, by calling at the Par-  
ticipate over Blanchard & Co's store, (opposite the Ber-  
house) King Street.

Razors Honed &c.,  
Ladies' Children's Hair Cut and cleaned in  
the latest styles.

W.M. NEPTUNE.

Woodstock, July 21, 1861.

## FIRST AND LAST NOTICE.

This is hereby given that all persons indebted to  
the subscriber, either by book account or note or  
unless paid in twenty days, their respective notes  
and notes will be handed over to a legal gentle-  
man for collection.

JOHN LENAHAN.

13th, 1861.

## DICTIONARIES!

The Case of Worcester's Dictionaries every size from  
the small school edition to the Standard Quarto. A  
discount made to Teachers. For sale at

MILLER'S BOOK STORE.

Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1861.

## WAGGONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a second hand FARM  
WAGGON and a good CONCORD WAGGON. Both  
will be taken in payment.

WENTWORTH WINSTON.

Woodstock, 1861.

13th, 1861.

1861. No.

## The Woodstock Journal.

## Advertisement.

TAUNTON, WOONSOONVILLE, July 23rd, 1861.

Sir, Please find the following ad in your paper  
for three months.

Ulithi, we have always expected our representatives  
to do some great thing or other for us without our fairly  
knowing what was wanted. Now I propose something  
for them to do, and something for the people to require  
acted out.

Plans to build two or more bridges across the Saint  
John River, one at Woonsocket and the other at Wood-  
stock, to form connections with the thoroughfares through  
the United States; this scheme will not increase our  
taxes, will not diminish our revenue, but on the contrary  
gives us a means to either side of the River, and  
open up and connect this side to the great farming country  
west of us, increase our population four hundred families  
in a year, and open the way by the expenditure of  
twenty thousand and prestige of each Bridge, to the intro-  
duction of thousands into the country.

Applied to one Bridge at Woonsocket. Let Gov-  
ernment give Party, then acres of land in two  
blocks, bounded Woonsocket-Woodstock Bridge Grants, let it  
be farmland and on the east side of the River  
oppoiteside for the purpose of raising a fund out of  
building the Bridge, and afterwards paying off the debt, and  
interest in Twenty years by the immediate settlement  
of the same as follows:—The Government of the  
Government by the Board of Works or otherwise  
give the land in security to English capitalists subject  
to certain conditions, viz., the immediate settlement  
of it and sale to the settlers at three shillings per acre  
more or less for the payment of the debt in Twenty years,  
and let the Government as its liability be Twenty thousand  
and Pounds yearly which at 5 per cent will be one thou-  
sand Pounds and take instead the addition to our revenue  
four-hundred and families and their increase will make  
any one will understand that at three shillings per acre,  
Fifty thousand acres will amount to six thousand pounds  
and a sinking fund with interest payable annually left  
in the hands of the settlers, or otherwise used to com-  
pound at simple interest will in Twenty years (or less)  
pay off the debt and any one will understand that  
is Twenty years forty thousand acres of cultivated land,  
with broad fields, orchards, crops, houses and youth like  
William town, Jicks-mown &c., &c., will be a princi-  
pal realization, and will also understand that the busy  
hands and hands of 400 families and their increasing  
dwellings and consuming mass replace a few fold the yearly  
income. These are plain uncontrollable facts proved out  
by his first settlement if the Country did not advancement  
up to the present time; and the feasibility of this is  
now fully proved out by the large emigration and  
settlement on lands adjoining where we want no blockade  
to Glascow, Knowlton, &c., &c., by a class of  
people respectable and possessing considerable means,  
and now is the time to stimulate such immigration. The  
way to get wealth into the country is to get in the  
people and cultivate the soil. Let no section I feelings  
act to impede the building of these Bridges. The same  
will be applied with-build Bridges at whatever point  
required on the River and in place of Taxing us in the  
least will double the value of our property—this scheme  
is appeal to every man owning property on either side.  
With these bridges, (and it is mere question of time for  
the strip of road on this must be connected with the  
great country east of us someday) with these Bridges, I  
say, in ten years time we will show as fine a country as  
the sun can shine on—without them and the start such  
enterprises would give us the mind of the ingenious and  
enterprising citizen of the world whose steps may ac-  
company this way untraversed by any object will be  
lost in trying to ascertain to what species of the human  
race we belong. Let us wake up. Canadian enterprise  
brought from England millions to build her bridges  
now. New Brunswick's energy and enterprise can com-  
mand thousands, and if every man or woman too, for I be-  
lieve, in many cases that the w-m-n of this country are  
more surprising than the men, I say that if every man,  
woman and child that reads this article will talk it out,  
take it up we are as sure to get these bridges inside  
of 10 years as the grass to grow or water run. The power  
is in the head and hands of the people.

