

Institution, Boston

April 25,

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

NUMBER 43.



John Marble Works, Proprietors of this Establishment... James Milligan, Robert Milligan, James Jordan, Woodstock, B. Beveridge, Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls, Messrs. Hoyt, Richmond, George Hat, Fredericton, Rev. John Hunter, Richmond, Rev. Thos. Austin, do., Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique, Mr. Glass, Prince William, Rev. Mr. Smith, Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber has on hand at his warehouse on the south side of the Bridge a large and varied assortment of ploughs, manufactured at his Foundry... R. A. HAY.

Innishowen Whiskey. One Hhd. Mehan's. DISTILLERY, Londonderry. Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Bradshaw's Distillery.

Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar, &c. One third less than by the year. One half less than by the quarter.

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

GOLDEN FLEECE. RECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages, containing a general assortment of seasonable goods. JOHN McDONALD.

BRITISH HOUSE. Woodstock, November, 1860. Subscribers have just completed their all and Winter Stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN Dry Goods, consisting in part of Beaver, Pilot, Devonshire, Yorkshire double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian, &c.

CLOTHING. Fresh and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all the new Colors and Prices. Garments cut and made up by experienced Workmen at the shortest notice.

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

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, civil and moral interests of New Brunswick. The primary objects which it aims in the present circumstances of our Province are: 1. The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of the wilderness. 2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of intercourse by the improvement of the means of internal communication. 3. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly.

Single copies, Two dollars a year. Classes of six, one and three quarter dollars each. Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each. These terms are in advance; if not paid in advance, \$2 1-2, and if not paid until the expiration of the year \$3, will be charged. George's, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. BY THE YEAR. A Column, \$36. Half Column, \$24. Third of Column, 16. Quarter Column 14. Cards, not exceeding four lines, 5 each additional line 50 cents. BY THE HALF YEAR. One third less than by the year. BY THE QUARTER. One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Square of 12 lines or less 1st insertion, 75 cents. Same—each succeeding insertion, 25 " For each line above twelve, 1st insertion, 6 " Same—each succeeding insertion, 2 " When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING. The Journal Office being supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored and Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job work of all kinds will be executed neatly, promptly, and cheaply.

LAW and MAGISTRATES BLANKS on hand or printed to order, &c., &c., &c. All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed to EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, WOODSTOCK, N. B., and invariably postpaid.

TO READERS. NOW that the reading season has come the proprietor of the JOURNAL READING ROOM calls attention to the opportunity which that Room affords all who desire to keep themselves posted up in the news of the day, or have an hour or two a day to devote to reading.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, have agreed to take the land applied for by us under the Labor Act, and comply with the conditions therein required:—

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

From the Colonial Empire. Mr. Inches having been summoned by the Committee to appear this morning, presented himself at the hour named. Question to Mr. Inches. "Can you give any reason for rescinding the regulations of 1852, and adopting those of 1858?" Answer. "It was thought desirable, if possible, to abridge them, in order to present all the regulations in force regarding land, whether by auction, or by labor, in our view. The Regulations regarding labor, were re-modelled by a committee of the Executive Council, who sent for me. I have no recollection of any particular objection being found with the old, except it might be their length. They were somewhat remodelled, but so far as I can recollect, not essentially altered in principle, with the exception of the extension from three months to two years, for making improvements."

Question.—Do we understand by you that the Carleton Sentinel and other papers referred to were paid for services never performed? Answer.—Oh no, in no case, there is nothing in my evidence to convey such a meaning. The papers in St. John receiving Government patronage in connection with the Crown Land Office are the Religious Intelligencer, Christian Visitor, Colonial Presbyterian, these three, all from one office until lately, the Colonial Presbyterian is now in the name of Mr. Livingstone; Morning Globe, Constitution, Morning News, Courier, and Temperance Telegraph. Advertising has become an institution, and is done to distribute patronage, at the same time, as far as possible, to disseminate information to the public. I imagine the information could be had as well by advertising in two papers in Saint John as eight.

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Question.—Do you know of any other Member of the Government who has? Answer.—I do not know by whose application Deputy Stiles was dismissed. Deputy Carruthers has been fully dismissed; there seemed to be numerous complaints against him, more especially from the Members of the County. An investigation was ordered by a Member of the Executive; I cannot recollect of any decided result; some of the charges understood were not proven, but the result was not generally favourable. The report was made last summer by the Hon. P. Mitchell; there seemed to be no doubt on the minds of the Executive that he had become an unsuitable person from various causes. I recollect some of the charges against him, but cannot say whether they were proven or not. One was that he had got a grant of land for a party who said he had never done the labour—the party's name was Arsenau—but that he had done labor for the Deputy in building a barn; this was stated by Arsenau; it was a considerable time before his suspension that this happened. I have already stated that I could not say whether that charge was proven against him or not. There were several charges of a very serious nature against him in the office, we therefore discontinued sending him orders. The Members of the County reported the matter to the Executive, and the Executive ordered an investigation, but it had been kept in abeyance. I never saw any Report but the one in blank already in evidence. The chief portion of the correspondence in the Crown Land Office is done by the Chief Draftsman. The correspondence has been increased yearly. The Chairman then, by Resolution of the House, put the following question, viz:—Who were the persons in partnership or concerned with you in the purchase of the Crown Lands? Answer by Mr. Inches.—If the Committee will allow me until 2 o'clock, I will reply to the question. Adjourned.

John McLaughlin, Geo. N. Robinson, G. W. Robinson, Jun., L. McMann, J. Gerow, Sam. B. Estey, Robert Polley, John Wright, E. McNicholl, E. B. DeMill, James DeMill, A. H. DeMill, H. S. Fillmore, W. F. Brooks, Lemuel Fillmore, E. S. Perkins, per Sol. Perkins, Jr., E. S. Perkins. St. John, N. B. March 20, 1858. In this they repeat their intention to settle, and desire to get the lands. This was done after their particular attention had been drawn to the regulations. In consequence thereof the lands were still reserved for them for a considerable additional time, and the difficulty was only got rid of by a formal notice which I afterwards sent to John McLaughlin, for himself and the others. It was in consequence of the letter handed to me by Mr. Tilley that they were continued. I think they were still in occupation at the time Mr. Wilmot moved his Resolution in the House. The following is a copy of the letter sent to Mr. McLaughlin, viz:—

"Crown Land Office, Dec. 22, 1858. Mr. John McLaughlin, St. John, N. B. Sir,—Herewith, by desire of the Surveyor General, I enclose a Plan of a Survey by Deputy Arnold, of 1600 acres of Crown Land on the new road from Butternut Ridge to New Canaan River, at Rider's Brook. This land was surveyed for parties who desired to buy at auction, but it has been reserved because of the prior applications of yourself and others for lots there under the Labor Act.

"If you desire to purchase, as stated in your letter to the Provincial Secretary of the 20th of March last, you are requested to return the plan to this office forthwith, with the name written on each lot of the person who selects it. Should the land be required in order to satisfy the applications of the others who also applied in 1857, a Warrant of Survey will issue, directing the Deputy Surveyor to lay out the lots, and the return, on each lot, of the name of the person who selected it, and the date of his application to him for that purpose. The charge by Deputy Arnold for surveying the 1600 acres is 25s. per lot, which sum must be paid by the persons who select. Selection is required to be made before the first day of February next, otherwise the applications will be set aside, and the lands again become vacant. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) ANDREW INCHES. P. S.—You are requested to be so good as to communicate the above to all parties concerned so far at least as you conveniently can."

The following is a copy of the letter in question: THE HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY: Sir,—We the undersigned have agreed to take the land applied for by us, under the Labouring Act, and comply with the conditions therein required. John McLaughlin, Geo. W. Robinson, L. McMann, J. Gerow, Sam. B. Estey, Robert Polley, John J. Wright, E. B. DeMill, James DeMill, A. H. DeMill, H. S. Fillmore, W. F. Brooks, E. S. Perkins, per L. C. L. Perkins; Lemuel Fillmore. Mr. Inches proceeded:— I have now the date. A letter to John McLaughlin dated Dec. 22nd, 1858. It was only when this expired that we got rid of the applications. The date of those applications is Dec. 1857, from S. Alward, H. Chapman, Judson Keith, W. Chapman, Elisha Keith, under the Labor Act. Thos. P. Rosburn, M. Brewer, John Duggan, Jas. Crabb, Robert Davis, W. M. Dunn, F. Parker, Geo. Bonnell, Thos. Darius, Wm. Lynch, D. Tupper, Wm. Fowler, John Ross, Isaac Bonnell, A. T. Evans, Jas. Brown, Robert Rees, Jas. Turner, P. Lynch, John Bonnell; these latter were by auction. The above are the names of the applicants for the land on Washademoak, after the land had been locked up by the St. John applicants.— These for the time, were kept back from Dec. 1857, to Feb. 1859. At that time, we wrote Deputy Snell that they could have the land. I understood from Deputy Snell, that the lands have again been opened for License, and so great a time had elapsed, they did not care about it, so nothing has been done."

