

Mechanics Sustained a Reg. U.S.

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

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OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

TERMS.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each, Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

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Parliamentary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE—MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Lawrence, a member of the Railway Committee, then submitted a Report signed by a minority of the same Committee, which he read; and this report being also handed in at the Clerk's Table, was there again read, and is as follows:—

"We the undersigned members of the Committee appointed by Resolution of the House on the 22nd day of February last to report upon all matters relating to the European and North American Railway, beg leave to submit the following Report:—

"1. At an early stage in our investigation, application was made for the books, estimates, and all plans showing the land taken for Railway purposes, together with the monthly estimates of the divisional Engineers, as well as the certificates or book of copies of the Chief Engineer, or which payments have been made; your Committee regret to state that only a portion of the information asked for has been laid before them; no books of any kind, nor certificates of the Chief Engineer, nor the monthly estimates of the divisional Engineers, (with the exception of one,) nor the Minute Book of the Board of Commissioners, nor the plan of Track and Station grounds at Hampton, have been obtained. There is one document of great importance in an enquiry such as your Committee was pursuing, on which they feel it to be their duty to express their views strongly; on the 21st March an order was given for the production of the Tables on which the estimate for the additional 15 per cent. of £139,000, is based; this Table was frequently asked for;—the testimony of the Chief Engineer in reference to it not only implicates himself in not having it before the Committee, but also the Secretary of the Railway Board who has had it in his possession, although called upon to forward it for the examination of your Committee; your Committee cannot resist the conviction that for some reason this important document has been withheld.

"2. The financial statement in the Report of Commissioners is such as to afford but little satisfaction from its perusal. From the absence of the Books, no opportunity has been afforded to test its correctness. There is an item of £43,011 expended in 1859 for labor by Contract or otherwise, of which no details are given, as well as the large sum of £19,534 paid John Erock-John, on Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, Saint John; neither the date of the payment of this sum, nor the particular service performed are given. From this fact, as well as other reasons, your Committee would strongly recommend that a full and detailed statement of all moneys expended in the construction of the Railway and for its equipment, specifying the name of the persons, the date of each payment, as well as the work done, or the service performed, down to the end of the fiscal year, to be laid before the Legislature, within ten days after the opening of the Session of 1861; the propriety of this suggestion must be apparent to all; for while every other Public Department of the Province is required to furnish the fullest information, there is no reason why the Railway Board should be exempted; as it is expected that by the close of the fiscal year the whole Road will be finished, the Legislature and the country ought to have the fullest information on all matters financial and otherwise connected with it.

"Your Committee are strongly of the opinion, that the expenditure of no sum beyond the amount stated in the final Estimate of cost, viz: £1,057,171, should be sanctioned by the Government without the fullest enquiry into the manner in which the above amount shall have been spent, as it appears from both the evidence of Messrs. Light and Burrows, a Road in every way its equal ought to be built for less money."

"4. From the evidence before your Committee, it appears that the Appraisers of Land Damages have received for salaries, travelling expenses, and contingencies, for twelve months, the sum of £262, and that the Road was finally located October 1858, and that since the month of November they have had no meeting; your Committee are decidedly of the opinion, that no services have been rendered commensurate with the amount paid them, and would strongly recommend that their services be brought to a close; or if indispensable, they be paid only for the time

they are actually occupied in the service of the Province.

"5. Your Committee feel called upon to remark, that while in their opinion many persons who have received nothing save greater claims for compensation for damage done and for land taken for Railway purposes than Nelson Arnold, he appears from the plans submitted and evidence, to have had taken 1 acre and 24 perches, for which he received the sum of £260. James Smith, Chairman of the Land Appraisers, has also it appears received the sum of £200 for earth borrowed, the fee simple of which he still retains; the quantity of ground gone over is variously estimated from 1.40th to 1.4th of an acre. Your Committee feel that in the Accounts referred to great injustice has been done the Province.

"6. There are cases on record of land taken by the Commissioners from individuals whose property has been largely increased in value by the Railway, and who have received compensation, when, in the opinion of your Committee, they were clearly not entitled to it. There is one case in particular, where an individual who appears to have been a frequent visitor at the Railway Office, and to have had access to Plans by which he was enabled to ascertain where the Hampton Station was to be placed, who went immediately and purchased the land, viz: fifty acres, for £5 an acre, and although he has received £100 for less than one-fourth of an acre, the Commissioners had allowed him £50 for land taken for Railway purposes, notwithstanding it was by the expenditure of the public funds in the construction of a Railroad that this land was so materially increased in value. From the evidence before your Committee it also appears that crossings, or payment in lieu of crossings, have been made, while in cases where great and material damage has been done, none had been provided, nor any consideration, in the opinion of your Committee, paid in lieu thereof. When justice ceases to be "even handed" it ceases to be justice.

"7. In examining into the Commissioners' and Engineer's Report of 1859, for the causes of the increase of the 15 per cent. over the estimate of previous year, your committee find that one cause assigned is the reduction of the Grades.—This reason is entirely fallacious, as it appears from the evidence of Messrs. Burrows and Light, that the reduction was made in the year 1858, and from the testimony of the Chief Engineer, was provided for in the estimate of that year: Another reason assigned for the increased cost of the Road over the estimate of 1858, is the incompleteness of the survey, arising from the difficulty of obtaining an efficient staff; this reason, in the opinion of your Committee, is far from satisfactory, as it appears from the evidence of Mr. Burrows that there has been no scarcity of Engineers during the past four years, and from the testimony of Mr. Light, that the surveys made by Mr. Giles were "elaborate surveys;" and from the Report of 1858, it appears Giles' profiles and plans were of the greatest value. The unfairness of the reason assigned will be the more apparent on reference to page 6, Supplementary Report, 1858, from which the following is taken:—"On the 7th of October 1858, the surveys have been carefully made, the location revised, and the quantities calculated by the new specifications, there is no reason to suppose that the cost will exceed the estimate by more than the usual per centage." The amount of per centage allowed generally is ten per cent., but on reference to Table A, No. 1, page 72, Report 1858, it appears that 15 per cent. was allowed for contingencies on the work unfinished.

"8. Another reason assigned for the increased cost of £139,000 over the estimate of 1858, is the want of knowledge of the country and of the sudden changes of climate from frost to thaws and heavy rains. This declaration, in the opinion of your Committee, is a strong reflection on those connected with the management and oversight of the works, for it is unreasonable to believe that it would require three years to learn what any one of ordinary intelligence could have discovered in a less period. No evidence has been adduced to show that any material damage has been done to the works from any of these causes. In the estimates of 1858, £30,353 is allowed for contingencies on the balance of grading, masonry, bridging, &c., and if any increased expenditures had become necessary, in the amount named, there would be ample for that object; it must not be forgotten, that during construction the Contractors run all risk, and

by the terms of their contract they are generally required to uphold the Road for the first twelve months.

"9. From the Report of 1858, it appears that on the 31st December 1855, the amount of contract and other work remaining to be done was £185,126, for which there was provided in the estimate of that year 15 per cent. to cover any additional work in connection with it: An additional sum of £139,000 is stated to be necessary over and above the 15 per cent. of the previous year; this, in the opinion of your Committee, is a state of things far from satisfactory, for it appears that the estimate of 1858 for Rolling stock, Superstructure, and Stations, was sufficient, with the exception of from £5000 to £10,000 for the latter. There is in connection with the above, one fact to which your Committee wish to draw special attention, believing that it will cause as much surprise to the Legislature and the country as it did to your Committee, viz: that while the estimated cost of the Road is £139,000 more than the previous year, it appears from the evidence of the Chief Engineer and others, that during the year 1859 important alterations have been made in the character of the Road, which ought to reduce in place of increasing its cost, for not only is the quantity of ballast used less than in the estimate of 1858, but slopes have been reduced from 2 to 1 to 1 1/2 to 1; cuttings have also been reduced in width, while embankments have been narrowed from 20 to 18 feet, and platforms substituted in some places for Station houses; it therefore appears that the Province is to pay an additional price for its Road, and to have an inferior one to that described in the Report and Evidence of 1858.

"10. In connection with this branch of enquiry, your Committee could not learn whether the alterations were done by the authority and sanction of the Board of Commissioners; your Committee expected to have had the Record book, and have ascertained when these important changes were ordered, and the reason for altering the character of the Road. The Chief Commissioner in answer to the question,—"Whether there was any record relative to the changes referred to, said, 'He thought not.' Your Committee fear that there is not that system, consultation, and frequent meeting of the Board which the great Provincial interests entrusted to their charge demand.

