

Institute Box

The Woodstock Journal.

July 25

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CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW AND FAIR FOR 1861.

This Society will hold an Exhibition of Stock, Grain, Domestic Manufactures, &c., at the County Court House, on MONDAY, September 23rd, 1861, to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M., open only to members who have paid the subscription for the current year or before the 20th September, at which the following Premiums are offered for competition:—

Class I—Live Stock.	
Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, \$1.00	Best pair Steers, over 3 and under 5 years, \$1.50
2d do 3.00	2d do 1.00
3d do 2.50	Best fat Ox, 2.50
Best 3 year old Colt, 2.50	Best fat Cow or Heifer, 2.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
3d do 2.00	Best Ram over one year old, 3.00
Best pair working Horses, matched, 2.50	Best Ram Lamb, of 1861, 2.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
3d do 2.00	Best pair Ewes, over one year old, 2.50
Best Bull, 2 years old or upwards, 4.00	2d do 2.00
2d do 3.00	Best pair of Ewe Lambs 1860, 2.50
3d do 2.00	2d do 1.50
Best yearling Bull, 2.00	Best Boar, over one year old, 2.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
3d do 2.00	Best Boar Pig of the year 1861, 2.00
Best bull calf of 1861, 2.00	2d do 1.50
2d do 2.00	Best Breeding Sow, 2.50
3d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
Best Milch Cow, 3.00	Best Sow Pig, of 1861, 1.50
2d do 2.50	2d do 1.25
3d do 2.50	

Class II—Grain Crops and Seeds.	
Best sample of Wheat, \$3.00	Best sample Rye, \$2.50
2d do 2.50	2d do 2.00
3d do 2.00	3d do 1.50
Best sample of Corn, 2.50	Best sample Peas, 2.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
3d do 1.50	3d do 1.50
Best sample barley, 2.50	Best sample Bush beans, 2.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
3d do 1.50	3d do 1.50
Best sample Oats, 2.50	Best sample of Timothy Seed, 1.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 1.00
3d do 1.50	2d do 1.00
Best sample Buckwheat, 2.50	Best sample Northern Clover Seed, 1.50
2d do 2.00	2d do 1.00
3d do 1.50	

Class III—Root Crops and Garden Produce.	
Best crop Swedish or Lapland Turnips, on 1/4 acre, \$4.00	Do 25 Garden Carrots, \$1.00
2d do 3.00	Do 25 Parsnips, 1.00
3d do 2.00	Do 6 stalks Celery, 1.00
Best crop of Aberdeen or White Turnips, on 1/4 acre, 3.00	Do 6 heads Cauliflowers, 1.00
2d do 2.50	Do 12 blood Beets, 1.00
3d do 2.00	Do 15 ripe Onions, from seed, 1.00
Best crop of Carrots on 1/8 acre, 3.00	Do 6 heads Cabbage, 1.00
2d do 2.50	Do 1-2 peck pole beans, 1.00
3d do 2.00	Do Squash, 50
Best crop Mangold Wurtzel, on 1/8 acre, 3.00	Do Pumpkins, 50
2d do 2.50	Do 3 Cucumbers, 50
3d do 2.00	Best sample Apples, 2.50
Best crop Potatoes, 1 acre, 3.00	2d do 2.00
2d do 2.50	Best variety of Fruit, 2.50
3d do 2.00	2d do 2.00
Heaviest 12 Swedish Turnips, 1.00	Best 5 lb Swedish Turnip seed, 1.00
Do 12 Turnips, any kind, 1.00	Do do white Carrot do, 1.00
	Do do red do, 1.00
	Do do Mangold Wurtzel do, 1.00
	Do do Parsnip do, 1.00

Class IV—Woollen and Linen Manufactures.	
Best Fulled Gloth, all Wool, not less than ten yards, \$2.50	Best Carpet, all wool, 15 yards, \$2.00
2d do 2.00	2d do 1.50
3d do 1.50	3d do 1.00
Best Flannel, all wool not less than 10 yards, 2.50	Best Linen Cloth, 10 yds, 2.00
2d do 2.00	2d do 1.50
3d do 1.00	3d do 1.00
Best Twilled Homespun, all wool, not less than 10 yards, 1.50	Best sample of dressed Flax, 4 lbs, 2.00
2d do 1.25	2d do 1.50
3d do 1.00	Best pair Horse blankets, all wool, 1.50
	2d do 1.00
	3d do 1.00
	Best Counterpane, 1.00

Best Cotton & wool cloth, for men's wear, not less than 10 yards, 1.50	Best woollen socks, 6 prs, 1.25
2d do 1.25	2d do 1.00
3d do 1.00	Best woollen Mitts, six pairs, 1.25
Best Cotton and Wool cloth, for women's wear, not less than ten yards, 1.50	2d do 1.00
2d do 1.25	Best Woollen Gloves, six pairs, 1.00
3d do 1.00	2d do 2.50
	3d do 2.00

Class V—Manufactures in Wood, Metal and Leather.	
Best half doz steel Manure Forks, handled, \$2.00	Best Improved Churn, \$2.00
2d do 1.50	2d do 1.50
3d do 1.00	Best three Chairs, 1.50
Best half hozen steel Hay Forks, handled, 2.00	2d do 1.00
2d do 1.50	Best Grain Cradle, 1.50
3d do 1.00	2d do 1.00
Best half dozen steel Hoes, handled, 1.50	Best three water Pails, 1.50
2d do 1.00	2d do 1.00
3d do 1.00	Best Double Harrow, 2.00
Best half doz Hay Rakes, 1.50	2d do 1.50
2d do 1.00	Best single Sleigh, 2.00
3d do 1.00	2d do 1.50
Best half doz Sythe sneaths finished for work, 1.50	Best sett Horse Shoes, 1.50
2d do 1.00	2d do 1.00
3d do 1.00	Best Ox Yoke, 1.00
Best Horse Rake, 2.00	Best Hay Press, 3.00
2d do 1.50	Best Stumping Machine, 3.00
3d do 1.50	Best two sides Sole Leather, 1.50
Best Plough, cast iron and wood, 2.50	2d do 1.00
2d do 2.00	Best three sides-of upper Leather, 1.50
3d do 1.50	2d do 1.00
Best pair Cart Wheels, 1.50	Best Double set working Harness, 2.00
2d do 1.00	2d do 1.50
3d do 1.00	Best s-t Single Waggon, 2.00
Best Farm Waggon, 3.00	2d do 1.50
2d do 2.00	Best 3 Calf skins tanned and handled, 1.00
3d do 2.00	Best Broad Axe, ground and handled, 1.00
Best single Waggon, 3.00	Best specimen of Manufacture, from Tin, four pieces, 2.00
2d do 2.00	Best Panel Door, 2.50
3d do 2.00	Best Window Sash, 4.00
Best Roller, in two parts, 2.50	
2d do 2.00	
3d do 1.50	
Best Fanning Mill, 2.50	
2d do 1.50	
3d do 1.50	
Best Cultivator, 2.00	
2d do 1.50	
3d do 1.50	

Class VI—Poultry, Dairy Produce, &c.	
Best Butter, 10 lbs, \$2.00	gar, 10 lbs, \$2.00
2d do 1.50	2d do 1.50
3d do 1.00	3d do 1.00
Best Cheese, 10 lbs, 2.00	Best pair Fowls, 1.00
2d do 1.50	Best pair Ducks, 1.00
3d do 1.00	Best pair Geese, 1.00
Best sample Bees Honey, 2.00	Best pair Turkeys, 1.00
2d do 1.50	Best variety of Fanny Pigeons, 1.00
3d do 1.00	

Special Premiums on Clover Seed.
A Special Premium of two cents per pound will be given on all the pure Northern Clover Seed raised by Members of the Society this Season. Competitors for this premium must file with the Secretary, on or before the third Monday in March 1862, an affidavit by himself and another credible person as to the facts of its growth and the quantity, and the whole quantity upon which the premium is asked must be exhibited before the Committee of Management, on some day, to be hereafter and in due time named.

Rules and Regulations of the Exhibition.
1. None but Members allowed to compete.
2. Any article exhibited must be the property of its Exhibitor.
3. All Grain, Roots, and Manufactures must be the production of this County the present year. All stock, except breeding animals, must have been raised in this County. Animals for the purpose of breeding must have been owned and kept within the County at least four months previous to the Show.
4. Applicants for premiums on Root Crops must exhibit an average sample of one bushel at the Show; and must on or before the first day of December deliver to the Secretary a statement of the amount raised upon the specified quantity of land, sworn to by himself and another credible person. Samples of grain must be two bushels.
5. No competitor allowed to receive more than one premium on articles of the same kind and character, except in Class I, live stock.
6. Articles must be entered with the Secretary not later than three days previous to the Show, who will present each competitor with a numbered card, corresponding to the entry in his book, which must be attached to the article exhibited, and the premiums will be awarded to the respective owners.
7. The owners of animals must furnish halters or ropes, and place and tie them securely in the positions, and after the mode directed by the Committee of Arrangements—Stock must be on

the ground by 7 a. m., and must not be removed or interfered with, except under the direction of the officers of the Exhibition until the close of the show.

8. Competitors will not be allowed the custody of any animal or article exhibited after being placed in the position assigned by the Committee of Arrangements, until the close of the exhibition; nor will they be allowed to be present, or to interfere with the judges in any way while these are occupied with their examinations. Any violation of this regulation will exclude the owner of such article from receiving any premium.

9. Judges will be selected, who will commence their examination at 10 a. m.; and their decision will be final with respect to the merits of the articles.

10. The judges will be at liberty to withhold any premiums, in any department, if they consider that no animal or article in the department is of sufficient merit.

11. Special premiums will be awarded upon any article not in the above list if such are offered as the judges consider worthy of encouragement.

Ploughing Match.
A Ploughing Match will be held on Saturday, September 26th, at such place and hour as may be hereafter notified, at which the following prizes are offered for competition.—Best Ploughman, \$3. 2d do. \$2.50. 3d do. \$2. 4th do. \$1.50. 5th do. \$1. Best Drilling, \$3. 2nd do. \$2.50. 3rd do. \$2.

The Fair.
At a meeting of the Committee of Management, on June 22, 1861, it was Resolved, that a Fair for the Sale of Stock, &c., be held on the afternoon of the Exhibition day. Farmers and others having Stock to dispose of, and those desirous of purchasing, will please bear the above in mind. The Society will provide and pay an auctioneer.

By Order, JAMES EDGAR, Secretary.

Woodstock, June 20th, 1861.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The New York Herald Correspondent thus describes this battle:—The First Division left their camp and resumed their march toward this point at 7 o'clock A.M. After advancing a short distance, the head of the column came up with some country people, who reported Centreville evacuated by the enemy. The division, nevertheless, continued to advance cautiously, but soon came in sight of the town, when the foremost platoons reported the statement to be true. Part of the division was then marched through a portion of the village, and turning into a by-road, advanced a short distance toward what is known as Bull's Run, a valley traversed by a creek, some three miles from this point, in the direction of Mansas Junction. A halt was then commanded, and the whole division encamped on both sides of the road.