From the Official Evidence. Question.—From your knowledge of the business transacted in the Crown Land Office, do you believe the supporters of the Government were more favoured as to anything they might have done, than those opposed to them? Answer.—Certainly not as to the Surveyor-General. Question.—Do you know of any other Member of the Government who has? Answer.—I do not know by whose application Deputy Stiles was dismissed. Deputy Carruthers has been fully dismissed; there seemed to be numerous complaints against him, more especially from the Members of the County. An investigation was ordered by a Member of the Executive; I cannot recollect of any decided result; some of the charges understood were not proven, but the result was not generally favourable. The report was made last summer by the Hon. P. Mitchell; there seemed to be no doubt on the minds of the Executive that he had become an unsuitable person from various causes. I recollect some of the charges against him, but cannot say whether they were proven or not. One was that he had got a grant of land for a party who said he had never done the labour—the party's name was Arsenau—but that he had done labor for the Deputy in building a barn; this was stated by Arsenau; it was a considerable time before his suspension that this happened. I have already stated that I could not say whether that charge was proven against him or not. There were several charges of a very serious nature against him in the office, we therefore discontinued sending him orders. The Members of the County reported the matter to the Executive, and the Executive ordered an investigation, but it had been kept in abeyance. I never saw any Report but the one in blank already in evidence. The chief portion of the correspondence in the Crown Land Office is done by the Chief Draftsman. The correspondence has been increased yearly. The Chairman then, by Resolution of the House, put the following question, viz:—Who were the persons in partnership or concerned with you in the purchase of the Crown Lands? Answer by Mr. Inches.—If the Committee will allow me until 2 o'clock, I will reply to the question. Adjourned.

Ans.—Members of the Government as well as other Members of Legislature, apply on behalf of their constituents. I have stated in my previous evidence, that I perceive that applicants whose cases had to be referred to the Attorney General, were not attended to as well as those who had some political interest. I am not aware that there was any words added to the certificates bearing Deputy Stiles' signature, relative to lands applied for under the Labor Act, which would alter the character or effect of the certificate. I have no knowledge of the certificate produced by Mr. Stiles not being signed by the party.

I do not know by whose application Deputy Stiles was dismissed. Deputy Carruthers has been fully dismissed; there seemed to be numerous complaints against him, more especially from the Members of the County. An investigation was ordered by a Member of the Executive; I cannot recollect of any decided result; some of the charges understood were not proven, but the result was not generally favourable. The report was made last summer by the Hon. P. Mitchell; there seemed to be no doubt on the minds of the Executive that he had become an unsuitable person from various causes. I recollect some of the charges against him, but cannot say whether they were proven or not. One was that he had got a grant of land for a party who said he had never done the labour—the party's name was Arsenau—but that he had done labor for the Deputy in building a barn; this was stated by Arsenau; it was a considerable time before his suspension that this happened. I have already stated that I could not say whether that charge was proven against him or not. There were several charges of a very serious nature against him in the office, we therefore discontinued sending him orders. The Members of the County reported the matter to the Executive, and the Executive ordered an investigation, but it had been kept in abeyance. I never saw any Report but the one in blank already in evidence. The chief portion of the correspondence in the Crown Land Office is done by the Chief Draftsman. The correspondence has been increased yearly. The Chairman then, by Resolution of the House, put the following question, viz:—Who were the persons in partnership or concerned with you in the purchase of the Crown Lands? Answer by Mr. Inches.—If the Committee will allow me until 2 o'clock, I will reply to the question. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Inches requested that the petition to James Johnson, signed by S. L. Tilley, as agent, be entered as evidence; the Committee have concurred in the same, it is as follows:—

"To His Excellency the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c. The petition of James Johnson, humbly sheweth:— That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing, for actual settlement, 200 acres of Crown Land situate as follows:—Lots 6 and 7, Block 11, South of Annagance. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licenses applied for previous to the application for the purchase of the land.) Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council on the 11th May 1843. And as in duty bound will ever pray. JAMES JOHNSON, per S. L. TILLEY.

Table with columns: LAND SITUATED, No. of Lot, If Sur. &c., If Imp. &c., If vac'nt. Row 1: County, 1 Par. or Sect., 200 ac., Not, Not, Yes.

"The Petition to be signed by the applicant, and the columns of the blank return to be filled up and signed by the Deputy Surveyor." The Chairman again asked Mr. Inches if he was now prepared to answer the question as put to him in the morning under Resolution of the House of Assembly. Mr. Inches answered as follows:— Before being sworn, I distinctly stated that I would not and could not divulge the names of my partners in the purchase of lands near the Railway, and that that would be the only reservation I would make. The Committee administered the oath, and accepted my evidence upon this understanding; and I recollect that it reminded me thereof when unwilling to speak in regard to Mr. Partelow.

I gave full and unreserved evidence at great length upon every other subject, and I respectfully maintain that the Committee, cannot now, without a breach of implied faith, go back of its own agreement and insist upon the question.

I have no hesitation however in stating that the parties connected with me hold no official position in this Province, nor could it in any way advance the public interests, that their names should be known.

I hold that the answer to this inquiry is not relevant to the business before this Committee.

When I say "official" I mean no person holding any appointments under the Government.

Question.—The statement you have given does not cover the question asked by direction of the House. The question requires you to state the names of your partners. Will you state to the Committee who your partners are, by name?

Answer.—I respectfully decline giving any further answer, for the reasons already stated. Adjourned.

JAMES TIBBITS, Chairman.

BY AUTHORITY.

REGULATIONS.

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

1. The Surveyor General shall make a report of the transactions of his Office, to be laid before the Legislature at each annual Session.

2. He shall also from time to time submit to the Governor in Council a description of such tracts of Land as he may be disposed to recommend for reservation for actual settlement, and shall annually make up and submit a Schedule of the Lands previously reserved, shewing what portions thereof have been disposed of during the year.

3. All Applications for Crown Lands must be made in the name of the real applicant, and the Grant shall be issued in the name of the purchaser, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of Governor in Council.

4. Tracts of Land will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, as occasion may require, and will be disposed of under the following conditions:—

Lands sold at Auction, and without conditions of settlement.

1st. Public sales of Crown Lands will be held on the first Tuesday in every month, by the Local Deputies thereunto appointed, in the several Districts.

2d. All applications shall be addressed by Petition in the annexed form, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and transmitted to the Surveyor General.

3rd. If the application be approved of, and the Land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant shall forthwith issue to authorize the survey to be executed at the expense of the applicant. No lot shall exceed two hundred acres.

4th. On the return of the survey, the description of the Land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the Royal Gazette, and also by handbills publicly posted in the County where the Land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale.

5th. If the Land applied for shall have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c. will be given, and the cost of survey by the Crown announced.

6th. The upset price of all Crown Lands is to be not less than sixty cents per acre, exclusive of the charge for survey; twenty five per cent. to be paid down and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum from and after the date the same becomes due. If the whole amount of the purchase money be paid down at the time of sale, a discount shall be allowed of twenty five per cent. No person shall be allowed to purchase more than one hundred acres payable by instalments. In all cases of competition, the lot offered for sale shall be struck off to the highest bidder, who shall forthwith pay the purchase money in full, or the first instalment thereof, otherwise the same lot shall immediately be offered for sale at the upset price, excluding bids from the defaulter.

7th. Where improvements have been made upon the land sold, and the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor General or Local Deputy shall value the same, subject to an appeal by Petition to the Governor; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in case of appeal to deposit the same in the hands of the Deputy.

8th. If any one shall remove or suffer to be removed from his land, in Timber, Logs, or other Lumber, before he shall have made payment therefor, in full, the sale to him shall be cancelled, and the Timber &c. seized and forfeited to the use of the Province.

9th.—Form of Petition.

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

The Petition of of the Parish of In the County of

sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing acres of Crown Land, situated as follows;

[Here describe the Land.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

Agreeably to the Regulations passed in Council on the 22nd day of April 1861.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Table with 5 columns: County, Parish, If vacant, If surveyed, If improved.

(Concluded next week.)

COMMUNICATED.

MUTILATION OF THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.

On pages 92 and 93 of the Official Debates of the House of Assembly for the Session of 1861 will be found what purports to be the speech of Mr. McIntosh, on the Report of the Crown Land Committee. I say, what purports to be his speech, because in printing it the report furnished to the printer, Mr. James Hogg, of the Fredericton Reporter Office, by me, as official reporter, has been so mutilated that not above one half of it, if even so much, has been inserted.

In his speech upon that occasion Mr. McIntosh quoted largely from the official evidence, bringing into contiguity portions in various parts of the pamphlet bearing upon the same subjects, and commenting upon them, more or less fully, as he proceeded. As this debate was considered the most important of the session, and very important consequences seemed to be involved in it, I took more than common pains to give of it a full and satisfactory report, in order to do justice to both sides of the contested question, and to every member who spoke.