"11. In the Report of 1858, the Commissioners submitted a comparative statement of the cost of Railways in Nova Scotia and this Province. In the cost of the Nova Scotia Road the large item of interest amounting to over £74,000 was included, while in the cost of ours, that item was omitted altogether; this, in the opinion of your Committee, was doing not only injustice to Nova Scotia, but misleading the Legislature and the country as to the comparative cost of the two lines.—Laurie, in his Report from which the Table of cost of the Nova Scotia Line was taken, refers to interest as included in two places of his Report. Your Committee would draw attention to the large sum already paid as interest, amounting up to 1st March, to over £90,000, which added to the estimate cost of the Road, amounts to £1,157,000, to which must be added the interest due when the construction Account closes, less any profit which may be derived from the running of the Road.

"12. Your Committee on referring to the Commissioner's Report for 1859, find it stated, that the gross Revenue for the year ending 31st October of that year was £14,797 15 1, leaving the net profit of £5,795 2 7. In the same Report is a Report from the Superintendent of the Road, showing the expenses connected therewith, together with a detailed statement showing the monthly receipts at the respective Stations and Cars from passengers and freight, together with receipts for storage and wharfage at the several Stations: From the same Report it appears that the sum of £5,998 17 1 has been received for Locomotives and Cars during the year ending 31st October 1859, without naming the parties from whom it was received, nor the amounts they respectively paid; for the details in this particular your Committee are indebted to the Auditor General's Report, page 189; in it will be found all the Tables in the Superintendent's Report from page 31 to 38, with the addition of the following:—

"No. 8. LOCOMOTIVE AND CARS.

A large portion of the Locomotives and Cars were employed by the Contractors, the gross receipts for which during the year were as follow:—

From John Brookfield,	£1,222 0 11
" Walker and Co.	3,835 0 0
" Johnston and Blackie,	644 16 2
" D. P. Myers,	110 0 0
" Thomas King,	18 0 0
" M'Bean and M'Donald,	369 0 0
Total	£5,998 17 1

"Why this important Table should be omitted from the Railway Report, your Committee will leave others to decide; there is one fact in connection with it which is too important to pass by, viz: that Mr. Walker, of the firm of Walker and Company, stated before your Committee, that the only amount charged them for the use of Locomotives and Cars was about £1,000: Your Committee will leave the Legislature to draw their own conclusions, after adding one observation, viz: that they fear the £5,795, 2 7 net Revenue, as stated in the Report of the Chief Commissioner, is calculated to mislead the Public.

"13. From the evidence and official documents before your Committee, it appears that Section 5, Salisbury, was let to the Messieurs Walkers for the sum of £25,172, to be completed in the month of November 1859, and that in consequence of the Report of Chief Engineer that they would not complete it within the time stated, the Section was taken from them and given to Mr. M'Bean, or Messieurs M'Donald and M'Bean, who it appears from the Report of 1859, of the Chief Engineer, has not completed the work yet, and who states that the grading will be finished early enough in the Spring to enable the Track to be laid for the final opening without being entirely ballasted. It would therefore appear that injustice has been done the Messieurs Walkers by taking the work from them; it also appears by the evidence that the contract ceased on the 1st January, 1859, and they were allowed about £14,000; and that on the same section Mr. M'Bean has been paid £22,621, while the value of the work on which he was entitled to pay, as reported by the Divisional Engineer, was only £19,620, leaving M'Bean £3,000 in debt to the Province. The whole proceedings in reference to this Section is very unsatisfactory: Your Committee believe that the Engineer and Commissioners are highly censurable, as they believe that injustice has been done both the Messieurs Walkers, the Law violated by paying beyond the amount certified to by the Divisional Engineer, and an additional cost entailed on the Province in the construction of this Section.

"14. From the evidence of the Chief Engineer it appears that the sum of £7,407 was allowed the Messieurs Walkers during the Summer of 1858 for extras and the late delivery of the Cars, and which amount was knowingly kept out of the estimates in the Report of that year, with the knowledge and approbation of the Chief Commissioner; your Committee believe that such a proceeding in reference to any department, is calculated to cast suspicion and distrust upon any estimate or statement from the Railway Department.

"15. From the evidence of Messieurs Burrows and Light, it would appear that a Road, in every way equal to the one from Saint John to Shediac, ought to be built for a much less sum than is estimated as its cost; and in a letter from the Chief Commissioner, dated 29th December 1857, to R. Bert Reed, Esquire, his Co-Commissioner in England, your Committee find the following, viz:—"I believe we have got good men for the work, this will bring the 40 miles completed at under £5000 currency per mile, including rails and sleepers; as the remaining 30 miles are much easier, I have no doubt the whole Road will be completed at £6000 'currency per mile.' And in a letter subsequently addressed by I. Bert Reed, Esq. to the Messieurs Barings, bearing date 16th January 1858, it is stated—"I have much pleasure in informing you that the 40 miles of Road lately tendered for, has been taken at prices which, when completed, will cost, including rail, under £5000 currency per mile, and as the remaining 30 miles to connect Shediac with Saint John is much easier to construct, it is now estimated that the whole Road will be completed at £6,000 per mile." Your Committee are of opinion that no statements except of the most correct and reliable character should have been communicated to the Messieurs Barings, who are so deeply interested in the financial standing of the Province, and the integrity of her public men, especially those conducting her public works. It is quite evident Mr. Reed placed implicit confidence in the statements of the Chief

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The most effective remedy which the medical art offers for the cure of all the diseases which are caused by impure blood, and the removal of its deleterious consequences. It should be employed for the cure of all scrofulous affections, and for the removal of all the impurities of the blood. It is the most powerful and reliable of all the remedies for the cure of all the diseases which are caused by impure blood, and the removal of its deleterious consequences. It is the most powerful and reliable of all the remedies for the cure of all the diseases which are caused by impure blood, and the removal of its deleterious consequences.

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JUST Received a large and fashionable stock of Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of

LONG AND SQUARE
WOOL SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED
CLOTH CLOAK
CLOAKING CLOTH
in all colors, with Trimmings to match.
Fancy Dresses,
Wool and Gal Plaids,
Black and Colored Silks,

Polka Jackets,
BERLIN HOODS AND SCARFS,
TICKETS AND DENIMS.

BLUE AND WHITE
COTTON WARPS,
FACTORY AND WHITE COTTON,
COTTON RATTING, &c., &c.
FANCY FLANNELS FOR SHIPPING,
Blankets & Horse Rugs,
Carpetings and Druggists,
Hosiery & Gloves

FURS, in-Finch, Mountain Martin, and Grey Squirrel.
Ladies and Misses Felt Hats and Bonnets
Stamped Muslins and Working Cotton.
Gents Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt and Shirt Collars, &c., &c.

ROBERT BROWN.
Woodstock, Nov. 18th. 1859.

J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Prepared by
J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

SOLELY THE FIELD OF ITS USEFULNESS AND SO MANY ARE THE CASES OF ITS CURE, THAT ALMOST EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY ABOUNDS IN PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED FROM ALARMING AND DEEPER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY. Its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to require description, and where its virtues are known, no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in distressing and dangerous affections of the respiratory organs that are incident to our climate. Many inferior remedies thrust upon the afflicted by every trial, conferred benefits which can never be forgotten, and proved too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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AYER'S Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption,
and for the relief of Consumptive
Patients in advanced stages of the
disease.

It is the field of its usefulness and so many are the cases of its cures, that almost every part of the country abounds in persons who have been restored from alarming and deeper diseases of the lungs by the use of this remedy. Its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to require description, and where its virtues are known, no longer hesitate what antidote to employ in distressing and dangerous affections of the respiratory organs that are incident to our climate. Many inferior remedies thrust upon the afflicted by every trial, conferred benefits which can never be forgotten, and proved too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

Tight Binding

POOR

Commissioner, and so communicated them to Messieurs Barings. Your Committee very much fear that the great advance of cost per mile on the construction of the Railway over the amount stated as above, will impede confidence in England toward this Province, and induce them to place but little value in the calculation of our public man with regard to the construction of our public works. Your Committee would further observe, that it has not yet been made apparent to them why the cost of the whole Road should be now estimated at £16,000 per mile, exclusive of interest, a sum so much in advance of the statements of the Chief Commissioner. From the Report of Commissioners, 1858, the line from Moncton to Shediac, an Iron Girder Bridge included, is reported to have cost about £6,500 per mile, exclusive of Stations and rolling stock. This work was done under the direction of the Honorable E. B. Chandler, and from the evidence of the Chief Commissioner, a portion of it at least is not surpassed for the ease with which the cars pass over the Road. The only evidence to show why the remainder of the Road is costing more, is that of the Chief Engineer, who, in answer to the question—If the control, and management of the construction from St. John to Moncton had been under your sole management, could not the Road have been built at a much cheaper rate? Answer—"I think it would, but that is an opinion of my own." In answer to the question—If he was interfered with at any time so as to cause increase by the Commissioners? He stated—That he considered the Commissioners had a perfect right to order and rearrange the works as they pleased, and they have several times told him so; considering them responsible, he did not think that they unnecessarily interfere; on the other hand, if they propose to hold him responsible, he was of opinion that they did interfere far too much.