At 11 o'clock General Tyler proceeded to make a reconnoissance in force, with Captain Ayre's (late Sherman's) battery, four companies of cavalry, and Colonel Richardson's brigade, composed as above stated. Advancing up the road to Bull's Run for about two miles, the column came to an opening, after passing through a long stretch of timber, when sight was caught of a strong body of the enemy. General Tyler immediately ordered Captain Ayre's battery to advance and open on them, which they did from a commanding elevation. Eight shells had been thrown, when suddenly a volley was fired upon us from a hidden battery, about a mile down the road. Some of the enemy's grapeshot struck among the cavalry that had in the meantime been drawn up in a body on a hill, killing two horses and wounding two of the troopers. Two more shots were then fired by the rebels, to which our rifled pieces responded with about fifty shot and shell, directed wherever a trace of the enemy was visible. Two of Parrott's rifled twenty pounders then came up, and immediately joined in the action. The Parrott gun is made of rimmed wrought iron, with rifle bore. With a single pound of powder they threw a shell of twenty pounds two and a half miles.

The enemy having retreated into the woods, our batteries stopped firing, and the Second Michigan was ordered to deploy as skirmishers on the left of the road, and advance into the woods. They gallantly moved on, and having entered the timber, they had hardly been out of sight five minutes when a lively exchange of musket shots took place for a few minutes. Suddenly a succession of whole volleys, evidently discharged by large bodies of men were fired.

The remainder of Col. Richardson's brigade was then ordered ahead. The three regiments advanced toward the woods, and drew up in battle array in front and on the right of the timber.—Meantime the exchange of musket shots continued in the liveliest style in the woods. Companies G and H, of the First Massachusetts regiment, and some companies of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, were then also ordered into the timber, and at the same time the cavalry and two howitzers advanced to the edge of the woods, the firing in the timber being kept up in the interval.

Our howitzers then threw some grapeshot into the timber, when at once a terrific series of volleys of musketry was poured out from the woods upon the troops outside. At the same time a battery commenced playing upon us from an elevation in the rear. Shot of every description flew about us for some minutes like hail; but it being fortunately nearly all aimed too high, hardly any one was struck outside the woods.

A retreat was now ordered, when infantry, cavalry and artillery fell back behind our battery on the hill. The 12th New York and a portion of the 1st Massachusetts broke ranks, and scattered in different directions, in their hasty retreat for some distance through the woods, in the rear of the battery. The remainder of the brigade formed behind the battery.

At this juncture Colonel Sherman's Third brigade, headed by the Sixty-ninth, New York regiment, appeared. Our battery again opened, and kept up a raking fire for nearly an hour, which

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Following are a few of the numerous publications issued monthly, all are splendidly illustrated with the best steel plate engravings—and sold to subscribers at low prices.

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Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to numerous customers, for their very liberal bestowal on him the last seven years he has been in business.

FURNITURE TRADE.

Subscriber would respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country, to call and examine his stock and varied from a thorough knowledge of these myself feels safe in stating that I cannot be sold. My stock consists in part of

BEADSTEADS, CHAIRS, Chamber Setts,

not to be surpassed by any in the province. Wash Stands, Sinks, Splendid looking glasses

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his long experience in the business the he feels himself competent to do the work in good style as any other Establishment in the Province.

Andrew Doak

READERS.

that the reading season has come the proprietor of the

URNAL READING ROOM

attention to the opportunity which that Room affords to keep themselves posted up in the news of the day, and to have an hour or two a day to devote to reading. The Room is furnished with all the New York Times, the Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian papers, a selection of the best United States papers, including the New York Daily Tribune, the New York Times, the Boston Herald, and the Albany. Recently there have been added to the list of files the Illustrated London News, and Smith's European Times (Liverpool), and the Standard. Other newspapers and magazines will be added to the list as they come in. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a quarter of a dollar will secure a year's subscription, one dollar a quartet, and Oct. 11th, 1860.

SODA WATER,

CIGARS.

AT

IBBLEE'S

Drug Store.

Woodstock, June 26

Notice.

Robert Gurney by his late Will and Testament named in said will, the duty of seeing that his widow is decently maintained during the life of his real Estate. I am informed in persons have been attempting to tamper with and infringe in order that they may get a share of the Real Estate from her. I notify and forbid any person from so doing at their peril.

the 9th day of April, 1861.
L. R. HARDING, Executor.

NOTICE.

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

was vigorously replied to by the enemy. Their balls and shells struck the houses in front of which the battery was stationed several times, and raked the woods in the rear for nearly a mile. Some rifled cannon. After a cannonade of about an hour a retreat was of their shot were picked up, and proved to be from Hotchkiss' rifled cannon. After a cannonade of about an hour a retreat was ordered, and our entire force fell back to Centreville. Our loss was considerable, probably about one hundred killed and wounded. Our troops fought under great disadvantage. For not one rebel ventured out of the woods during the action. The affair was not an attack, but merely a reconnaissance to discover the position and strength of the enemy. Gen. McDowell did not reach Bull's Run until after the fight was concluded and the forces had fallen back to Centreville. He moved forward to within a mile and a half of the scene of the engagement and encamped for the night.

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, August 1, 1861.

THE LABORER AND HIS WAGES.

One of the most significant and cheering facts which it comes within the province of the public writer to notice is that of the sure, though gradual, improvement in the condition and circumstances of the laboring classes. We cannot see it in this country, because this country is new and young, and its industry and its laboring population have not yet reached that well-ascertained condition which the industry and the laboring classes of older countries occupy. But in Great Britain we have a thousand years of experience to which our study of the history of labor and wages can be directed; and in that history we can trace the gradual amelioration and elevation of the condition of the men and women whose lot it is to labor with their hands. Some of the results of such investigations are presented in the article annexed to these remarks, which we find in a recent number of the Scientific American. There is much more in these remarks than is apparent at the first glance. It is not only that the wages of labor have increased, and that the prices of many of the necessities of life have rather decreased. It is not only that these changes have created a corresponding change in the physical condition of the workman. The results have been felt in his mental as well as moral improvement. The laborer has been enabled to replace much of the mere animal strength and vigor by mental exertion and growth. He can now live with less physical exertion than ever before; and consequently, the pressure of want being further removed, opportunity is given for that culture and improvement of the intellect which elevate men in the mental and social scale. These facts show us how much the discoveries in natural science and the improvements in mechanics and in the useful arts have done for the race, and give us a dim premonition how much more they may do in the future. If there are any who fancy that the chief result to individuals of the wonderful material advancement of the last few centuries has been to increase the advantages of the wealthy, and to exaggerate their fortunes and their comforts and luxuries, at the expense of, or without a corresponding benefit to, the lower classes, the facts which the annexed article presents ought to be sufficient to open their eyes. In the improvement of the condition of poor as well as rich we have an illustration and a proof of that peculiarity of the inductive philosophy which drew from Lord Bacon the noble eulogium upon its great expounder:—"The beneficence of his philosophy resembles the beneficence of the common Father, whose sun rises upon the evil and the good, and whose rain descends upon the just and the unjust."

WAGES OF THE POORER BRITISH CLASSES.—Under this head the London Mechanics' Magazine states that the working men of Great Britain are deeply indebted to the Statistical Society, which has published elaborate papers on the wages of agricultural laborers, mechanics and artisans, thus affording information respecting the improvements in the condition of the working classes.

Exactly 200 years ago, the justices in some of the English courts fixed the weekly wages of agricultural laborers at 7s. per week in summer, and 6s. in winter. The pay of mechanics at that time was the same as those laborers. In 1824 the average wages of agricultural laborers in nineteen counties of England had risen to 9s. 4d. per week; in 1837, to 10. 4d. (English); and in 1860, to 11s. 6d. In two centuries, the wages of the worst paid class of labor has nearly doubled in England, while machinery has increased in a ten-fold ratio. Those who have so unintelligently

complained that an increase of machinery robbed the workmen of employment, and thus greatly injured them, have but to look at such statistics for the most complete confutation of their crude reasonings.

During the past two centuries, the wages of most of the mechanical operatives in Great Britain have increased fourfold. Mechanics that received only 5s. or 7s. per week in 1660, now receive from 24s. to 40s. per week. In 1800, the wages of a good mason was 16s. per week; now it is 33s. The increase of wages during the past 30 years has been about 20 per cent. In Manchester, the chief seat of the cotton manufacture, the increase has been from 13 to 25 per cent. The wages of engine tenders in 1830, were 24s. per week; now they are 30s. The wages of piecer boys have advanced from 8s. to 10s. The young men and boys engaged as silk-spinners, who received 7s. and 6d. in 1830, now get 10s. A shilling is about 24 cents of our money.

These are some of the statistics presented, but they do not convey a correct idea of the real increase in the rewards of labor and the comforts obtained by the working classes, for, with such a great increase of remuneration, there has been a general decrease in the hours of labor and a very great decline in the price of most necessities of life. In cotton manufactories there has been a decrease in the hours of labor amounting to about one day in the week, and other mechanics about half a day weekly. The reduction of the hours of labor, it is stated, has not been brought about by the agency of strikes.

The clothing of the working classes has been reduced in price in a far greater proportion than their wages have been advanced. The female factory operatives and domestic servants now dress in silks and the finest qualities of woolen and cotton fabrics. One century ago, only coarse woolen apparel was worn by them; silks and fine cottons were unknown below the nobility and the wealthy merchants.

In short, there has been a most gratifying improvement in the condition of the producing classes of Great Britain, and this improvement is still going on, and, strange as it may seem, this progress seems to go forward as if it had joined hands with all the new improvements and useful applications in machinery. Reasoning from such data, the conclusion is inevitable that those mechanics who invest improvements in mechanism not only benefit themselves individually, but, at the same time, raise their fellow-workers one step higher with every new and useful invention."

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The agony is over; after four weeks constant angling Tilley, Smith & Co., have fished up three men to fill the vacant places of the Government.

We may say at once of one of those selected, Mr. Hatheway, that so far as ability to fill his situation,—Chief Commissioner-ship of Public Works,—goes, he is unexceptionable. He is a shrewd, clever, energetic man, and a vast improvement upon the man to whom he succeeds.

But what there is in Messrs. McMillan and W. E. Perley, that they should be made cabinet ministers, we cannot understand. Certainly two months ago the notion of either of them being ever elected to a seat in the Executive would have been laughed at. The sole cause to which they owe their appointment, is, no doubt, the necessities of Tilley, Smith & Co., who not being able to induce to cast in their lot with them, the men whom they would have preferred, and who would have been no discredit to the Government, were obliged to take what they could get. But all parties must regret to see the administration of the country falling into the hands of third and fourth rate men. Every change in the Liberal ministry is a step downwards. Smith, the obstructionist, succeeds in the Attorney Generalship Fisher, to whom the Province owes more for constitutional progress than any other two men now in the House. Brown, whose practical talent, shrewdness, and business activity have made him a name which will not be soon forgotten in New Brunswick, gives way to McMillan, of whom scarcely a dozen men, except politicians, outside of his own County, ever before heard. And instead of John M. Johnson, one of the most acute intellects and most brilliant minds in New Brunswick, we have William E. Perley! There is satisfaction to be found, however, in one fact; the Executive can't, sink much lower, or grow much worse.

This patching up of the Government will not, we think, mend its position with respect to the Liberal party. If Mr. Hatheway had not been taken in he might have been found in opposition; but Messrs. McMillan and Perley were too deeply sunk in the mire of Smasher's fatuity to ever struggle out. "The Government, we take it, will still be found in a minority.

The Government as now filled up gives the seven River Counties (including Charlotte) two representatives to five from the six Northern Counties.

BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The week that has elapsed since the first brief telegram respecting the defeat of the Federal army at Bull's Run reached us, has brought us day by day additional accounts of the details of the battle, the panic, and its cause. Although much is yet to be cleared up, sufficient has been ascertained to enable us to speak with some degree of confidence as to the general outlines of the contest, and as to some of the details. The attack seems to have taken place in an uneven and wooded country, in which the Southern army had thrown up a series of fortified works, well supplied with artillery. If we understand it aright, three columns of Northern troops were set in motion against this fortified position of the enemy. The Federalists appear to have made the attack in good style, and with much intrepidity; and the Southerners, although in a strongly fortified position, and in much excess of numbers, were driven back from point to point. The victory was no doubt won; and had an officer of experience and ability been in the place of Gen. McDowell the unfortunate and most disgraceful retreat, or rather stampede, which ended the eventful day, would never have occurred. The great mistake seems to have been in pressing forward the gallant, but necessarily inexperienced, militia of the North against the superior position and superior, and constantly increasing, force of the South, to an extent which they were not able to bear, and that, too, without the proper support of a fresh and powerful reserve. Had General McDowell been content with one half the day's work which it seems he proposed to himself, his troops might have spent the night on the ground which they had won, and on a second day, have carried their victorious arms over the remainder of the enemy's position. A good commander would have been more than satisfied to have accomplished so much with raw levies. Of the spirit and determination with which the better disciplined and officered of the Northern troops fought there cannot be a doubt. But too much was asked from them, and after having routed the enemy from battery after battery, from wood after wood, and post after post, much cut up, oppressed with fatigue, and probably not very well led, they were called on to face the fresh troops of Gen. Johnston, in greatly superior numbers. They had to give way, and the retrograde movement seems to have created a panic in the teamsters of the baggage train, which soon communicated itself to the soldiers themselves. It is difficult to get at the exact circumstances of this panic, or the extent to which it affected the army. But that it was deep and wide-spread, and that it affected officers as well as men, there can be no doubt. The enemy, badly beaten in the previous conflict, do not seem to have made any attempt at a pursuit; in fact it appears that they did not know that the flight had taken place. Probably the unevenness of the country, and the extent to which it is covered with wood, prevented them from observing the facts.

So far as we can judge the loss on the Federal side is not so great as at one time supposed. In such a disorganization as took place in the flight—every man, in many of the regiments, having no notion beyond that of securing his own escape—the various battalions and companies must have been thoroughly separated, and it may be a week or two before all the stragglers will regain their colours. But as there was little pursuit the loss of life must have been mainly in the attack, and not in the flight. The killed will probably not be found to exceed one thousand.

The papers are, of course, running over with statements, censures, rumors, and so on. From these we gather that the attack was made against the wish and judgment of the veteran General Scott—and was probably urged on by outside pressure. Now, however, that experience has been bought so dearly, the management of the war will be left with those who understand it. The result will be an ultimate advantage to the North. It will open the eyes of the public to the fact that the art of war cannot be learned in a month; and that they have before them in the subjugation of the South a task far more grave, and serious than they have been wont to suppose. On the other hand the unfortunate repulse at Bull's Run will rather add to the determination than daunt the courage of the North.

The continued wetness of the weather seems to be having an injurious effect upon the potato crop. We hear that in some quarters the rust is advancing rapidly, whole fields being already blackened.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

The weather during the past week has been variable. We have had not a few of those bright sunny days which are the delight of the haymaker, and we have had dull, cloudy days with rain. The season is on the whole, not so favorable as usual for securing the grass crop, the value of which depends so much more than any other upon its exemption from wetting. The river still continues high enough for steamboating, and we have had the *Bonnie Doon*, *Gazelle* and *Tobique* running, dividing among them about enough work to make a small business for one. We presume that not one of them is paying expenses.

The Rifle Company propose having a Pic-Nic somewhere in the vicinity of the town, about the 20th instant. On the same day they will fire for the gold medal presented for competition by Mayor Fisher.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. McCoy requests us to state that the Grammar School re-opens on Monday next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Harper for August has been received from Mr. S. R. Miller, Fredericton. *Godley* for August has also come to hand.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The state of Europe may be regarded with anxiety, though rather with respect to the internal condition of certain portions, than as regards the chances of a general collision:—Fears as to the latter have indeed in a great measure subsided; and as European governments open their eyes to the enormous cost entailed upon some of them by wars from which they have recently emerged, disinclination to play the same costly game must increase. Still, the mill-stone of peace has not yet arrived.—Russia has not turned Warsaw down to contented submission. A fresh chasm been opened out between the Hungarian Diet and the Emperor of Austria, who has refused to receive the Address voted by the Diet, and has returned it with orders that a new and more respectful one should be presented to him. But for the immense military preparations of the Empire, it is probable that an immediate appeal to arms would follow this urgent dealing between a Sovereign and one of his States. As it is, one knows not how soon the Italians and the Austrians may again be at war; in which case, the Hungarians will undoubtedly become participants. The language of Baron Ricasoli is more determined than that of the late Count Cavour; and an allusion to the "natural legitimate boundaries" of the new Italian Kingdom can only point to Venice. Yet Italy is not tranquil. A reactionary spirit is actively at work in Naples securing means and encouragement from the ex-King Francis at Rome, while the long-standing and galling Roman question is still an open one, dependent mainly for its solution upon the will of one whose purposes may not be read.

And France, so rich, powerful, united and tranquil—she too is not without her causes of vexation. The Emperor has gone to Vichy, the watering place of Invalids, alarmists speak of his ill health. His dubious and threatening policy, which has caused Great Britain and other powers to expend such gigantic sums in naval and military preparations, has saddled upon his own Empire a deficit of thirteen millions of pounds sterling for the current year, and has increased the national consolidated debt one fourth since the proclamation of the Empire. Nor are the opponents of the Government without their small individual triumphs. In several of the Departments, at the election to the Councils General, the nominees of the Profets have been outvoted. In Paris the Duc de Broglie has skillfully parried a government prosecution for printing a so-called political pamphlet, by pleading that he was exempt from ordinary jurisdiction, in the quality of Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The law court was fain to admit the plea, and the laugh is against the Minister of the Interior.

EMIGRANTS.—The Scotch Emigrants that lately arrived by the Bark "Irvine" from Scotland, have all proceeded up river, and have been located upon the Crown Lands in Carleton County, known as Glassville, which were reserved for them. Of the 20,000 acres of land reserved for Mr. Glass, the whole of the first 10,000 acres have been taken up, and about three fourths of the second 10,000 have been applied for. We understand Mr. Glass is now in the City adjusting certain accounts of expenditure connected with his mission to Britain, with a view of having the same laid before the Government during its present session in Fredericton. Mr. Glass's expenses we believe, have been very heavy, amounting to at least £200, of which the sum of £75 only was defrayed by the Emigrants themselves. We are informed that at an early day Mr. Glass will address a series of letters to the public through some of our city journals, and will enter thoroughly into all matters connected with his Emigration mission, and will deal with the statements made by the Surveyor General respecting this subject before the Crown Land Investigation Committee last winter. The public had better defer its judgment in Mr. G.'s case until the whole facts have been published.

By the way, a number of families from this city intend to locate themselves in Glassville; among them one or more elders of the Presbyterian Church of this Province.—*Colonial Presbyterian*.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AT H. N. S.—The French Frigate *Foudre* arrived at this port on Monday from Sidney. The Jerome Napoleon, with Prince Napoleon on board, arrived also on Monday from France, via Louisburg. The Prince visits Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave at Governor House in the afternoon.

On board the Jerome Napoleon is a little steam screw iron yacht, not much larger than a ship's long boat, of which the makes use, while lying in harbor. Yesterday steamed past the Market Wharf, on a large crowd had gathered to witness its movements. In the stern sheets, under the "tri-color" was Prince Napoleon's wife, Clothilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia, while quite a party of gentlemen, which we noticed General Trollope occupied the remainder of the space party landed at Queen's Wharf, where the and his wife stepped into General Trollope's carriage, and drove into the city.—*Sun*.

THE SEASON.—For nearly three weeks day passed without rain, and frequently it down in torrents. As it was wet on St. Sunday, many affirmed that the old saying was verified and that we would have rain for forty days. The thing looked very probable and some of the farmers who had their grain and others who were desirous of commencing hay-making, began to look as heavy and the clouds above—when on Wednesday a change. The clouds dispersed—the sun shone bright and warm—with a gentle breeze from the westward.—Thursday was the same, was yesterday. The grass in all directions being cut down, and field after field of corn made and carted to the barns in good condition. It will prove much better crop high lands than it was at one time anticipated. The weather is splendid for growing crops, gratifying to hear from all the colonies of the Continent, the United States, and from Europe that there is every prospect of an abundant vest the present season.—*Mir. Gleaner*.

Important Ministerial changes are rumored. Lord Herbert's ill health will cause him to resign his office at the head of the War Department. Some say that Sir George C. Lewis will resign his War office, and that he will be succeeded by home office by Sir George Grey. Another gives Lord Elgin the War office, another him to the Indian Board, preparatory to his assuming the Governor Generalship, as the successor of Lord Carnarvon. Mr. Cardwell, it is said to have a step in promotion in connection with these changes; but all these statements are received with caution.

The Queen's visit to Ireland cannot fail to excite great interest in the neighboring colonies. The people of Dublin will have the first opportunity of making the acquaintance of the Queen, for it is stated that the Sovereign's retinue will remain a week at the Vice-Lodge, the guests of the present amiable and popular Lord Lieut. From Dublin the Royal will proceed to the seat of the Duke of Leinster, where she will remain another week, and during the Queen will visit daily the Camp of Carragh of Kildare, where the Prince of Wales is now learning the military steps in the war. Cork and Killarney will then be the Queen's next halting places. She will then visit Kerry the Queen, who has not hitherto been familiar with that part of the Island, will enjoy the hospitalities of Colonel Herbert at MacKross of Lord Kenmare at his seat at the margin of the lakes. Both of these gentlemen, the former a Protestant and the latter a Roman Catholic are great land proprietors.

Madrid July 7.—The country is quiet. A French lithographed correspondent states that when the Emperor Alexander entered the theatre at Moscow, all the company quitted, as if they obeyed a preconcerted signal, added that the Emperor's aides-de-camp were saluted by the crowd.

The insurrection among the peasants is tending every day, and is assuming an alarming proportion. Hitherto the troops have acted out hesitation against the insurgents, but as to their fidelity are now beginning to be doubted.

MINERALS.—Some of the young men here "been prospecting" as the phrase is, in various directions up and down the river, and more one has returned with specimens of quartz very similar to that obtained at Tangier. Stone contains evidently some kind of metal, whether it be the "precious" kind we are not sufficiently skilled to determine. We understand that there exists a very rich vein of Black at Tabusintac. Will any person in the land send us a specimen. Now is the time to hunt all kinds of minerals, clays and natural curiosities—they are all wanted for the Exhibition to come off next October at Sussex Vale—at London next year.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

TANGIER GOLD DIGGINGS.—We observe their is a growing interest manifested in regard to the late reported discoveries. We have seen number of specimens which appear to be rich. A large number of persons are preparing to start for the gold diggings on the morning of July 30th. Those going will have an opportunity of seeing the great regretta to come under patronage of the officers of the French and British fleets, now in Halifax harbour.—*New Brunswick*.

Literature.

MY BIBLE.

BY MARGARET RUTTENBER.

It tells me, with beautiful story, Of the streams of that unbounded shore...

It tells me that the pilgrim is weary No more, in that Heavenly scene, Where the Shepherd will lead them by waters...

It tells that no sickness can enter, No woe that on earth can be known, Can disturb the repose of the dwellers...

It tells of the tear-moving prayer, He breathed in his agonized love, That if it might be, the cup could pass from him...

These who could not yearn for the waters Of life on that beautiful shore, Enwreathed with a verdure unending...

"BRING ME A LIGHT."

A GHOST STORY.—(Concluded.)

