

# POOR COPY

# Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 5.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

## OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-weekly, devoted to the advancement of industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick. It presents circumstances of the country, the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country means of railroads, &c., an increase of representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money or reward, and supported by Direct taxation.

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

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Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

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**THE BLESSED HOME.**—Home! To be some is the wish of the seaman on the stormy seas and lone watch. Home is the wish of the soldier, and tender visions mingle with the troubled dreams of trench and tented field. Where the palm tree waves its graceful plumes, and birds of swelled lustre flash andicker among the gorgeous flowers, the exile sits staring in vacancy; far away home lies on his heart; and borne on the wings of fancy over intervening seas and land, he has swept away home and hears the lark singing above his father's, and sees his fair-haired brother, with light foot and childlike glee, chasing the butterfly by his native stream. And in his best hours, home, his native home with his Father above the starry sky, will be the wish of every Christian man. He looks around him—he finds the world is full of suffering; he is distressed with its sorrows and vexed with its sins. He looks within him—he finds much in his own corruptions to grieve for. In the language of a heart repelled, grieved, vexed, he often turns his eye upward, saying, "I would not live here always. No, not for all the gold of the world's mines—not for all the pearls of the sea—not for all the pleasures of her flashing, frothy cup—not for all the crowns of her kingdoms—would I live here always." Like a bird about to migrate to those sunny lands where no winter sheds her snows, or strips the grove, or blinds the dancing streams, he will often in secret be pluming his wings for the hour of his flight to glory.—Guthrie.

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John, N. B. by Wm. Thos.

Woodstock, July 29, 1858.

**PLES & ONIONS.—10 BBL**

aldwin and Greening Apples; 6 bbls

; 1 bbl. Pickles.

or sale by MYSHRALL & RICHEY.

Derby, Nov. 10, 1858.

**E SUB CRIEBS** beg to inform

their Customers in Woodstock and the

Country that they are prepared to en-

ders for FLOUR deliverable at St. John,

and forward the same by Rail-

way at St. Andrews will not exceed the

price in St. John.

A woman in Cincinnati recently made

an application for divorce on the ground

that her husband was a "confounded fool."

He was evidently well mated.

John Dec 1, 1858

## House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, March 10.  
An attempt to rescind the 12 o'clock resolution failed, 13 to 18.

### COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went again into Committee of supply, Mr. Steadman in the chair.—The question before the committee was to fill the blank in the resolution of appropriation for Public Works with £35,350. The following is the apportionment of this sum in the Estimates:—

Great Roads and Bridges,	£16,500
Internal navigation—Dredge,	1,100
Fredericton to Grand Falls,	300
To improve local navigation of Miramichi and Restigouche Rivers,	200
Public Buildings,	750
Bye Roads,	14,000
Steam communication,	2,500

£35,350

Mr. DesBrisay said that he had been attacked for his remarks upon the steamer to the north. He thought that her subsidizing was so much money thrown away; a steamer was not needed until the St. John and Sheddac Railway was completed. But he should not oppose the grant; and he hoped that next year the service would be more remunerative, and that information concerning the amount of freight and number of passengers would be laid before the House. With respect to the Grand Falls Bridge he would go for paying Mr. Tomlinson one-half of his loss. But he was told that the iron in the chains was bad that some of it broke in discharging from the boat, and that these links were welded and eventually used in the Bridge. If this was so it certainly required investigation.

The Speaker replied to Mr. DesBrisay, explaining the value of the northern trade, and contending that it was necessary to turn it in the direction of St. John even before the Railway was completed. He also made an explanation respecting the Grand Falls Bridge; and argued that the question of the falling of the Bridge had nothing to do with the question before the committee as to filling this blank. The whole sum necessary to pay Mr. Tomlinson under the contract had not been previously granted. The balance was included in this vote, which would be paid him after the completion of the Bridge. The question as to whether the Province should repay Mr. Tomlinson any part of his loss might be brought up after the completion of the Bridge.

Mr. McPhelim asked who was the leader of the Government in the House? Had the Speaker taken the work out of the hands of the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary? The Speaker had told them of the bonds which Mr. Tomlinson's securities had given; were these bonds valid? Could the Attorney General recover the amount? In the construction of the bridge there should have been an examining engineer. Was not the constructor the engineer of the bridge? He objected to voting £750 for Public Buildings until the report of the commission to inquire into the cost of removal of the seat of Government was before the House.

The Attorney General said that he thought the bonds could be enforced. Mr. Tomlinson had raised money in St. John, and had gone up to finish the bridge.

Mr. Botsford asked the Attorney General about the bond, who replied that, as he was informed, he believed it could be enforced. Mr. Botsford thought this answer very unsatisfactory, and went on at great length to argue that the bond had been rendered void by alteration by the Board of Works in the principle of the bridge.

Mr. Chandler replied to Mr. Botsford arguing that the bond was valid.

Mr. Gray said that it would have been

much better that this discussion respecting the validity of the bond, should not have taken place, but, as it had occurred, he felt it his duty to give his opinion. He held that the bond was void. Mr. Gray read the contract, and argued that it provided for a supervision of the construction by a competent officer, appointed by the Board of Works, and for an inspection of the materials previous to their use. He then read portions of the Report of Mr. Vernon Smith, to show that there had been no test of the iron before its use; that pieces of the broken links, which he had examined, had an appearance by no means indicative of good iron; that had there been a proper test the defect would most probably have been discovered, and that although the bridge had been built upon a well known and good principle the details departed from previous examples, and were such as, with the inferiority of the iron, to lead to the accident. Mr. Gray argued that had there been a proper supervision, by a competent man, these mistakes would have been avoided; and as the contract provided for this supervision, the sureties signed the bond with the implied understanding that the supervision would take place, and were therefore by no means discharged from their bond.

Mr. Gray said that this was the view which would be taken in a court of law. Mr. Gray concluded a lengthy speech by saying that as it appeared that the Government were not to be trusted with the proposed expenditure of £5,000, he should now vote to place £35,350 at their disposal.

Mr. Smith thought the discussion of this question of the validity of the bond very impolitic. From Mr. Gray's remarks he drew the inference that he was glad that the bridge had fallen. But the fall, of course, had nothing to do with the question before the committee. Mr. Tomlinson, like an honest man, is going on to finish the bridge; surely the House would not refuse to place the Government in a position to pay him the contract price when he had completed it. He differed entirely from Mr. Gray repeating the validity of the bond. Mr. Smith went on to argue that the contract gave the Board of Works the power to appoint a person to inspect the work as proceeded with, and the materials before being used, but did not require it to do, and that as there had been no breach of the contract by the Board in that, Mr. Gray's argument fell to the ground. But whatever opinion might be formed about the contract, he wished to know what it had to do with the question of appropriating money for the Great Roads and Bridges, the Bye Roads, and other public services for the present year.

Mr. Wilmet thought that the Grand Falls Bridge had been badly managed. When the Board of Works was first established it was supposed to be for the purpose of providing a competent scientific supervision over the construction of public works, and that a skilful engineer would be attached to it. The system of letting work by private contract was a bad one. The Government of which he was a member let the Hammond River Bridge by private bargain for £3,600, and found that when finished it cost over £7,000. They learned by experience, and when in the Government since that time he had adopted the principle of public competition. He did not think that a case had been made out against the Government or the Board.