Yours &c., JOHN D. BAIRD.

From the Rev. W. Whewell, Master of Trinity College,  
Cambridge, Author of "History of the Inductive  
Sciences."

I have repeatedly consulted the Dictionary since it  
has been in my possession, and have seen reason to think  
it more complete and exact than any of its predecessors.

From Joseph Boileau, D. D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon,  
University of Oxford.

It is the most complete and practical, the very best as  
well as the cheapest Dictionary that I know.

From Charles Dickens, England.

It is a most remarkable work, of which America will  
be justly proud, and for which all who study the English  
language will long have reason to speak your name, and  
be grateful to you.

From E. Ryerson, D. D., Superintendent of Public In-  
struction in Upper Canada.

I have for several years used Webster, as the best Dic-  
tionary of its kind—always excepting its orthography—  
I regard and recommend for our schools and public  
institutions Worcester's Dictionary, as a very great im-  
provement upon that of Webster's pictorial edition.

From the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of  
New York.

I regard it (the Quarto) as one of the best, if not the  
very best in our language.

From the Rev. A. F. Ciampi, President of the College of  
the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

The work is great, and destined not unlikely, to super-  
cede other English Dictionaries, now in use. Its  
definitions of religious terms are singularly fair and im-  
partial. The collection of synonyms is most appropri-  
ate and altogether suitable to the want of the student.

From the London "Literary Gazette."

The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to estab-  
lish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged stand-  
ard of reference among the scholars of England and  
America.

From the London "Athenaeum."

To coincide, the volumes before us show a  
vast amount of diligence; but with Webster, it is difficult  
in combination with your sense and judgment. Worcester  
is the "best" and safer book, and may be pronounced  
the best existing English Lexicon.

For sale at all the principal Book Stores,  
SWAN, BREWSTER & TILSTON, Publishers,  
131 Washington Street, Boston.

We call particular attention to our stock of

DRY GOODS,

which is one of the largest and  
CHEAPEST

which has ever been imported into Woodstock.

This stock consists partly as follows:—

Draperies, Ribbons, Flowers, Linen, Parasols,  
Scarfs, Cakes, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery,  
Dresses, Shoes, Hats, Peathers,  
Muslins, Umbrellas, Parcels, Cotton, Denim,  
Qualla, Kebabs, Vamps, Drills, Drills, Collars,  
Ties, Cloth, Gingham, Flannel, Counter-  
parts, Carpets, Herring Bone, Linen, Trimmings,  
Jacquard, Anna Silks, Cambrics, Calicoes, Table Covers,  
Brocades, Umbrella, Drills, Brushes, Comb, Perfumery,  
Velvets, Netts, Velvets, Tassels, &c., &c.

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Ties, Cloth, Gingham, Flannel, Counter-  
parts, Carpets, Herring Bone, Lin

Oct. 31st.

## The Woodstock Journal.

112

## Furniture.

The Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal age bestowed on him the last seven years he has been in the FURNITURE TRADE.

## BEADSTEADS, CHAIRS,

Rich Chamber Sets; not to be surpassed by any in the province.

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

## TABLES.

Toilet Tables, Spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. P. B. DAVIS.

## Land for Sale.

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

ALSO.—A wood lot of 200 acres on the second tier, adjoining the farm of Thomas Edgar, and three miles from the Iron Works. Same terms as above.

For further information apply to David Munro, Esq., Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office, Woodstock, or to the subscriber.

NATHANIEL SCOTT.

Poquos Settlement, York County, June 27, 1861.

## BRITISH HOUSE!

REMOVED TO KELLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING,

OPPOSITE Blanchard & Co's Store,

AND NEXT BUILDING TO RENFREW HOUSE.