"16. Your Committee on referring to the Report of 1858, page 42, find that the grading, masonry, and bridging of the 28 miles from Sussex to Salisbury, were put under Contract on the 8th day of October 1858, and that the tracklaying and ballasting was reserved to be let hereafter on a separate Contract. That in the Tenders for the construction of the line, tracklaying and ballasting was expressly excepted. Your Committee further find from evidence before them that the tracklaying and ballasting of the 28 miles never advertised, nor competition asked for the same, and the Contract was entered into with Mr. Stevens, signed by the Chief Commissioner, and the Specification attached signed by the Chief Engineer, and to which was also attached a Tender without any date, and that no security has been given by, or required from Mr. Stevens for the faithful performance of the work, which it appears is not required to be completed before the month of September next. The circumstance connected with this transaction involves a very important principle, whether the Railway Board or the Government can, without public competition, execute an important work of this description, involving an expenditure according to estimate in Report of 1858, thereby setting at naught the Law in reference to the construction of Railways; and as no sufficient reason has been given in the opinion of your Committee for such a departure from the Law, and as the excepting of the tracklaying and ballasting was calculated to mislead parties desirous of competing, your Committee cannot avoid expressing their disapproval of the course adopted in conducting such important Public Works. In connection with this subject your Committee would remark, that the Chief Engineer in answer to the enquiry—What quantity of ballast was stipulated for or intended to be put on this portion of the line? stated, "It had not been determined on." This statement, in connection with the whole proceeding relative to this work, is calculated to impress your Committee with the belief that there is something wrong. To the whole testimony in reference to this transaction your Committee invite the careful attention of the Legislature.

"17. In the Report of 1858, it is frequently stated that the first nine miles, from Gilbert's Lane to Salmon Brook, was completed; from the evidence before your

Committee it appears that such statements are incorrect.

"18. Your Committee have had before them one of the Members of the Government who attended at Saint John in the months of December and January to investigate matters connected with the Railway, and who stated that their enquiry related as well to the management of the work as to the claims of Contractors; and that after a full investigation, the Committee of the Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner and Engineer, came to the conclusion that the Road would cost about £1,000,000. That investigation must have been very imperfect as it further appears from his statement that they did not examine particularly the monthly estimates of the Divisional Engineers, and did not compare them with the Certificate of the Chief Engineer with the entries of cash, or examine the Books connected with the Works. Your Committee regret that the Committee of the Government did not make a more thorough investigation before arriving at the conclusion as to the cost of the Road, as it now appears from the Report of the Chief Commissioner and Engineer made subsequent to their investigation, that £97,000 additional would be required to complete the Road, exclusive of interest.

"19. Your Committee recommended the evidence which has been carefully taken down be published for the benefit of the country, as the deep interest felt in, and the heavy burden entailed on the people, entitle them to a full knowledge as to the way the Public Works have been constructed and managed, as far at least as has been brought to light by the labours of your Committee.

"20. In conclusion, your Committee have to express their regret that after a protective enquiry, marked with more than ordinary good feeling and harmony, they have not been able to elicit their labours with that unanimity which all feel would have been desirable. With the conclusion arrived at by those who were associated with us, it is to find fault.—The People and the Legislature are the judges; to rise above all party and personal feeling, and to do our duty in accordance with our convictions and justice to those whose Representatives we are, and to the country at large.

J. W. LAWRENCE,
EDW. WILFSTON,
JOHN MINTOSH,
Committee Room, 2nd April, 1860.

The Journal.

Thursday, May 10, 1860.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Whatever

may be thought of the correctness of the principle of encouraging domestic manufactures by customs duties there have never been two opinions upon the real value and importance of these manufactures, and upon the propriety of fostering them to the greatest degree compatible with the maintenance of sound principles of political economy. It is very much better that we should have what we wear and use made in our own country, and in our own neighborhood, than that we should purchase it abroad, although we purchase it just as cheap. The more we can widen the industry of our country, in kind as well as in amount, the more we shall add to the stability of its credit, the security of its trade, and its general prosperity; for we shall not only provide markets for our own doors for the products of our soil, but we shall provide a refuge against the evil day when any one branch of our industry may be afflicted with a temporary paralysis.

It is with real pleasure that we call attention to one species of manufacture which has been permanently established in Woodstock—that of Iron and Brass casting. Mr. Hay has set an example which we should be glad to see followed in respect to other branches of manufactures, and which could, we believe, be followed with success and profit. In

the matter of Ploughs he has endeavored to meet the wants of the country, by getting up some eight or ten of the patterns which have met with most favor in the eyes of our farmers. He has done the same thing with respect to stoves; and indeed in all castings of the most necessary and useful descriptions; and his enterprise deserves the attention and consideration of all purchasers of such articles. We do not know that there is any wisdom in purchasing at home that which you can get cheaper or better abroad; but we think it is most unwise to go to foreign countries to obtain that which we can obtain as good in quality and low in price at our own door.

THREE DAYS LATER.

New York, April 27th.

The steamship Africa arrived this morning. The Parliamentary recess continued. Nothing about Heenan and Sayers. The Cabinet of the new Italian Kingdom was being formed under the Government of the King of Sardinia.

There were conflicting accounts about the insurrection in Sicily. Palermo was in a state of siege. Desperate fighting had taken place. These were bloody disturbances in Messina.

Liverpool, April 14th.—Wheat and corn slightly advanced. Flour quiet and firm. Provisions dull, with a decline on Beef of 2s 6d.

Consols 64 1-4 to 64 1-2 for money. A deep pressure in the Money Market.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 2nd instant, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe. In the House of Commons, Horsman attacked the Foreign policy of the Government, and denounced the desigus of Napoleon.

Lord John Russell defended the ministry, and asserted that they had not been unmindful of the honor of their country, or of the peace of Europe. An important question as to the maintenance of the neutralized districts of Savoy had arisen, and he believed before long the Great Powers would be in a position to take the points into consideration.

The Prince of Wales was expected to sail for Canada in about a week. Capt. John Vinc Hall has been chosen Commander of the Great Eastern.

The chief cashier, Pullinger of the Union Bank, London, is a defaulter; it is believed, to a considerable amount. Nothing yet determined as to the fight for the Championship. The referee will not make a formal decision till next week. It is emphatically denied on behalf of both men that either desires the battle to be drawn and it is claimed for each that he could have won in a few minutes more. George Wilkes writes to the Times, denying that the referee stopped the fight at the request of Heenan or his friends, asserting that Heenan virtually won the battle but will be ready to run the struggle at an hour's notice, and will expect no other trophy than the belt which he came to win and which he honestly believes he did win. He believes he can win it again, and will not leave England till he brings the late contest to a new and due conclusion.

Considerable sums were collected at the London and Liverpool Exchange for Sayers, who was to attend the London Stock Exchange on the 21st to be presented with a hundred guineas. It was thought that strong steps would be taken by the authorities to prevent another meeting.

Another fight between Lynch, American, and Shaw, English, for the championship of light weights, was won by the latter.

FRANCE.—The Chalons Camp is already being formed: double the size of last year.

Bourse closed 70.05. Market dull. Rumors strong bened that a Congress would soon assemble to arrange the Franco Swiss question. The French papers claim an almost unanimous vote

in all communities of Nice in favor of annexation.

The insurrection was quelled and tranquility restored in Messina; but the insurgents were still reported in force in the mountains. The troops were unable to dislodge them for want of artillery.

The Papal Government sent a dispatch to the European Powers not only protesting against the recognition of the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont, but hoping they will cooperate to put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

The Pope appointed Count Merode, of Belgium, his Minister of War; Gen. Benedick appointed to the civil and military government of Hungary, vice Archduke Albert. He is commissioned to carry out sundry reforms; happy effects are predicted.

Spanish ministerial changes are expected. It is supposed that Coucha will enter the new cabinet.

Gen. Ortega was shot on the 18th. It is thought that clemency will be extended to his accomplices.

The ice was breaking up at Petersburg, but remained firm at Cronstadt. A Calcutta telegram of April 1st reports the excitement in the Indigo district subsiding. No serious disturbances feared.

May 8th 1860. Circassian, arrived at Newfoundland 6th.