Mr. Kerr said that if the Bridge had fallen after having been taken off the contractor's hands they would have known whom to blame; but as it fell before there seemed to be a difficulty in fixing the responsibility. If the sureties had known that the work and the materials would not be tested as the work progressed, but that the test would not be applied until the whole expense of building the Bridge had been undergone they probably never would have accepted the responsibility. This was the view which a jury would take; for it was evident from the contract that it was understood that the whole work was to be done under a constant supervision. He thought that the House should have more information before voting away this sum of £35,350.

Mr. McPhelim moved that progress be reported, which was opposed, but carried 19 to 16.

**Ayes.**—Messrs. Kerr, Gray, End, Lawrence, McPhelim, DesBrisay, McIntosh, Wilmet, Tibbits, Gilbert, Seville, Allen, Botsford, McMillan Lewis, Williston, Read, Vail, McLean.

**Nays.**—Messrs. Speaker, Fisher, Brown, Tilley, Connell, Smith, Cudlip, Wright, Gillmor, C. Perley, Hanington, Lewis, W. E. Perley, McLeod, McAdam, Mitchell.

FRIDAY, March 11.

**NAVIGATION LAWS.**

Railway Report. Auditor's Report		
£23,407	15	2
193,886	17	6
17,874	13	6
42,886	6	1
1,663	9	2
5,851	8	3
£297,469	9	6
		£306,924 17 6

This showed a difference of £6,000 between these two statements. It did appear to him that the committees should have an explanation of these discrepancies before voting the estimates. He had no doubt but that this discrepancy was capable of explanation; but the explanation should be given; there were evidently some mistakes in classification.

The Provincial Secretary said that Mr. Smith had remained up to the present time in connexion with the Board of Works, without reference to political opinions. As his duties in the Board of Works were not sufficient to occupy the whole of his time he had been removed to St. John where he could be employed in connexion with the Railway, while his services were available at any moment to the Board of Works.

Mr. Gray had assumed that the contract for the Grand Falls Bridge required a constant supervision by an officer of the Board of Works. He (the Secretary) held that by the contract Mr. Tomlinson was bound to build a workmanlike and substantial Bridge, whether there was any supervision or not. But members of the Board of Works did from time to time visit and inspect it, even though the iron was not tested, because the Government had intended after the Bridge was finished, and before taking it off the contractor's hands, to apply to it a sufficient weight to test its strength. On Mr. Tomlinson's account, as well as for other reasons, he regretted the account; for he was endeavoring to build up a reputation for this bridge; and he had given the utmost satisfaction as a bridge builder.

The Surveyor General said that the only charge against the Government seemed to be the letting of the Bridge by private bargain. He thought that as this fact was laid before the House last year in the Report of the Board of Works it was now too late to take exception to it. He related the circumstances under which the contract was made, to show that the Government did what they thought best under the circumstances. The masonry of the work had been inspected by Mr. Smith while in construction, and highly approved of. He did not think that a case had been made out against the Government or the Board.

Mr. Kerr said that if the Bridge had fallen after having been taken off the contractor's hands they would have known whom to blame; but as it fell before there seemed to be a difficulty in fixing the responsibility. If the sureties had known that the work and the materials would not be tested as the work progressed, but that the test would not be applied until the whole expense of building the Bridge had been undergone they probably never would have accepted the responsibility. This was the view which a jury would take; for it was evident from the contract that it was understood that the whole work was to be done under a constant supervision. He thought that the House should have more information before voting away this sum of £35,350.

Mr. Mitchell, when we entered the House this morning, was speaking to a resolution, moved by himself, for a joint Address from

# Tight Binding

the Legislative Council and Assembly to the Queen, praying the enforcement of restrictions against the ships of foreign nations who refused to accord to British vessels the same privileges of trade, which had been given to their ships by the Act repealing the Navigation Laws.

A discussion of some length took place, chiefly upon the manner in which the House should proceed in the matter, and the real meaning of Mr. Mitchell's resolution. Several members objected to asking the Queen's Government to take retaliatory measures, believing that the effect would eventually be disastrous to New Brunswick. The resolution was withdrawn, with the understanding that it should be again brought forward.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

At thirty-five minutes past eleven the House went again into committee of supply, Mr. Steadman in the chair. The question before the committee was the motion of Mr. Lawrence to fill the blank in the resolution of appropriation for Public Works with £30,000.

Mr. End hoped that the amendment would not pass, for it would cut off a portion of the Bye-Road money, which was the very life-blood of the country. He thought that no fault could be found with Mr. Tomlinson or the Board of Works for the falling of the Grand Falls bridge. Mr. End went on at some length to argue that the cause of the fall was the unforseen action of the frost, in depriving the iron in the chains of its wonted toughness, so that it could not support its own weight. He thought it a good thing that the bridge had fallen, for it proved the unfitness of chain bridges for this cold country, before the Province had embarked largely in their construction. He really thought that there was nobody to blame. It was unnecessary to express an opinion about the validity of the bond.

Mr. McLean could not see who was to blame, or what all this about the bridge had to do with the question before the committee. He should like to have the amounts for the different services more particularized than they were in the resolution, and the House should have before it detailed statement to show that the Provincial Secretary had underestimated the sum which would be required to pay interest on the debt this year.

Mr. McPhelim said that if the Chief Commissioner of the Public Works had had a seat on the floor of that House, this accident would never have happened, for he would not have dared to face the representatives of the people and tell them that there was no supervision over the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Hannington thought that public work should be let by public tender, and that contractors should be kept up to their time. He argued at some length in favor of steam communication with the North.

We did not hear the speech of Mr. Tibbits, who followed Mr. Hannington; but learn that he spoke depreciatingly of Mr. Smith, as an engineer.

The Postmaster General defended the Government and Mr. Tomlinson. He thought that the feeling in the country was such towards Mr. Tomlinson, that he would not be allowed to be a pecuniary sufferer by the accident.

Mr. Lewis spoke in favor of the grant.

Mr. Williston said that the Government must be looked upon as the agent of the Legislature, and the House should be satisfied with their conduct during the past year before renewing confidence in them. A detailed account of the expenditure of the Board of Works had been asked for by address, and it should be before the House before it was asked to pass this appropriation. It also appeared from the statement of Mr. Kerr that there was a discrepancy in the railway accounts of £69,000.

The Provincial Secretary interrupting Mr. Williston, said that he did not want an unfair impression to go abroad. The explanation of this discrepancy was this: the whole amount expended was the same in both reports; but in the statement which appeared in the Railway Report a sum of £69,000 had been taken out of the undistributed sum and distributed over the different services.

Mr. Williston said that he wanted the accounts in a position in which the people could understand them. He should feel it his duty to resist any further appropriation until proper information was before the House.

Mr. Smith said that the hon. member then intended his opposition to this appropriation as a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. Williston said that no member could say a word which in the slightest degree affected upon the Government, without Mr. Smith's characterising it as a vote of want of confidence. (Hear, hear.) He should endeavor to do his duty to the people, and if his doing what he considered his duty resulted in a vote of want of confidence he could not help it. (Hear, hear.) The Government might be right; but he wanted the information, so that the truth could be ascertained. The grant for steam communication was only giving the north its rights. After careful consideration of the bond given by the sureties of Mr. Tomlinson, he had come to the conclusion that it was of no value.