To do this I carefully copied the citations which the speakers made, not only from the evidence taken by the committee, but from any other authorities or illustrations. From all that I have seen and heard Mr. Watts, with whom I was joined as an official reporter, and who is certainly a very careful and pains taking one, adopted the same course, and evinced a like anxiety to do the utmost justice to do the utmost justice to the arduous, and by no means unimportant, work in which we were engaged. In Mr. McIntosh's speech, as in all the others which I reported, I gave all the quotations, which were almost wholly from the evidence, in full, and furnished Mr. Hogg with a printed copy of the evidence from which to set up these of the quotations which I did not write out. As at the end of the Session, the debates were of course not all either printed or even written out, after editing two days more in Fredericton, I returned to Woodstock, leaving the correction of the proof in charge of a gentleman in Fredericton. In a letter, dated the twenty fourth inst., he informed me that Mr. Hogg refused to publish the quotations in the report of Mr. McIntosh's speech; and on since receiving the printed debates I find that almost all of them are omitted, a mere reference to the page being inserted; as "see page 31 of the evidence" or whatever the page might be; or "Mr. Inches says on page 31, &c., &c., &c." or "he would read from the testimony of Mr. Inches: (see pages 31, 32, 33, and 35 published evidence.)"

The consequence of this is that no reader can make out what Mr. McIntosh read, or the subjects to which he referred, as he frequently read but a few lines from a page; and no connection can be seen in many portions of his speech unless the very words quoted are given in the report, when the object at which he was aiming, can be instantly apprehended, and the line of his argument caught. Thus by this conduct of the printer in omitting almost all of the quotations a very considerable portion, and that apparently the most important, of Mr. McIntosh's speech is reduced to a mass of unmeaning verbiage, whereas any one who heard it delivered, or read the report of it which was handed by me to Mr. Hogg, would have seen that every word and every citation from the evidence was calculated to tell against the government as a body, and against certain members of it individually.

I have now before me the published Debates up to and including the hundredth page which includes the most of three days of the debate on the Report of the Crown Land Committee. Several of the speakers during these three days of the debate quoted largely from the evidence and from other documents. I do not find that in any of the addresses, so far as I can see on a cursory glance, there has been any omission of quotations but in that already mentioned of Mr. McIntosh, and that of Mr. Connell, both of whom opposed the Government.

On receiving the information from the gentleman in Fredericton whom I left in charge of the proof, that Mr. Hogg was about to mutilate the speech of McIntosh, I telegraphed to him (the person spoken of) not to have anything more to do with the proof unless every word of the report was published as furnished by me to Mr. Hogg. I make this statement for the reason that having always endeavored as a reporter to act entirely independently of party or personal feeling, and to sacrifice my notion of what was just and right to no other consideration whatever, I desire it to be understood that I had no hand in the mutilation of the Debates, and that I am not responsible for the correctness of even that portion which was published commencing

with and subsequent to the speech of Mr. McIntosh, as I felt that if Mr. Hogg chose to omit to suit himself or his masters, there was only one way in which I could wash my hands of the affair; which was to refuse to have anything to do with the matter, and to throw the responsibility upon him.

JAMES EDGAR, Official Reporter, Session 1861. Woodstock, April 29, 1861.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, May 2, 1861.

MR. HOGG AND THE OFFICIAL DEBATES.—We direct attention to a letter elsewhere which reveals Smasherism in a new light—mutilating public documents and records. Well as we were acquainted with Smasherism, and low as was the opinion which we had formed of its honesty and scrupulousness, this new revelation teaches us that in the lowest depths there is still a lower deep. Have we yet reached the very bottom? Who can say—but the disciples of Smasherism themselves.

A person who takes a contract with the Assembly for printing reports of the Debates furnished him by official reporters, likewise under contract, omits such portions as he chooses, and publishes only such portions as he chooses! Had the Assembly been in session Mr. Hogg would not have dared to mutilate the debates—he would not have dared to omit a single sentence. But after the prorogation when a dissolution was expected, and at all events, the House would soon die a natural death by the expiration of its four years term,—he no doubt felt that he could do with impunity that, one tenth of which done while the Assembly was sitting would have cost him his contract. And in order to save the Government while he saved himself, both of the speeches portions of which he omits, are those members of the opposition.

M. Hogg is, we suppose, safe from the punishment which should attach to such conduct. But he is not safe from public opinion. And it will be the duty of the next House of Assembly to make a strict enquiry into this abominable transaction; and the duty of all future Houses to protect themselves and the public from a repetition of the same imposition by refusing to allow Mr. Hogg, the mutilator, to have another contract for any official printing.

WEATHER, RIVER, BOATS.—The Clerk of the weather has devoted large share of the past week to rain, with the result of raising the River, and turning the streets into a mass of mud. The River at the time of writing this is at a fair freshet height, and continuing to go up, and with a strong probability of going up much further.

We have now three boats on the Woodstock and Fredericton route. The Richmond has continued her trips since Thursday last; and on Monday the Tobique arrived, and proceeded on Tuesday to Tobique, returning on Wednesday morning. On Tuesday the new boat, built to take the place of the Reindeer, and called the Antelope, arrived. She left Fredericton at 6:18 a. m. and arrived here at 3:8 p. m., thus proving herself a worthy successor to the Reindeer. The quantity of freight which has as yet come up is comparatively small; and there are but few passengers.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning about five o'clock the Town was roused by a cry of fire. The store of Mr. Robert B. Davis, on the south side of the Bridge, with the house attached belonging to Mr. R. Davis had caught fire; and by the time that efforts were organized to stay the flames the building was beyond the reach of help, and the fire spread to the shop of Mr. Henry Stump, on the south side. Both engines turned out; and by their efforts, and that of individuals, the fire was prevented from spreading further, and further loss prevented. An opportunity was afforded to test the powers of the Perry engine of No. 2, as the water was drawn from the creek, and had to be forced up to the top of the high bank. The engine proved itself to throw very satisfactorily, and with the branch pipe under the charge of Mr. Angus McEachern worked very efficiently. The loss of Mr. R. B. Davis, he himself informs us is about \$4,700; his insurance \$2,000. Mr. Stump, we regret to say was uninsured.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. John Richards, Secretary to the Crown Land Office Committee, of a pamphlet of 148 pages, containing the Report, Evidence, and accompanying documents; from John McIntosh, Esq. M.P.P., of the Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts for 1860; and from H. E. Dibblee, Esq., of the First Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES NEWS.—A Club has been formed, in connection with the Journal Reading Room, to obtain the War News from the United States daily by telegraph.

REMOVALS.—King street, once the most busy and perhaps important quarter of Woodstock, is beginning to revive again from the effects of the Fire. Mrs. English's brick Building is fast advancing to completion, and the Central Bank Agency, the Post Office, and the Law office of Mr. J. C. Winslow, have been removed to it. The Commercial Bank, and the Deputy Treasurer's office will soon follow. The two upper stories of Mr. Baird's brick building, almost opposite, have been rented for a Hotel to Mr. T. W. Smith, of the Carleton House, who has commenced to move into it. Mr. George McDonagh has occupied for some time his new four story building at the North end of the bridge; Mr. John Edgar has removed his shop, building as well, to the south side of the street, near Mr. John Lindow's; and in a week or two we shall have to chronicle a fresh flight to this quarter. Up town Mr. W. W. Hammond has moved into the corner shop in the Sheriff's brick building.

The new Post Office is a neat and well arranged place, but not exceedingly capacious.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From C. W. Wetmore, Fredericton, we have The missing Link; or Bible Women in the Homes of the London Poor; By the author of the "Book and its Story." The heading of the first chapter "The London Heathen and their missionaries," gives a pretty correct notion of the nature of the work.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT. William Clifford to be Postmaster at Grand Falls in the County of Victoria.

By His Excellency's Command. S. L. TILLEY.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. The following Order was passed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 16th day of April A. D. 1861:—

Ordered, That on and after the first day of June next, all Letters posted and for delivery within this Province, and are not prepaid shall be subject to an additional charge or rate of two cents each.

JAMES STEADMAN, P. M. C.

The Times, in a leader on the United States, says,—"As far as concerns the intention and immediate operation of the two proposed tariffs, they cut us both ways, and chastise us both in our imports and our exports. On the chief part of our imports we shall have to pay a duty to the Southern States, and on the chief part of our exports increased duties to the Northern States, and upon us, therefore, will devolve the pleasant office of paying the piper while the disinterested States are at their war-dance. The scheme is ingenious, almost too ingenious to succeed. Fortunately there are other nations concerned besides the English, and we suspect they will not be found quite so ready as we are to pay either the complicated inflictions of the Northern Tariff Bill, or the simple enormity of the Southern duty on cotton. We shall consider well how we deal with a State which begins with a flagrant departure from the rules of amity and even modern civilisation, and should we meet with no redress, it will only strengthen our determination to be, if possible, independent of our churlish customers."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Asia," of the Cunard line, which left Liverpool on Saturday 13th, and Queenstown, on Sunday 14th, has arrived. The Cotton market was quiet. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of Discount to 5 per cent.

It was rumored, that there had been a sharp diplomatic correspondence between England and France, respecting the continued occupation of Syria by France. This correspondence had caused great uneasiness.

Many warlike rumors were afloat on the continent. Letters from Paris state that war is inevitable. Warsaw still tranquil, but appearances very threatening.