Bells Life contains formal demand from Heenan for Belt some paper also treats claim preposterous and asserts chances favor Sayers, and had Sayers refused would have awarded him Victory. Prince Wales not visit Canada till first week in July. Two hundred pounds collected in the House for Sayers. Savoy over 10,000 favor annexation. English & French ambassadors left Versailles for China. Baron Bruck committed suicide. O'Donnell about return Spain. Chinese making first defensive operations. Chinese rebels threatened trade at Shanghai.

The following description of the fight between Heenan and Sayers we copy from the Globe of the 3d inst.

From the London Times, April 18.

We need scarcely enter on any recapitulation of the events which led to this match, all of which may be summed up in a few words, that Sayers holds "the belt" as the Champion of England, and in virtue of his office, while he retains it, is bound for three years to accept all challenges, no matter from whom. This challenge accordingly came from America on Heenan's part, and, in spite of the immense natural advantages of his challenger, Sayers was bound at once to accept it. All relating to the day and place fixed for the match was, of course, kept a profound secret, as the police, to do them justice, left no means untried to prevent its taking place. Nevertheless, in spite of all precautions, a special train was hired, which started from London bridge, at 4 a. m. yesterday morning. The train was one of immense length, containing some thousand persons, all of what are called the upper classes, though each person was muffled up to the eyes in shawls and wrappers, so that it was hard whether your companion de voyage was or was not the redoubtable Sayers or Heenan himself. All along the line police were posted, with mounted patrols, at regular distances; but the train turned off at Reigate, and after a long run came out in the Farnborough station, close to Aldershot.

The instant the enclosure of ropes and stakes, 24 feet square, was formed, Sayers stepped into it, and was cheered tremendously. Heenan, who followed, was greeted in the same manner, and the two men, who there for the first time met, warmly shook hands, and then stepped back to take a long and careful survey each of the other. There was a toss for corners, which Heenan won and chose that in which he would have the highest ground, and with his back to the sun, leaving Sayers the spot where the glare was full in his face. Umpires for each man were appointed, and a referee for both and these preliminaries over Heenan pro-

ceeded to strip to his waist. It seemed impossible to restrain a murmur of admiration at the appearance which he then presented. In height he is about six feet two, with extraordinarily long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance yesterday was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. There seemed not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thorax and sinews and as he threw up his long sine arms and inflated his huge chest with the morning air he looked the most formidable of the tribe of gladiators who have ever entered the arena. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles moving like little machinery beneath their thin covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers looked at him long and earnestly, and as one who felt in his very movement a dangerous customer, and he too stripped in turn. The contrast between the men was then still more marked than before. Sayers is only about five feet eight; his chest is not broad, nor are his arms powerful, and it is only in the strong muscles of the shoulders that one sees anything to account for his tremendous powers of hitting. Sayers, too, looked hard as flint; but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all. When to these disadvantages are added the superior height of the ground on which Heenan stood, and the light of the sun full in Sayer's eyes, it will be seen how tremendous were the obstacles with which he had to contend. As far as training went, however, the utmost had been done for both, and it would not be a lost lesson if some of our young volunteers imitated the boxers in these respects. Their whole system of training may be summed up in two or three words—moderation in eating, and drinking, exercise, and constant use of the sponge, bath and rough towels.—With these aids any man can train; without them he can do nothing. Heenan's skin, yesterday was, as we have said, fair and white as marble—Sayer's was as dark as that of a mulatto; and the "fancy" lean strongly to the opinion that the former was too delicate, and would bruise too much,—and this was true. As the men stripped the spectators sat down outside the ropes, about six feet distant, in an outer ring, in which were gentlemen of all ranks—members of both Houses in plenty. Authors, poets, painters, soldiers, and even clergymen were present.

The particulars of each round we considerably condense, as it would occupy more space than we can devote to day. On the first round they went up quickly at the call of time, Heenan choosing his position under the direction of McDonald. After a little sparring Sayers struck Heenan in the mouth, drawing first blood, Heenan then struck, but did not hit Sayers, and following the blow clenched and threw Sayers. At the fifth round the betting became even on Heenan. At the sixth round Sayers dealt Heenan an awful blow under the eye, completely puffing it up.—Sayers got the best of the seventh round. The eight was a round of terrific fighting, lasting fifteen minutes, in which Sayers' right arm was rendered almost useless.—Several rounds were fought after this with success more or less varying each taking and giving heavy blows, and with his battered face into such contortions as might pass for smiles. At the 23rd round Sayers kept shifting, and Heenan struck him on the back. Sayers after pitching a little forward recovered, and dealt Heenan a severe blow in the mouth. Heenan then rushed in, clenched and struggled for the throw, and they went to the earth together, Sayers slightly uppermost. The 24th round resulted in Sayers being knocked down. On the 30th round Sayers dealt Heenan three tremendous blows.—On the 32nd round Heenan showed distress, and when he confronted Sayers did not show that alacrity of battle he had exhibited before, still however he suc-

ceeded in knocking Sayers down, the 33rd round Heenan lifted Sayers by the feet, and threw him to the ground. We again quote from the Times:

Sayers still came up fresh, and not half the awful marks of punishment visible on Heenan, who was now a glistening object. In all the close, immense strength prevailed, and the champion easily threw both the 22nd and 23rd rounds Sayers was knocked his legs. Still he came up gallantly, carefully, and generally managed of the struggles to give one or more heaviest blows on Heenan's left eye was now almost gone like the other, but was even on both men, and again varied with every round. Sayers was knocked down almost as under a tremendous blow were cheers from the American fields echoed again, which were by the English whenever they sent his huge opponent reeling by the tremendous blows which were dealt on the eyes. At this time policemen came upon the scene, their beat to force their way into the crowd, which now amounted to 3000, kept them back by the ropes, shouting and cheering huzans to the utmost.

During all this the men fought varying success, the heavy of the face of one or the other above all the din. Sayers weaker each time he was knocked legs, and Heenan more blind. ed all a chance whether the English would be struck senseless remain sightless, and at his in era now tried getting away, a his opponent round the ring these times he got a heavy neck, which enabled him to overtake him, when they closed blow, Heenan striking his fellow on the head while on the An appeal of foul play was overruled, as the blow was to be struck in the heat of Heenan, it was truly said, e see whether his antagonist down.—The fighting was still Heenan almost as strong though apparently much di ing to get it over before he sight. In the 33rd round Sayer's head under his left ported himself by the stake held his opponent bent d meant to strangle him. S more free himself than it a on him. At last he got his and gave Heenan two dro the face, covering them bo but Heenan, without rel turned himself so as to g nigt's neck over the rope, on it with all his force. turned black in the face, a been strangled on the s rules of the ring provide otherwise be fatal counting the umpires called simul the ropes. This was do both men fell heavily to ers nearly half strangled.

The police now made for to interfere, which seemed equally determ and the ropes of the first the enclosure itself was dense crowd, which sent batants six square feet pires, referees, and all w and the whole thing bu mob round the two me this four other rounds. midst of this dense a either side, who, how men to fight in the feir consistent with their room to fight at all.

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Sayers still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible on Heenan, who was now a disgusting object. In all his clothes Heenan's immense strength prevailed, and he threw the champion easily in the 21st and 22nd rounds Sayers was knocked off his legs. Still he came up gallily, though carefully, and generally managed in most of the struggles to give one or more of his heaviest blows on Heenan's left eye, which was now almost gone like the other. The bets were even on both men, and then Sayers was knocked down almost senseless under a tremendous blow which was cheered from the Americans till the fields echoed again, which were retorted by the English whenever their champion sent his huge opponent reeling back from the tremendous blows which were always dealt on the eyes. At this time several policemen came upon the scene, and did their best to force their way into the ring, but the crowd, which now amounted to some 3000, kept them back by rushing on the ropes, shouting and cheering the combatants to the utmost.

During all this the men fought on with varying success, the heavy "blows" upon the face of one or the other being clear above all the din. Sayers seemed getting weaker each time he was knocked off his legs, and Heenan more blind. It appeared all a chance whether the English champion would be struck senseless or Heenan remain sightless, and at his mercy. Sayers now tried getting away, and leading his opponent round the ring. In one of these runs he got a heavy blow on the neck, which enabled his antagonist to overtake him, when they closed, and Sayers fell, Heenan striking him a heavy blow on the head while on the ground. An appeal of foul play was made, but it was overruled, as the blow was supposed to be struck in the heat of fighting, and Heenan, it was truly said, could scarcely see whether his antagonist was up or down. The fighting was still very quick. Heenan almost as strong as ever, and though apparently much distressed, trying to get it over before he quite lost his sight. In the 33rd round Heenan got Sayer's head under his left arm, and supported himself by the stake with his right hand, his opponent bent down, as if he meant to strangle him. Sayers could no more free himself than if a mountain was on him. At last he got his left arm free, and gave Heenan two dreadful blows on the face, covering them both with blood, but Heenan, without relaxing his hold, turned himself so as to get his antagonist's neck over the rope, and then leaned on it with all his force. Sayers rapidly turned black in the face, and would have been strangled on the spot but that the rules of the ring provide for what would otherwise be fatal contingencies, and both the umpires called simultaneously to cut the ropes. This was done at once, and both men fell heavily to the ground, Sayers nearly half strangled.