Mr. Mitchell said that the question had resolved itself into this: shall or shall not the Government be sustained? The opposition to this appropriation was in fact a want of confidence vote. Mr. Mitchell went on at great length to show that the discontinuance of the grant. He presum-

detailed information concerning the expenditures of last year by the Board of Works, was all given in the Report of the Board, which had been before the house for weeks. Respecting the information as to the proposed distribution of the appropriation before them, the Provincial Secretary had the information on his table, and any member could go and examine it. Mr. Mitchell censured severely the conduct of the opposition, and asked Mr. Kerr why, when complaining of the imperfect manner in which the public accounts were presented by the Auditor General, he did not at once meet the difficulty by proposing his removal.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Mr. Kerr denied the charge of factitiousness made by Mr. Mitchell; and said that in 1856 he had supported the men at present in power when they were in as dangerous a position as any Government could be on the floor of the House. If they now happened to be in a position which laid them open to censure that was not his fault.—He had complained of the public accounts for the last five years; and had brought forward resolution upon resolution. The fault did not lie with the Auditor General, but with the system upon which the accounts were kept. The Auditor General classified them according to that system, and was not responsible for its imperfections. He denied that it was his duty to take the initiative in a reform of the system; it was the duty of the Government to do so; and he referred to the neglect of the request of Mr. Mitchell's own resolution, passed at last session, for the Government to prepare an Insolvent Bill, to show how little it availed calling upon them. The system of keeping accounts was unjust to the Government as well as to the country, for many things appeared wrong which were really not so. Mr. Mitchell said that this was a vote of want of confidence. (Hr. Kerr) said it was no such thing. But it was just as well that they should understand the state of the country. Mr. Kerr then went into an elaborate statement to show that the Provincial Secretary had underestimated the sum which would be required to pay interest on the debt this year.

To this statement the Provincial Secretary made a lengthy and elaborate reply; but both the gentlemen used such showers of figures, that we did not attempt to repeat them.

Mr. Lawrence here withdrew his amendment, as he did not wish to interfere with the Bye-Road money.

Mr. McPhelim replied to some remarks which Mr. Mitchell had made respecting the members for Kent. This led to a little skirmish between the two members, during which Mr. Mitchell laid down the principle that when the members from a county were in opposition, the Government should not take advice from them as to appointments in their county.

Mr. Wilmot said that if such a principle was put in practice the country would be torn in pieces under it.

Mr. McIntosh contended that the advancing of Mr. Tomlinson, from time to time 80 per cent. of the value of the work performed was an implied approval of the work. There had been but one engineer attached to the Board of Works, and seventeen to the Railway department; but the Government had taken away Mr. Smith from the Board, and added him to the seventeen, leaving the bridge without scientific supervision. Notwithstanding this, ever since the fall of the bridge there had been an effort to throw the whole odium upon Mr. Smith. When the Government threw the responsibility on him, why did they not publish his report on the bridge? Why did they suppress it? In that report Mr. Smith stated exactly what he did do; and exactly what he did not do; and in justice to him it should have been published in the Report of the Board of Works. Mr. McIntosh referred to the insignificance of the grant to the River St. John—£300. It was supposed that when a member from York went into the Government, it was for the purpose of looking after the interests of this section of the country; but after the present Government was formed, operations on the branch railroad between Fredericton and Woodstock were discontinued; and then the usual grant of £1,500 or £2,000 for the improvement of the river navigation was reduced to £300. He must suppose that the Attorney General approved of this condition of things.

Mr. Tibbits said that he was as anxious as any one to have the navigation of the river improved; but he did not want to see the money squandered, as had been done by the late Commissioner, by employing favorites and trying to get rid of the money in any way. His men used to knock off work in the middle of the afternoon; and very little work was done.

The man who was lately Commissioner was utterly incompetent; the present Commissioner had done more with £100 than Colonel McLaughlan had with £300.

In the building of the Grand Falls Bridge

the Government had done everything that care and foresight could accomplish, and were in no degree blameable for the accident.

The men in power were much more capable than their predecessors.

Mr. Allen said that the inaccuracy of any commissioner was no reason for the Government to be sustained? The opposition to this appropriation was in fact a want of confidence vote. Mr. Mitchell

said that there were rocks to remove and improvements to make whether Col. McLaughlan was or was not Commissioner. Mr. Allen from his own knowledge of the Col. McLaughlan's character could affirm that he was not the man to shirk his work, nor to allow his men to do it. He had been in public employment with him and could testify this much. A more honorable man than Col. McLaughlan did not exist. With respect to the resolution before the Committee, his objections to it were these: they were left in the dark as to the intended distribution of the money for Roads and Bridges. It would not do to say that members could go to the Secretary and get information; the information should be on the table of the House, and not on that of the Secretary. But his main objection was, that justice was not done to the river.—£300 for its improvement was a trifling sum. He thought that the sureties of Mr. Tomlinson were discharged.

Mr. Perley said that he could prove that Col. McLaughlan, when the river was too

high in the channel, pointed out certain rocks on the shore for men to blast, and that the men, when he had left, took one of those up into the bushes and drilled and blasted it there.

The Attorney General said that the grant of £2,000 a year for this river was a measure of his. He would say nothing about waste of money, nor make any charges involving immorality of conduct, but he would say that he had never been satisfied with the expenditure of the money. He had inquired how much money would be required to make the improvements to the Falls, and had been told that £500 would be required. To his informant he said that as the work could only be done when the water was more than commonly low, if an opportunity occurred this year, he should endeavor to get the Government to allow £200, in addition to the £300 in the budget. Mr. Allen seemed very careful about the interests of York, but the other day he voted against the Great Roads' Bill, one object of which was to place the Bye-Road on the east side of the river throughout the country on the Great Road establishment.

Mr. Allen replied that he voted to report progress on the Bill, and not against it.

Mr. End warmly defended Col. McLaughlan against the implied censure of Mr. Perley. He referred to the numerous and respectfully signed petitions to the House from the County of Carleton for a continuance of the grant, to show that the public, and those most interested in and acquainted with the character of the work, were satisfied with it.

Mr. Wilmot said that he had never heard a single complaint against Col. McLaughlan as Commissioner.

Mr. McPhelim said that tow boats carried

from thirty to forty per cent. more now than they used to carry, which was sufficient proof of the improvement which had been effected. He had the opinion of Capt. Smith, of the steamer *Bonnie Dona* that £300 would not effect the improvement in the river desired. If Col. McLaughlan could not expend the money satisfactorily, surely there were plenty of Liberals in York who could. They could scarcely expect to get much done for the river navigation when they found the members for the river counties throwing cold water on the project.

Much more was said about this matter, and quite an excitement was got up.

Mr. Gillmor moved to deduct £1250 from the grant for steam communication to the north, which was lost.

The question was then taken upon the sum of £35,350, which was carried. Ayes 23, nays 13.

TUESDAY, March 15

## RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Tibbits asked that his name might be struck off the Railway Committee. He thought that after all the delay there had been it was impossible for the committee to do justice to the subject.

Messrs. Hannington and McPhelim opposed the withdrawal of Mr. Tibbits, and asked his reasons.

Mr. Tibbits said that it was impossible

in the short time which the committee had to devote to the investigation, to do it justice.

