

McC. Innotator But 16

# Woodstock Journal

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

VOLUME 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

NUMBER 48.

### OUR PAPER.

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

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

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

TERMS.

Two dollars a year, in advance, and three quarters dollars for the first three months.

Single copies, one cent.

Advertisements should be sent in not later than 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

### AYER'S

**Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.**

An effective remedy which the medical world of our times can devise for this every prevailing and fatal malady. It is composed of the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul matter from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. It should be employed for the cure of all forms of scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA, SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, ULCERS, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER, MALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, SPHACELUS AND MERCURIAL DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, &c., &c.

ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in the purity of the blood is founded in truth, for it is a degeneration of this Sarsaparilla purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, which sound health is impossible in vitiated constitutions.

### AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

composed that disease within the range of action can rarely withstand or evade them. They purify the blood, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of their use, the bowels are kept in a regular and healthy state, and the physical debility is restored by a remedy at once so safe and so inviting.

only do they cure the every-day complaints of the body, but also many formidable and chronic diseases. The great below named is a list of the diseases cured by their use in the following complaints: Costive-ness, Headache arising from disordered bowels, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the bowels, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints. A low state of the body or obstruction of the functions.

### DOCTOR SMITH

AS removed his Drug Store and Office to 111 new building, the second on the Flagstaff, where he is daily receiving a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.

Residence at J. C. Winslow's second below the Free Christian Baptist Church House.

Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

### J. C. PETERSON, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

72 German Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic diseases.

### TO PRINTERS!

PRINTING TYPES AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING MATERIALS, are kept in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notes or cash, at the modern style and foundry. Roman and Galle styles are always on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, in fonts of 56 to 100,000 lbs.

Orders will be prepared the postage on a bill of lading, and sent by express, or by sheets, which will be mailed to all orders, sending me their address.

For the advertisement, including this notice, it is sent before the first day of July, and forward one of the papers containing will be allowed his bill, at the time of a purchase from me of my own make, of five times the amount of said advertisement.

GEORGE BRUCE, Founder, 13 Chamber street, N. Y.

### DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK: J. M. WALKER & Co., St. John, N. B.

### REFINE & EXTRA FLOR

JOHN EDGAR

### UNION LINE.



STEAM! STEAM!!

THE Steamer *Ann Augusta* will commence leaving Fredericton for St. John, on Monday morning, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, and continue leaving on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, in each week at same hour.

The steamer *Forest Queen* will also leave Fredericton for St. John, commencing on TUESDAY morning, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, and continue leaving on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, in each week, at same hour, until further notice.

WILLIAM FISHER, Agent. May 11, 1860.

**Nails & Glass AT EDGAR'S, STEAMBOAT WHARF.**

**Albertine Oil, & Fluid FOR SALE BY John Edgar.**

**EXTRA Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Oat meal, Salt, Herring, Codfish, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Sarsaparilla, Soda, &c., &c.** For sale low for cash by JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, May 24 1860.

### SASHES, DOORS,

FRAMES, Blinds, Moulding, &c., Surface and Job Planning, Jig and Circular Sawing &c., at the New Brunswick Sash Factory, Main Street, Lower Cove, St. John.

J. E. TURNBULL, & Co. N. B.—A first rate Tongue and Grooving Machine for sale cheap. F. E. T. & Co. May 24, 1860.

### FOR SALE.

A second hand single Wagon. Any kind of Country produce taken in payment. WENTWORTH WINSLOW, Upper Woodstock, May 23.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CARLETON, SS. To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

WHEREAS, Charles W. Dingo, of Simons, in the said County, Farmer, hath prayed that letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of Charles Dingo, late of the same place, deceased, and who died intestate, as it is said, may be granted to him in the form of law.— You are therefore required to cite Averd A. Dingo, of Aroostook, State of Maine George Dingo, of Presquille, Elizabeth Turner of Simons, in the County aforesaid; Hepzibah P. Clark of the same place; and Mary Johnston, of the same place; and all and every the heirs next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Woodstock within and for the said County on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration, as prayed for, should not be granted. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this sixteenth day of May, 1860.

L. P. FISHER, Surrogate &c.

### Clearing Out Sale.

THE Subscriber, desirous of drawing his business to a close in this place now offers to the Public the remainder of his extensive stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at decided bargains.

Parties purchasing a bill of ten pounds and upwards may rely upon liberal terms, as the whole stock must be disposed of in 30 days. Clothing, of which there is a large quantity on hand, either ready made or made to order for the above space of time will be sold positively at 55 per cent less than can be had at any other house in the trade. To those in want of a fit out now is your time—call and examine the stock on the site of the "Blanchard House."

W. SKILLEN.

### THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

The 78th Highlanders have had an ovation at Edinburgh; and never was a triumph better deserved. The trophies of a hundred battles and long years of bold adventure adorned the hall in which they were banqueted by their fellow countrymen. The people of the Scottish capital poured out to meet them; young and old, men, women, and children, joined in the splendid welcome. And all England would have been there, could England have been across the border; for assuredly no regiments in the British army are more renowned, or more popular, than these columns of heroic soldiers in plume and tartan, who have followed their pipers half over the world and never disgraced their flag. A march of Highlanders through the streets of London creates a greater sensation than the tramp of the Guards themselves, partly no doubt because the spectacle possesses more novelty, but in a great degree also because the English have an intense admiration for those sons of the mountains who have carried into the torrid zones the wild and high spirit, the dauntless nerve and unweary courage of the North. Moreover, the military history of the Highlanders is one remarkably honorable to the Scottish nation generally.— We in this country, who are apt to indulge in meriment at the expense of the folks calling Edinburgh their Athens, are invariably willing, if the opportunity turn up, to give the hard-headed race all possible credit for its national qualities. We cannot forget that when Great Britain was fighting half the world, from 1763 to 1815, the Highlands gave her forty battalions of troops, and nearly fifty of militia; that seventy-three thousand of their sons stood in arms to defend the kingdom; that the Gordons and the Grants, like chieftains of the Homeric era, loved small armies by their personal influence. From these days to our own have the Highlanders ever been backward? They mingled in the terrible contests before Sebastopol; they hurried to India when the revolt broke out; and it was the 78th, the regiment just feasted at Edinburgh, which was led by Havelock to the walls of Lucknow, followed by the equally gallant and illustrious 93rd.