The police now made a determined effort to interfere, which those present seemed equally determined to prevent, and the ropes of the ring having been cut, the enclosure itself was inundated by a dense crowd, which scarcely left the combatants six square feet to fight in. Umpires, referees, and all were overwhelmed and the whole thing became a mere close mob round the two men fighting. After this four other rounds were fought, in the midst of this dense mass of partisans of either side, who, however, allowed the men to fight in the fairest way they could, consistent with their having hardly any room to fight at all.

At length the police forced their way to where they were fighting, in a space not much larger than a dining table, and the referee ordered them at once to discontinue. To do them justice, both seemed very willing to leave off, and Heenan was so blind that in the last round he could not see Sayers, but hit his unsuspecting second a tremendous blow in the face, which knocked him head over heels. Both men then left what had been the ring, Sayers, though much bludgeoned

distressed, walked firmly and coolly away, with both his eyes open and clear. His right arm, however, was helpless, his mouth and nose were dreadfully beaten, and the side of his head and forehead much punished. Heenan was almost unrecognizable as a human being, so dreadful had been his punishment about the face and neck. Yet he was still as strong as his legs, apparently, he ever, thanks to his perfect training, and, after leaving the field of battle, he ran as nimbly as any of the spectators and leaped over two small hedges. His, however, was a final effort, and he almost instantly after became so utterly blind that he was obliged to be led by the hand to the train.

As matters now stand, the fight is adjourned sine die, and the only impression left is one of astonishment that Sayers, with one arm, should have so long contended, with success, with such a formidable antagonist, and that Heenan should have borne his terrific punishment with out his strength or courage to fight giving way.

Bell's Life, which represents the thoroughly characteristic view, has the following:—

"It was, up to the unfortunate termination, decidedly the very best Championship Fight we ever witnessed. It was to the time afforded fought out with a manliness, a fairness, and a determination on both sides worthy of the highest commendation. Without an attempt at shifftage, each scorned to take a mean advantage, and loudly and repeatedly was each of them cheered. The game displayed on both sides was remarkable. The gluttony and bottom of Tom Sayers are too proverbial to need further comment on our hands; but as certain rumors have been flying about to the effect that Heenan was destitute of those qualities, we deem it right to express our belief that a gamer, more determined fellow, never pulled a shirt off. His punishment was terrible, and yet he took it, and almost invariably with a smile on his face. We are bound to own that in this as in his talent, he has very agreeably disappointed us; and had we not known his career, we certainly should never have set him down for a novice. Of his conduct at the conclusion of the battle we cannot speak in too strong terms.

We trust it was occasioned by the state of excitement in which he was, owing to the ring being broken, and by the fact that being almost blind, he took the unoffending seconds of his opponent for some other persons. Tom Sayers fought the battle throughout with consummate tact and judgment, and considering that his right arm (his principal weapon) was rendered almost useless from the commencement, too much praise cannot be awarded to him for his courage and coolness. We are of opinion, even without the arm, that he would eventually have pulled through had the fight been finished on that day. Whether the match will be fought out we cannot at present say; but, for ourselves, were we asked, we would say, each is so good that he is deserving a belt, and we would call on our countrymen to subscribe for such a trophy as a reward for Heenan's enterprise and boldness in coming, as he has done, to board the British Champion on his own ground. A meeting will doubtless be held shortly to decide what shall be done, and full particulars will appear in our next. It is impossible for the battle to be fought out this week, and we may therefore state that each state that all bets are off. As to the conduct of some of the ring keepers and their inefficiency we may have a word to say in our next."

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They might be surprised at the juxtaposition, but there was good reason for it, seeing that the Prince of Wales was the heir apparent of the throne of this kingdom, while the British colonies were the heirs apparent of its strength and greatness. It was well, therefore, that the two heirs apparent should become acquainted with each other. The Prince of Wales was just completing that part of his education which was to be learnt from books. At home, at Edinburgh and at Oxford, he was taking a survey of what literature and science had done; and now he was entering upon that not less important branch of education which was to be acquired in the great book of the world. He had already visited that region of the Old World in which he had been enabled to study art in its noblest relics, and to see national greatness in the twilight of its traditions and in the decrepitude of its remains. He was now about to turn from the book of the Old World to that of the New, where, in British North America, he would see a noble and puissant people in the first flush of youthful strength, not devoted to arts, but waging a sturdy conflict with untamed nature; not reposing on the ashes of a great past, but reaching forward to the achievements of a glorious future. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Haliburton, M. P., briefly responded. He said it would be great presumption in him, who had neither official rank nor social position, to return thanks on behalf of the Prince of Wales; but, having been born in British North America, and having resided there for by far the greater part of his life, whither also his family before him had emigrated 150 years ago, he should be less than mortal if he did not feel attached to a people whose many virtues he well knew and respected, and among whom he numbered all the friends he had in the world. (Cheers.) The chairman having alluded to him, in his character of "Sam Slick," as "knowing the time of day" (a laugh), he might state that since he had come to reside in this country he had observed that there was a noted clock which would not go (a laugh), and he thought from his antecedents he might have been chosen chairman of the committee for its regulation. (A laugh.)—It was a misfortune that the clock would not go, for it might teach members of the House of Commons the value of time. It might teach there was something else to do besides talk, and teach even Mr. Bright there was something better than spinning long yarns. (A laugh.) He could not for a moment doubt that the visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America would be productive of great good, for there he would see an appanage of the Crown equal to one-ninth part of the habitable globe, unequalled for the extent of its inland navigation by any other part of the world, and inhabited by 3,000,000 of people as intelligent, as enterprising, and as loyal as any in Her Majesty's dominions. (Cheers.) He was delighted that his Royal Highness was going there and that the people would have an opportunity of exhibiting the loyalty which animated them. He was not the first of the Royal family who had been there. His grandfathers, the Duke of Kent, was Commander-in-Chief in that county, and in him every colonist found a friend and a patron. Mr. Gladstone, the most eloquent as he was the most reckless of Ministers (a laugh), might abolish the differential duties with respect to the trade on North America, but the people would still be bound by differential duties to the English Crown. (Cheers.) Of his Royal Highness, the heir apparent, he would only further say, long might he continue to be Prince of Wales. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. P. Cooke responded to the toast of "The Navy." He wore a medal in commemoration of the action of Cape St. Vincent, on St. Valentine's Day, 1797, in which he took part, which he said, amid the laughter of the company, had been presented to him just fifty-two years after the battle was fought.

Mexico. — A letter in the New Orleans Picayune states that the Indians are rising in many new places, and a war of castles is rapidly developing itself. The defeat of Miranion before Vera Cruz will be the signal for the country to pass into a wilder anarchy than has yet been seen in the history of our Mexico.

WRECK OF A VESSEL, WITH A CARGO OF SLAVES ON BOARD.

A letter from Laundo, dated Feb. 15, says that on the 10th of that month, the British steamer Gloucester gave chase to a vessel, but the match was an even thing all day, and the vessel would probably have escaped around Cape Lopez if the Portuguese steamer Tagus had not have in sight thus cutting off her chance of rounding the Cape. In this emergency the slaver—for such she proved to be—stood directly on the rocks of the Cape, and the wind blowing almost a gale, she shortly went to pieces. The officers of the Gloucester describe the scene as heart-rending. As the brig struck, and was overwhelmed by the breakers, the poor miserable creatures on board, probably to the number of five hundred, set up a howl of despair that could be heard even above the roaring of the sea. But it was too dark, by that time, to see much, and beyond human skill or power to aid the drowning wretches. The next morning the beach inside the rocks was strewed with corpses and the fragments of the wreck. Nothing was found, however, to reveal the name of the slaver, or any other information concerning her, save that to the practised seamen she proved of the Baltimore build. The monsters who manned the vessel are supposed to have escaped in their boat before she struck, and must have gained the shore, as a boat somewhat stove, was discovered on the beach with the oars near by.

MARRIED.

On the 19th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Downey, Mr. Gabriel Tompkins to Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland both of Southampton York Co.

On Saturday, May 5th by the Rev. H. J. McLeod, B. A., Mr. Wm. Smith to Miss Julia Springer, both of Woodstock.

DIED. At Richmond on the 7th inst., Matilda beloved wife of William Forrest, Esq. in the 42nd year of her age; also their infant son aged 21 days.