The information asked for by Mr. Gray should have been before the House long ago. He for one felt that there was not time left to do justice to himself, the House, or the country.

The Solicitor General said that Mr. Gray

had asked for so much information that the only wonder was that it should have been prepared and brought in so soon.

Mr. Wilmot hoped that Mr. Tibbits

would not retire from the committee.

Mr. Tibbits, however, persisted, and the Speaker put the question whether he should be allowed to do so, which was negatively voted.

## MORE RAILWAY PAPERS.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House additional railway papers, asked for by Mr. Gray.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House went again into committee of supply, Mr. Steadman in the Chair.—The first resolution was £3,027 10s. for educational purposes. This drew forth various remarks unfavorable to the support from Provincial funds of denominational schools.

Mr. Tibbits complained grievously of the smallness of the grant (£50) to the

Madawaska Academy. He thought that his colleague, who was in the Government, should have secured a more liberal allowance for this school.

The Solicitor General replied that he was but one member of the Government, and could not have all that he desired. He certainly thought the amount granted for schools in Victoria was a trifle compared to that given to other counties. But this grant of £50 was merely a commencement; he trusted that next year it would be increased.

For Oak Mills £150, and for the protection of the Fisheries £80, were granted with scarcely any discussion. The next vote was £1500 for maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary. About this little talk took place. Complaints were made that this institution was much too expensive; that it was made a prison for the vagrants of the city of St. John; and several members argued that it should and could be made self-sustaining, or nearly so.

It was said that the Penitentiary was a sort of refuge for vagrants who were too lazy to support themselves, for the labor was light and the food better than within the reach of many an honest laboring man. In short there was evinced a strong disposition to find fault with the management of the institution, and with the Government for not reforming it.

The Provincial Secretary replied that although there was no increase of the inmates, the expense did not exceed that of former years.

The Government had a Bill before the

House for the purpose of placing the buildings under the charge of the Board of Works, which would probably lessen the expense of their maintenance for the future.

It was also intended to put one or more members of the Govt. on the commission for the management of the Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum, which would give the Government more control of these institutions. Finally the grant passed, as also did the grant for the Lunatic Asylum, Public Health, Pensions, Relief of Indians.

On the resolution for £500 for the encouragement of immigration coming up, Mr. Wilmot drew attention to the fact, that there was nothing in the estimates towards making any preparation for the military defence of the Province. (Here the Provincial Secretary commenced laughing.)—Mr. Wilmot went on to say that after seeing the correspondence from the Colonial Office, respecting the property of the Colonies taking some initiatory steps towards providing a nucleus for a colonial corps, it was rather strange that our Government should make no arrangement for immigrants.

As far as the grant passed, as also the grant for the Lunatic Asylum, Public Health, Pensions, Relief of Indians.

Mr. McPhelim expressed grave doubt

of the value of any means which could be employed for the promotion of immigration. There was a time at which something might have been done, but it has passed away.

After so much had been attempted, very little had been done. Emigration had been directed in another direction. If the trial should be held about this country, it would be hard to find a man who could have expected had he remained in the old country.

Mr. McPhelim expressed grave doubt

of the value of any means which could be employed for the promotion of immigration. There was a time at which something might have been done, but it has passed away.

Before the discussion ended, Mr. Kerr again addressed the Committee, declaring that from his personal observation he was convinced that New Brunswick was an excellent country for the honest, industrious, persevering laborer. He defied any to point out an instance in which a better, industrious immigrant had not bettered his situation in New Brunswick, advanced himself beyond anything which he could have expected had he remained in the old country.

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# POOR COPY

## The Woodstock Journal.

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promote immigration.

There was a gra-

norance in Great Britain respecting New

Bruswick, its climate and capabilities,

there could not be a more judicious

time than the present to spread the information

required.

It was beginning to be dis-

cussed that Canada was not so very su-

perior country for immigrants as had been sup-

posed. (Here Mr. Kerr read from an U-

Canadian paper an account of the agri-

culture in part of Canada.) In the County

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foreseen expenses. On being called upon, the Provincial Secretary made a statement of the expenditure of the similar grant made last year. The rewards for the apprehension of the murderers of the McKenzie family, and the other expenses connected with their apprehension, formed a large item. The Commissioners on Public Institutions £286 £290 went towards the survey of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: £40 to witnesses in the "Copper suit" in St. John: £40 for the apprehension of Davis in the attempt to murder his wife; the delegates to London had been paid £171—their entire expenses were £300 each.

There was some conversation about the delegation. At length the vote was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue Bill was again committed, Dr. Vail in the chair. No opposition was offered to any of the sections. When the table of duties came up, the Provincial Secretary explained that "Old Tom" had thereto been brought in as a cordial, under a duty of 1s. per gallon. As it was really a superior description of Gin, he proposed to put 2d on it.

Mr. Williston complained of the duty of 2d per pound upon leather.

Mr. Gray objected to the additional 2d per cent. on unenumerated articles and on wines. He drew attention to the fact that the custom of the Treasury, in collecting ad valorem duties on British goods, was to add one-ninth to the sterling cost to convert it into currency, which was much too low, the British sovereign being worth 2d. 4l. By instructing the Treasurer to add one-fifth, instead of ninth, the Government, with the present Revenue Act, could raise nearly £2,000 additional. The remainder of the £7,000 needed could be saved in railway management.

The Provincial Secretary replied, showing that the change proposed by Mr. Gray would in fact be an addition to the duty on articles which should not be more highly taxed than now—*sic* ships' materials, and that if £4,000 could be saved in the management of the railway that sum would go into the General Treasury.

A lengthy conversation followed on this and other topics, in connection with the Revenue Bill, but it was not of general interest.

Mr. Gray's motion to fix the unenumerated articles at ten per cent. was lost, 24 to 11. Ayes.—Messrs. Gray, Kerr, Williston, Allen, Botsford, Lawrence, McPhelim, Wilton, McIntosh, Gilbert, Scovil, £12 10s was then carried, 23 to 12. The Bill was then reported agreed to.

The Attorney General moved, the following, which was carried *non cœs.*

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# Tight Binding

## Select Story.

### A Last Will and Testament.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MOAT GRANGE."

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

Miss Canterbury was sitting by her dressing-room fire one winter's evening in the twilight, when the chamber-door softly opened, and her sister came in. "Olive," she exclaimed, "will you go into the drawing-room? Who do you think is there?"

"Who?" questioned Miss Canterbury, wondering what had put Millicent's face in a glow.

"Thomas Kage. He came down by the train. He wants to see you."

Millicent—or Leta, as they called her—sat down as she spoke, and Miss Canterbury prepared to descend.

"Are you not coming also, Leta?"

"No; I am not wanted."

"Your visit is unexpected," said Miss Canterbury, as she heartily shook hands with Mr. Kage, "but I am very glad to see you."

"My visit is to Millicent," he observed. "I have come to ask her to be my wife. I should have asked it long ago, but that briefs did not come in quick enough: they have taken a turn of late."

"And what does Millicent say?"

"Millicent ran away, and said nothing," he answered with a smile.

"A good sign," laughed Miss Canterbury. "The medical men thought the poison had been taken about evening time, did they say it could?"

"Just as good—when you assert that nobody was near him but Judith, or went into the room."

Judith never left him that appears to be a fact," observed Miss Canterbury. "The medical men thought the poison had been taken about evening time, did they say it could?"