"It shall not be lost to me and my children," he vowed inwardly. "I will redeem the mortgage on the old house; I will win back every acre of the old Whimmore land."

He looked at the ruined part of the house, and began to calculate the cost of rebuilding as he hastened forward.

As soon as he entered the house, he went to see his father, whom he had not seen that day.

His father did not recognize him, and to Graham's mind, looked very much changed since the previous day.

He left the room in search of his mother; thinking, in spite of his love for her, that she neglected her duty as a wife.

She should be beside him now," he thought. Still, he framed the best excuse he could for her then, for he loved and revered her.

She was so strong-minded, so beautiful! Above all, she loved him with such passionate devotion.

He dreaded to tell her of the resolution he had formed. She was an aristocrat and a woman.

She did not understand the mutation of things in that day; she would not believe that the best way to wealth and power was not through the Court influence, but by commercial enterprise.

He went to her bedroom, the Lady's Chamber, in which you were last night. She was not there, and he was about to retreat, when he heard her voice in anger speaking to some one in the dressing room or oratory above.

Graham went towards the stairs and was met by an old female servant who was his mother's confidence, and acted as her maid and head nurse to his father.

She came down in tears murmuring, "I cannot bear it. It was you gave me the draught for him. I will send for a doctor."

"A doctor, indeed! He wants no doctor," cried the angry mistress. "And don't talk any more nonsense, my good woman, if you value your place."

In her agitation the woman did not see her young master, and hastily left the room. Astonished at the woman's words, he slowly ascended the steps to the dressing room.

He found his mother standing before the long looking glass, arrayed in a rich dress of old point lace, over a brocaded petticoat, with necklace, bracelets, and tiara of diamonds.

"Have you forgotten?—To the ball at the Lord-Lieutenant's. You must dress quickly, or we shall be late. Your cousin will be there, and we must thank him for that letter."

"Yes mother," he replied, "but we must refuse the place—I have other views."

"Lady Henrietta's brow darkened. "Mother! I have vowed to recover the estate of my ancestors. It will require a large fortune to do this. I cannot get a large fortune by dangleling about the Court—I am going to turn merchant."

"Lady Henrietta stared at him in amazement. "You?—My son become a merchant?"

"Why not, mother? Sons of nobler houses have done so; and I have advantages that few have ever had. Listen, dear mother: I saved the life of a college friend, who was drowning. His father is one of the wealthiest merchants in London—in all England. He wrote to tell me that if it suited my views and those of my family, he was ready to receive me, at once, as a junior partner in his firm. He had learned from his son that I wished to become rich that I wished that I might buy back my ancestral estate. His offer puts it in my power to become rich in a comparatively short space of time—I intend to accept his munificent offer."

"Lady Henrietta's proud bosom swelled; but there was something in her son's tone which made her feel that anger and persuasion were alike vain. After some minute's silence, she said bitterly: "The world has changed indeed, Graham; if men of gentle blood can become traders and not lose their gentility."

"They can, mother. And I do not think the world can be much changed in that particular. A man of gentle blood, who is, in every truth, a gentleman, cannot lose that distinction in any occupation. Come, good mother, give me a smile! I am about to go forth to win an inheritance. I shall fight with modern weapons—the pen and the ledger—instead of sword and shield."

"At that moment hasty steps were heard in the chamber below, and a voice called: "My lady! my lady! come quick! The Squire is dying!"

"Mother and son went fast to Mr. Whimmore's room. They arrived in time to see the old man die. He pointed to her, and cried with his last breath, "She did it! she did it!"

"Lady Henrietta sat beside his bed and listened to the incoherent words without any outward emotion. She watched the breath leave the body, and then closed the eyes herself. But though she kept up so bravely then, she was dangerously ill for several months after her husband's death, and was lovingly tended by her son and the old servant."

"I must now pass over ten years. Before the end of that time Graham Whimmore had become rich enough to buy back every acre of the land and build a bran new house, twenty times finer than the old one, if he were so minded. But he was by no means so minded. He restored the old house—made it what it now is. He would not have accepted Castworth or Stowe in exchange."

The Lady Henrietta lived there still; and superintended all the improvements. She had become reconciled to her son's occupation for the result in wealth. She entered eagerly into all his plans for the improvement of his property, and she had some of her own to propose.

It was the autumn of the tenth year since her husband's death, and she was expecting Graham shortly for his yearly visit to the Hall. She sat looking over papers of importance in her dressing-room; the old servant (who seems to have grown no older) sat sewing in the bedroom below, when the house maid brought in a letter which the old servant took immediately to her mistress.

Lady Henrietta opened the letter quickly, for she saw that the handwriting was her son's. "Perhaps he is coming this week," she thought, with a thrill of delight. "Yes, he will come to take me to the Lord-Lieutenant's ball. He is proud of his mother yet, and I must look my best. But she had not read a dozen words before the expression of her face changed. Surprise darkened into contempt and anger—anger deepened into rage and hatred. She uttered a sharp cry of pain. The old servant ran to her in alarm; but her mistress had composed herself, though her cheek was livid.

"Did your ladyship call me?" "Yes. Bring me a light!" "In this letter he announced his return home the following week—with a wife, a beautiful girl—penniless and without connections of gentility. No words can describe the bitter rage and disappointment of this proud woman. He had a second time thwarted her plans for his welfare, and each time he had outraged her strongest feelings. He had turned a merchant, and by his plebeian peddling had bought the land which his ancestors had won at the point of the sword. He had horns that, and had submitted to help him in his schemes. But receive a beggarly, low-born wench for her daughter-in-law? No! She would never do that. She paced the room with soft, firm steps, like a panther. After a time thought became clearer, and she saw that there was no question of her willingness to receive her daughter-in-law, but of that daughter-in-law's willingness to allow her to remain in the house. Ah! but it was an awful thing to see the proud woman when she looked the fact fully in the face. She hated her unseen daughter with a keen cold hate—a remorseless hate born of that terrible sin, Pride. But she was a woman to hate passively. She paced to and fro, turning and returning with savage, stealthy quickness. The day waned, and night began. The servant came to see if she were wanted, and was sent away with a haughty negative. "She is busy with some wicked thought," murmured the old woman."

Graham Whimmore's bride was, as he had said, "so good and so lovely, that no one ever thought of asking who were her parents." She was also accomplished and elegant in manner. She was in all respects but birth superior to the Duke's daughter, whom Lady Henrietta had selected for her son's wife. The beautiful Lillian's father was a music master, and she had given lessons in singing herself. Lady Henrietta learned this and everything else concerning her daughter-in-law that could be considered disgraceful in her present station. But she put restraint on her contempt, and received her with an outward show of courtesy and stately kindness. Graham believed that for his sake his mother was determined to forget his wife's low origin, and he became easy about the result of their connection after he had seen his mother caress his wife once or twice. He felt sure that no one could know Lillian and not love her. He was proud and happy to think that two such beautiful women belonged to him.

"The Lord-Lieutenant's ball was expected to be unusually brilliant that year, and Graham was anxious that his wife should be the Queen of the Assembly."

"I should like her to wear the old lace and the jewels, mother," said Graham.

"The Lady Henrietta's eyebrows were contracted for a moment, and she shot forth a furtive glance at Lillian, who sat near, playing with a greyhound.

"If Graham had seen that glance! But her words he believed.

"Certainly, my son. It is quite proper that your wife should wear such magnificent heirlooms. There is no woman of quality in this county that can match them. I am proud to abdicate my rights in her favor."

"There, Lillian! Do you hear, you are to eclipse the duchess herself!"

"I will do so, if you wish," said Lillian. "But I do not think that will amuse me as much as dancing."

Balls, in these times, began at a reasonable hour. Ladies who went to a ball early in November, began to dress by daylight.

Lillian had been dressed by her maid. Owing to a certain sentimental secret between her and her husband, she wore her wedding-dress of white Indian muslin, instead of a rich brocaded silk petticoat, underneath the grand lace robe. The diamonds glittered gaily round her head and her softly-rounded throat and arms. She went to the old library, where Graham sat awaiting the ladies. She wanted his opinion concerning her appearance. The legend does not tell how he behaved on this occasion, but leaves it to young husbands to imagine.

"You must go to my mother, and let her see how lovely you look. Walk first, that I may see how you look behind." So she took from his hand a spray of roses he had gathered, and proceeded from the room, and up the staircase to his mother's chamber. She was in the dressing-room above.

"Go up by yourself," said Graham; "I will remain on the stairs, and watch you both. I should like to hear what she says, when she does not think I hear; for she never praises you much to me, for fear of increasing my blind adoration, I suppose."

Lillian smiled at him, and disappeared up the stairs. It was now becoming dark, and as he approached the stairs, a few minutes afterwards, to hear what was said, his mother's voice, in a strange, eager tone, called from above: "Bring me a light! Bring me a light!"

"Then Graham saw his mother's old servant run quickly from her seat by the window, and light a tall taper on the toilette. She carried this up to her mistress, and found Graham on the stairs on her return. She grasped his arm and whispered fearfully, "Watch her! Watch her!"

"He did watch her, and saw—" "For God's sake, Mr. Erle, I interrupted, don't tell me what he saw—for I saw the same dreadful sight."

"I have no doubt you did, since you say so; and because I have seen it myself."

We were silent for some moments, and then I asked if he knew anything more of these people.

"Yes—the rest is well known to every one who lives within twenty miles. Graham Whimmore vowed not to remain under the same roof with his mother, after he had seen his wife's blackened corpse. His grief and resentment were quiet and enduring. He would not leave the corpse in the house but before midnight had it carried to a summer-house in the shrubbery, where he watched beside it, and allowed no one to approach except the old servant who figures in this story. She brought him food and carried his commands to the household. From the day of Lillian's death till the day of the burial in the family vault at Whimmore Church, Graham guarded the summer-house where his wife lay with his drawn sword as he walked by night round about. It was known that he would not allow the family jewels to be taken from the body, and that they were to be buried with her. Some say that he finally took them from the body himself, and buried them in the shrubbery, lest the undertaker, tempted by

the sight of the jewels on the corpse, might desecrate her tomb afterwards for the sake of stealing them. The opinion is supported by the fact that a portion of the shrubbery is haunted by the apparition of Graham Whimmore, in mourning garments, and with a drawn sword in his hand.

"Would you advise me to institute a search for these old jewels?" I asked, smiling.

"I would," said he. But take no one into your confidence, Tom Whimmore. You may raise a laugh against you, if you are unsuccessful. And if you find them, and take them away."

"Which I certainly should do," I interrupted. "You will raise a popular outcry against you. The superstitious people will believe that you have outraged the ghost of your great-grandfather, who will become mischievous in consequence."

I saw the prudence of this remark; and it was agreed between us, that we should do all the digging ourselves, unknown to any one, then asked how it was that I was descended from this unfortunate gentleman.

"Mr. Erle's story continued thus: "After his wife's funeral, Graham Whimmore did not re-torn to the Hall, but went away to the south, and never came here again, not even to visit his mother on her death-bed, a year after. In a few years he married again, and had sons and daughters. To an unmarried daughter, Jane Whimmore—always called Liddy Jane" by our neighbors—he left the house and lands. He did not care to keep in the family, and she might leave it to a stranger, or sell it, if she pleased. It was but a small portion of Graham Whimmore's property, as you must know. She, however—his 'Liddy Jane'—took a great fancy to the old place. She is said to have lived on terms of familiarity with the ghost of her grandmother, and still more affectionately with her father's first wife. She heard nothing of the buried jewels, and saw nothing of her own father's ghost during his lifetime. That part of the story did not come to light until after the death of Graham Whimmore; when the Liddy Jane herself was startled one evening in the shrubbery, by meeting the apparition of her father. It is said that she left her property to her youngest nephew's youngest son, in obedience to his injunction during that interview."