The Highlands, then, have been invaluable as military nurseries for the empire. Will they permanently continue to send forth similar legions? This is a question concerning which many doubts have been raised. The hereditary martial spirit of the mountains is undoubtedly upon the wane. From many a glen the ancient people have been driven, to make room for farms and deer. Elsewhere, prejudices against the military vocation have taken root. In other quarters, bordering on the more highly cultured districts, the men have learned to despise camp and barrack life, in comparison with the profitable ease of the laborer or artisan. It is in vain that national egotists repudiate these explanations. They make it a point of honor, we perceive, to affirm that the Scotch are no less addicted to whisky, to wild life, and to foraging than in the past century; but if we are in future to pay so dearly for Highland troops as did the feudalists of former times—who could afford it, where as the British Treasury cannot—we must be content with a diminishing 78th and a dwindling 93rd. But are the chiefs of clans doing their best to keep the old spirit? Is not Balmoral seducing them from that devotion to the people that made the people loyal to them, so when the seven brothers died one after another for Hector Maclean? When the Gordons, "cooks of the North," possessed a sweep of land stretching from the Atlantic to the German Ocean, and when the Gers "little kings," the world saw how a traditional spell could act. France declared war in 1793. Within eighteen months those two

proprietors equipped nearly two thousand men for the field; the ladies of their houses went forth with bouquets and cockades; duchesses danced with the young recruits; the battalions were raised amid festivals and frolics; but they proved the metal that was in them on the glorious field of Bergen; and in the long war that followed, whole troops of heroes were given to the British flag by the Marquess of Badenoch and the Camerons of Lochaber, whose "gathering" was heard on the night before Waterloo, until the hearts of thousands throbbed so fiercely that they crossed the darkness that delayed the battle. From Glenlivet and Strouven, from Strathpey and Glen Urquhart, thronged the reinforcements that infused new blood into the legions campaigning against Bonaparte.—Richmonds and Seafields, Sutherlands and Lovats, Lochiels, Macdonalds, Macleods, and Mackenzies, perpetuated then, as they perpetuate now, the antique fame of the Highlands, and we agree with one of their national writers that it might be judicious to renew the system of Pitt, and place commission at the disposal of the leading chiefs, who would thus be enabled to render the Highlands more prolific as recruiting grounds than they have been within the last few years; for our "Highland regiments," as at present composed, contain numbers of men who never bore the name or spoke the language of Clans Gael.

We do not remind the public of this circumstance to detract from the fame of the splendid 78th. The honors they have won belong to Scotland, and the Highlands especially. Havelock had seen soldiers engaged in twenty-seven battles; but the 78th, on their way to Lucknow, eclipsed them all. The regiment truly wears a rich historical crown. It is fifty-five years since they were recruited under the brilliant and intrepid Lord Seaworth, of whom Pitt said, "Such were his abilities that he ought to have been deaf, so as to be placed on a level with other men." The 78th then marched to Aroon, there unfurling the old flag of *Crannagh Field*; the "ladies of the land," in scarlet plumes and feathers, caroled in front of them, and such a band of stout-hearted fellows went into the field as never had surpassed. The event of Tuesday evening, too, reminds us of another episode in the history of the incomparable 78th—the famous scene at Kairn, in October, 1860, when the regiment halted under the windows of General John Mackenzie, who, verging on his hundredth year, had commenced his military career with the battalion that they saluted him! These celebrations and these reminiscences tell with admiring effect upon the army, which is thus reminded of former achievements, inspired to future efforts, and encouraged to maintain a high and honorable character. We cannot but regret, however, to the undeniable truth that the Highland population is by no means so soldierly as of yore, and there is reason to fear lest such regiments as the 78th should deteriorate. Not but that magnificent troops might be raised in the Lowlands and along the borders; the point is to take care and cherish the chivalry of the riots of our rough Island story, and we may need it ere long again. There is no reason in nature or the laws of civilization why the rotation of crops, improved agricultural implements, or gradual disencumberment of the soil should impair the martial qualities of a people inured for centuries to arms, who still sing the exploits of John Roy Stewart, who have in their legends glimpses of the great Inverness, and who declare themselves so brave that Satan himself never ventured among their glens "except in disguise." We trust it may be long before "improvement" or "eviction," by more advanced farm wages, will so enervate the race which sent the "Greys" to Waterloo that Great Britain will mark a diminution in its physical strength, and the patriotism of such men, reared and trained upon the hills, as marched with Havelock to Lucknow.—London Telegraph.

A physician at Iowa recently took a black beetle from the ear of a man, where it had been for thirteen years; the animal so entombed was preserved from decomposition by the antiseptic nature of the secretions of the ear.

### A GHARIBARI CLUB.

To THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.  
Bel River, May 14th, 1860.

SIR—Perhaps, ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the fatal accident that occurred here on Saturday, the 5th instant, by which one of our most promising young men was suddenly deprived of his life. Nathan Moore, eldest son of John Moore, blacksmith of this place, while engaged with several others in saluting the steamer "Tobique", on her passage upward, had his brains literally blown out upon the ground by the bursting of an old musket which had been used as a sort of cannon on such occasions. He lived, tho in a state of total unconsciousness, for two hours; and expired about half past 4 p. m. He was aged twenty two.

Being a resident of this place, knowing the working of some of the society here, and having been an eyewitness to this heart-rending tragedy, I feel it my imperative duty to state to you what has been going on in this vicinity, the result of which we have before us in the death of this young man; feeling assured that as your valuable paper is both attentively and extensively read in this community, a proper notice taken of it by you will have a telling effect on such conduct for the future.