Each arrival brings a different statement as to the number of troops at Washington, Bartlett, of the New York Evening Post, states that on Monday last there were only 4,500 there, and many of those of doubtful loyalty.

The Washington troops are barricading all the entrances to the capital, using for that purpose all the stone material, iron work and debris of the unfinished national buildings. The Massachusetts troops were occupying the Senate Chamber.

There was a great scarcity of food. The three thousand barrels of flour seized at Alexandria gave a partial relief, but the scarcity of supplies was such that flour was selling for thirty dollars per barrel.

HARRISBURG, Penn.,

Two citizens of Massachusetts, were called to fly from North Carolina, here. They report that Southern men getting into the cars along the whole line men discoursed freely, and stated the destination was the camp of the Southern miles south of Washington.

The railway is in order, and in operation Washington within nine miles of the line is held by Federal troops.

It is reported that General Beauregard, in-Chief of the Army of the Confederacy, arrived at Richmond (Monday), and has since reconnoitered. Rumours say he will advance on the large body of Southern troops, and by thousands of volunteers in Virginia.

NEW YORK. The Times states, that Ex-President Van Buren has fled to Canada, on account of uttering against him by Ohio troops.

The Government has seized 25,000 flour at Georgetown, and is selling of Washington, at \$7 per barrel, with price was \$15 per bbl.

There was a large meeting last night of British residents of this City, to talk for forming a regiment from such 1.

Accounts from Maryland and Virginia sent that the people are divided in to secession.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. The Governor of this State has proposed to Governor of Ohio, an arbitration with States to prevent difficulties from arising.

NEW YORK. Reliable advices state, that neither Davis, or General Beauregard, are now in the field.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in running order. Mails from regular.

A large schooner in tow of a tug New York to Norfolk, was brought from Fort Monroe, while attempting James River. The tug had a cargo stores, and a full battery of light board.

Government has decided call into thousand men for three year thousand for five years, and eight thousand—making with seventy five ready called for, a total of about and eighty thousand men.

Nothing important from the South.

STILL LATER.

Federal Government has advanced loan 14 millions.

Confederate Congress assembled yesterday.

Jefferson Davis in message speech of Confederacy, denounces Federal for not treating with his commission. He has dispatched commission European powers for recognition Government.

Fort Pickens has been strongly reinforced.

Maryland Legislature voted against 53 to 13. Governor Letcher has that if rebel forces pass through Virginia Washington, Richmond and attacked by Federal troops. Richmond estimated 21,000 strong.

Chief news from Washington reports Northern troops, Norfolk will be taken from the rebels, and will be concentrated on lines of Virginia Government has purchased additional vessels for war purposes. Southern port will be blockaded. Policy of Govt is unmistakable. Press the rebellion, right of secession conceded, Government secure higher.

MAINE. Mr Humphrey, a wealthy ship astor offers to arm and equip a cruunters in the most efficient manner \$15,000.

Several hundred red-shirted lumber and Orono have offered their military companies in Portland, by one in Norway, all organized, offered, have been offered and accepted are forming in Augusta, Waterville, diner, Eastport, Pembroke. Da many other places are rapidly or requisition for the first regiment Thursday of this week, and the move to the seat of war.

The Banks of Portland have made order to the state of \$250,000, and the amount to half a million in banks in Bangor, Augusta and other made equally prompt and patriotic Government.

All the railroad companies in the State are to be transferred to the Government, made free of charge to the Government.

May 2,

1861,

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United States.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 25th.

Two citizens of Massachusetts, who were compelled to fly from North Carolina, have arrived here. They report that Southern troops were getting into the cars along the whole route. These men discoursed freely, and stated that their destination was the camp of the Southern army, 25 miles south of Washington.

The railway is in order, and in operation, from Washington to within nine miles of Baltimore. The line is held by Federal troops.

It is reported that General Beauregard, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Southern Confederacy, arrived at Richmond (Virginia) last Monday, and has since reconnoitered Washington. Rumours says he will advance on the capital with a large body of Southern troops, and will be joined by thousands of volunteers in Virginia.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

The Times states, that Ex-President Buchanan has fled to Canada, on account of the threats uttered against him by Ohio troops.

The Government has seized 25,000 barrels of flour at Georgetown, and is selling it to the poor of Washington, at \$7 per barrel, while the street price was \$15 per bbl.

There was a large meeting last night of the British residents of this City, to take measures for forming a regiment from such residents.

Accounts from Maryland and Virginia, represent that the people are divided in sentiment as to secession.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. April 26th.

The Governor of this State has proposed to the Governor of Ohio, an arbitration with the Border States to prevent difficulties from arising.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

Reliable advices state, that neither President Davis, or General Beauregard, are at Richmond, as has been reported.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in running order. Mails from the South now regular.

A large schooner in tow of a tug, bound from New York to Norfolk, was brought to by a shot from Fort Monroe, while attempting to pass into James River. The tug had a cargo of military stores, and a full battery of light artillery on board.

April 30th.

Government has decided call into service, forty thousand men for three years, twenty-five thousand for five years, and eighteen thousand sailors—making with seventy five thousand already called for, a total of about one hundred and eighty thousand men.

Nothing important from the South.

STILL LATER.

Federal Government has advertised for new loan 14 millions.

Confederate Congress assembled Montgomery yesterday.

Jefferson Davis in message speaks hopefully of Confederacy, denounces Federal Government for not treating with his commissioners, and says he has dispatched commissioners to leading European powers for recognition—Confederate Government.

Fort Pickens has been strongly reinforced.

May 1.

Maryland Legislature voted against secession, 53 to 13. Governor Letcher has been notified, that if rebel forces pass through Virginia, to attack Washington, Richmond and Norfolk will be attacked by Federal troops. Rebel troops at Richmond estimated 21,000 strong.

May 2d.

Chief news from Washington relates to movements Northern troops. Norfolk Navy yard is to be taken from the rebels, and strong force will be concentrated on lines of Virginia. Federal Government has purchased twenty five additional vessels for war purposes, and every Southern port will be blockaded within twenty days. Policy of Govt is unmistakably to suppress the rebellion. Right of secession will never be conceded, Government securities firm and higher.

MAINE.

Mr Humphrey, a wealthy ship owner in Thomaston offers to arm and equip a company of volunteers in the most efficient manner, at a cost of \$15,000.

Several hundred red-shirted lumbermen in Bangor and Orono have offered their services. Three military companies in Portland, two in Lewiston, one in Norway, all organized, officered and drilled, have been offered and accepted. Companies are forming in Augusta, Waterville, Auburn, Gardiner, Eastport, Pembroke, Damariscotta and many other places are rapidly organizing. The requisition for the first regiment will be filled by Thursday of this week, and the men ready to move to the seat of war.

The Banks of Portland have made a formal tender to the state of \$250,000, and will increase the amount to half a million if needed. The banks in Bangor, Augusta and other places have made equally prompt and patriotic offers to the Government.

All the railroad companies in the state have offered to transport men and munitions over their roads free of charge to the Government.

The following is the fullest account of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops by the rebels in Baltimore, which has been received.

At the President street depot of the Philadelphia Railroad a large crowd assembled in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops from New York and Massachusetts. Shortly after 11 the train from Philadelphia, comprising 29 cars arrived at the depot. Without disembarking the soldiers from the train, the general cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Pratt street to the Camden station, the first six without creating any marked objection. For some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive and they were taken from the car at the Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid, to within a short distance of Gay and Frederick streets. A number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment the car reached Gay street they were engaged in removing cobble stones. Some 30 or 40 men assembled at this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Confederacy hurled bitter taunts at the Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them.

This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window therein was broken and a portion of the crowd followed, hurling paving stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped only with one stone. The crowd exulted in their work exclaiming that Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track. After the first train passed, one was observed on the Pratt Street Bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay street, and part of the track was taken up. Observing this, the cars turned back to President street depot, and the troops disembarked and prepared to march through the streets. Mayor Brown with a number of police appeared at their head, and led the way. They came away at a brisk pace, and when they reached Center Market space, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them, and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay street where the track had been taken up, a large crowd of men armed with paving stones showered them on their heads with such force that several of them were knocked down in the ranks.

After laying a few minutes they crowded into stores on Pratt street. At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect. In two or three instances after they reached Culvert street the troops succeeded in checking their pursuers by rapid fire, which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded and they passed through a dense crowd down Howard street toward the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of a most startling character, the wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by citizens. Along the street at the Camden station, where trains leave for Washington, there were assembled a large detachment of police under direction of Marshal Kane.

It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the main depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia Railroad came up at a rapid rate filled with soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all occupied by troops. Upon inquiry it was ascertained they consisted of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, in all 11 companies, with an aggregate of 860 men.

As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, which made no overture. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon the captain of one of the companies drew his sword and declared he would protect his men. Many expected the train would start immediately, but it did not move till half-past twelve, a delay being occasioned by the fact that President Garrett had received information that a large crowd of excited men had determined to tear up the track and blow up the bridges, and thereby prevent the passage of the train.