"So that, though unborn at the time, I may consider myself Lord of Whimmore Hall, by the will of my great-grandfather!" I said.

"Precisely so. I think it an indication that the ghostly power is to die out in your time.—The last year of the wicked Lady Henrietta's life was very wretched, as you may suppose her besetting and cherished sins brought their own reward—and her crowning crime was revenged with out the terror of the law. For it is said that every evening at sunset the apparition of her murdered daughter-in-law came before her, wearing the rich dress that so near to the proud woman; and that she was compelled to repeat the cruel act, and to her servants and the farwell curses of her adored son. The servants all left the Hall in afflict; and no one lived with the wicked lady except the faithful old servant Margaret Thirston, who stayed with her to the last, allowed her to the grave, and died soon after. "Her son and her arrival here. She gave them a home and everything they wanted as housekeeper and farm manager at the Hall. And at the death of Giles Thirston, his son Ralph became farm-manager in his place. He continued there till 'Liddy Jane's' death; when he settled at the little wayside inn which you have seen, and which he calls 'Liddy Jane's' sit."

I have but little more to say. Mr. Erle and I sought long for the hidden treasure. We found it, after reading a letter secreted in the escritoire, addressed to "My youngest nephew's youngest nephew's youngest son." In that letter directions were given for recovering the hidden jewels of the family. They were buried outside the garden fence, on the open moor, on the very spot, where I can swear I saw the figure of a man with a sword—my great-grandfather, Graham Whimmore.

After I married, we came to live in the south; and I took every means to let my little estate of Whimmore. To my regret, the Hall has never found a tenant, and it is still without a tenant after these twenty-five years.

Will any reader make me an offer! They all have it cheap.

THE LIGHT OF A CHEERFUL FACE.—There is no greater every-day virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in man among men, is like sunshine to the day, of gentle renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper most sweetened in the atmosphere of continuous good humor. As well might fog and cloud, and vapor, hope to cling to the sun-illuminated landscape, as the blues and moroseness to combat jovial speech and exhilarating laughter. Be cheerful always. There is no path but will be easier travelled, no road but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain, but will lift sooner in presence of a determined cheerfulness. It may sometimes seem difficult for the happiest temper to keep the countenance of peace and content; but the difficulty will vanish when we truly consider that sullen gloom and passionate despair do nothing but multiply thorns and thicken sorrows. Ill comes to us as provisionally as good, and is a good, if we rightfully apply its lessons. Who will not then cheerfully accept the ill, and thus blunt its apparent sting? Cheerfulness ought to be the fruit

of philosophy and of Christianity. grieved by peevishness and fretfulness, verse sadness and sullenness? If we us be cheered by the trust that we sh in health: if misfortune befall us, let ed by hopeful visions of better fortun robs us of dear ones, let us be cheer thought that they are only gone bef blissful bowers where we shall all mo more forever. Cultivate cheerfulness personal profit. You will be more so more trusted and esteemed for your re falness. The bad the vicious, may l onely gay and vulgarly humorous, but never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerne an almost certain index of a happy heart.

HOW TO CURE CANCER.—Not long since appeared in the Milwaukee Journal an article which the Providence Post thinks an excellent introduction to receive general notice of the Democrat is, that months ago Mr. T. B. Mason, who resides in Wisconsin street, ascertained he had a cancer on his face the size of a pea was cut out by Dr. Walcott, and the result healed. Subsequently it grew while he was at Cincinnati on business of the size of a hickory nut. He returned since Christmas under treatment, perfectly cured. The process is this: a circular piece of putty is put over the cancer, so that the center of the cancer, so that the center of a circular piece cut out of the center of the cancer, so that the center of a small circular rim of healthy skin is exposed. Then a plaster of zinc, bloodroot and wheat flour, is applied of muslin the size of this circular or applied to the cancer for twenty-four removing it the cancer will be found into and appear of the color and hard old shoe sole, and the circular rim will appear white and parboiled, as in hot steam. The wound is now dressed outside rim soon separates, and the out in a hard lump and the place he plaster kills the cancer, so that it slowly decays, and never grows again. was discovered by Dr. Fell of London been used by him for six or eight years failing success, and not a case has of the reappearance of the cancer remedy has been applied.

LORD CLYDE ON THE VOLUNTEERS.—On the 22nd of the Duke of Cambridge the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park, M-Murdo, some 2500 Metropolitan Volunteers, Leather and Down, and Lord Clyde, Lord Scottish, in the Regent's Park, of the Regent's Park display, dressed his fellowcountrymen, ex pleasure at the soldier like appearance made. "I know," he added, "the labor of zeal, and of devotion which before a soldier can attain to a state—to that efficiency which an officer him before he can rely upon his moment of difficulty. Fully aware much sooner educated gentlemen on edge of drill and discipline than the recruits in the general army, yet I that I am greatly surprised at your absence of all noise, your quietness, gularity—qualities which are the all discipline, particularly when on rations in the field; and I must say the field have as much confidence in me as in some of the gentlemen. While on the continent, persons speak with admiration of the manifested in this country by the volunteer." After some further remarks encouraging nature, Lord Clyde returned enthusiastic cheers from the men, who unanimously waved their caps on the bayonets, a large concourse of people the applause.

INDIA.—It is pleasing to see gleams of light darting across the which has been spreading over the zon for some time. The news from possessions is of a most cheering reforms instituted already, and other signed and promulgated, give hope progress. For thirty-five years the national accounts has been wretched, and as mournfully realized. Now turned and a balance is announced site scale. There exists a surplus, and a saving of £3,599,750. Railway communication—the two wants of India—are to be relieved estimate on the public works give satisfaction, so does the entire Indian disbanding of 150,000 troops is a measure in the right direction. prof to us, when wisdom is given Councillors, and Governors, that his favour, and that he may expect improvements follow in the train of succeed. The employment of of the encouragement held out for ton on a large scale fills our mind tion and hope. Not so much as a wholesome and needful lesson, boatings of the Cotton Lords of ca, that their "King Cotton" but, by the Divine blessings, av calamity of a cotton famine in prayers of British Christians, t

on the corpse, might descend for the sake of stealing... supported by the fact that... is haunted by the ap... Winmore, in mourning gar... sword in his hand... me to institute a search... I asked, smiling... But take no one into... Winmore. You may... you, if you are unsuccess... them, and take them away... y should do." I interrupted... popular outcry against you... ple will believe that you...chievous in consequence... of this remark; and it was... at we should do all the digw... to any one, then asked... descended from this unfor

continued thus: General, Graham Winmore Hall, but went away to the here again, not even to death b. d. a year after... died again, and had sons and unmarried daughter, Jane called 'Liddy Jane' by our house and lands. He did family, and she might leave it, if she pleased. It was Graham Winmore's prokrow. She, however—his a great fancy to the old have lived on terms of fast of her grandmother, and tely with her father's first hing of the buried jewels, or own father's ghost during art of the story did not come the death of Graham Win... Jane' herself was startled shrubbery, by meeting the... It is said that she left... youngest nephew's youngest injunction during that in-

born at the time, I may of Winmore Hall, by the father? I said, think it an indication that to die out in your time... wicked Lady Henrietta's life as you may suppose her be... sins brought their own re... crime was avenged with law. For it is said that... set the apparition of her mur... came before her, wearing... near to the proud woman;... pelled to repeat the cruel... and the fearful curses of... servants all left the Hall in... lived with the wicked Ind... d servant Margaret Thirl... her to the last, allowed... died soon after. Her son... ght for by Jane Winmore... She gave them a home and... ated as housekeeper and farm... And at the death of Giles... lph became farm-manager in... ined these till 'Liddy's... ed at the little wayside inn... and which he calls "Liddy

ore to say. Mr. Erle and I... hidden treasure. We found... der secreted in the escritoire... youngest nephew's youngest... In that letter direc... recovering the hidden jewels... were buried outside the gar... moor, on the very spot... saw the figure of a man with... grandfather, Graham Win-

ve came to live in the south;... ans to let my little estate of... regret, the Hall has never... it is still without a tenant a... years.

make me an offer! They all

A CHEERFUL FACE.—There day virtue than cheerfulness... among men, is like sunshine... renews moisture to parch... of a cheerful face diffuses... cates the happy spirit that... purest temper must sweeten... of continuous good humor... and cloud, and vapor, hope to... uminated landscape, as the... ss to combat jovial speech... ghter. Be cheerful always, it will be easier travelled, no... iter, no shadow on heart of... sooner in presence of a deter... It may sometimes seem... iest temper to keep the coun... d content; but the difficulty... truly consider that sullow... te despair do nothing but mul... icken sorrows. Ill comes to... as good, and is a good, if we... lessons: Who will not then... be ill, and thus blunt its app... fulness ought to be the fruit

of philosophy and of Christianity. What is gained by peevishness and fretfulness, by perverse sadness and sullenness? If we are ill, let us be cheered by the trust that we shall soon be in health; if misfortune befall us, let us be cheered by hopeful visions of better fortune; if death robs us of dear ones, let us be cheered by the thought that they are only gone before to the blissful bowers where we shall all meet to part no more forever. Cultivate cheerfulness if only for personal profit. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed for your ready cheerfulness. The bad the vicious, may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous, but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy and a pure heart.

How TO CURE CANCER.—Not long since an article appeared in the Milwaukee Free Democrat which the Providence Post thinks of sufficient importance to receive general notice. The statement of the Democrat is, that some eight months ago Mr. T. B. Mason, who keeps a music store on Wisconsin street, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face the size of a pin. It was cut out by Dr. Walcott, and the wound partially healed. Subsequently it grew again, and while he was at Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He remained there since Christmas under treatment, and is now perfectly cured. The process is this: A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it was exposed. Then a plaster of chloride of zinc, bloodroot and wheat flour, was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found to be burnt into and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and boiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years with un-failing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

LORD CLYDE ON THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—On the 22nd the Duke of Cambridge inspected the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park; Colonel M. Murdo, some 2500 Metropolitan Volunteers, on Leatherhead, Downs; and Lord Clyde the London Scottish, in the Regent's Park. At the close of the Regent's Park display, Lord Clyde addressed his fellowcountrymen, expressing his pleasure at the soldier like appearance they had made. "I know," he added "the amount of labor, of zeal, and of devotion which is necessary before a soldier can attain to a state of efficiency—to that efficiency which an officer requires in him before he can rely upon his steadiness in a moment of difficulty. Fully aware, as I am, how much sooner educated gentlemen acquire a knowledge of drill and discipline than the generality of recruits in the general army, yet I declare to you that I am greatly surprised at your steadiness, and your regularity—qualities which are the foundation of all discipline, particularly when engaged in operations in the field; and I must say that I would in the field have as much confidence in the gentlemen I see before me as in some of our old regiments. While on the continent, I have heard persons speak with admiration of the feeling manifested in this country by the volunteer movement." After some further remarks of an encouraging nature, Lord Clyde retired amidst enthusiastic cheers from the men, who all simultaneously waved their caps on the tops of their bayonets, a large concourse of people joining in the applause.