You are aware that the low and infamous practice of "charivari" which has been put down in all towns by the strong arm of the law, still exists in some parts of the County. Last Fall three or four of our "fast boys" took it into their heads to form a society to carry these demonstrations into effect. They have succeeded in drawing almost every boy in the neighborhood, from ten years and upwards, into the club. They initiate them by an oath something similar to that of the "Carabinieri" of Italy—pledging to protect one another through right or wrong, thick and thin; and should one of the club turn traitor they are to follow him to the end of the earth for his heart's blood! This will, no doubt, appear almost incredible to you; but such are the facts as I am told them by those who pretend to know. The pernicious influence of this is easily seen—the very youngest of the club are perfectly indifferent whom they insult, as they say no other boy, or even man, dare touch, or say anything to them, as the whole Society is bound to revenge it for them. And I am known to the fact that some really good boys have been compelled to join them, in order to get rid of their annoyance. They style themselves "Investigators." They have officers of every description. A couple of old muskets, lashed on a small carriage, constitute their "artillery"; and this poor fellow had charge of the "ordnance", as he was both willing and fearless. Every parent who had children large enough to go near them was in constant fear; and every right-thinking person in the community saw that something fearful must inevitably result from it. The poor had almost frantic gobs as she gazed on the almost lifeless remains of her son in the field, upbraided them personally and by name, with having murdered him; and yet it appears to be no warning to them to desist; for while I write, at a very late hour, I can see the sepulchral light in their place of rendezvous. Some good boys who were beguiled have forsaken them; but still, as a body, they exist. What is to be done? I know that I am speaking the minds of every intellectual reader of THIS JOURNAL in this place when I say that we wish you to take proper notice of the facts, and speak accordingly; as one word from you would avail more than anything else that could be said or done.

Tight Binding

POOR

The Journal. Thursday, June 7, 1860.

SICILY. There are but few of our readers that will peruse the brief telegram in another column of the news by the City of Baltimore with any feelings but those of satisfaction. We need scarcely say that we are no admirer of Red Republicanism, or of that extreme democracy which so many politicians, much nearer home than the island of Sicily, find it for their advantage to advocate. Nor do we look upon revolution and insurrection as justifiable under any ordinary circumstances. But the political condition of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has long been such that almost any change could be but for the better. The Government of Naples has been so ferociously and absurdly tyrannical that the only wonder is that it could have existed so long. Man must be a patient and long-suffering animal; or we should not see communities and states submit so long to the fearful misgovernment for which Naples has become infamous. That the Neapolitans have not submitted patiently, or without fierce intermittent, though hitherto impotent, struggles we all know. The wonderful events of last year, which have opened the prospect of peace, prosperity and happiness to the north of the peninsula cannot but have stirred deeply the souls of the writhing subjects of Naples; and every good man must, we think, rejoice unfeignedly that at last the first blow has been struck which is to destroy the horrible system of tyranny, oppression and misgovernment, which characterises the rule of the Italian Bourbons.

Again has Garibaldi found work for his hands to do; and no one can doubt that while he will "do it with his might," he possesses the qualities which command success in such an undertaking as that upon which he has now embarked. If success is possible he is the man to obtain it. His fire and energy; his love of freedom and hatred of tyranny; his warm sympathies with his oppressed fellow Italians; his abilities for rapid military organization, and for irregular warfare; and the fame which surrounds him as with a halo of glory and makes him an object of wondering admiration to the people in whose behalf he has fought,—all furnish security for success where success is within the compass of man's grasp. In him Italy has found the man for the rough work which she has to do. Her first need is that of strong, ardent men of action; her second for calm and deliberate statesmen. She seems to possess both; ages of misgovernment and oppression—of foreign domination and domestic tyranny—have still left her the highest political talent, as they have the most ardent patriotism. With such men as Garibaldi to attack and overthrow the despots which trample it under foot; and such men as Cavour and Farini to follow in their footsteps with the work of political and social reconstruction, Italy is more than safe.

MR. CONNELL'S REPLY.

We republish from THE SENTINEL Mr. Connell's Reply to the memorandum of his late colleagues in the Government on the subject of his resignation. Any extended notice of this letter we postpone until we hear what answer they have to make, inasmuch as the

parties are at variance upon facts as well as upon principles. The country is anxious to know whether the members of the Government actually authorized Mr. Connell to procure postage stamps; with the knowledge that his head would appear on one description of them. It will not do for Mr. Connell to urge that having authorized him to procure the stamps, without any specification of the emblem which should appear upon them, the Govt. did wrong in afterwards refusing to let the five cent stamp to be issued on the ground of its containing his head. Every one will understand that each head of a department should have a certain amount of liberty in the conduct of that department; and every one,—but Mr. Connell,—will equally well understand that if any such head of a department endeavors to take advantage of that liberty to do an absurd or disgraceful act, it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of the Government to step in and prevent it. The principle of the Constitution is that it is not each head of a department that is responsible to the people's representatives for the management of that department, but that it is the whole body of His Excellency's advisers who are so responsible. The responsibility for the conduct of the department draws along with it, as common-sense will dictate, the right of interference in the department. That right is not exercised except in an extreme case. Mr. Connell's reference to the Board of Works proves nothing. So long as the Government are satisfied with the general management of the Board, we presume that they will interfere with it as little as they did with the late Postmaster General before he forgot decency so much as to hustle Queen Victoria out of her place. If Mr. Steeves attempts to spend the public money in damming the St. John or cutting the top off Mars Hill, Mr. Connell will probably find that the Government will no more allow an outrage to be committed under that department than in the Post Office. If Mr. Connell is really in earnest in putting forward this argument, he is even shallower in intellect and more ignorant of constitutional principles, than we had supposed.