"Millicent's fortune would have helped you on, Mr. Kage."

"It is that fortune which has kept me from her," he replied.

"It need not. It is only ten thousand pounds."

Thomas Kage raised his eyes, bright with amusement, to Miss Canterbury's face.

"Only ten thousand! A very paltry sum, no doubt, to the Miss Canterbury's, reared to their hundreds of thousands, but a Goldonda to a struggling barrister."

"Reared to their hundreds of thousands; yes!" retorted Miss Canterbury, with a swelling heart: but not enjoying them."

Mrs. Dunn, once Lydia Canterbury, came to dinner; she was visiting another sister, Jane, who had married the rector, Austin Rufort. The three sisters assembled at dinner, presented a marked contrast. Olive lofty in mind, lofty in manner, tall and handsome; Mrs. Dunn, short and stout, and an inveterate talker; and Millicent, much younger than either, quiet and graceful.

"Mr. Kage," impatiently began Mrs. Dunn, the instant the servants had withdrawn after dinner, "who gave the poison to that child, little Tom Canterbury?"

"That is a problem I cannot solve," was his reply.

"I was abroad at the time of the dreadful occurrence, and I know nothing," she proceeded; "you were on the spot. Do tell me the particulars."

"He had been dangerously ill with inflammation of the chest, but was getting better; in fact, was nearly well," said Mr. Kage. "And his mother, Mrs. Dawkes, determined to take him to the Rock for change of air. That same morning, the one they ought to have started, he was found dead in his bed."

"And had died from a dose of opium. But now, who gave it him?"

"The facts were shrouded in mystery," continued Mr. Kage, "and the coroner's jury returned an open verdict. The nurse was perfectly trust-worthy, and the child had not been out of her sight the whole of the previous day. She undressed him, gave him his regular medicine, and put him into his bed by the side of her own. She heard nothing of him in the night, and in the morning, when she came to take him up, he was dead."

"What was that medicine?" suspiciously asked Mrs. Dunn.

"Harmless, proper medicine, as was proved at the inquest. He had been taking a desert-spoonful three times a day."

"Some one must have gone into the bedroom and administered the poison that's clear," said Mrs. Dunn. "The nurse, Judith, was trust-worthy; I'll give her the due. She was one of the housemaids at

the Rock, before we left it, or my father had made a simpleton of himself by marrying that flighty child, Caroline Kage. When the changes came, and the new baby was born, Judith became its nurse. Yes, she was to be trusted, but somebody must have got into the chamber while she slept."

"No one went in," said Mr. Kage.

"Oh, ay, I know it was so asserted," contemptuously observed Mrs. Dunn, "but the boy could not have found a bottle of laudanum in his bed, uncocked ready for use, and swallowed it down. It does not stand to reason, Mr. Kage."

Judith deposed that she never left the room after the boy got in bed, not for one second. She put up some things that would be wanted for the journey in the morning, and then went to bed herself, the door being locked, and it was so locked when she rose in the morning, no one having entered."

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honourable, and that love and its knowledge would be buried within the archives of his own breast for ever."

"Mr. Kage," interrupted Olive, "here is a note for you."

Mr. Kage turned and a servant handed him a note on a salver. He wondered who would be writing to him there, and then. But when he looked at the superscription, he saw it was from Mrs. Dawkes.

"How can she have known you were here?" exclaimed Millicent.

I saw one of the Rock servants at the station when our train arrived. He must have mentioned it to his mistress." Mr. Kage opened the note. It contained an earnest request that he would go at once to the Rock—would return with the messenger. With a word of apology to Miss Canterbury, Mr. Kage withdrew. Waiting for him was Mrs. Dawkes's maid, Fry; and they proceeded to the Rock together.

"I hear your mistress is not in a good state of health," he observed.

"She's just in that state, sir, that unless a change takes place more speedier than it's possible, she will not last long."

He was deeply shocked, but he made no comment: though he could not but think there was something unreasonable in her thus grieving to death, for the loss of a fragile child. "Is the major at the Rock?" he inquired.

He glanced at Mrs. Dunn with a spirit of merriment; but for the grave subject, he might have laughed outright. "Did I say it could?"

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thing more than a dream, a thing which I do not by any means admit. I will not assert that I actually saw and experienced what I am about to relate, because the world is now so intelligent that one half the people in it would disbelieve me, for the same reasons which induce them to discredit every thing else which they do not see: namely, a desire to manifest their utter independence, and to exercise that desire of all rights, "liberty of conscience."

I will simply relate what occurred to me, without attempting to account for any discrepancy that may appear in it; and every one may put his own construction upon it. I thought it was a fine morning in August, in the year 1880, when I arrived by the morning train from San Francisco at Grand Falls, after an absence of twenty years.

How I came there at that particular time, where I had been, or what doing during the interval, is of no consequence; but there I was—not at the Grand Falls of my boyhood, but entering a modern city, with all its collection of houses, people, and carriages; with the eternal tramp, tramp, tramp, of its hurrying multitudes, and the ceaseless din of its busy workmen. As I stepped from the cars at the depot, into a little arena railed off from the public for the convenience of the passengers, I was at once hailed by at least a hundredurchins of all sizes and almost all colors, each of whom seemed to feel that his very existence depended upon the loudness and rapidity with which he vociferated, "Want your baggage carried, sir?" "Got any baggage, sir?" "Let me carry your portmanteau, sir?" Upon declaring my intention of carrying my own baggage I was saluted with general cries of "shame! shame! no gentleman could do such a thing." The latter remark I soon found to be literally true, for no sooner had I passed the gate of the little barrier which separated me from the crowd, than my unfortunate portmanteau seemed to be seized, at the same instant, by every one of the aforesaid hundredurchins. Determined not to part so easily with the last of my shirts, I clung manfully to my valise; but the odds were against me, and in despair, I adopted what upon the instant appeared the best policy that circumstances would admit of, by yielding it to one of the largest boys who had already obtained possession of more than one half of it, and who probably gained no more by my surrender than he would have obtained a minute later by his own exertions. A few vigorous cuffs from my new patron dispersed the most troublesome of the crowd who only retired to attack with renewed energy the next traveller who might present himself. After a narrow escape from being pulled to pieces by five hackney coachmen, who all seized me at once, declaring with alarming vehemence that it was absolutely impossible for me to proceed on foot, and a walk of twenty paces along the brick sidewalk, we turned a corner, and my guide deposited my baggage in a spacious doorway, informing me that this was the "Victoria Hotel," and "the very best hotel in the whole city."

In reply to my enquiry as to his charge, he informed me that the law only allowed him to demand twenty-five cents, but that no gentleman ever gave less than sixty-two-and-a-half. Preferring to be, I knew not what, at twenty-five cents, rather than a gentleman at sixty-two-and-a-half, I gave the porter the former sum, and he retired, grumbling at my meanness, and thanking his stars that he had gone no farther with me; adding by way of consoling himself, that it was as good as could be expected from my looks. More than ever convinced that my appearance must be against me, I turned to enter the hotel, where, to my dismay, I discovered that my valise had taken its departure from where I had left it upon the door-step a moment before. Bewildered, I looked up and down the street in hopes of discovering the thief, but I might as well have endeavored to peer through the mazes of a dense forest as to see five yards ahead or behind me upon the crowded sidewalk. I had just presence of mind enough left to know that time spent in looking for my lost baggage would only render the loss greater; so resigning myself to my fate as well as I could, I went up the steps and into the house.