INDIA.—It is pleasing to see streaks and gleams of light darting across the dark gloom which has been spreading over the political horizon for some time. The news from our Indian possessions is of a most cheering character. The reforms instituted already, and other reforms designed and promulgated, give hopeful signs of progress. For thirty-five years past a deficit in the national accounts has been always anticipated and as mournfully realized. Now the tables are turned and a balance is announced in the opposite scale. There exists a surplus in the revenue, and a saving of £3,599,750. Irrigation and railway communication—the two great economic wants of India—are to be relieved; indeed, the estimate on the public works gives universal satisfaction, so does the entire Indian Budget. The disbanding of 150,000 troops is a bold and noble measure in the right direction. It is a clear proof to us, when wisdom is given to a nation's Councillors and Governors, that God displays his favour, and that he may expect to see his providence follow in the train and blessings to succeed. The employment of our own soil and the encouragement held out for cultivating cotton on a large scale fills our minds with consolation and hope. Not so much as that it will reach a wholesome and useful lesson to the proud boastings of the Cotton Lords of Southern America, that their "King Cotton" rules England, but, by the Divine blessings, avert the dreadful calamity of a cotton famine in England. The prayers of British Christians, and the nation's

protest against slavery everywhere, will we trust be our record on High, and draw down blessings from God Almighty—our only shield and helper.—Albion.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—The vast number of inhabitants who do live, and have lived upon the face of the earth, appears, at first sight, to defy the powers of calculation. But if we suppose the world to have existed six thousand years; that there now exists one thousand millions; that a generation passes away in thirty years; that every past generation averages the present; and that four individuals may stand on one square yard, we find that the whole number will not occupy a compass so great as one fourth the extent of England. Allowing six thousand years since the creation, and a generation to pass away in thirty years, we shall have two hundred generations, which, at one thousand millions each, will be two hundred thousand millions, which being divided by four persons to a square yard, will leave fifty thousand millions of square yards; there are, in a square mile, three millions, ninety-seven thousand, six hundred square yards; by which, if the former sum be divided, it will give sixteen thousand one hundred and thirty-three square miles, the rest of which in whole numbers is about one hundred and twenty-seven, so that one hundred and twenty-seven square miles will be found sufficient to contain the immense and almost inconceivable number of two hundred thousand millions of human beings.

TERMINATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.—During a truce from March 13th to the 15th, terms were offered to the rebels by Governor Browne, but they were not accepted, and hostilities were renewed on the 15th. On the 15th the white flag of truce was lowered from the Maori staff, and replaced by a blood red war flag. In a few minutes it was lowered, and one solitary shot from the natives invited to the combat. The troops were not allowed to reply, and the Maories, after hoisting and lowering their flag three times, opened fire in good earnest and poured volleys from their pits. Our fire was excellent and fearfully destructive. The firing continued throughout Saturday and Sunday up to 5 o'clock when it ceased, and the natives yielded again, and this time finally hoisting the white flag. The Waikatos retreated to their own country, owing to a loss of 300 out of 1,500 men; and Wiremu Kingi has retired, though without accepting the terms offered. The Taranaki tribes had been invited to come in and accept the terms of peace offered by the Governor. Captain Meroer, of the Royal Artillery, brought three Armstrong guns and four mortars into action. Lieut. McNaughton was killed, Lieut. Rees severely wounded, and Lieut. Wheelan slightly, all three officers of the 40th.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH CITIES.—The New census of Great Britain was taken last spring and some statistics of the leading cities have already been published. The total population of England and Wales is 20,305,504, being an increase of 1,156,596 during the past ten years. With Scotland, estimated at 3,200,574, total population of Great Britain is now nearly twenty-three and a half millions, which, with the population of Ireland of six and a half millions, will give the United Kingdom a population of thirty millions. The emigration from the United Kingdom to different parts of the world during ten years has been 2,248,355. The population of London is now no less than 2,203,034, an increase of 540,798 since 1851. It is the largest city in the world, and is growing with a rapidity that is perfectly astonishing. Liverpool, which is the chief seat of American trade with England, had a population of 375,955 in 1851; it has now 490,000 inhabitants. Manchester, the great cotton city of the world, had a population of 317,000 in 1851; it is now 357,000—this includes the suburbs. Glasgow, the chief engineering city of Great Britain had population of 309,138 in 1851; it is now 447,395, including the suburbs. It is the second city in Great Britain.

HOW TO BECOME A MARKSMAN.—A Maryland writer asserts that 20 years' experience and observation have taught him that any person may become a good shot by observing the following directions:—Allow the rifle to hang in the hands in an easy manner, declined at an angle of about forty degrees; then raise it steadily but quickly in a line with the object, the eye ranging carefully over the sights, and at the instant the object aimed at is covered, touch the trigger. He says:—I find there is a moment in which the gun is absolutely still—that is, the instant the upward movement of it is arrested. These directions served will certainly make a good shot. If the sight is lost at the first, it can be recovered by a second. Any deviation from this rule is fatal to accuracy.

HARVEST DRINKS.—Ten gallons of cold water; one gallon of molasses; one quart of cider-vinegar; one quarter pound of ground ginger. These ingredients, well mixed together, make a beverage as refreshing as it is invigorating.—Rural Register.

SLOBBERS IN HORSES.—Green Burdock leaves it is said, will cure the slobbers in horses in fifteen minutes, if he will eat them, as he usually will, if thus troubled.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c. &c. NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Office for Sale Law for Cash

80 H HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10-bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades. A large assortment of BOOTS; SHOES AND RUBBERS, 5 bales heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. Calais Mills' Flour & Meal in bbls. & bags.

DR. BELL, Surgeon, Accouchur, &c. RESIDENCE. John Bedell's, Esq., Woodstock.

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.

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

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON, NO. 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothiers and Drapers, IMPORTERS OF Staple Dry Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK

Sason & Rainsford Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF

Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

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

CALAIS HOUSE, AVENUE STREET, Calais, Maine. GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been repaired and placed in thorough order, under its present manager. Permanent and transient borders 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 connection with the above

S. P. O S G O O D,

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

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.

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

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

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT MRS. PALMERS, NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE. N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST. Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1860.

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

FROM New York & Boston, Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR, MOLASSES. The subscriber has received from New York, Portland, Boston and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND RAIL, the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the

People of Carleton. 300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR, 300 do EXTRA STATE, do 300 do DOUBLE EXTRA, do 100 do FANCY BRANDS, a choice article.

100 do CORN MEAL, 75 do HEAVY MESS PORK, 50 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 50 do RAW MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 30 do 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 FLUID.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. TERMS.—For \$40 and upwards, 3 and 6 months from this date. The Subscriber will have Flour for sale at the following places:

Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel River, Woodstock. J. CALDWELL. Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE North half of Lot No. 9, granted to Adam Dickcey, fronting on the Digdeash 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 particularly 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, Depy. Sur. Moore's Mills; April 1, 1861.

fire arms. ANDREW DOAK.

Spring Imp 1861.

THE Subscriber has received via Portland, and Ship... SPRING AND SUMMER... consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Muslins and Dress Goods, in e...

THE Subscriber intends visiting Main Road lying between Woodstock and St. John, for the purpose of lane horses. From my long experience and which I have received from one of the most successful in New York...

A STEAMER of this Line... TOWN for FREDRICK (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock... Returning will leave morning (except Sunday), meeting at Fredericton with stock and upper county. As soon as the Freshet sub will be placed on the usual ni All Way Freight must be p Not accountable for Bag placed in charge of an Office THOS. HA

To be sold at public auction on the 4th of April next, at noon, at Woodstock, the following pieces of land, to-wit: A certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Kings, known as a grant from the Crown...

THE Subscriber has opened his New Store with a large and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, to which he respectfully directs the attention of the public. The stock is very large and varied, consisting in part of—Black, Coloured, and Fancy Dress Silks; Black Silk for Cloaks; Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls; Black Lace Shawls; A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles; Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns; Muslins, Prints, Brilliants, Marseilles; Hosiery and Gloves, Alexander's best French Kid Gloves; French Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers; Cloak Cloths; Black and Fancy Casimeres and Doestings; Mispes Tweeds, Table Linens; Grass Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c.; Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats; Tassels, Curtain Laces, Marseilles Qu Oil Quills, Demmats, Towelling, &c.; New Embroideries, Soft Canvas Hair Nets; Silk Underclothing; Gentlemen's Finishing Goods; White French Shirts; Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c.

Removal. THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by MRS. CRÖZIER, in MR. McCOY'S BRICK BUILDING, King Street. Groceries, Glass Ware, Paints Blue & White Oils & Nails. Together with a large assortment of New GOODS suited for this market, which will be sold on terms the most reasonable to suit the times. VAN WART & STEPHENSON. Woodstock May 27th 1861.

Room Paper. Of a Great Variety of PATTERNS, and at various prices, Very Cheap at Hugh Hay's, May 4.

WOODSTOCK, APRIL 11. ANDREW DOAK. The above sale is postponed June next. The above Sale is Postponed until next. The above sale is still far-her p the 24th September next, at the

Get Value For your Money.

James A. McInnis takes much pleasure in announcing to the people of WOODSTOCK, and the surrounding Country, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Dr. Smith, in Main Street where he intends keeping a FASHIONABLE TAILOR'S SHOP. Having been in business for the last fifteen years in this Province and other places, will with pleasure wait upon all that may favor him with a call either for Cutting or making all kinds of Garments, for Gentlemen or Ladies. Also Ladies' Riding Costume and Capes at a very moderate price. Having on hand a well selected stock of Cloths and Trimmings which he can recommend to the public, he invites them to examine his stock of

BLACK BROAD CLOTH CASIMERE, DOE-SKINS, UNION DOESKINS, TWEEDS, ITALIAN TWEED, BROWN AND MIXED SCOTCH DO. STRIPED AND PLAID ENGLISH DO. Doeskins, Russel Cord & Gambroons Mohair, Lustre, WHITE AND RANGY—Marseilles Velvet and Brilliants. The Subscriber will make all the above GOODS to order cheap for cash, or prompt payment GENTLEMEN FURNISHING THEIR OWN CLOTH-CAN HAVE IT MADE UP IN ANY STYLE. A GOOD FIT WARRANTED. And a share of your patronage RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. JAMES A. McINNIS. Woodstock, June 22nd, 1861.

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

THE Subscriber has opened his New Store with a large and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, to which he respectfully directs the attention of the public. The stock is very large and varied, consisting in part of—Black, Coloured, and Fancy Dress Silks; Black Silk for Cloaks; Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls; Black Lace Shawls; A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles; Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns; Muslins, Prints, Brilliants, Marseilles; Hosiery and Gloves, Alexander's best French Kid Gloves; French Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers; Cloak Cloths; Black and Fancy Casimeres and Doestings; Mispes Tweeds, Table Linens; Grass Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c.; Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats; Tassels, Curtain Laces, Marseilles Qu Oil Quills, Demmats, Towelling, &c.; New Embroideries, Soft Canvas Hair Nets; Silk Underclothing; Gentlemen's Finishing Goods; White French Shirts; Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c.

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REMOVAL. THE Subscriber take this opportunity of informing the public that the BRITISH HOUSE.

is removed to OWEN KELLEY'S New Brick Building, opposite Blanchard & Co's Store, and next building to the Kenfrew House, we have just completed our summer Stock, of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS, which is one of the largest and CHEAPEST that has ever been imported into Woodstock. The stock consists in part as follows:—Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Capes, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Hoops, Hats, Feathers, Muslins, Bareges, Prints, Cottons, Delaines, Challis, Robes, Warps, Hdk's, Collars, Ties, Cloths, Oilcloths, Floorcloths, Counterpane's Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Linings, Trimmings, Jeans Silicias, Cambrics, Caullians, Table Covs, Braces, Umbrellas, Drillings, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Chemise Nets, Velvets, Tassels, &c., &c. We call particular attention to our stock of CLOTHS AND READY MADE Clothing

which has no equal in this County for styles, quality, price and make. Garments of any style, made to order, on the shortest notice, our les finding their own cloth if they wish. We have on hand a large quantity of Fancy Goods that we shall at cost for Cash, also a very superior quality of white Warps very low. DOHETTY & MCTAVISH. British House, Kelley's Brick Building, opposite Blanchard & Co's store, next building to the Renfrew House. E. D. WATTS, Agent. Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

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

STOCK of GOODS, which is now complete for the summer trade. His stock in part consists of the following articles:—Ladies' Dress Goods, Black Silks, Ribbons, Irish Linen Prints, Gray and White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Cotton Ginghams, Drillings, Towelling, Skeletons, Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths, HOSE & GLOVES, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DOE-SKINS, Mispes Tweeds, Blue and White Warps, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gents' Furnishing GOODS.