The assertion that the "just claims" of this portion of the Province "have been disregarded, and other portions of the Province allowed to absorb all the available resources of the country," is pure and unadulterated nonsense. So far as respects the ordinary revenue of the Province, we get our share. The Railway expenditure has been, of course, confined to one portion of the Province. We may think that the wrong location was chosen for the first Government Railroad; but the veriest child must know that we cannot build these works in every part at once, and consequently that one section must be favored at the initiation of these works. If the first Railway had been built from Shediac to Bathurst, or from Fredericton to Grand Falls, instead of from Saint John to Shediac, all those districts through which it did not run could have complained with as much justice as Carleton and Victoria do now—that is, with no justice at all. It is childish to complain of that which is an absolute necessity. If the people of the Province declare that the Government Railroad must run through every County in the Province, and that the work must be carried on in every County at once, let them say so through their representatives. But if they conclude that

they can build but one road at a time they must put up with the necessary consequences. No body would complain of them but a child—or a man who puts his own head on the postage stamps. When we see what the Government have to say in reply to Mr. Connell we shall probably have some further comments to offer.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

Had the letter entitled "A Charivari Club," which appears on the first page, not been appended to it, as evidence of the writer's good faith, his real name, we should have most undoubtedly set it down as a hoax. But as it comes to us we cannot but put reliance in its statements. It is very problematical whether anything which may appear in the columns of the Journal will have any effect in deterring a body of mischievous boys from a continuance in the senseless folly in which those described in this letter seem to have engaged. Of those practical jokes which go under the name of charivari, there can be among right-minded people but one opinion. We can call them nothing better than malicious and cowardly rowdism. They are malicious, because they are done with the intention of injuring the feelings of those against whom their perpetrators choose to conceive a dislike; and they are cowardly because they are committed in such a way, and under such circumstances, that it is almost impossible that the perpetrators can be met and defeated, or perhaps even discovered. Respect for the feelings of others is an essential of manliness and honesty, no one has any more right to annoy another by a charivari than he has to rob his neighbor or set fire to his barn. Although we may think our neighbor has done a very silly or very ridiculous act, we can find no authority in the laws of our country, or in common sense, for venting our displeasure upon him by such irritating demonstrations as those of which we too frequently hear in this County. No person of correct principle or true feeling would consent for a moment to join in or countenance them.

We do not know exactly what course the club of which our correspondence speaks pursued. But we must express our astonishment that, if the feeling of the grown up portion of the community is so decided against it as he states, it has been allowed to go to such lengths, and has not been suppressed. The parents and guardians of these boys should have sufficient authority over them to break up the combination. If this result, however, cannot be attained by peaceful suasion, and the exercise of parental influence, the aid of the law should be called in without an hour's delay. We venture to say that if the community in which the barbarous state of things described by our correspondent exists, possessed one Justice of the Peace who knew his duty, and felt as he should feel, the obligations which it imposed upon him, this Charivari Club would not exist for a week.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

The long delayed and long prayed for rain has come at last, although even now, after six weeks' drought, dealt out very sparingly by that interesting and important official, the Clerk of the Weather. The refreshing showers with which we have been visited, albeit far from abundant, have added wonderfully to the growth of vegetation and the appearance of the fields and forests. There has not, however, been sufficient fall to effect the River and streams to any important extent. Drives are "hung up," and lumber cannot be got to market. Consequently those who have logs and stumps on the main River have rather a harvest of it, prices being very good. The steamboat interest has been visited rather severely of late. First the *Reindeer* got on a bar near Bell River, in a situation which seemed rather dangerous; then the *Richmond* broke her "connecting rod," and *Richard* headed after which the *Donna* Island broke. The *Reindeer* was got off without much damage; the *Richmond* is being repaired; and the *Donna* does not clear, and arrived here on Monday even-

ing, without more loss, we believe, than a few hours detention. Ward No. 2 of this good Town has been especially favored this year in the matter of elections. It has already had three, and is to have a fourth, Mr. John W. Raymond having resigned before the question whether he was disqualified for a Town Councillor was decided by the Council. It does seem to us that it is high time for this tempest in a tea pot to subside.

On Saturday last *The Sentinel* made its first appearance since the fire, Mr. Watts having procured a new fit out for his establishment. Mr. STRADMAN.—The nomination in Westmorland takes place on the 12th and the polling on the 14th. We have heard as yet of no opposition to the new Postmaster General.

New Publications.—We have received from C. S. Beverly, Fredericton, Harper's Magazine for June, the first number of its eleventh year. We know of no better magazine for popular reading than this. No 79 of our Musical Friend has been received. The Water Cure Journal for June has been received from the publishers.

MR. CONNELL'S REJOINER.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Munro-Sutton, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—In the *Royal Gazette* of the 23d inst. appears a Memoranda, without date, signed by Your Excellency's advisers, and addressed to Your Excellency, in which is reviewed a correspondence which I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency on the 19th inst. The subject matter of that correspondence must be discussed at the proper time, in another place; but as there are several points urged in the Memoranda of your advisers calculated to create a false impression with reference to my reason for resigning my place at the Council Board, I am induced to trouble Your Excellency with this rejoinder. In the Memoranda under notice it is intimated that the real reason for my resignation was the refusal of my colleagues in the Government to advise Your Excellency to issue the five cent postage stamps. This statement I unhesitatingly declare to be incorrect, and if evidence is wanted to prove the contrary I can refer to the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, and the Hon. Mr. Work, who were present at a meeting of Council on Tuesday 10th day of April, on which occasion, on account of circumstances which then and there took place, I stated that "I could not sit with men who acted as they did."

I am well aware that as the Law reads, "The Governor in Council may cause stamps with their value printed thereon to be sold and issued as postage." The Minute of Council made in December last if not perfectly by the Attorney General whose duty it was to do so, can not be regarded as my fault. I have fulfilled my duty, and did what I supposed I was fully authorized to do. At all events I have violated no Law, and in the Memoranda now under consideration it is admitted that I had the consent of my colleagues to obtain the decimal stamps.

2. My remarks respecting the Board of Works applied not to any particular expenditure but to the general system of management, and your advisers do not attempt to deny (but admit) that the only knowledge they have of the detailed expenditure of that Department is obtained at the Audit office when the accounts are filed. This Department is controlled by a board composed of the Chief Commissioner of Works, the Prefectural Secretary and the Surveyor General. From the admissions made it appears that the members of the Board, excepting the Chief Commissioner, have no knowledge of their duties in connection therewith, and exercise no supervision over the expenditures of the Department. My chief object in making the reference I did, was to show that the principles of departmental responsibility advocated by me has been in practical operation. Your Excellency's advisers agree with me that the Government should control all Provincial Institutions. They have not denied that the Minute of Council

advising the assent of Her Majesty to the University Bill was a departure from that principle. The publication of that document and the memorandum submitted by myself to your Excellency would show to the public that my position in this matter is correct.