As I entered a gentleman, dressed in the highest style of dandyism odoriferous with musk or cologne, I never could tell the difference between them, with an enormous breast-pin, and fingers almost cov-

ered with rings, sporting an immense gold watch-chain and seals, and a rattan cane with an ivory top, and followed by three servants, approached me, and bowing in a manner which nearly took my breath away, desired to know my pleasure. Almost overcome by the amount of dignity, luxury and perfumery, concentrated in and about the person in whose presence I had the honor to be, I humbly signified my desire to stop in the house for a day or two.

Removing his cigar from his mouth with one hand while he ran the fingers of the other through his well oiled locks, the proprietor, as I took him to be, surveyed me from head to foot for a moment; and then another to show the gentleman up to 375."

I ventured to suggest that I had no baggage, and consequently that it would not require any looking after. "What, no baggage?" said the gentleman of the rings and watch chain, no baggage, eh?" He reflected a moment, and then turning to me with an air which I thought had the least shade of superciliousness in it, said:

"And pray, sir, how long may we expect to be honored with your company?" I was not exactly sure: "One day at least, perhaps more." Upon this the gentleman walked to the desk and taking therefrom a strip of paper which, after writing upon he presented to me, and which was as follows:

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

To the Great Eastern Hotel Co. Dr. To 1 day's board, \$2.50 To room, fires, &c., &c., 1.50 \$4.00 All extras to be paid for separately.

Received payment for Company. GORGE AGUSTUS STUCKEUP, Agent Victoria Hotel, Grand Falls, Aug. 14, 1880.

Judging from his having received the bill that Mr. George Agustus Stuckeup desired to be paid, I took out my pocket book and handed him the amount; checking the half-formed reflection that this was an exorbitant charge, by remembering that such things

# POOR COPY

## The Woodstock Journal.

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the rings, sporting an immense gold chain and seals, and a rattan cane with ivory top, and followed by three men, approached me, and bowing in a manner which nearly took my breath away, said to know my pleasure. Almost equal to the amount of dignity, jeweled perfume, concentrated in the person in whose presence I had the honor to be, I humbly signified my desire to stop in the house for a day or two, removing his cigar from his mouth without a word while he ran the fingers of the through his well oiled locks, the promise as I took him to be, surveyed me head to foot for a moment; and then the indescribable bow expressed willingness to receive me, and turning servants desired one of them "to look for the gentleman's baggage," and another to show the gentleman up to 375. It seemed to suggest that I had no baggage, and consequently that it would not be worth any looking after. "What, no baggage?" said the gentleman of the rings. "I have none," I replied. "I am an air which I thought had the taste of superciliousness in it, said the gray, sir, how long may we expect to be honored with your company?" I was really sure: "One day at least, sir." Upon this the gentleman went to the desk and taking therefrom a paper which, after writing upon it, was presented to me, and which was as follows:

Great Eastern Hotel Co. Dr.  
day's board, \$2.50  
lun., fires, &c., 1.50 \$4.00  
extra to be paid for separately.

George Augustus Stuckेपur, Agent.

Hotel, Grand Falls, Aug. 14, 1858.

On his having received the

Mr. George Augustus Stuckेपur to be paid, I took out my pocket-book and handed him the amount; checking half-formed reflection that this was in trust, by rembering that things were characteristic of the high-spirited spirit of the age. Upon getting the money Mr. Stuckेपur turned to the servant who was still waiting for me: "William, upon reflection I am sure that 375 is engaged by a gentleman who is to arrive in the afternoon from New Orleans, so you will have to pay him 375, which is the occupied room." Although the sum from 375 to 380 seemed to bode no ill, I was determined to see the end, and the servant up seven consecutive flights of stairs, after which we traversed the hall, at the extremity of which my servant opened a door, and informed me that it was to be my room. Upon examination 380 proved to be a snug little room, about twenty feet square, and containing besides a comfortable bed, two chairs, a small sofa; and to which the principal objection that could be urged was the immense distance from terra firma. myself I fell to reflecting: Here I thought I was at Grand Falls again—twelve years ago I knew every soul in the place. As you may notice, it is situated on a part of the old Ordinance reserve, and is still used as a parade ground for the regiment stationed here. It is called Regent's Square. That immense stone building on the other side of the square, facing this way, is the barracks; and the smaller building at the other end, with the handsome cut stone front, and verandah, is the officers quarters. If you will pause a moment here on the brow of the hill you will get the best view of the city that can be had from any one place in it." I did pause, and truly the view was magnificent. Away for more than a mile in all directions, the eye wandered over successive blocks of lofty buildings, interspersed with occasional vacant squares, whose green surfaces presented almost every variety of trees and shrubbery. Here and there could be detected the spires of places of worship, running, slender and tapering, far upwards towards the clouds; while in many places throughout, the ascent of smoke and steam in successive and regular jets, announced the presence of that, perhaps, most useful of all the agents of man—the steam engine.

As I gazed along the straight, wide, and beautiful street, which stretched from where we stood, away down the hill to the river, crossing which ascended the rising ground upon the opposite side, until again descending it was lost to the eye. I could not help recalling to mind the time when the first opening of it presented the then

brick sidewalk. The buildings were principally of brick and stone, and were higher and larger than I had been accustomed to in other places. The lower parts of them formed spacious stores, some of which contained magnificent fronts of plate glass. As I walked along I observed, just ahead of me and going in the same direction, a tall large and slightly round shouldered man, whose gait I could not help thinking familiar. He carried a small roll of papers in one of his gloved hands and a cane in the other, and as he walked along I noticed that many of those whom he met saluted him respectfully, and that he never failed to return them again. The more I observed this person as I followed him along, the more I became convinced that I had seen the man before. Once he stopped to speak, for a moment, to one whom he met, and his face was turned towards me. That glance was sufficient—I recognized him, although he looked not older but much more careworn than I expected, one of the most loved of all the friends of my youth. As I followed him along a thousand recollections of times gone by forever came rushing over me. I thought of the days when as children we went to school and played together; when as boys we sailed, rode, and shot in company; and when as young men we parted; I followed the impulses of a restless and dissatisfied mind over the world: he to carry out his expressed determination of fighting his way up in his native land. I hurried after him and just as I came up he stopped at a door, upon which I now noticed a brass plate with his name engraved in it. As he placed his hand upon the door knob I put mine on his shoulder. He turned when he felt my touch, sharply and indignantly towards me, with the air of a man who is about to rebuke one who has taken an unwarrantable liberty; but as his eyes met mine he seemed to check himself. He gazed at me steadily for a moment as though he would look me through, and turning pale exclaimed, "Good God!—it cannot be!—yet surely—yes! why? Is it possible that I see you, or am I mistaken?" "I believe," said I, "that you see what is left of me, B——." "And truly," he replied, "I never met any one whom I was more pleased to see than you at this moment. I was thinking of you only this morning but all who used to know you deemed you in your grave long since, but come in with me." "Nay," said I; "after having been so long absent. I am anxious to see what changes time has made, so I will walk about the city until dinner time; but if you are at leisure you can hardly do me a greater service than by acting as my guide." "I will do it most gladly," said B——, "and then you shall come and dine with me." "Now," he continued, as he drew my arm into his, "will we take a coach or walk, and where shall we go first?" "Walk, and to the Falls," I replied. As we sauntered along I requested B—— to call my attention to, and give me an account of, every place or thing which we might see in our walk; reminding him that I had not even heard directly from this place for twenty years. "Well," replied my old friend, "to begin—this street upon which we are is Broadway, although we are yet half a mile from the court house, but greatly exceeds it in architectural beauty. That building with the great gilded dome, on the left side of Broadway, just opposite the court house, is the Mechanics' Institute, and contains the young men's library and reading room. From thence down both sides of the street to the bridge and up the other side, is a succession of splendid and mostly wholesale dry goods, grocery, and hardware stores. Away to our right hand overlooking the river, we see the Roman Catholic Chapel, surmounted by a gilt cross. If you will now look to the left, here in the hollow, you observe that great square brick building with the high chimneys: that is a hat factory and that long low edifice behind it is a door, sash, and blind factory. On the high ground above, is the Temperance Hall, containing an extensive library and museum. Now if you will look still more to the left up towards, and past the old ferry, you will see West End, where are many of the finest private residences in the city: and if you will cast your eye still further up the river, you can just observe the railway bridge, stretching over Rock Island, from one shore to the other. The bridge was first built by the Quebec and St. Andrews Railway Company, and cost forty thousand dollars. When the Inter-Colonial and Great Southern lines came here, it was found necessary to enlarge it, and it now supports four tracks and a carriage road.