In a few minutes after the train left a discharge of firearms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern states about 150 strong, were seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars.

The excitement was beyond description, and a man displaying a flag of the Confederate States, seemed to be the rallying point for the people. Some assailed the infantry with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as learned no person was injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell-mell.

Whilst they were entering the cars a crowd of

young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished a car window, whereupon three or four muskets were pointed through the car windows and fired, but no one was injured. Whilst this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into collision with the crowd, and firing took place.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—Through the polite attention of the Adjutant General, Colonel Hayne, there has been placed in the Library of the Mechanics Institute, of this place a copy of a "Report of the National Rifle Association" of England, which may be seen by any person who feels an interest in the rise and progress of the Volunteer Movement.

The origin and progress of the Association; the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the patriotic persons with whom it originated, and its results in establishing a feeling of security, in the maintenance of British authority and supremacy calls forth a feeling of pride and admiration from every true British heart. The cannon shot, which first disturbed the quiet of the little Bay of Sinope it was little thought would have yet continued to reverberate, until east, west, north and south have been filled with its sound; and the end is not yet. Of all the great powers, England alone stood entire powerless to meet the sudden emergency.

An imbecile minister, a disorganized fleet, a small body of disciplined soldiers, and a commissariat management which excited the ridicule of our allies, represented Great Britain in the conflict with Russia and may have tended not a little to expand the idea of the Emperor of the French while looking Albionward. The martial spirit of England, nearly hushed to sleep, began to decline in its admiration of the deeds of its latest heroes; and the "Battle of the Nile" ceased to be "Foremost on the file" while commerce wrapped in a state of unconscious insecurity the "shopkeepers" who marked the Queen's returns from the fortress of Cherbourg. But for British ophthalmia, there is no cure like the French preparation of the Nitras Potassæ and the Prince of Empiric has discovered that there are those in England whom salt petra will not save.—The cry of invasion alone, fully aroused from its lethargy the British people, and in the serried ranks of its Volunteers again exists the chivalry which has always proved a terror to the enemies of Britain and may now prove a check to the design of an ambitious Napoleon—in the present aspect of Europe. Preparations for defence were not commenced a moment too soon; and the question naturally arises, "how far we may be affected by the serious events now transpiring in the neighbouring states? Some of the elements disengaged in the breaking up of the Union, may rise to a strength and position uncontrollable by either of the present recognized parties; and a war of the vandals commenced, the end of which cannot be foreseen. There is but one position which under any circumstances would appear to be the safe one,—to be prepared for the worst.—In this Province little has yet been done toward the foundation of an efficient organized force—a little seed scattered upon the ground has been left to struggle as best it may with the weeds of prejudice, or crushed by the foot of those tillers who plunder the garner in the greed of aggrandizing themselves.

That His Excellency is anxious to present a respectable Provincial force there can be no doubt; but as it is entirely voluntary, the extent of his operations must be in a great measure limited by the means placed at his disposal for drilling and concentrating companies of Volunteers for exercise in such movements as would be necessary before an enemy.—What provisions beyond the £15.0.0. appropriated for each company, may have been made for the furtherance of the scheme, I am as yet ignorant of; but that something should be done to fasten a germ in its yet embryo state until it gathers sufficient strength to stand alone there cannot be a difference of opinion.—Presuming that a detailed statement of the manner of proceeding in firing for the different prizes to be awarded to the volunteers of this Province during the present summer will soon be made public, I remain in the mean time.

Your's truly, A VOLUNTEER.

Journal Travelling Agency.

Notices here by given, that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c., for THE JOURNAL and for collecting sums due it.

Mr. Finley will soon visit Grand Falls and its vicinity. Those in arrears are requested to make payment to him.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

HENRY H. Davis tenders his sincere thanks to both the Fire Engine Companies, and citizens of Woodstock, for their active services rendered in extinguishing the late fire on his buildings thereby preventing further damages thereon.

Woodstock, May 1, 1861.

CARD.

THE undersigned offers his sincere thanks to the officers and men, belonging to both fire Engine Companies, and also to the inhabitants at large, for their prompt and active services in trying to save his house and store destroyed in the late fire in Woodstock.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

A CARD!

R. B. DAVIS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends, Engine Companies, and the inhabitants of Woodstock in general for the extra exertions rendered in saving a part of his property at the late fire.

Woodstock, May 1, 1861.

ROBERT BROWN

Has just received

PER ANTELOPE, HIS FIRST ARRIVAL

for the Season, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, —CONSISTING OF—

STUFFS, CALICOES

AND

Haberdashery,

and a general assortment of SMALL WARES.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

FIRST Spring Goods.

RECEIVED from London, Glasgow and Boston, part of my

SPRING STOCK.

PARASOLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

FEATHERS,

TICKING,

DUCKS, &c., &c.

GEO. STRICKLAND,

N.B. An assortment of White, Black and Coloured real Cotton and Silk for Sewing Machines.

Seeds, Fresh Seeds!

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New York his usual supply of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Consisting of:—Peas, Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Cress, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash, Tomato, Turnips, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

POT HERBS, AND FLOWER SEEDS IN VARIETY

Field Seeds,

Orange and White Belgian Carrot, Turnip seeds of most approved kinds, Restock Clover and Herb Grass seeds. The Garden Seeds are put up in papers by the subscriber, or sold in quantities as desired.

See Catalogue for 1861.

W. T. BAIRD,

Druggist, King Street.

Woodstock, April 26 1861.

Carding Wool.

THE Subscribers beg to thank the public for the liberal support they have received in their business. Having put their Machines in good order, they will card

WHITE WOOL FOR 3 CENTS

per pound for this season. Good oil on hand for oiling wool when required.

P.S.—A lot of

PLASTER

expected in time for Spring use.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

STEAM!

THE New and fast sailing steamer ANTELOPE,

Will run as follows:

Leaving Woodstock, Mondays, Wednesdays

and Fridays at 9 a.m., till further notice.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

John Lindow, Agent for freight at Woodstock.

C. A. WOOD,

Master.

May 1, 1861.

EARNING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE North half of Lot No. 9, granted to Adam Dickey, fronting on the Digdeausish River, and situated within forty rods of the Lawrence Station on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres. Also, Lot No.

6, granted to John Keltier, fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the same station, containing 200 acres.—The Great Road from St. Stephen to Dead Water Brook passes at the Station, and a good Bye Road from the Station passes through the 200 acre Lot. The lands are covered with thrifty, growing soft and hard woods, are wholly unimproved, and the Soil is good. These lands are

peculiarly fitted for farming purposes. If not previously sold, will be offered for sale by public auction, in front of the Post Office in Saint Stephens on Wednesday the 17th day of July next at the hour of two in the afternoon.

For plans and terms of sale, apply by letter to J. E. MOORE, Deputy Sur.

Moore's Mills.

April 1, 1861.

Literature.

MY MOTHER IS GROWING OLD.

BY A. B. MOORE.

My mother dear is growing old, Her raven locks are fading white, And death to her will soon unfold A lovely land of heavenly light.

Alas! she is now bowed with age; Her trembling form will soon decay, And death her spirit will unage, To dwell in an eternal day.

Old age has dim'd her sparkling eye, And worn deep furrows on her brow; Too soon, fond mother thou wilt die, For death is stealing on thee now.

My-mother dear is growing old, Her ling'ring sands will soon be run; Her fragile form will soon be cold— Her mortal life will soon be done.

No more she'll walk with youthful pride The blooming fields and verdant grove, Or muse along some lone wood side, Or list to nature's song of love.

Yes, thou art growing old dear mother, Thy morning sun too soon will set:— And thou the grave thy form will cover, And thou the scenes of earth forget.

What though we part, we'll meet again, In a better world than this, Where, free from sorrow, sin and pain, We hope to dwell in happiness.

If aught in life thy child hath done To cause one pang, or hope destroy, Wilt thou forgive, ere death shall come, Wilt thou forgive thine erring boy!

And when thy fleeting life is past, Which God on earth to thee hast given, Oh, may'st thou find a home at last, In the "Sainted Courts of Heaven!"

"Come Forward and be Whipped."

ODGEN, Sept. 9, 1856.

"James Carruthers, Esq.—DEAR SIR—I will take the situation you offer me on the terms proposed, as you know it to be my first experience in public school; but I will do what I can. Yours Truly, FRANK BLADGEN."

The letter would have gone to the long home of business epistles many a month ago but for a circumstance which occurred in the course of the fourth week. An event having no bearing upon the letter, as such, but upon the engagement of which it was the clincher. The school proved to be a turbulent one. The district formed part of a rough country town in Western Pennsylvania, where the Dutch population was being perpetuated in genuine Dutch boys and girls of all sizes. At first Mr. Blagden tried the milder methods. Carrying himself with composure and dignity, he overlooked every offence it was possible to ignore substituting remonstrance for correction, and trusting in his own equanimity, and the better sense of his pupils, to bring about a gradual change in the temper of the school. At the end of the second week he became conscious of rather a brief supply of patience. The fact is, the reservoir, will run dry at length, under never-ending leakages. "I think shall have to take some of the big boys down a notch or two before long."