4. Your Excellency's advisers must be aware that I urged that a request made by the Manager of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad for the survey of the whole of the lands that the Company would be ultimately entitled to, by the Government, should be complied with. Instead of this only a survey of the side lines beyond the Howard Settlement near Bell River, and 20,000 acres which never were granted was made, and the consequence, as foretold by the Manager in case of non-compliance with his request has followed—the works have been suspended.

5. The opinion already expressed by me in my communication of the 19th inst. to your Excellency with reference to the St. John and Shediac railway and its injurious effects upon the country I still adhere to. From the Memoranda of your Excellency's advisers it appears that it is still the intention of the Government to proceed with the extension from the terminus to deep water wharves.

6. With reference to the erection of bridges upon bye-roads leading to the railway while I was a member of the Government I admit my responsibility; but in assenting to such expenditure I was influenced by the expectation that justice would be done that portion of the country which I represent, and that a Bridge would be erected over the Saint John's Woodstock. I was strengthened in such expectation from the fact that the Chief Commissioner of Works was directed to make a survey for, and prepare a plan and estimate of such Bridge, which was an assurance to me that the Government really intended to do the upper river counties the justice sought. While your Excellency's advisers declined to express any opinion as to the future prospects with reference to the Bridge alluded to, I cannot but feel in common with the large body of my constituents and others, that our just claims in the past have been disregarded and other portions of the Province allowed to absorb all the available revenues of the country. Your Excellency's advisers say "In the present state of the country it is questionable whether it is not more desirable to expend what money can now be appropriated to that part of the Province in the opening up of roads through the wilderness, thereby encouraging the introduction of a population who may require a Bridge." Previously my joining the Government I communicated with some of its members with reference to its future policy, particularly in connection with emigration and the settlement of the Crown lands. I was then informed that it would be the policy of the Government to survey tracts of land in different sections of the country, and open up roads to and through these tracts, in order that emigrants and other intending settlers might have convenient access to the lands so surveyed. After entering the Government I urged that effect should be given to this policy on the part of the Government, thereby fulfilling a duty which I had pledged myself to my constituents to perform. I could, however, only succeed in having a tract surveyed through a portion of which roads have been located; but not one shilling of money has been appropriated for the purpose of opening up such roads. Feeling a natural interest in the subject of settlement, I have encouraged the Rev. Mr. Glass to adopt such measures as he thought advisable to encourage a desirable class of emigrants to settle on Crown lands in this County, and Mr. Glass was led to believe not only that the Government would open the roads, but that it would be prepared to meet the necessary expenses of advertising and the adoption of such other desirable means of making the country known and inducing emigration. Mr. Glass is now in Great Britain engaged in the work. Up to the present time my position has been evinced by the Government to treat the matter with such liberality, and should the Government fail to do what I conceive to be its duty in this respect I shall feel called upon to resign.

Mr. Glass's pledges to the Government to be expected to arrive here in July, my own responsibility to be opened up—trusting to the more liberal action on the part of the Government. 7. As to the revenues of the partitions, at the end of the returns are made up, he is able to arrive at a correct result. I have the honor, (Signed) CHARLES Woodstock, May 30th, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITION has landed with his following men coast at Marsala, a place which was previously held by the ships Piedmont and Lombardy. His forces were, after leaving touched at Palermo, on the 10th, and that Garibaldi has proclaimed a republic in Sicily. The telegraph states that four men were killed, and it adds that other which came from the Levant of the insurgents, had put on the southern coast of Sicily under Garibaldi's command. This new movement can only complicate the Italian settlement of which, a settlement so smooth and satisfactory as Carou's declaration, in his power to defeat the volunteers, and that their departure is hardly conviction in certain quarters remarked on the other French press is speaking admiration of Garibaldi's success, that he is in a seat with the higher Tailors. But whatever the result of the two to thank itself for the fact which it is now placed in years back the Western necessity of concession, and the advice was received, the new ruler is treating the policy of his father, a very strange incident, says the *Times* of Friday, Garibaldi's event says—Garibaldi will be merely the instrument of the insurrectionary revolution, he must be made to depend wholly on the success of his own arms, and to cooperate with the universal feeling of the people, which will be the issue of the revolution. Garibaldi's hardy leader would not be doing as well as on the time twelve months ago, when Garibaldi was Austrian territory which of the universal feeling of the people, which will be the issue of the revolution. Garibaldi's hardy leader would not be doing as well as on the time twelve months ago, when Garibaldi was Austrian territory which of the universal feeling of the people, which will be the issue of the revolution.





At that moment Lion, who had broken his chain, came bounding wildly into the room.

"The Lion you must thank, monsieur," said Madame Noel, laughing hastily, "for it is he who eat your goose."

And, dear readers, the history of this erratic bird, which we have related, proves the truth of our motto at the beginning— "We always return to our first love."

NEW BRUNSWICK LITERATURE. In the memory of many individuals till living, there was not more than one, if any paper published in this Province; while at the present time there are not less than twenty-seven different issues from the press of New Brunswick, some of which are daily, twenty-four weekly, and three monthly distributed as follows:—

St. John.—The Courier, half a century old; the News, New Brunswick, Freeman, Religious Intelligencer, Colonial Presbyterian, Temperance Telegraph, Church Witness, Christian Visitor, Globe, Albion, Protestant, Guardian, and Weekly Tribune.

A FISH STORY.—In the State Board of Agriculture's Room, in the State House, is a large glass box or vessel, wherein are kept several live specimens of fish, among others a sunfish, about six inches in length.

The secretary recently caught a common horse leech and placed it in the water with the fish. A contest immediately began between the sunfish and the leech, involving life or death to the worm, which was watched with much interest and curiosity.