"Now," said my friend, "I think we have been here long enough, and as it is drawing near dinner time, I propose that we take a coach for the rest of our journey." We did so, and a drive of ten minutes brought us to the bridge below the Falls, which I found to be built entirely of iron, and upon a principle that was altogether new to me, but which I have not time now to describe. Upon coming down the street from the end of the bridge to the Falls, I was surprised to discover that the St. John was here entirely crossed by a dam, and that a mill, four stories high, and of great extent had been erected upon the old Caldwell site. I observed farther, that by the erection of a dam above highwater, starting from the mill, and following up the shore, at some distance from it, until it enclosed what was formerly called the Upper Basin, a safe and commodious pond had been formed for the retention of lumber. Upon entering the mill I found working in the first flat, two gangs of saws for deals; one for pine boards; two shingle machines, one of which sawed, edged, and threw out its own shingles without any other attendance than being

kept supplied with wood, while the other was splitting and shaving with a rapidity that was truly astonishing; a clapboard machine; lath machine; a great number of circular saws, and other sets of machinery of which I did not understand the use. Upon the next flat was a complete set of wheat, oat, and buckwheat mills, together with two carding machines. In the next story I observed a planing machine, a morticing machine, a machine for sawing out veneering, two turning lathes, and a great quantity of other machinery which was quite new to me. B—— informed me that the upper story of all was divided into different rooms, which were occupied as workshops. Upon the opposite shore of the river, were two large buildings, one of which I learned was a grist mill, and the other a cloth factory. From here we returned direct to B——'s residence, which I found to be an elegant house with furniture of the most expensive description. Upon going to dinner I was surprised to find the table laid for us two only, and as the servant was out of the room, I could not help saying; why B——, I felt sure that I should meet your lady and family. B——'s countenance was naturally pensile, but at this remark it became absolutely gloomy. After a moments pause however he assumed his usual quiet way. No! I have been clerk, book-keeper, merchant, lumberman, mill-owner, and manufacturer; have had stock in railways and speculated in the funds; have tried politics and prayer meetings, and am now a member of Colonial Parliament, yet I think I can say honestly, I thank God I never have been and never will be, a married man. I felt that I had touched upon a delicate subject, but notwithstanding the bitterness with which it was uttered, I could not help doubting the honesty of the last part of B——'s assertion. As I was anxious to proceed up river it was arranged that I should spend the afternoon in seeing such of my friends as were still in the place, and B—— volunteered to accompany me in the steamer as far as the head of lake Temiscouata the next day. Upon inquiry, after dinner, I found that of all my former acquaintances but very few were remaining. Some had settled in other places, some had left the country altogether, many were dead, and of many I could get no account whatever.

Having obtained the address of one, with whom I had been very intimate in my youth, I made my way to his house. I found H—— at home and he appeared as much delighted as he was astonished to see me. He introduced me to his wife, whom I recognised as Miss S—— of my early acquaintance, and with all the pride of a father showed me his family consisting of five blooming children. Having promised to take tea with him, H—— offered to go about the city with me during the afternoon, as I was anxious to see as much of it as possible in the time I had to pass there. We took a coach and went first, to what I remembered as the Eastern Basin, but which I now found was called Lower Town. Here I was much surprised to find that the large flat, which used to be covered at high water, had been raised, and was built up as thickly as any part of the city. The shore from one end to the other, was occupied by a long wharf, which was lined with storehouses, and beside which I found three steamers lying; and these, I observed, were built longer, wider and flatter in proportion, than any I had seen elsewhere. Just at the foot of the hill as we went down, I noticed extensive lime-kilns, and I learned that inexhaustible quantities of limestone could be procured in the narrows above. In three places upon the wharf were large piles of coal, and I saw one boat discharging a load of it. H—— told me that it existed in abundance, and was minded to a considerable extent upon the opposite side of the river, a few miles below. What interested me most, however, in this Lower Town, was an extensive set of mills and factories, containing almost every conceivable kind of machinery, and worked by water power. The manner in which the water was obtained was the most curious of all. A circular tunnel, about ten feet in diameter and completely lined with masonry, had been formed from here through under the city, by a regular grade, to the river above the Falls, which it touched below low-water mark, and an immense water power was thus attained, which was controlled by iron gates upon the upper end of the tunnel. By the time we had finished looking about Lower Town it was

getting late, and we ascended the upper hill. At the top of this was the Custom House, a fine brick structure three stories high, and next to it a beautiful freestone building, which I found to be the Bank of British North America. On our way home H—— showed me an axe foundry, a trunk factory, and an establishment where a vast business was done in the manufacture of patent medicines. Tea was upon the table when we arrived at H——'s, and after it was over he gave me the following account of this place and Edmundston, from the time I left it in 1859, up to the present:

"From '59 to '62 both places grew considerably, but the arrival of the St. Andrews Railroad at Grand Falls particularly a great impetus in the latter year. In 1865 the union of the Provinces under Viceroy, who established his court at Quebec, had the effect of placing these places in the centre of what might now be called the Colonial Empire. In 1868 and '69 the construction of the Inter-Colonial line, increased their importance and extent immensely. In 1872 the arrival of the Great Southern line at Grand Falls, connected them with all the Railroads of the United States, and placed them within three days travel of New Orleans, and four from San Francisco. Two years after the Grand Trunk line was opened to the Pacific coast, and almost all the trade between these vast regions, and Europe, and the Atlantic coast is passing over these lines, and consequently, through these places. The result is, that Grand Falls has now a population of 60,000, with a fair prospect of doubling in the next two years, and Edmundston is not far behind it." Tired of my day's ramble I retired early, and was up betimes in the morning, as the boats started up the river at 6 o'clock. I went to B——'s and found him dressing. I sat down on a sofa to wait for him, and while reflecting upon things past and present, I fell myself rudely seized and shaken by some person behind me. Looking up and around suddenly I found myself sitting on a bench beside the door of the hotel at Little Falls. The sun was just down, and the Doctor was standing at my side, with his hand upon my shoulder, saying, "Come! rouse up man—supper is ready and this is the third time I have called you—what the deuce are you thinking about?" I arose, went to supper, and when I had finished the shades of night had fallen. So passed my day at Edmundston.