DOHERTY & M'CAVISH,

Woodstock, June 13.

## TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES &amp;c.

Just received.

22 Pans. Bright Maccavo Molasses.

3 Huds. Do. Do. Sugar.

6 Bbls. Do. Crushed Sugar.

5 Chests Extra fine Souchong Tea.

20 Half Boxes 12lb. engl English breakfast tea.

7 Bbls extra Clear and heavy Macc Park.

5 Kegs S. C. Soda, &c. &c.

June 16. J.W. STREET & SON.

## Notice.

THE late Robert Gurney by his late Will and Testa-

ment imposed upon the undersigned, (who is the Exe-

cutor appointed in said will,) the duty of seeing that

Jess Gurney his widow is decently maintained during

her life. The testator has left her for that purpose,

during her life the use of her real estate. I am informed

that certain persons have been attempting to tamper with

the aged and infirm widow under the pretence that they may get a

lease of said Real Estate from her. I notify and forbid

all persons from so doing at their peril.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1861.

L. R. HARDING, Executor.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. An-

drews Railway for Sale.

A LOT of a 100 feet square, together with the Build-  
ings and Improvements thereon, now occupied by John S. Patterson, as a Hotel and Store at Canterbury, in the County of York, and adjacent to the Railway station.

For further particulars apply to John C. Wharrow,  
Esq., Barrister, Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P.  
on the premises; Messrs. Slason & Rainford, St. Andrews,  
and the Subscribers at St. John.

J. R. MACSHANE, Barrister, April 25.

J. H. KERLY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed  
since he fire to his new building, adjoining  
on the south square T. L. Evans's, where he is pre-  
pared to furnish Tin WARE in kinds and all descriptions  
of STEELIRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE  
PIEZES.

He will purchase any quantity of COTTON  
RAGS.

## Land for sale.

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

Apply on promises to EDWIN DEDELL.

Oct. 16, 1860.

## House for Sale.

Mr. T. L. Evans's, Price £100.  
To be paid one third down and two years  
rent, the rest by yearly instalments, situated  
opposite J. R. Tupper, Apply to Subscribers  
JOSEPH DENT.

## NEW FURNITURE STORE!

## Furniture

BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered for sale

in Carleton County, can be had at the

Woodstock Furniture Store.

—CONSISTING OF—

Sofas, Couches,

Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Can and Wood-seat

Chairs.

Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining

Tables.

Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained

Bureaus,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Hedgesteds

of all kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Picture

Frames.

BED ROOM SETTS

and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands,

&c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We

Manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber,

and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buy-

ing can rely upon the durability of our articles.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Boot

and Counting Room Desks.

JOHN M. RICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

THOS. L. EVANS respectfully announces, that

he has removed from his SHANTY to those

commodious premises in

WATER STREET.

erected by Mr. JAMES MCCOY, where he soli-

cits the continuation of the former patronage of

his friends, and invites attention to his new stock

of CHOICE LIQUORS,

which for quality and price cannot be surpassed

by any House in the Trade.

—I HAVE—

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

of a very rare and superio. quality. They are

sure, wholesome, and every way suitable for ei-

ther Dinner or Invalids. Five years old. The

extensive and increasing demand for these wines

is a sure proof of their restorative quality, and

the attention of really good judges of Wine is

directed to the above. This is a most favorable

opportunity a first Class Wines of rare quality

and flavour, at a price usually asked for very

inferior quality.

Call and examine for yourselves.

This House has no connection with any person

or persons, as I am sole proprietor.

THOMAS LOYD EVANS.

Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860. Proprietor.

MARBLE WORKS.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale at his Estab-

lishment, Gothic Building, South side King Square,

St. John, N. B. The largest and most extensive and

well selected stock of marbles, comprising American,

Italian, Egyptian and Statuary Marbles ever imported

into this Province.

Manufactured work on hand:—Italian Marble Man-

ties, Circle and Square Fronts, Statuary do. do. do.

Egyptian do. do. Egyptian Penny do. do. do. Black

and Gold do. do. do. Brocatella do. do. do. Green and

Black do. do. do. Spanish do. do. do. do. do. do. do.

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