"You don't look much like doin' it" said the head of the family. "Why not?" "I should say you didn't weigh more'n a hund'rd an' twenty to Bill Stokes's hund'rd an' fifty, and Troop's hund'rd an' sixty, rejoined the statistical best. Mr. Blagden expressed the opinion that some things were better than weight. "What?" "Why, science and stimulus." "Science is a good thing, I'll allow; but as for stimulus, the less of that you drink the better. Whiskey makes a man think he can whip all creation; but he can't do half so much as he can without it. Better let your stimulus alone." "I mean the stimulus of determination—the stimulus a man's brain puts into his muscles." Mr. Carruthers shook his head dubiously. "Don't know anything about that; but you'd better look out for them boys,—they're desperate fellows." Afterwards Mr. C., happening to look up, noticed a certain something in Blagden's eye, and about his mouth that made him think he might have underrated the power of the young master. The fact is Blagden had forgotten his breakfast for the instant and was going through the fight in imagination. The third week went by, without any decided rupture. One thing was becoming clear, however. The milder methods were failing in their effect upon a certain portion of the school. While the majority were catching the spirit of self-respect, were being made better and self-governing,

a few were left, upon which those influences were quite powerless. They must be met with other weapons.

It was now the fourth week. In the middle of the forenoon, when the tap of the bell had suggested the first movement of the first class in practical arithmetic, Bill Stokes sat doggedly in his seat, looking up under his eyebrows, with a pair of eyes containing a large quantity of devil.

"Take your place in order, William." "I won't." The master saw that this was the point of conflict between himself and two or three rather desperate and powerful characters. The unruly boys began to wink and urge each other. The girls turned pale. The smaller scholars began to cry.

A wave of the hand seated the class which had risen to advance. "Come forward, William." The stout fellow came into the floor. "Did you intend to disobey me?" "Yes."

"Will you not be governed by the rules of the school?" "Not by a darned sight."

"There is the door, sir." "No you don't. I'm goin' to pound you into a jelly first;" and Bill Stokes turned up his sleeves above his brawny wrists.

The young master remembered where he was; and so turning to the big boys of the school he asked, "Fair play or foul?" "Fair play," said the chorus.

Thereupon Bill Stokes drew himself back and leveled a heavy blow, which being dodged by the master, only cut the air. The next moment he was flat on the floor. The contest was not very unequal, however, for the big boy was dogged and tough.

It is slightly difficult to carry one's self with perfect self-possession through a contest of this nature; for a stinging rap in the face is a powerful quickener of the will, adding not a little to the species of "stimulus" to which Blagden had referred in the morning. He may have carried the war too far. Perhaps he pursued his advantage, after having virtually conquered.—At any rate, a young girl sprang from her seat and rushed between them, clasping the master's arms, and bursting into tears.—The young man's muscles relaxed, and rising from his prostrate antagonist, he lifted the girl to her feet and became calm again.

This contest settled the question of supremacy. The young master thought it best, however, to follow it up with a definiteness and strictness of rules. Hence, the next morning, he quietly announced that whispering was henceforth forbidden, and that the penalty of a single violation would be a furling upon the hand.

Two hours passed in great quietude. "Buzz-z-z" from a corner of the room. The master looked up. All was still. "Who whispered?"

No answer. The master became stern. "The scholar that whispered then, will come forward and be punished."

Sweeping his eye across that portion of the school room, he could not positively detect the culprit. A pale half-sickly face looked paler than usual, but it could not be her. One face was flushed and anxious, but it might be for a friend. One little girl began to cry; and one looked into his eyes with a very strange expression, but it couldn't be Mira; and the master felt a sinking at the heart as the possibility flashed upon him.

The poor sickly child laid her face upon the desk and wept. "The pupil who broke the rule will come forward and be punished," he repeated.

It was the master's turn to tremble now; for Mira, looking like anything but a culprit—pale, but with a sort of radiance in her sweet face, rose in her seat, and walked down the aisle.

Poor Mr. Blagden! When Bill Stokes stalked out into the floor on the previous day the master had half relinquished the prospective conflict. But there was Mira, the light and life of the village school—Mira—unclasping the pale girl's arm from her little round waist, and coming easily down the aisle, the little pink spotted lawn rising under her throat with the least perceptible pucker and her eyes fixed on the master, with a look which went to his soul. Mira!

Mr. Blagden drew a deep breath, felt the blood forsaking his face, and rushing and eddying about his heart. He looked around the school-room. Every eye was upon him.

Mira held out her hand, and the drapery sleeve of pinkdown fell away from an arm such as artists watch. The master held the tips of the taper fingers, and lifted the ferrule. While he poised the instrument in the breathless hush, the little hand twitched on with the least possible nervousness. His eye forsook the hand and followed along the waist, down the arm to the elbow. He now glanced at the little round waist, and then into the eyes. This was a dangerous journey for those eyes of his. The ferrule came down from its eye without touching the hand.

"Take your seat, Mira." The master stepped to the desk and tapped the bell. The books were put in their places. Another tap and the pupils defiled from the room. The pale girl lingered by the desk, and while they were murmuring through her sobs:

"It was me who whispered." "You!" "Yes, me; and Mira didn't whisper a bit."

Blagden sat at his desk when the school-room was empty and still, and wrote Mr. Carruthers another letter.

"DEAR SIR.—I resign my situation to-day. Yours Truly, FRANK BLADGEN."

Mira did not forget him while he was gone as he knew very well, when he came back, the moment he saw her face and felt the flutter of her hand.

When he asked Mira to give him that little hand, she was still a long, long time, but, at last looked up with an arch smile, and said: "Won't you forgive it?"

GREAT FLOOD AT MONTREAL.—The grounding and pushing of the loose ice in the St. Lawrence River at Montreal Sunday night and the breaking up of the river, caused a greater flood than has been known in that city since 1812. The lower part of the City, fronting on the river, was flooded, the cellars of the buildings being filled with water, and the streets so submerged as to be navigable only by boats.

So rapid was the rise of the river that many of the citizens who had gone to their usual Sunday evening meetings in the churches in that vicinity, were completely shut in, and some of them had to remain in church all night, until boats or canoes could be got ready to relieve them in the morning. Some strong men waded out and carried their children on their backs, but the great majority had to stay.

The distress and damage caused by the flood are very great—the Montreal papers do not pretend to compute it. Fortunately no lives were lost, but it is feared that the mortality arising from the suffering occasioned, will be large. The destruction of property has been very great.

In the midst of the excitement occasioned by the flood, a fire broke out in the Pot Ash Inspection stores, with the water in the streets around them five feet deep. There were upwards of 30,000 barrels of ashes in store, a large portion of which was destroyed before the fire got under.

The water remained about the same on Monday. Tuesday the ice had given way below Montreal, and the rest was expected to follow.

ARTEMUS WARD ON WASHINGTON.—Artemus Ward in his "orashun" on Washington, says: George Washington was a clear-headed, warm-hearted, brave and stidy-goin' man. He never slept over! The prevailing weakness of most public men is to SLEEP OVER! [Put them words in large letters—A. W.] They git filed up and sleep over. They rush things. They travil too much on the high presher principle. They git on the first popular hobby-hoss who trots along, not caring a cent whether the beast is even goin' clear, clean-sighted and sound, or spavind, blind, and bawky. Of course, they git throwed eventually, if not sooner.

When they see the multitud goin' it blind, they go pel med with it, instid of exerting themselves to set it right. They cannot see that the crowd which is now bearing them triumphantly on its shoulders will soon discover its error, and cast them into the hospond of oblivion, without the slightest hesitashun. Washington never slept over. That wasn't George's style. He loved his country dearly. He wasn't after the spile. He was a human angil in a 3 cornered hat & nice britches, and we shan't see his like rite away.—My friends, we can't all be Washington's, but we can all be patriots in a Christian manner. When we see a brother going down hill to ruin, let us not give him a push, but let us seez rite hold of his coat-tails and drag him back to morality.—Fanny Fair.

A HAPPY MISHAP.—A curious little anecdote respecting the Prince of Wales has caused considerable merriment at Cambridge during the last few days. It is said that in anticipation of a visit from the Prince to the noble chapel of his college the establishment—of which, for obvious reasons, we forbear giving the name—directed the vergers to give him notice of the arrival of his Royal Highness. After waiting some hours in a state of fearful suspense, the reverend gentleman sent for the vergers.—"Has the Prince been announced?" he asked.—"No, your honor," quoth the vergers.—"Are you quite sure, vergers?"—"Hi ham—there has been nobody to see the chapel only a hold gentleman, wot as brought his son hup to college." A description of the old gentleman and his son followed, and the master of the college soon became convinced that they were no other than General Bruce and his Royal Highness, who had been quietly and unceremoniously inspecting the noble building.—London paper.

There are some things in England, says Punch, that sadly want the "judicious use of the pflunging-knife;" our financial expenditure, standing armies, parliamentary speeches, and ladies' dresses.

The Canadian exports in 1859 was valued at \$24,766,981; in 1860 at \$34,631,890. There was no such great difference in the imports. For the former year they are set down at \$33,455,161, and for the latter at \$34,441,621.