On Friday the 4th inst., at Woodstock, after a long and protracted illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. C. Brynmoid in the 44th year of her age, she leaves a husband, one son and a number of friends to mourn their loss.

Provincial Board of Agriculture.

SALE OF IMPORTED HORSES. On Friday 18th May, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be Sold by Public Auction, on the Market Square, Saint John, four valuable Horses recently selected by H. M'Monagle, Esquire, in the United States and Canada, and imported under direction of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

No. 1. A Messenger Horse; colour gray, four years old, 15 hands high, weighs between 11 and 12 cwt.

No. 2. A Margan Hawk Horse; colour bay, seven years old, 15 hands high.

No. 3. A Messenger Horse; colour brown, five years old, over 15 hands high, weight about 11 cwt.

No. 4. A Canadian Horse sired by an American Trotter; colour bay, eight years old, 15 hands high.

The attention of Breeders is specially called to this Sale. Such an opportunity of procuring choice specimens of the above first-class American breeds of Horses has never before been offered in this Province, and the services of the animals will be immediately available.

Terms.—Cash on delivery. Further conditions at Sale.

Auctioneer—T. Hanford. COMMITTEE OF SALE.—R. Jardine, H. M' Monagle, G. D. M. Keator, and J. Robb, Esquires.

By order of the Executive Committee. J. ROBB, Secretary. Provincial Board of Agriculture.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS AT DAVIS'S

A superior lot of New Goods for sale very low at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, consisting of Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Biscuits, Raisins, Figs, Salt, Woodstock Paper, Fish, Mustard, Salsaparilla, Clothes Pins, Tubs, Window Glass, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Soap, Tobacco, Black Lead, Extract of Logwood, Vitrol, Paraffin, Oil, Burning Fluid, Candles, Milk Pans, Glass and Crockery Ware, Grey Cottons, Bed Ticking, Calico, &c., with a good variety of superior CANDLES.

Also to arrive, the largest lot of fancy chairs ever offered in this market. Prices from 3s. upwards. Bedsteads, and all kinds of common furniture to be had at low prices. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Woodstock, May 1, 1860.

Steam Boat Landing.

JOHN EDGAR has removed his room from the house next below his late store and near the Steamboat Wharf, which he will be happy to wait on his customers. New Goods daily expected. April 25, 1860. JOHN EDGAR.

Golden Fleece! NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamers North Briton, Bohemia and Canadian, 22 Packages, containing a general assortment of Fine Goods. JOHN McDONALD.

May 2, 1860.

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 factory. He has also different patterns PLOUGHS including all those approved for NEW BRUNSWICK 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 8th, 1860.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into a Copartnership under the style and firm of McLAUCHLAN & WILSON, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to carry on the business of Timber Pond Keepers and Surveyors of Lumber at their Pond and Wharf in Carleton, St. John, N. B., and Lumber for Shipping, by strict attention to business, and by reasonable charges to merit a share of public patronage. THOMAS H. McLAUCHLAN. JARVIS WILSON.

may 9. Sm. The subscriber hereby re- NOTICE.—The subscriber herby re-quires that all sums due to the late JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Woodstock, deceased, shall be paid to him. A. N. Garden is authorized to receive said sums. ANDREW CAMPBELL. Woodstock, May 4, 1860.

FIRE! FIRE!!

REPLENISH!!! REPLENISH!!! IN consequence of the late disastrous fire which must have destroyed many of your stocks, I would respectfully solicit your orders for the replenishing of the same, with the full assurance that my prices shall be as low as any other house in the Trade. Any goods not in Stock, or out of my line shall be forwarded or Commission as also all forwarding or Custom House Entries. My Store is large and varied and with recent arrivals contains every article required in the Linn, Flour, Provisions, Groceries, Damasks, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes &c. &c. Terms Cash. ALEX. GILVOR. Catalogue, May 11, 1860.

TO PRINTERS!

PRINTING TYPES and ALL other PRINTING MATERIALS, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months notes or cash, at Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Remnants of the modern styles are always on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of from 56 to 10,000 lbs.

Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "riced Specimens of Fonts, and other sheets, which will be mailed to all new printing offices sending me their address. Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this notice, three times before the first day of July, 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufacture, of five times the amount of said bill. Address GEORGE BRUCE, Type Founder, 13 Chamber street, N. Y. March 28.

NOTICE.—The heirs of the Estate of the late William Grant are hereby requested to meet at the residence of Charles Grant, in the Parish of Northampton, on the 15th day of June next at the hour of two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of claiming their right, &c. WM. P. TOMPKINS, Executor.

Northampton, May 5th, 1860.

CORN MEAL AND HERRING.

A few barrels of Kilm Dried CORN MEAL. Also a few barrels of HERRING LIME & PLASTER.—A few casks of Nova Scotia ground PLASTER, and 25 casks superior Green Hill LIME. GRINDSTONES—1 Dozen Superior GRINDSTONES for sale. Apply to JOHN EDGAR, Steamboat Landing, May 8, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH

HAS removed his Drug Store and Office to his new building, the second floor below the Flagstaff, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c. Residence at J. C. Wislow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House. Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. SURGEON. Office 72 German Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John, N. B. Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Tight Binding

POOR

Poetry.

GOING HOME.
Suffer little children to come unto me;
and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.
They are going—only going—
Jesus called them long ago;
All the wintry time they're passing
Softly as the falling snow.

Select Story.

ORIANA INN. A DISPUTED POSSESSION.

Least welcome of all men was Mr. Wade in Mrs. Lincoln's kitchen. But he entered as if not doubtful of the reception he should have; apparently making no allowance for the fact of his long absence; expecting that he should find all things as he left them five years ago.

of Mrs. Lincoln, moving about the orderly place. It was almost dark, and her face was turned from him, but he did not doubt the recognition that would follow when he said, "The stage has brought you a passenger, madam." She started as she would not have done at the sound of any stranger's voice.

more nearly than any person bearing resemblance to the deceased man could have done. Often Karin was repeating to Father Wade the story of Crysler's hardships; the struggles through which they had passed together; the helpmates they had proved in poverty and prosperity.

But when he came to the door he found these two in the porch. Mr. Lincoln addressed him: "You will be going away so early in the morning, Mr. Wade, I have provided on Mrs. Crysler to let you marry us tonight." "Without witnesses?" said the minister.

to succumb a woman! To seem to live on her bounty! To submit to her management! How unreasonable a demand on her part! How impossible that he should yield to it! When Mr. Wade came down to Oriana he found report was true—love really caught in the abominable net, and lying insensible, apparently dead.

Poetry.

STANZAS
May recessed the Southern hill,
For heralds thronged the clouds and o'er-
nature, with a sudden thrill,
Start all her buds to leaves.

Poetry.

STANZAS. In May recrossed the Southern hill, Her heralds thronged the elm and oaks;

On the slope a streamlet sang, Fresh music from its mountain springs;

Where the river shown below, Are white sails through the vapor glow;

RED HELP IN NEW-ENGLAND. The Professor's Story, in the Atlantic Monthly.

Stebbins was a good specimen of extraordinary hybrid or male between gray and chrysoerisy, a native-born England serving-man.

His other hand is in your boot, He is about to polish. It is impossible to do in this narrative, but as there may be some who confound the New-England hired man, native-born, with the servant of foreign birth, and as there is the difference of two continents and two civilizations between them, it did not seem fair to let Abel bring round the Doctor's mate and sulky without touching his features in half-shadow into our back ground.

TRIVIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—No circumstance is trivial in the education of childhood. Don't believe in the phrase, so fatally convenient in people's lips, "It's of no consequence." Of no consequence the grave may perhaps put a stop to the long chain of sequences that follows the most trifling word or deed, but nothing else ever will. Don't let your children fall into the habit of idling round, and putting things off to the last moment, because "it's time enough to learn when they don't stand by without remonstrating, when their evil passions flame out, because "children are always in a fret."

THE UNIFORM FOR THE "HALIFAX RIFLES," which is very neat, is now being made up by Mr. George Metzler and we believe will compare most favorably with that of any imported from England; indeed, some of our Volunteer companies will discover before long, the fallacy of sending abroad for their uniforms, or we much mistake, as we have no doubt a cheaper and better fitting article could be got up in this city.

A boy met with an accident in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, and the amputation of one of his limbs became necessary. During the operation, the father of the boy was so much affected by his sufferings that the hair on one side of head turned white.

What is the occasion of that bell ringing Tom? "Well I presume it is occasioned by somebody at the end of the rope."

Several years ago, in a Western city, on the occasion of a fire at a large hotel, at the moment when the destruction of the house seemed inevitable, the inmates became alarmed and sought to escape, regardless of saving any thing but their lives.