Again the fish attempted to swallow the leech, this time tail first; but the wily worm fastened himself outside of his enemy's mouth, and had to be dislodged by a repetition of the blowing dodge.

The farming prospects in Canada are said to be excellent. Heavy showers of rain have fallen and improved the crops to a wonderful extent.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A SHOWMAN.—A LESIDENT IN UTKY.—In the Fall of 1856 showed my show in Utky, a truly grateful city in the State of New York.

impunity by darn site! with which observation he cayed in Ja dusses head. The young man belonged to 1 of the fust families of Utky.

The following lines were sent us some time since, with a request for their publication, but have been overlooked.—Eo Jour.

RESPECTABILITY. Pray what do you mean, sir, by respectability? Is it wisdom or worth or rank or gentility?

OUR NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—It is reported that the Hon. Charles Connel has resigned his seat in the Executive Council and the office of Post Master General; the immediate cause being the interference of the Government with his department by countermanding the issue of the new postage stamps bearing his likeness.

It is further stated that James Steadman, Esq. M. P. P. has accepted the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Connel, and is now Post Master General of New Brunswick.

While we congratulate the country and Mr. Steadman on his appointment, we remember the high hopes that were entertained of his competitors when they took office; and we tremble with fear lest he, like too many of them, lured by the sweets and consequences of official life may forget all his liberalism; his pledges of reform, his country's great interests, and settle down into a narrow minded, selfish partisan—seeking only the perpetuity in himself of an office entrusted to him for the good of the country and not for his own personal aggrandizement.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A SHOWMAN.—A LESIDENT IN UTKY.—In the Fall of 1856 showed my show in Utky, a truly grateful city in the State of New York.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland, are said to practice the following method of curing their butter, which gives it a superiority over that of their neighbours.

Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of salt-petre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use.

How to GO IT.—Go it strong in your praise of the absent. Some of it will be sure to get around.

Go it strong when you make a public speech. Nine people out of ten never make any allusion unless it cuts like a short-handle whip or a rhinoceros cowhide.

GRANT BONNET INSURRECTION.—It is stated that the milliners have given up the effort to circulate the coal scuttle bonnets, and that the manufactures of New York and Connecticut have entirely discontinued their manufacture, and are at work on a different style, which will soon be out.

Dr. Franklin observes: "The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

The Ottawa City Council have appropriated \$12000 towards defraying the expenses of the Prince of Wales' reception in that city.

When an Irish girl was asked, a few days ago, where her mistress was, who had gone to a water-cure establishment, she replied that her ladyship had "gone to soak."

DATE TO HILL CORN OR NOT?—R. S. T. of Niagara, C. W. writes: "This is a question that will not be decided for some time to come, as both sides have supporters. For my own part, I put more faith in thorough working with the cultivator and hoe, and the keeping of the ground stirred and from free from weeds, than in any amount of hilling."

C. Inman of Mich., says if the ground is examined after ploughing near corn it will be found to be full of small roots, which have been cut off from the plants, and which had the surface only been stirred would have remained to assist the plant in obtaining nourishment from the soil.

Wm. Rene of Lawrence Co., Pa., says hilling corn can only be advocated on very heavy soils, or such as are low and have an excess of moisture. By the last or big hilling, as it is commonly termed, the best and loose part of the soil is piled up around the stalks, and nothing but the poor hard land or subsoil left to supply the roots with nourishment, at the time when the plant needs all it can get to perfect to development of the corn; and when refreshing showers come, these "big hills" turn all the water off into the furrows out of the reach of doing any benefit to the plants, at the time they most need it.

An extraordinary affair is related in the Russian journals. Prince Nevitzky was some years ago murdered by his servant, who possessed himself of his papers and fortune assumed the name of the Prince, travelled abroad for some years, living in good style—Afterward returning he married a wealthy heiress named Sokoloff, and had by her several children. Recently his imposture was discovered, and he has been sent to the mines of Siberia; but the Russian government has authorized the children and wife to continue to bear the name of Nevitzky. This case is similar to one which occurred in France at the of the restoration. An escaped convict named Congnard possessed himself of the family papers of the Count Pontside Sainte Helene, and by means of them not only assumed his name and title, but caused himself to be presented at Court and succeeded in obtaining the grade of lieutenant colonel in the army. He was, however, discovered, and sent back to the bagne.

An interesting discovery, of which further particulars will, no doubt, shortly be given to the scientific world, has recently been made in Egypt, in the neighbourhood of the Great Pyramid; by the celebrated archeologist, M. Auguste Mariette. It would appear that in the course of his exploration, he had lighted on the Palace of Chephren, the King of Egypt who is supposed to have been the constructor of the Great Pyramid, and who lived about 3600 years before Christ. This immense edifice, for the first time rescued from the sand which buried it entirely, is built of granite, and had seven magnificent colossal statues of King Pharaoh Chephren have already been discovered in it, which leads to the belief that further investigation will bring forth still more curious and interesting remains.

BUILD HIGH STABLES.—Most stables are built low "because they are warmer." But such people forget that warmth is obtained at a sacrifice of the health of the animal and pure air. Shut a man up in a tight small box? The air may be warm, but it will soon lay him out dead and cold if he continues to breathe it. If stables are tight, they should have high ceilings; if they are not tight but open to the admission of cold currents of air from all directions, they are equally faulty. A stable should be carefully ventilated, and one of the cheapest of modes is to build a high one.

"EMPEROR" SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. IN Connection with the Railway to Halifax, with the River Lines of Steamers from Woodstock to Fredericton, and with the Admiral and Eastern City to and from Eastport, Portland and Boston. Steamer EMPEROR will leave Pettingill's Wharf for WINDSOR on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

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

NOTICE. A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at F. Crozier's residence formerly occupied by J. Bradley Esq. April 8th, 1860.

MILK PANS.—New landing ex Kalos: 200 Doz. MILK PANS, glazed. For sale low by F. CLEMENTSON, 29, Dock-street, April 28.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE New Brunswick & Nova Scotia LAND COMPANY. HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of purchasers, at Five Shillings Currency per acre dividing the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six years, as follows, viz:—

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:— CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres.