A capital definition of good farming was lately given by a Mr. Kane, at an agricultural discussion in England. He said he fed his land before it was hungry; rested it before it was weary; and weeded it before it was foul.

United States.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

The Mayor of this city, and the Governor of the State of Maryland, have notified President Lincoln that no more troops from the North can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

President Lincoln has replied, that no more shall be brought through Baltimore, provided they are allowed to pass around the city unmolested.

In the conflict which occurred at the Railway Depot on Friday, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had three soldiers killed, and eight wounded. Of the Baltimore citizens that attacked the Massachusetts Regiment, eleven were killed, and four wounded.

General F. B. Butler, who commands the Massachusetts troops, has telegraphed to Boston, [it is not stated from where,] for Artillery to fight his way through Baltimore.

A call has been issued to British residents to form a Company. A negro insurrection in the County of Kent, State of Maryland, is reported.

Baltimore, April 20.

The Mayor of Baltimore deprecates the recent event, and declares that the authorities exerted themselves to the best of their ability. The people viewed the passage of the troops to Washington as an invasion of the soil, and could not be restrained. The Mayor adds, that the Governor of the State concurs in his views.

The Governor of Massachusetts replies, that a peaceful march over the public highway to the Capital is deemed aggressive in Maryland, while in New York it was considered triumphant.—Colonial Empire.

Washington, April 20.

Great anxiety, and painful suspense, at the non-arrival of Northern troops. The City is quiet. Martial law will soon be proclaimed.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BOSTON, April 23.

Little doubt exists that the Virginia Convention has voted to secede, but the act has not been promulgated.

Orders from the Governor direct the immediate arming of the State. Southern rumors are exciting, but not believed reliable.

The Massachusetts Regiments in passing through Baltimore to day were attacked by the mob and compelled to fire on them in self-defence. Reported several killed on both sides. Reported also that Martial Law was proclaimed in Baltimore.

STILL LATER.

General Scott remarked that he had ten days' start of President Davis, and meant to keep it. Baltimore is represented as a vast secession camp, intimidating all who are in favor of preserving the Union.

The Commandant at Fort Mchenry had threatened to shell the City, in case of any offensive movement, which probably accounts for this report.

The United States arsenal in the town of Liberty, State of Missouri, has been captured by Secessionists and garrisoned.

Harper's Ferry is stated to be occupied by 6,000 Virginia troops, opposed to the Federal Government.

NEW YORK, April 22.

All vessels leaving this port are closely examined. That rich man William B. Astor gives four millions of dollars, and loans ten millions to the Federal Government, toward the maintenance of the Union.

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

An arrival from Baltimore reports fearful times in that city. Armed mobs parade the streets, compelling all persons to unite with them, using imprecations against the North, and the Federal Government.

THE GOD RIDER REGARDS HIS BEAST.—All the most daring and skilful horsemen we have seen have been attached to and fond of petting their horses, aiding them with entire confidence and apparently little compulsion, identifying themselves as it were with the feelings and the excitement of their dumb favorites. As an instance of what we mean, we cannot forbear mentioning an anecdote of Jack Morgan, Sir Richard Sutton's kennel huntsman, during a run we witnessed in Leicestershire. At the end of a delightful forty minutes of enjoyment, Jack's jumping a double post-and-rail, with two ditches, put his feet in the further and supplementary excavation, and naturally fell, rolling over his rider.

As they got up together, the horse scared, the man unhurt, Jack patted his favorite on the neck. "It was not your fault, old fellow," said he, good humouredly; and vaulting into the saddle, was with his hounds again as if nothing had happened. Jack, you see, like the king's son, Ferdinand was "gentle and not fearful."—Sporting Magazine.

What follows the English are? They were fighting the Kaffirs in South Africa, the Chinese at Peking, the cannibals at Madagascar, and controlling the trade of East Africa, while looking after the source of the Nile.

The Legislature of Missouri has just passed a bill instituting a death penalty for stealing horses and negroes.

Furniture

THE Subscriber would respectfully return to his numerous customers, for their very kind and liberal patronage, in the

FURNITURE TR

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

BEADSTEDS, CHAIRS, Rich Chamber

not to be surpassed by any in the Beaureas, Wash Stands, Splendid looking gla

in mahogany, walnut, Gilt inlaid, G square frames.

TABLES, T-ilet Tables, spinning Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B.

FROM New York & Bo Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGA LASSES, &c.

The subscriber has received from New York 50,000 and Saint Andrews, N.Y.

STEAMER AND RAIL the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries for sale to

People of Carleton 300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR 300 do EXTRA STATE do 300 do DOUBLE EXTRA do 100 do FANCY BRANDS.

100 do CORN MEAL 75 do HEAVY MESS FLOUR 50 do CRUSHED SUGAR 50 do RAW MUSCOVADO RICE.

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

LIQUORS OF ALL K

17 TERMS.—For \$40 and upward 0 months from this date. The Subscriber will have Flour for sale following places: Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel River, Woodstock.

J. CALDW

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUORS, IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, 7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and Pale 15 Cases "

20 Hds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons) 20 Cases 2 Pouchons Scotch Whisky; 2 Hds. Irish Whisky—(Morgan); 13 Quarter Cases 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Wipe;

12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sh 2 Pouchons Old Jamaica Rum; 20 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout; 15 Bbls India Pale Ale; 10 Baskets Champagne; 50 Cases Keith's and Kaitie's Ale; 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

To arrive ex "Raven" from Bordeaux 5 Hds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moon Co's Brandy. Ex "Pohakontas" from Boston: 10 "ARRIVE STRONG RUM.

The above Goods are offered for sale at 1/2 bond or duty paid by MYSHALL & RICHARDSON, Fredericton, May 29, 1860.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE

RE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, Case &c., complete, which they will sell for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHARDSON, Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the Wicklow, Carleton County, being formerly owned by David Oliver. An unexpired title will be given. Terms of sale apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woods of the subscriber, A. W. RAINSFORD, Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE, of Pine Clap Boards.

Tight Binding

POOR C

The

VOLUME 7.

OUR OWN ADVERTISE

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-pa...
The primary objects of which it aims in the...
The promotion of immigration, and the s...
The opening of the country, and the fac...
The improvement of the mean...
An increase in the Representation in the...

A system of Free Education for all,—sh...
The opening of a school to the Provin...
The Journal labors for these primary...
The arena of politics a generous, sound an...
To establish a system of frank yet gen...
The Woodstock Journal is published eve...
The Journal is published weekly, on Wedne...

Single copies, Two doll...
Clubs of six, one and three quarter...
Clubs of ten, one dollar and...
These terms are in advance; if not paid...
To any person who makes up a club at the...
No subscription taken for less than half a...
No paper discontinued until all arrearag...
The Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
BY THE YEAR.
A Column, \$36. Half Q...
Third of Column, 16. Quarter...
Cards, not exceeding four lines, six...
each additional line...
BY THE HALF YEAR...
BY THE QUARTER...
One half less than by the year.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISESEME

When an advertisement is sent to t...
length of time which it is to be inserted sh...
upon it. When this is not done it will...
not ordered out.
N. B.—No advertisements, or "Special Not...
ed in the editorial columns or reading matter.

JOB PRINTING.
The Journal Office being supplied with a...
ment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script...
Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job work...
will be executed neatly, promptly, and chea...
Hand Bills from a Sheet to a sixteenth She...
smaller as may be desired.
BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS...
PAMPHLETS...
CATALOGUES...
LABELS OF ALL KINDS...
CIRCULARS...
BILL HEADS...
BLANK CHEQUES...
ORDERS, NOTES...
RECEIPTS, &c...
PROGRAMME...
BILL HEA...
LAW and MAGISTRATES BLAN...
or printed to order...
&c., &c., &c.

All letters on business or othe...
be addressed
"EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL"
WOODSTOCK

and invariably postpaid.
The Journal Office is in the sec...
Mr. Abner Bull's three story buildi...
Street, directly over the shop of...
Stephenson. Entrance at the End.

TO READE
NOW that the reading season has come...
the
JOURNAL READING
calls attention to the opportunity which t...
all who desire to keep themselves posted u...
the day, or have an hour or two a day to...
ing. The Room is furnished with all the...
papers, with a number from Nova Scoti...
Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other G...
and with a selection of the best United S...
cluding the New York Daily Tribune, the N...
the Spirit of the Times, and Albion. Rec...
been added to the list of files the Illustrat...
Willmer's and Smith's European Times/L...
London Punch. Other newspapers and n...
added as the increase to the subscription...
justifiable. Now is a good time to subscr...
commenced with Sept. 27th. Terms, one...
Woodstock, Oct. 11th. 1860.

Houlton Hardware STORE.
GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALES
Come and See?
One of the Largest Stocks of
HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
PLOW & CASTINGS,
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTERS TOOLS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.
In Woodstock County, which we are selling at very
Low Prices,
For Cash or Country produce at the
Houlton Hardware STORE,
in the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH,
Esq.
By ALMON H. FOGG & Co.