A tall slab-sided Yankee, who was making his appearance at Cape May, last summer, strolled down to the beach during bathing time. On seeing the bevy of beauties disporting in the waves, he burst into a fit of enthusiasm.

Several years ago, in a Western city, on the occasion of a fire at a large hotel, at the moment when the destruction of the house seemed inevitable, the inmates became alarmed and sought to escape, regardless of saving any thing but their lives.

Quick as thought, the young member seized the clothes, the baby and all, and rushed through the passage, down stairs in the street, his imagination fired by the idea of having saved a human being, and restoring to the arms of an agonised mother her darling child.

Perhaps he may have little or nothing to do in this narrative, but as there may be some who confound the New-England hired man, native-born, with the servant of foreign birth, and as there is the difference of two continents and two civilizations between them, it did not seem fair to let Abel bring round the Doctor's mate and sulky without touching his features in half-shadow into our back ground.

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EMPEROR. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. IN Connection with the Railway to Halifax, with the River Lines of Steamers from Woodstock to Fredericton, and with the Admiral and Eastern City to and from Backport, Portland and Boston.

Earthenware, China, and Glass. F. CLEMENTSON. Has received ex Kalos from Livorno, a portion of his Spring Importation, which consists of— 25 CRATES OF WHITE GLAZED, a superior quality, amongst which will be found a choice selection of Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets.

NOTICE. A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at F. Crozier's residence formerly occupied by J. Bradley Esq. April 31st, 1860.

MILK PANS.—Now landing ex Kalos; 200 Doz. MILK PANS, glazed. For sale low by F. CLEMENTSON, April 23, 29, Duck-street.

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

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very reasonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Buildings, &c. &c.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:—

CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the Tids-mill field, containing 2 acres.

St. Andrews. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf 100 feet long, and 10 feet broad.

GRANDMANAN. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered land, with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property. The whole will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WILSON, or the subscriber. ALICE WILSON. 17, 18, 19, May 17, 1860.

yer's Sarsaparilla

compound remedy, in which we have... to produce the most effectual...

During late years the public have been... led by large bottles, pretending to give...

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the... every variety of Throat and Lung...

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

FOR THE CURE OF... Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion...

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, men, and eminent persons, have...

All our Remedies are for sale by... W. A. BARKO, Woodstock; S. P. VERNOR & SON, Bel River; W. H. RICHMOND, Fredrickton; JOHN M. RICHMOND; J. M. WALKER, St. John.

SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR

LAND—25 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING 10 Quintals CODFISH; To arrive by Rail Road...

AT THE MEDICAL HALL, Main Street, Woodstock, N.B. now offered for sale, a well assorted stock of Drugs, Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, HORSE MEDICINES, &c.

White Lead, Black, Blue, Green, Yellow and Red Paints, dry colors and Graining Colors of all kinds.

Boiled and Raw Linseed, Seal, Olive, Neatsfoot, and Cod Liver Oils, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Japan Coach and Furniture Varnishes.

Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking, Black Lead, Scrimbling, Heart's Counter, Green, Sand, Toilets, Marking Brushes, and Casca's Hair Brushes.

English French and American, Comprising Roudelot's, Vegetable Essence, Jockey Club, Musk, Patoulli, Frangipani, Otto of Rose, No. 11, Bergamot & Lavender, Bay Rum, Verbena Water, Cologne, and a variety of other delicate Toilette Essences, Toilette Soaps, Old Brown, Win Hair, Honey, Glycerine, Camphor and Transparent Balls, Military Soaping Soap, Hair Oils, Pomatums, Hair Oil, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Tricopherous, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

Paper and Envelopes, of all sizes, Ruled and Plain, Post, Ink, Lead Pencils, Slates, School Books, Blank Books, Ledgers and Day Books, Drawing Pencils and Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Paint Boxes, Crutche Boards, Portmanteaus, Wallets, Pocket Knives, Key Rings, Goggles, and a variety of other fancy articles.

A nice lot of STANDARD NOVELS, in cloth and paper, which will be sold at Publisher's price. Also Children's Toy Books, Church Services, Wesley's, Watt's and Church Hymn Books.

A large assortment—Flavoring Extracts for Cakes and Puddings, Marmalade, Currant, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Apple, Raspberry, Peach, Cherry, and other DRESS GOODS, Cheviot, Silk, Thibet, and Worsted SCARFS, Fish, Martin, and several FURS, Skeleton Cloths, Springs and Cane, a variety of Cloth & Trimmings for Mantles, Woolen Hoods, Comforters, Gaiters, &c., Ribbons, Flowers, Blonds and Shapes, With every description of Cottons and Woolens.

Logwood, Extract and Ground, Red Wood, Indigo, Cutbarr, Madder, Annatto, Alum, Vitriol, Sulfur, &c., &c.

quantity of superior CIGARS & TOBACCO, Scotch & Macanby Snuff, with other articles too numerous to mention.

SMITH continues to attend the practice of his Profession, and may be consulted at his office in the above Establishment, or at his residence next door, Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

Shoes and Rubbers, Building Main Street.

ROBERT BROWN has received from Boston and New York, his WINTER Stock of Hats, Shoes and Rubbers the latest and most approved styles and prices, suitable for the season, which he will sell at his usual moderate rates. The being very extensive and various customers hardly fail to be suited. Woodstock, November 22nd, 1859.

Hour and Molasses, B.B.S. Extra Superfine FLOUR, 6 Casks MOLASSES, a very fine, for sale low for cash or in exchange for Oats and Butter.

JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

Light! Light! Light! Subscriber has just received a supply of Lamps for burning the Ather Gas, also Chimneys, Shades, and Wicks, all of best quality. JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, Oct. 18th, 1859.

Notice, Undersigned, in returning thanks to his friends and the public at Woodstock, for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform them that he has appointed Mr. OWEN KELLY his day appointed Mr. OWEN KELLY his day at Woodstock, for the sale of his XXX and XXX also in wood or bottle. Kelly will be constantly supplied with as direct from the Brewery, in casks of suit customers, and orders are respectfully solicited. CHAS. A. THOMPSON

supplied with Ale in 4 gallon kegs, Nov. 24, 1859; 3m.

Fish and Salt, LAND—25 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING 10 Quintals CODFISH; To arrive by Rail Road...

COAL! COAL! COAL!!! Just received, a new supply of SEA COAL, for Blacksmith's use. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR, Nov. 24, 1859.

New Diggings Discovered AT THE NEW STORE EUREKA HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL BANK, Main Street, Woodstock, N.B.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW OPENING A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, German, French, and English FANCY GOODS, J. WELRY, CUTLERY, &c., Selected expressly for this Market from the latest

Spring Importations.

This STOCK has been purchased for CASH, and in consequence of the pressure in the money market at the present time, they were had at a very reduced rate, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost for

Cash or Country Produce. MY MOTTO WILL BE Live and let Live, This I hope to accomplish by Quick Sales & Light Profits!

The public are respectfully solicited to examine the quality and the very LOW PRICES of my GOODS before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN G. MCCARTHY, June 30th, 1859.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the British and American markets an immense stock of Goods, embracing all the novelties of the day, to which he particularly requests the attention of intending purchasers.

The following are some of the leading articles: Cases MANTLES, CAPES, and SHAWLS, CASHMERE, LUSTRES, CAMLETS, and other DRESS GOODS, Cheviot, Silk, Thibet, and Worsted SCARFS, Fish, Martin, and several FURS, Skeleton Cloths, Springs and Cane, a variety of Cloth & Trimmings for Mantles, Woolen Hoods, Comforters, Gaiters, &c., Ribbons, Flowers, Blonds and Shapes, With every description of Cottons and Woolens.

Also, 3 cases Ge ts. Black, Drab and Gray Kossuth and Ledger Hats, Ladies and Childrens Boots & Shoes, One case Rubbers, very cheap Inside Venetian Blinds, assorted sizes, an article required in every house at all seasons.

Also—2 Cases "Yankee Notions" containing Door Mats, Horse Cards, Shoe, Elk, Head and other Brushes, Whips, Baskets & Wooden Ware, with a variety of unenumerated articles. GEO. STRICKLAND Woodstock, November 23d, 1859

China, Glass and Earthenware

EX CONQUEST, F. C. CLEMENSON has received by the above Ship from Liverpool China Dessert Sets; White Stone Dinner, Tea & Breakfast Sets; "Toilet Sets, Gift and Colored Toilet Sets, Parian Marble Vases; Cologne Bottles, Butter Coolers, Flower Holders; Ring Stands; Teapots; Basins, &c., &c. Jamaica Butter Co. lets.

INGLASS WARE, Sherry and Champagne Wine Glasses; DECANTERS and Water Pitchers to match; Celery Glasses, Custard Glasses; Jelly Glasses and Goblets; AMBER AND RUBY FINGER BOWLS.