Together with a large stock of FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SALERATUS, STARCH, PEPPER, GINGER, CANDLES, SOAP, PAIRS, BROOMS, 1 box Corn Starch, 5 boxes T. D. and Woodstock Pipes, 1 bbl. Currants, 1 bbl. Mason's Blacking, 1 case Shoes and Horse Brushes. All kinds of Country PRODUCE taken in exchange for GOODS at CASH PRICES. Woodstock, June 21st, 1861.

MARBLE WORKS. THE Subscriber has on hand, and for sale at his Establishment,—Gothic Building South side King Square, St. John, N. B. The largest and most extensive and well selected stock of marbles, comprising—American Italian, Egyptian and Statuary Marbles ever imported into this Province. Manufactured work on hand:—Italian Marble Mantles, Circle and Square Fronts, Statuary do. do. do., Egyptian do. do. do., Egyptian Pennon do. do. do., Black and Gold do. do. do., Breckatella do. do. do., Green and Black do. do. do., Spanish do. do. do. Also—A large variety of Italian and American Marble Monuments, together with a great variety of the latest and most modern style, or children. Also—A large quantity of Italian and American Marble Headstones of different variety of patterns, and most approved style and finish. Tablets or Conestaps for Churches or other Public Institutions. Likewise on hand and manufactured to order,—Centre and Pier Table Tops Washstand and Dress do. do., Bureau and side do. do., Toilet and Work do. do., Counter Tops, Soda Fountains and Pasty Slabs. The above is in connection with my Granite and Freestone Yard, together with which all orders for building stone, &c. will be promptly executed. H arth and Safe Pipe Stones, together with Sappone for lining stoves always on hand. All orders promptly attended to, I invite the attention of all persons wishing to purchase before purchasing elsewhere, as I trust it will prove to their advantage as well as my own. IS. P. OSGOOD, Sole Proprietor. July 4, 1861.

BANK STOCK. NINETEEN Shares Central Bank Stock for sale; enquire of MYSHRALL & RICHEY. June 4, 1861.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby informs his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his store to the new Building on the North side of the BRIDGE, recently erected by Hon. Charles Connell, and has there opened in a commodious shop his SUMMER STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, HATS, AND CAPS. In his shop will be found Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines, Muslins, Cashmere, Muslin Dress Patterns, Calicoes, Cottons, Blue Drillings, Cotton Flanne', Fancy Regatta, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

CLOTHING Ready Made. AND A VARIETY OF OTHER WARES. In consequence of the scarcity of money all these Goods will be sold at a TR E ABOVE COST. JOHN LENAHAN. Woodstock, July 4th, 1861.

N. B. & CANADA R. R. & LAND COMPANY LIMITED. On and after 1st July, the Coach will leave Woodstock every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M. to meet the Cars at CANTERBURY STATION. To connect with the STEAMERS for St. John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston. Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

Cricketing Goods. Miller's Book Store. ONE Case of Cricket Bats, Balls and Wickets just received from England which will be sold less than can be purchased in the Province. Bat from 75 cents to \$4.25 each. Balls " \$1.26 to \$2.25. Wickets from 60 cents to 3.00 per sett. S. R. MILLER, Stationer. July 4, 1861.

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Edmund Power, deceased will present the same to the subscriber duly attested to, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment. JAMES M-CANN, Executor. Woodstock, June 1, 1861.

GREENOUGH'S CARBONIC ACID GAS NON-EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID. The subscribers now offer for sale the Non Explosive Burning Fluid. The public can rest assured the article is no humbug. We will warrant it to be Non-Explosive, but do not guarantee its carelessness use, it being inflammable in its nature. MYSHRALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, July 4, 1861.

Removed to the Shop in McGINN'S New Brick Building, KING STREET. HUGH HAY. Woodstock, June 27, 1861.

GLASS, &c.. JUST received ex Jersel B. Snow, via New York, from ANTWERP 200 Boxes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, German Window Glass, in sizes from 12 to 40x50. On hand a large stock of English Plate and Sheet Glass. Figured and Colored Glass, Rolled, Ground and enamelled Glass, &c., &c. CHARLES H. POTTER. No. 55, Prince Wm. Street. St. John, N. B.

EMPLOYMENT. THE Undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few young men to engage in a travelling agency upon a salary of forty dollars per month, and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address, post paid, CONANT & DRAKE, 31, Main St., Atkinson Depot, New Hampshire.

NEW BRUNSWICK. ILLUSTRATED Sketches of New Brunswick by E. J. RUSSELL, dedicated by permission to His Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Mann is Sutton, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. Published Monthly, complete in twenty-four parts at 25 cents each part, containing two splendid Lithographic Drawings of Provincial Scenes and 16 pages of descriptive matter. For sale at MILLER'S BOOK STORE.

GENTLEMEN Can be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE or, FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT, by calling at the Barber shop over Blanchard & Co's store, (opposite the Renfrew House) King Street. Razors Honed &c., Ladies' & Children's Hair Cut and cleaned in the latest styles. Wm. NEPTUNE. Woodstock, July 21, 1861.

THROUGH ROUTE TO AND FROM New York, Boston, Portland, To Woodstock, Houlton, Presque Isle, and the Aroostook, via New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after Monday, 8th July, 1861, parties wishing to go to Woodstock or the Aroostook, can leave Boston every Monday at 8 A. M., by Steamer for St. Andrews, via Eastport; thence on the arrival of the Steamer by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstock and Houlton. Return Trains leave Canterbury every Wednesday) at 12 noon, arriving at St. Andrews at 4.35 P. M.—Passengers can take the Steamer for Boston the following morning at 7 a.m. arriving there on Friday. FARES AS FOLLOWS:—

Milk Pans and Crocks. 600 DOZ. Milk Pans, white inside, 120 doz Crocks, do; 35 doz. Jugs, assorted sizes; 50 " Preserve Crocks; 30 " Curd do. Wholesale and Retail, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON, 23, Dock street,

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

THE OLD STAND. ROBERT DONALDSON has moved into his new brick building, on King Street, adjoining Mrs. English's new Building, which he has fitted up for a Hotel and Liquor Store. He keeps constantly on hand LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, of the best quality at moderate prices. Bottled Ale and Porter of the best brands; and Ale and Porter on draft. Transient and permanent boarders accommodated at reasonable rates. Woodstock, July 9.

Staff of Life. BREAD! The Subscriber IN returning his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of WOODSTOCK, for the Liberal Patronage bestowed on him would respectfully inform them that he has commenced BAKING; and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Confectionary, Fruit, &c. Also,—Beer of a superior quality, those in want of a nice summer Beverage would do well to give it a trial. N. B.—50 Bbls. Double Extra Flour for sale as cheap as any in the market. ROBERT MERCER. Woodstock, June 1st, 1861.

DR. J. H. BRIDGES, Renfrew House, WOODSTOCK, N. B. Office Hours from 1 to 3 & 6 to 8, P. M. until 9 o'clock, a.m.

Removal! JOSEPH DENT, Tailor, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to Mrs. English's New Brick Building, two doors east of Post Office. Thanking them for their liberal patronage, he would solicit a continuance of the same. A good supply of Ready Made CLOTHING on hand made by himself and experienced workmen. Garments cut and made in latest styles and at short Notice. Woodstock, May 21.

ROBERT BROWN'S Second Importation! SPECIAL ATTENTION called to the assortment of HATS, BONNETS, —IN THE— NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES: FEATHERS FLOWERS AND Bonnet Borders. Parasols and Chenille Hair Nets. Dress Trimmings, &c., Woodstock, May 9, 1861

St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

WINE, LIQUORS, &c., South Side Madusnakik Bridge, WOODSTOCK, APRIL 11.

WOODSTOCK, APRIL 11. ANDREW DOAK. The above sale is postponed June next. The above Sale is Postponed until next. The above sale is still far-her p the 24th September next, at the

Value For your Money.

A. McInnis takes much pleasure in giving to the people of WOODSTOCK, surrounding Country, that he has taken into his hands, and is now occupying by Dr. Smith, in Maine, the best business for the last fifteen years, and other places, with a skillful Cutting or making all kinds of Garments, men or Ladies. Also Ladies' Riding Caps and Capes at a very moderate price.

hand a well selected stock of **Cloths** and **Trimnings** which he can recommend to the ladies them to examine his stock.

BROAD CLOTH
SHIRTS
DOESKINS
UNION DOESKINS
TWEEDS
ITALIAN TWEED
AND MIXED SCOTCH DO.
WATERED AND PLAID ENGLISH DO.

Shirts, Russel Cord & Gambroons
Mohair, Lustre,
—WHITE AND KANGY.
Black Velvet and Brilliants.
 bet will make all the above GOODS to order for cash, or prompt payment.

BY FURNISHING THEIR OWN
STYLE.
GOOD FIT WARRANTED.
 of your patronage.

SPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
JAMES A. MCINNIS.
 Woodstock, June 22nd, 1861.

REMOVAL.

UREKA,

Dry Goods

CLOTHING STORE.

REMOVED TO

Connell's New Building,

STORE FROM THE

BRIDGE.

J. G. MC CARTHY.

Store! New Store!

DRY GOODS.

er has opened his New Store with a large
 stock of Dry Goods, to which he re-
 ceives the attention of the public. The stock
 is varied, consisting in part of—
 Red, and Fancy Dress Silks;
 or Cloaks;
 Paisley, and Indiana Shawls;
 Hatters;
 of Cloaks, latest styles;
 in all the newest patterns;
 Hats, Brilliants, Marcellines;
 Gloves, Axclanders best French Kid
 Hats, Feathers and Flowers;
 Fancy Casimeres and Doeskins;
 Beds, Table Linens, Sheetings, &c;
 and Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c;
 Hats, Rugs, Mats;
 Linen Laces, Marcellines &c
 Mattresses, Towelling, &c., &c.
 Serries, Soft Chemise Hair Nets;
 and other articles;
 Finishing Goods;
 Shirts;
 Gloves, &c., &c.

APPEAR IN.
 Woodstock, May 8, 1861.

Removal.

ers would respectfully announce
 have removed to the Store for-
 ward by MRS. CRÖZIER, in MR.

BRICK BUILDING,
 King Street.

choice assortment of Dry Goods,
 and other articles.

Blue & White
 & Nails.

a large assortment of New GOODS
 market, which will be sold on terms
 suitable to suit the times.

ANWART & STEPHENSON.
 May 7th 1861.

Wm Paper.

variety of
PATTERNS,
 and other articles,
 cheap at Hugh Hay's.

all parts of fire arms.
ANDREW DOAK.
 April 11.

NO. 81, KING STREET.

Spring Importations, 1861.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamers via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
 consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

Linen, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace Falls, Muslin Collars and Sleeves;
 English and American Parasols;
 Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Russel Cord and Knitting Cloth;
 Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in variety.

Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market. Terms—Cash and No Second Price.
 (Houl Times 1 m.) **M. MCGURK, JR.**

HORSE-SHOING.

THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and John Riordan's, for the purpose of Shoeing, and Caring lame horses.

From my long experience and knowledge, part of which I have received from one of the most eminent Veterinary Surgeons in New York, I feel confident of success in most cases, if not all. My motto being,
NO CURE, NO PAY!

I shall start early in the beginning of March. Parties requiring my services, will please leave word for me, at any of the Public Houses on the route. Charges moderate.

Pay when work performed.
ROBERT C. CAMPBELL
 Woodstock, Feb. 1861.

UNION LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

A STEAMER of this Line will leave INDIAN TOWN for FREDERICTON every morning, (except Sunday,) at 9 o'clock.

Returning—Will leave Fredericton every morning, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock, connecting at Fredericton with steamers to Woodstock and upper county.

As soon as the Freshet subsides, a Night Boat will be placed on the usual nights.

All Way Freight must be prepaid.
 Not accountable for Baggage, unless when placed in charge of an Officer of the Steamer.
THOS. HATHEWAY,
 AGENT.
 40 Dock street

SALES.

To be sold at public auction on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of April next, at noon, at Strickland's Corner in Woodstock, the following pieces and parcels of land, viz

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, known as a grant from the Crown to Adam B. Sharp, bounded as follows: Commencing at a marked birch tree, standing at the angle of intersection of two reserved roads, and distant four rods westerly from the northwest angle of lot number one in the Fifth Tier of lots in the Williams town Settlement, granted to James Haney; thence running by the magnet south one hundred and six chains (of four poles each) and fifty links; thence west twenty chains; thence south two chains and fifty links; thence west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and nine chains; and thence east eighty chains to the place of beginning; containing eight hundred and seventy acres more or less. Also, All that certain other lot of land situate and being in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County, known and distinguished as part of lot number forty-three in a grant to Samuel McKean and others, fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, and conveyed by Wm. Jackson to Ephraim Lane, bounded on the south by lands formerly owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William Lam Jackson; on the west by the great road leading to the Canada line; on the north by lands owned and occupied by Charles Marvin; and on the east by lands owned and occupied by Francis P. Sharp; the same having been heretofore granted by Charles Marvin to Adam B. Sharp.

Also, A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Woodstock aforesaid, known and described as part of lot No. 43, in a grant to the said Samuel McKean and others, fronting on the said River Saint John, bounded on the west by the said before-mentioned road, and on the south by lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William Jackson, and on the north by lands heretofore described, being the same heretofore granted by Raphael Wright to the said Adam B. Sharp.

Also, All that certain other piece or parcel of land, being a piece of land eight rods fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, in the said Parish of Woodstock, known as part of a grant to William Jackson in a grant from the Crown to Samuel McKean and others; bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by Rachel Wright, on the west by lands owned and occupied by Adam B. Sharp, extending three rods north of a cedar post standing on the northeast angle of the said land owned by A. B. Sharp; thence east to the River Saint John, eight rods in width containing two acres more or less.

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

The said sales being made by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, between Francis P. Sharp, and Maria his wife, of the one part; and Margaret Brown of the other part, and duly registered in Book R of the records of the County of Carleton, pages 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189.

For terms of sale and particulars apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Woodstock, or to

CHARLES W. WELDON,
 Solicitor of Mortgages.
 St. John, December 22, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until the fourth day of June next.

The above Sale is Postponed until the ninth day of July next.

The above sale is still far-her postponed until Tuesday the 24th September next, at the same place and hour.

Cheap Drug Store.

THE Subscriber having bought out the Drug establishment and business of Mr. F. W. Brown of which he has been the manager for eighteen months, intends to carry it on, on his own account. From nearly four years experience of the business he feels confident that he can afford to take the public satisfaction, both as to the quality of the goods which he will keep for sale, and in his own personal attention to the making up of prescriptions, and to the general wants of customers.

On commencing business for himself he feels that his success must depend upon strict attention to the demands of the business, and to the quality of the goods he keeps; and he trusts that in both these respects the management of his shop will be such to insure a fair share of the public confidence and patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand a full stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
STATIONARY, PERFUMERY,
 and an assortment of Toilet Articles, and a

GENERAL STOCK
 of the goods usually kept in such establishments.

He would call particular attention to his stock of

PAINTS, OILS and DYE STUFFS,
 of which he has a complete stock, which will be sold as LOW AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

During the summer months a

SODA-FOUNT
 will be in operation.

WM. DIBBLEE,
 Geneva, Brandy, Whiskey, Tea, Starch, &c. May 26, 1861.

Ex the "Parkfield" from London and "Eleanor" from Liverpool:—

36 Hhds best Geneva, 20 cases do.
 20 cases old Tom.
 10 cases "Colman's" Starch.
 20 chests & half chest congou tea,
 12 Hhds. & qr. casks "Hennessey's boat cognac Brandy—Vintage 1859 & 1860.
 20 cases do do old.
 8 Hhds. Kilderkins "Allsopp's" best-pale ale.
 10 cases Extra Dublin stout.
 4 Puccheons fine malt Whiskey.
 6 Hhds. & qr casks Mehan's fine malt Irish Whiskey.
 96 casks best London porter & pale ale qts. & pints.
 1 Ton "Brandon Bros" best London lead.
 8 Hhds do best boiled and Raw luscid Oil. &c.
J. W. STREET & SON
 St. Stephens, June 20th. 1861.

Stone Ware!

45 DOZ. peiced, stone ware consisting of

Butter Crocks,
PITCHERS
CREAM POTS,
Preserve Crocks,
JUGS,
Flower Pots, Water Fountains,
 &c.

Eor sale low by
JOHN EDGAR.
 Woodstock, June 21.

TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES &c.

Just Received,
 22 Puns. Bright Mascovado Molasses.
 3 Hhds. Do. Do. Sugar.
 6 Bbls. Do. Crushed Sugar.
 5 Chests } Extra fine Souchong Tea.
 20 Half }
 29 Boxes 2lb. each English breakfast tea,
 7 Bbls extra Clear and heavy Mees Pork,
 5 Kegs S. C. Soda. &c. &c.
 June 16. **J. W. STREET & SON.**

FIRST

Spring Goods.

RECEIVED from London, Glasgow and Boston, part of my

SPRING STOCK.

PARASOLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
FEATHERS,
TICKING,
DUCKS, &c., &c.
GEO. STRICKLAND.
 B. An assortment of White, Black and Coloured Cotton and Silk for Sewing Machines.

NOTICE OF REMOVALS.

THOS. L. EVANS respectfully announces, that he has removed from his SHANTY to those commodious premises in

WATER STREET,
 erected by Mr. JAMES MCCOY, where he solicits the continuation of the former patronage of his friends, and invites attention to his new stock of

CHOICE LIQUORS,
 which for quality and price cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade.

—I HAVE—
PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA
 of a very rare and superior quality. They are pure, wholesome, and every way suitable for either Dinner or Invalids. Five years old. The extensive and increasing demand for these wines is a sure proof of their restorative quality, and the attention of really good judges of Wine is directed to the above. This is a most favorable opportunity a first Class Wine of rare quality and flavour, at a price usually asked for a very inferior quality.

Call and examine for yourselves.
 This House has no connection with any person or persons, as I am sole proprietor.
THOMAS LOYD EVANS,
 Proprietor.
 Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver. An unexceptionable title will be given. Terms of payment liberal.

Apply to **J. P. Fisher, Esq.,** Woodstock, or to the subscriber,
A. W. RAINSFORD,
 Grand Falls, Jan 8.

Groceries.

JUST opened at English's in the English Block one door above R. Donaldson's, a general assortment of groceries which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.
Woodstock, June 20, 1861.

PISATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.
 Authorized Capital \$500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin President; Obed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W. Ricker, Secretary

DIRECTORS.
 Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Paine F. W. deRochemont.

Agents in the principal towns in New Brunswick, issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire.
 Marine Insurance Policies issued by
O. D. WETMORE Genl. Agent
 for New Brunswick.

So that for practical purposes this agency is essentially a local office, strengthened by a paid up capital of \$234,457,66, securely and advantageously invested. Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when the applications are signed.
 Losses are paid in St. John.
 Premiums are deposited in St. John, both cash and notes, as a guarantee fund.
 Statements of affairs has been duly filed in Secretary's office, Fredericton, and with
JOHN C. WINSLOW,
 Agent for Woodstock.
 Woodstock, August 8, 1860

Stone Ware!

45 DOZ. peiced, stone ware consisting of

Butter Crocks,
PITCHERS
CREAM POTS,
Preserve Crocks,
JUGS,
Flower Pots, Water Fountains,
 &c.

Eor sale low by
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 Grand Falls, Jan 8.

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JUST opened at English's in the English Block one door above R. Donaldson's, a general assortment of groceries which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.
Woodstock, June 20, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE notice that the notes given by purchasers in this County of the "Carleton Air Tight" Cooking Stoves, have been left in the hands of John C. Winslow, Esq., for collection, to whom immediate payment is required.
R. P. COLTON.
 Woodstock, May 25, 1861.
 (Car. Sen. 1 month.)

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Hubbard & Rice is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN A. HUBBARD.
JOHN M. RICE.

N. B.—I shall carry on the business as formerly at the old stand, Kelly's Block, Water Street nearly opposite the Woodstock Hotel.
JOHN M. RICE.

BRITISH HOUSE!

REMOVED TO

KELLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING,

OPPOSITE

Blanchard & Co's Store,

AND NEXT BUILDING TO

RENFREW HOUSE.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
 Woodstock, June 13,
 Woodstock a dn, restriction Grand Falls.

Mail Stage.

LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M.

Fare \$3.
 Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Fare \$4.
 Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barkoe House and Brayley House, Fredericton.

Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860.
 Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.
J. R. TUPPER.

Upper Woodstock Hotel.

THIS House, formerly occupied by V. A. Hartley, and more recently by George Wheeler, has been newly fitted up for a hotel, and rented by the subscriber. It is in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House; and as every care and attention will be given to travellers and boarders, and every pains taken to make them comfortable, the subscriber confidently expects a fair share of public patronage.
 Good stabling attached.
ELIJAH WATSON.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrew's Railway for Sale.

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

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

J. H. AKERLY,
 J. R. MASHANE, } April 25
 Barristers.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing six rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout.

Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on the corner, fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of an enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber.
CHAS. H. MCINDOE.
 Woodstock, June 8, 1860.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED per ship "Lampedo," a very large and varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
JOHN McDONALD.
 Fredericton, May 8, 1861.

House for sale.

PRICE \$110.

To be paid one third down and two years to pay the rest by yearly instalments, situation just opposite J. R. Tupper's. Apply to Subscriber
JOSEPH DENT.

Engines for Sale.

3-8 horse power, portable, with Boilers complete.
 1 10 horse do do do
 1 12 do do do do
 1 10 do on Wsoden frame do
 1 Pony, with 3 throw pumps (Harden's Patent.)
 1 do with equal Boiler complete.

The above are for sale on easy terms. Apply to
T. T. VERNON SMITH,
 Custom House Building, St. John, N. B.
 Just received from the Factory

100 Bedsteads,
 which will be sold on reasonable terms.
R. B. DAVIS.
 Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 61.

Land for sale.

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

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

For further information apply to David Munro, Esq., Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office Woodstock - or to the subscriber,
NATHANIEL SCOTT.
 Poquik Settlement, York County,
 June 27, 1861.

John C. Winslow.

HAS removed his office and the General Banker to Mr. English New Brick Building over Nathew Pot Office.

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