ENCOURAGE
THE NEW BEGINNER.—Franklin.
George C. Fowler
HAS received a Stock of Fall
Goods in his line, consisting
of
SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH,
BEAVER and PILOT CLOTH,
WOLF and BEAR CLOTH,
FANCY VESTINGS,
FANCY DOESKINS, in
variety, &c.
Having fitted up a new Shop, near the Way
Scales, Queen Street, he is ready to attend to all
work in the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
which may be entrusted to him.
SURE FITS warranted, and CUTTING
promptly attended to.
Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

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

CALAIS HOUSE,
AVENUE DE LA REINE,
Calais, Maine.
GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.
This Hotel has been repaired and placed in
thorough order, under its present manager.
Permanent and transient borders are accommodated
on reasonable terms.
Horses and Carriages to let, and an experienced
Hostler always in attendance at the Stable.
Woodstock Hotel,
A. P. ENGLISH,
PROPRIETOR.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
A LIVERY STABLE in connection with
the above establishment.
BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, N. B.
H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.
Extensive LIVERY STABLES in con
nection with the above.
J. C. PETERSON, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.
Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church,
St. John.
Particular attention paid to the treatment
of Chronic diseases.
Sherid's Sale.
To be sold at Public auction on the tenth day of May
next, at the Sheriff's office, in the Town of Woodstock
County of Carleton, between the hours of twelve and
two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and
demand of Christopher Gudgey, to a part of a lot of land
situate on the east side of the river Saint John, in the
Parish of Peel, (formerly Brighton,) known and distin
guished as lot number seventy nine (79) in the Grant to
the late William Farmer, and others, that is to say, all
that part of said lot numbers seventy nine, lying between
the road, (the main highway road), and the river,—and
also another portion of the same lot, above the road, con
taining eight acres, next adjoining and extending from
Joseph Rideout's line, half way across said lot number
seventy nine—together with the appurtenances thereto be
longing, and the same having been taken by Virtue of an Ex
ecution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of
George Clopper Peters, against the said Christopher Gudgey.
P. R. J. DIBBLEE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 27th Oct. 1860. 6m

WOODSTOCK HOTEL,
A. P. ENGLISH,
PROPRIETOR.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
A LIVERY STABLE in connection with
the above establishment.
BARKER HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,
Fredericton, N. B.
H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.
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George Clopper Peters, against the said Christopher Gudgey.
P. R. J. DIBBLEE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 27th Oct. 1860. 6m

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

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

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

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia
LAND COMPANY.
I HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell
LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the
Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots
of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of
purchasers, at Five Shilling Currency per acre dividing
the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six
years, as follows, viz:—
Deposit on signing agreement to purchase
1s. per acre.
Second year, no instalment req'd.
Third year 1s. do.
Fourth year 1s. do.
Fifth year 1s. do.
Sixth year 1s. do.
without addition of interest if instalments irregularly
paid.
SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns and
Out-Buildings erected thereon, &c. so for sale, on very rea
sonable terms, varying from £50 to £200, according to the
quality of the soil, the value and condition of the build
ings, &c. &c.
REFERENCE.—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's
Agent in Saint John.
R. HAYNE,
Chief Commissioner.
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office Fredericton,
December, 1859.

AXES! AXES! AXES!
THE Subscriber has on hand, broad and narrow
axes, which they will be cheaper than such articles
ever before been offered in the market.
New Axes \$1.25, Jumped Axes 50cts
We have on hand the following articles:—
Picks and Blags, Pick axes, Hinges and Hooks, Bri
le Chains, Pile Chains, Cant Dags, Rubber Cords and
cutting Dogs, Double and Single Marking Irons,
New Land Hoes, Mill Dogs. All kinds of Mill work
done at shortest notice, sent to any part of the
COUNTRY
during heating free of EXPENSE.
WANTED.—An apprentice to the Edge Tool Trade.
D. JONES & SON,
Manufacturers of Edge Tools.
Woodstock, Feb. 6, 1861.

FASHIONABLE
Tailoring Establishment
THE subscriber would beg leave to inform the
inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding
country, that he has fitted up a shop, over the
stores of Messrs. W. Skillen & H. Hay, Main-
street, where he is prepared to execute all orders
entrusted to him, in a style unsurpassed by any
other Establishment in this place.
From his long experience in the business, and
from the general satisfaction given by him to the
Patrons of the WOOLEN HALL for the last two
or three years, he feels confident, when solicit
ing the patronage of the Public, that he is ca
pable of giving entire satisfaction. Cutting done
with promptness and dispatch, in the latest French
English, or American styles, and a perfect fit
warranted, at the lowest possible rates.
CLOTHS & TRIMMINGS
always on hand. SIMEON McLEOD.
N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment,
in first style, will please enquire of Mr. Skillen
for S. McLeod.
Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1860.

CASH
GIVEN for hides at the
CITY MARKET.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE.
A Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
Unconnected with Shops.
JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has
opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his
dwelling, Main Street, two doors above Dr. Wood's, where
he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and
Boys garments of all kinds, and will FURNISH, if re
quired, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For
style and workmanship the garments will show for them
selves.
Gentle and Boys garments Cut as cheap as elsewhere.
JOHN E. SMITH.
Woodstock, June 19, 1859.

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

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

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
New York.
Capital (paid up) 100,000
Surplus—over 10,000
Total assets June 1, '60—over \$100,000
All (paid up) and safely and remuneratively invested,
immediately available to
meet losses.
BY a feature of this office the funded capital
increases, while the premiums of permanent
customers diminish with each year of the Company's suc
cessful operation.
Testimonials as to the standing and character of the
office, from Messrs. A. Smith & Co., H. Irwin & Co.,
Chas. M. Connelly & Co., Peter J. Nevins & Son's, and
other New York firms well known here can be seen on ap
plication to the subscriber, who is authorized to take
risks in any part of New Brunswick, or the Western dis
trict of Nova Scotia, at moderate rates of premi
um.
A. W. SAVARY, Agent,
4 Ritchie's Buildings.
J. C. WINSLOW,
Agent for Woodstock.

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

Fin and Sheet Iron Ware
WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed
since he got to his new building, adjoining
on the Sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is pre
pared to furnish Tin WARE in kinds and all descriptions of
SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including TOVE
PIPES.
He will purchase any quantity of COTTON
RAGS.
TOBIQUE HOUSE.
W. R. Newcombe,
PROPRIETOR.
Tobique Village, Victoria County, N. B.
LIVERY STABLE in connection with the
Hotel.
December 6, 1860.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he
resides, about six miles from Woodstock. It contains
two hundred acres, of which forty are cleared, and has
upon it a house. The land is hardwood and of a good
quality. He will sell the whole, or one half of it, to suit
the purchaser.
Apply on premises to EDWIN BEDELL.
Oct. 16, 1860.

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



St. John Marble Works.
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
THE Proprietors of this Establishment
thankful for past patronage, have added largely to
their stock of MARBLES, &c. and are prepared to execute
with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments,
Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, &c.,
of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for
buildings.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprie
ROBT. MILLIGAN, S. Jors.
They have also on hand a great variety of finished Mo
numents, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first qua
lity of Marble, and at lower prices than can be purchased
elsewhere.
AGENTS.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge,
Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hays and
Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.
References.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos.
G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique;
Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith,
Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

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

More Innishowen Whiskey.
One Hhd. Mehan's.
WATERSIDE DISTILLERY, Londonderry
Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Brad
ley's Importation.
South Side Bridge.
OWEN KELLY.
May 31.
Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar,
&c.
2 hds. Bee flavored American Alcohol,
1 hhd. Bright Spagar,
2 hds. Molasses.
Will be sold low for cash.
OWEN KELLY
May 31.

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

GOLDEN FLEECE.
RECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages,
containing a general assortment of season
able goods. JOHN McDONALD.
Oct. 860
BRITISH HOUSE,
Woodstock, November, 1860.
THE Subscribers have just completed their
Fall and Winter Stock of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of Beaver, Filot, Devonshire
Kersey, Yorkshire Double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian
Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Brown and Black Gem
main & French, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Gray White and
Blue Gray, Crimean and Fancy Flannels, White and Colored
Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Drillings, White and Colored
Counterpanes, Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburg,
French Merinos, Delains, Lama, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes,
Flannels, Stripes, Crochets, &c., &c.
Linen, Cloths, Silicas, Jeans, Scotch Wool Shirts &
Drawers, Socks and Ladies Lambs Wool Hosiery, Cottons,
Cassimer and Kid Gloves, Cashmere, Paisley, Flannels and
Reversible Shawls, Black and Gold Silk, Broad and
narrow turning Velvets and Fringes, Feathers, Trimmed and
untrimmed Felt Hats. Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers
Skeleton Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread.
Blue and White Cotton Warps, Wool Hoods and Chest
Protectors, Caps, Mantles, Chomille Scarfs, Boots and
Shoes, &c., &c.
All Cloths purchased here for Ladies Mantles will be
Cut without extra charge, the newest styles.
Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Mats, Floor and Table
Oilcloths, Moreens, Damask, Room papers, Table Cov
ers, &c., &c.

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