Also a large stock of common Earthenware To which he solicits the attention of purchasers. Wholesale and Retail, 29 Lock-street, St. John, November 12th 1859.

WANTED, In exchange for Cash on delivery, 250 MINK, 500 SABLE, 1500 FOX, 1000 MUSKAT, 200 LUCIFER.

4th any quantity of other descriptions of Wipping FURS. GEO. STRICKLAND, Woodstock, November 24th, 1859.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!! Just received, a new supply of SEA COAL, for Blacksmith's use. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR, Nov. 24, 1859.

BUSINESS CARDS. STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF Flour, or n Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c., &c. NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lumps, Chimney, Wicks, and Shades A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, 5 Bales Heavy Sheetting, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed S. Alberts, 50 cts. yard India Rubber Machine Telling and packing all widths, at manufacturer's prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale, Calais Mills' Flour and Meal in bbls. & bags.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, DEALER IN HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Gunz and Pistols, Weten and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saws, Railroad Shovels, Picks, &c.

Agent for W. Adams & Co's Fireproof SAFES, Fairbanks' SCALES, and for Beebe, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory

AT WILLIAMS' Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, shoe AND RUBBER STORE, CORNER OF UNION AND MAINE STREETS CALAIS, MAINE, CAN always be found the largest and ASSORTED STOCK in the City. To the Cash buyers at wholesale of KOSSUTH HATS we will offer such inducements as cannot beat THIS SIDE OF NEW YORK. NO SECOND PRICE! The highest market price paid for sheep and manufacturing FURS. Calais Dec. 17, 1858.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission AGENT. St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

LSN & R AIRSFORD, Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c. HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

Golden Fleece, St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

H. & P. CULLNEN, IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PHENIX Life Assurance Company. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Annuities, of Loss of Life at Sea. CHIEF OFFICE, 1, Leadenhall Street, London SHANNON—16, DABE STREET, Liverpool.

THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MASHANIE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN, Woodstock, January 1, 1859.

JOHN CARRIER, MANUFACTURER OF WAGGONS, CARRIAGE, SLEIGHS, &c. RICHMOND CORNER, COUNTY OF CARLETON.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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

PLASTER—25 casks Nova Scotia GROUND PLASTER, for sale by W. F. SMITH, Woodstock, March

Choice Liquors. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by G. F. Palmer, where he has on hand 6 hds Hennessey's Brandy, 6 do Old Tom Gin, 6 do Scotch Whiskey (Old Islay), 4 do Irish do, 3 puns Old Jamaica Rum, 20 packages bottled and in bulk including Port and berry of Very Superior Quality, 10 bbls London Stout Porter, 10 do Best Pale Ale, And a choice selection of CORDIALS, comprising Noyau, Pale Orange Bitters, Orange Bitters, Orange Boven, Ginger Brandy, Peppermint, &c., &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail by THOS. L. EVANS, Woodstock, June 14th 1859.

Domestic Manufacture. THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, ROLL LOZEN, GEE'S, in boxes of 6 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a liberal discount JOHN C. McINTOSH, 45, Dock-street, St. John, April 6, 1859.

BOOTHS AND SHOES, At the Woollen Hall. THE above establishment may be found the largest and most varied assortment of BOOTHS AND SHOES ever brought into market, consisting in part of Gents. Coarse, Coarse-Fine and Fine French Cal Boots, Patent Congress Dancing Pumps, Brogan, Shippers, &c. Ladies and Misses Serge, Francine, Kid, Goat, Llamelled and Calf Boots, with and without Heels Thick Walking Shoes Pumps, &c., an excellent assortment of Mitchell's Metallic Tipped Shoes Misses and Childrens sizes. Children's Shoes in great variety. Cork Soles, &c. Rubbers in all sizes selling very cheap. Nov. 15, 1859. W. SKILLEN

NOTICE—AARON HASTINGS, of the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by Deed, bearing date the fourth day of October instant assigned to all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every nature and kind whatsoever, in Trust, (after certain payments in said Deed specified) for the benefit of such of his Creditors as shall execute the same within eighteen months from the date thereof. We hereby give Notice that the said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. SCOVIL, in this City, for signature, and all persons interested as Creditors are requested to execute the same within the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to the terms of the said Deed, barred from all advantage thereof.

All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are requested to make immediate payment to us. W. H. SCOVIL, THOMAS HATHEWAY St. John, October 15th, 1859.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz: Finners, Cottons, Colours, Orleans, Calicoes, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drillings, Batings, Shawls, Fur Caps, Together with a new assortment of Groceries consisting of Tea, Sugar, Raw and Crushed, Tobacco, Salsaparilla, Soap, Straws, Cantles, Indigo, Snuff, Pipes, also Raisins, Caudies, Spices of various kinds, Apples, Bartlettware and Glassware, 1 cask Clarified Parsnips by WILLARD SAWYER & CO. Upper Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1859.

Woolen Hall! JUST completed, one of the heaviest importations of Cloths ever brought to this market, which on examination will be found to consist of West of England superfine Black Broadcloths, Mixed Beavers, WHITNEYS, SEAL SKINS PILOT CLOTHS, Siberian Lambskins, Casimeres and Doeskins, In black and fancy colors, SATINETTS, in great variety, Homespun, &c., &c. VESTINGS in Velvet, Granadine, Marsells, &c.

Ladies Cloths, in all the leading colors, together with every description of Furnishing Goods generally found in a first class Dry Goods Establishment. The above Goods will be disposed of very cheap, or made to measure on the premises in our usually elegant styles, and in all cases, perfect satisfaction given. W. SKILLEN, Nov. 15, 1859.

ALEX. GILMOR, Corn, Flour, and Provision MERCHANT, CALAIS, MAINE.

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

NEW FALL GOODS, At the Woollen Hall. JUST Received a large and well assorted stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, personally selected, comprising all the latest designs of the season, particularly in Shawls, Dress Goods and Berlins. Please call and examine the stock and prices before making your purchases. W. SKILLEN, Nov. 15, 1859.

James W Street, AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. IMPORTERS OF MARTELL & HENNESSY Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Rotterdam Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, London bottled and Pale Ale, Alcohol, &c.

Extra, double extra, and superfine Flour, Mess and Clear Pork, Salsaparilla, Coffee, Cocoa, London Congou, English breakfast, Oolong and Seuchong Teas, Bright Ma covad, do Molasses and Sugar, London crushed do, Vinegar, Burning Fluid, Brandman's No. 1 Paint Oil, Whiting Turpentine, Zaffra, Oil, Woodstock and T. D. Pipes, Soap, Candles, Willow Glass, &c. ALSO—A lot of Quaddy river and R'ppling Herring on hand, in bbls and halves. January 12, 1860.

Pork, Flour, Leather, Fish, &c. &c. THE Subscriber have received from New York and St. Andrews by Rail, the following articles: 60 bbls Mace Pork, 400 bbls Double Extra Flour, 400 do Extra do, 100 do Superfine do, 50 do Extra No 1 Herring, 50 do Quaddy, 50 cwt superior Codfish, 25 do Pollock, 10 bbls Macaroni, 10 do Pickled Codfish, 800 Siles assorted Leaf her, 25 half Chests Tea, 10 boxes Extra Tobacco, 6 Hds Muscovado Molasses, 8 bbls Crushed Sugar, 13 do brown Muscovado do 20 do Rice, with general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which he will sell very low wholesale or to all to suit purchasers. JOHN CALDWELL, Woodstock, Feb. 2, 1860.

SPRING GOODS for 1860 AT BENT'S Tailoring Establishment. Water-street THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to the public generally for the liberal patronage they have favored him with, would further invite them to call and see the assortment of GOODS he has just received, comprising English and American DRESS KINGS, superfine BLACK CLOTHS, Vestings in VELVETS, SATINS, and Fancy Patterns, to be made up at low prices for CASH. Garments warranted to fit, well made and well stayed. JOSEPH BENT, Tailor and Outfit, Woodstock, March 11, 1860.

NOTICE. THE undersigned wishing to close up his present business, would inform those indebted to him by Account or Note of and that unless they are arranged before the 5th day of May, they will be collected by the undersigned, G. A. BROWN, Woodstock, March 27th, 1860.

HAVANNA CIGARS.—A very few prime imported Cigars, at \$25 per M. or \$3 per 100, at UNION STORE, 67, Calais, June 23. ALEX. GILMOR.

Paraffine Oil. PARAFFINE OIL, manufactured by the "New Brunswick Oil Works Co." for Sale Wholesale and Retail at Company's prices. LOGAN & LINDS, St. John, Dec. 6 1859. 73 King-street.