ST. ANDREWS. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf 100 feet long, and 10 feet broad. Also the House and Lot between the "Union Store" and that of Messrs. Odell and Turner. ST. JAMES. 1400 acres well timbered wood land, known as the "Walton Block" near the Rail Road. 100 acres adjoining the Rail Road. Also 100 acres of land with the Wymas Mill privilege. Also several Lots of Land in St. David, St. Patrick, and other parts of the County. YORK COUNTY. 500 acres of valuable timber land, known as the McAdam Block, through which the Rail Road passes. And several lots of land in Prince William containing 1342 acres. GRANDMARAN. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land; with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property. The whole will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WILSON, or the agents, ALICE WILSON. S. C. Andrus, May 17 1860.





THE GREAT Medical Discovery, OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pastures, seeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR

from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humors.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing child in two months. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blockings of the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions on the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Trigonism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum. Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Reader, I have peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure is water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I have never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself.

John Moore, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Liquors, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

QUEEN ST. FREDERICKTON, N. B. HAS Constantly on Hand and for Sale Low, the following GOODS: Dark & Pale Brandy, Ditto, do, Pepper, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Ditto, do, Cloves, Scotch Whiskey, Mace and Nutmegs, Sase Holland, Cayenne Pepper, Old Madeira—Bottled, Keg & Bottled Mustard, Do Port—is wood and bottle, Prepared Cocoa, do, Do Sherry, do, do, Do Catalonia, do, do, Champagne, Claret, Bottled Ale & Porter, Lemon Syrup, Leaf & Crushed Sugar, Brown Sugar, Molasses Syrup, Molasses, Green & Black Teas, Java and Cuba Coffee, Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Peas and Pot Barley, Rice and Split Peas, Ground Rice, Smoked Hams, Mould & Dipt Candles, London sperm Candles, Bunsia do, do, Belmont do, do, Old Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Yellow and Common Soap, Wash Bonnets, Tubsand Pails, Brooms and Wags, Peppert Starch, London do, Indigo and Blue, Washing Soda, Carbonate Soda, Saleratus, Salt—in Jars & Bags, White Wine Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Groats and Barley, Hecker's Fatina, Smoked Herrings, Scrub Brushes, Blacklead Brushes, Blacklead, Blacking—Paste and Liquid, Matches, Wickling, Burning Fluid, Whiting, Bath Brick, Tobacco, various brands, Pipes, Cream Tartar, Sulphur, Arrow Root & Sago, Whole and Chopped, Ditto, do, Ginger, Barley Sugar, Havana Cigars, Cheroots, Extra Quality, Cheesing Tobacco, Fredericton, June 25, 1857.

St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment are thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stones for buildings.

MR. WINSLOW, An experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP For Children Teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Health to your Infants. We have put up this article over ten years, and sold this article in confidence and truth of its efficacy. It is now in a single instance, to did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted and speak in terms of highest commendation and medical virtues. We speak this matter for "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and what we here declare in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture furniture, and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now preparing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times, viz: Bedsteads, Trunk Cases from 2s. 6d. upwards; Spinning Wheels from 12s. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates. N. B.—Undertaking attended to at the shortest notice. ALEX. HILMOR, Woodstock, Jan. 26, 1859.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hemlock. The land is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well watered. This fact is but two and a half miles from the Court House, and is a really valuable investment, either for a practical farmer or for any one who desires to invest money in Land. Terms made known, and further particulars given on application to JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, Carleton County, June 21, 1859. H. J. QUINN & Co., Woodstock, Carleton County, June 21, 1859.

Fin and Sheet Iron Ware WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since the fire to his new building, adjoining on the corner of the square to L. Evans, where he is prepared to furnish Tin Ware in kinds and all descriptions of SHEET IRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE PIPES. N. B. He will purchase any quantity of COTTON RAGS.



St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment are thankful for past patronage, have added largely to their stock of MARBLES, etc. and are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for Head Stones, Monuments, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stones for buildings.

MR. WINSLOW, An experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP For Children Teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture furniture, and would respectfully announce to the public in general that he is now preparing the following articles at the lowest prices to suit the times, viz: Bedsteads, Trunk Cases from 2s. 6d. upwards; Spinning Wheels from 12s. 6d. upwards; and all other things in the line at the lowest possible rates.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hemlock. The land is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well watered.

Fin and Sheet Iron Ware WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since the fire to his new building, adjoining on the corner of the square to L. Evans, where he is prepared to furnish Tin Ware in kinds and all descriptions of SHEET IRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE PIPES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared, and the rest wooded with a heavy growth of Maple, Birch, and Hemlock. The land is situated in a healthy and fertile soil, and is well watered.

Groceries, Liquors Flour, &c.

THE Subscriber has received per Eastern City and E. H. Moulton from Boston, and Restless from New York: 200 lbs. Extra State FLOUR; A small lot of Choice Family and Pastry FLOUR; 5 packets best JAVA COFFEE; 10 bags Caps; 4 boxes Rice; 4 cases Nutmegs; 15 cks Currants; 50 boxes TRIMM'S SALT; 10 lbs. Trull's SALT; 1 case Castor Oil; 20 boxes Ground Pepper; 20 boxes GINGER; 5 boxes each PIMENTO and GASTA; 2 bbls. SCOTCH SNUFF, in bladders; 20 boxes Extract LOGWOOD; 20 boxes CORKS; 15 boxes patent STARCH; 45 dozen PAILS; 10 dozen varnished Pails; 15 reets TUBS; 15 boxes patent do; 15 " Black Lead do; 18 " Clothes & Shoe do; 12 " KINGS, in 2, 3, 4, and 5 gals; 20 " Red Cords; 20 doz. Clothes Lines; Per Admiral from Boston, and briggs. Loanna and Salma from New York; 80 hif chests Souchong and Congou TEA; 40 chests Oolong TEA; 50 boxes Layer-RAISINS; 75 boxes Choice BRAND TOBACCO; 1 case Extra Cheering do; 2 hif-boxes Natural Leaf do; 20 boxes in Tin Foil, very sup. Cheering do; 150 M. CIGARS, a good article; 150 bbls. FLOUR, New Wheat; 50 bbls. CORN MEAL; 20 bbls. Heavy Meat PORK; 15 puns. Superior Molasses ALCOHOL; To arrive ex Parkfield from London, and daily expected: 6 hlds. and quarters Hennessy's BRANDY; 20 cases do; 20 hds. DeKuyper's Large Anchor Brand GENEVA; 10 half-hlds., 50 cases do; To arrive: 10 quarter casks Superior Sherry WINE, Port do. JOHN BRADLEY, 24, Dock-street, John, October 20, 1857.

ON the morning after the late fire of the 17th of April, a set of TABLE BOOKS, consisting of VICTORINE and CUFFS, whoever will find the same and leave them with the subscriber will be liberally rewarded. JOHN CALDWELL.

REPLENISH!!! REPLENISH!!!! IN consequence of the late disastrous fire your stocks, I would respectfully solicit your orders for the fulfilment of the same, with the full replenishing of my prices shall be as low as any other house in the Trade. Any goods not in stock, or out of my line shall be procured at the commission as also all forwarding & custom house Duties. My Store is large and well-stocked with recent arrivals containing every article required in the line of Flour, Provisions, Groceries, Damasks, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. Terms Cash, ALEX. GILWORTH, Galois, May 11, 1860.

Farm for sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in Northampton, opposite Woodstock, containing 270 acres, fronting 43 rods on the river St. John. There are from 20 to 40 acres of internal and High Land under cultivation; a comfortable dwelling house with stone cellar, Barn, Stables, &c. Also, 2 Horses, 2 Cows, 24 sheep, Farming Utensils, Wagon springs of water near the house, and a water-power sufficient to drive some light machinery. The farm is well wooded with soft and hard wood, and on the rear is a considerable quantity of Spruce Lumber. Also an Orchard. The above will be disposed of on reasonable terms as a whole, or divided into two lots of 100 acres each. On the rear lot one mile from the river, is a perpendicular waterfall of 20 feet, sufficient to drive a Grist-Mill or saw-Mill, and near which a thriving settlement is now forming. This Farm from its proximity to the Town and market, is an eligible situation, and deserving the attention of persons wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to W. T. BAILLIE, Woodstock, May 3, 1860. Druggist, Reporter 3m.

Farm for sale. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A Farm of two hundred acres in Jackson town, a few miles from Woodstock. There is an excellent clearing, and the soil is of the very best quality. Apply immediately at the Journal office, or to JOHN EDGAR, Woodstock, Apr 20 1859.

Woodstock Pipes. LOGAN & LINDSAY have just received per ship Great Northern from Liverpool 30 Box es Real Woodstock PIPES; do do do S'ed Runners—far sale low dec 29 50 79 KING STREET.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE. THE STEAMER RICHMOND will commence running from Fredericton upwards on the opening of the River, and on its return during the season. HUGH McLEAN, Agent. Woodstock, April 21, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, not is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. What ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children, and from children to their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

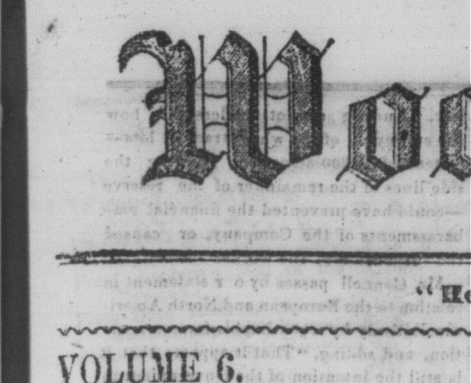
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every day prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the removal of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or BRUISES, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAISES and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SPITHEADS and MESSORIAL DISEASES, DROPPY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief of "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases of the human system, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Headaches arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Sleep, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained efficacy by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. W. T. BAIRD, WOODSTOCK; F. GROS-VENOR & SON, Eel River; W. H. SMITH, SON, Fredericton; JOHN McINTYRE, Richmond; J. M. WALKER, St. John, and by all Druggists and Merchants.

SUPERFINE & EXTRA FLOUR JOHN EDGAR



VOLUME 6.

OUR PAPER. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick. The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of a signature, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation. The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three-quarter dollars each. Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each. N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis. When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged in full. Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied as a favor and a help a year. The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. BY THE YEAR. A Column, \$20. Half Column, \$14 Third of Column, 10. Quarter Column 8. Cards of four to eight lines, 4. BY THE HALF YEAR. One third less than by the year. BY THE QUARTER. One half less than by the year. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. Square of 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, 3c. Same as above succeeding insertion, 2c. For each line above twelve, 1st insertion, 3c. Same, each succeeding insertion, 1d. N. B.—When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted until ordered out.

NOTICE.—The heirs of the Estate of the late William Grant are hereby requested to meet at the residence of Charles Grant, in the Parish of Northampton, on the 15th day of June next at the hour of two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of claiming their right, &c. WM. P. TOMPKINS, Executor. Northampton, May 5th, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH HAS removed his Drug Store and Office to his new building, the second below the Flagstaff, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c. &c. Residence at J. C. Winslow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House, Woodstock, May 29th, 1860. 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.

PRINTING TYPES AND ALL OTHER PRINTING MATERIALS, are kept on hand in large quantities, and sold at the lowest prices, for six months' notice or cash, at Bruce's New York Type Foundry. Roman fonts of the modern style are always on the shelves, ready for immediate delivery, in lots of from 50 to 10,000 lbs. Nine cents will prepay the postage on a pamphlet of "Printed Specimens of Fonts and other objects, which will be mailed to all printing offices sending me their address. Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first day of July, 1860, and forward to me the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill, at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufacture, of five times the amount of said advertisement. Address GEORGE BRUCE, Type Founder, 13 Chamber street, N. Y. March 25.