JUNIUS.  
Grand Falls, March 10, 1859.

A Bangor girl has been found in Boston in company with the Penobscot Indians. Her story is, that about five years since she became enamored of a "beautiful Indian boy," whom she saw, and with whom she has been wandering in company with several Indians. The boy is dead, and she now desires to give up her nomadic life and return to her parents in Bangor.

Richard Cobden, the celebrated English statesman, distinguished for his efforts to secure the repeal of the corn laws, and Smith O'Brien, the renowned Irish leader and orator. The latter arrived in New York on Friday and was publicly received, and the former reached Boston on Saturday in the Canada.

A Hibernian had come far to see Niagara and while he gazed upon it, a friend asked him if it was not the most wonderful thing he had ever seen. To which he replied: "Never a bit, man; never a bit? Sure, it's no wonder at all that the wather should fall down there, for I'd like to know what would hinder it."

"Now, Sam, if you don't stop licking that molasses, I'll tell the man."

"You tell the man, and I'll lick you and the lasses to,"

A fat candidate for office in Alabama, who is said to weigh 375 pounds, asks the people to try him.

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was at enmity, answered, "I did it out of pure revenge."

**AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR**  
who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease—CONSUMPTION—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3,000 cases. He receives each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptom, with two Stamps, (6 cts.) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his advice prescription, with directions for preparing the medicines &c.

The Old Doctor hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes *No Charge*. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can, before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for cure of Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DOCT. URGAS BRANT.  
Box 35, New York, P. O. 13

For Sale by the Subscribers.

THOS. LLOYD EVANS,  
Next door to the British House.  
Woodstock, Jan. 6th, 1859.

By Railway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ST.

STEPHEN a fine article of MUSCOVADO

MOLASSES which will be sold at

2s. 3d. per Gallon.

ALSO, PARAFFINE LAMPS VERY CHEAP,

from 5s. upward. Together with PARAFFINE Oil and WICKING, and spare chunes for Paraffine Lamps.

JOHN EDGAR.

January 13.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL

offers his services to the public as an

Auctioneer and Commission

AGENT.

St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1859.

Here's for Comfort!  
By Greene's  
ACCOMMODATION LINE,  
ON THE FERD'S ROAD.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Line of Stages on the Nerepis Road, leaving Saint John every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., and Fredericton every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at the same hour.

Books kept at the Waverly House, and Saint John Hotel, St. John, and at the Barker House, Fredericton.

The subscriber's Mail Line will leave at the usual time, and all light freight and parcels left at R. Armstrong's, Dock Street, will be delivered as soon as possible after the arrival of the Stage in Fredericton.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make passengers as comfortable as possible, when they travel by either of the above lines.

JAMES GREENE,  
THOS. E. GREENE

St. John, Dec. 17, 1858.

DEMING & SONS,  
CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale Low for Cash

80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses.

Duty paid at St. Stephen,  
10-bols. Baking 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 manufacturer's prices.  
A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale,  
"Calais Mills" Flour and Meal in bbls & bags.

D. K. CHASE,  
CALAIS, MAINE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Iron and Steel,  
Blacksmith's Tools, Sporting and Blasting  
POWDER, Guns and Pistols, Welch and Griffith's Cross Cut and Circular Saw, Railroad  
Shovels, Picks, &c.

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

AMERICAN HOUSE,  
BOSTON.

Is the largest and best arranged  
Hotel in the New England States; is  
centrally located, and easy of access  
from all the routes of travel. It contains all  
the modern improvements, and every convenience  
for the comfort and accommodation of the  
travelling public. The sleeping rooms are  
large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms  
are well arranged, and completely furnished  
for families, and large travelling parties, and  
the house will continue to be kept as a first  
class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1859.

FRONTIER HOUSE,  
MAIN STREET, CALAIS, MAINE.

Nathan Higgins, Proprietor.

THE attention of travellers from  
the Upper St. John is called to this  
House. It is situated almost in the  
centre of the business portion of the city. Every  
attention is paid to the convenience and  
comfort of travellers and permanent boarders.

Cala, Jan. 9th, 1859.

AT WILLIAMS'

Hat, Cap, Fur, Boot, Shoe  
AND RUBBER STORE,

CORNER OF UNION AND MAIN STREETS

CALAIS, MAINE,

CAN always be found the longest and best

ASSORTED STOCK in the City.

To the Cash buyers

# Tight Binding

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## The Woodstock Journal.

**RAILWAY REPORT.**—Through the kindness of the Solicitor General we have before us a copy of the *Report of the Railway Commissioners for the year 1858*. This is a pamphlet of 167 pages; and, besides the Report of the Railway Board itself, contains an Appendix, a report from Mr. Light, the Chief Engineer, on the "Progress and Probable Cost" of the line; Reports from W. Parker, Consulting engineer; Reports of M. L. Carvell the General Superintendent; detailed statements of the traffic receipts; Statement of Land Damage Claims; copies of the forms of tender, contract, and Specification; abstracts of accounts; and an immense amount of information in tabular form which we have not space to particularise by name.

The whole expenditure from the commencement of the work up to the 31st October 1858, including the £105,000 paid Jackson, is £525,691-17-3. The actual cost of the Railway from Gilberts', Saint John to Kennebuc Station—9 3-5 miles—is £10,528 per mile; the actual cost from Moncton to Shediac—20 4-5 miles—is £6,643 per mile. The Chief Engineer estimates the cost of the entire Railway from St. John to Shediac, including Station buildings, wharves, rolling stock; land damages, and the amount paid Jackson & Co. at £927,978-9-2, or £8,500 per mile.

The amount paid for land damages up to October 31st was £17,953-0-10. The land damages for the whole line are estimated at £30,000.

The traffic returns exceed working expenses £747-19-11.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL

FREDERICTON, March 22.  
Kerr's Bill to repeal Insolvent Debtor's Act, agreed to, 22 to 13.

Government Bill relating to Lunatic Asylum, agreed to.

Bill to divide the Parish of Brighton, agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.  
The Bill for the division of the parish of Brighton passed. Name of new Parish "Wellington."

Kerr's Bill to repeal Insolvent Debtor's Act passed with a rider, protecting the rights of Mortgagors.

Cudlip's Bill to confine the pay of members to £40 discussed. Supported by Desbrisay, opposed by McPhelim, End, Tilley, Brown, Hanington. Progress reported.

Mitchell's Bill to give lumber berths to first applicants without competition, committed. Postponed for three months, 23 to 16. Steadman gave notice of a resolution to be moved to-morrow in Committee on King's College dispatches, censuring the Government for their course in reference to disallowance.

BIBLE SOCIETY NOTICE.

The Annual Sermon in behalf of the CARLETON AUXILIARY of the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be preached in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on the evening of Monday the 28th inst at 7 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. H. J. McLarty.

And the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the same place on the following (Tuesday) evening the 29th inst at 7 1/2 o'clock.

A collection will be taken on both occasions.

Carleton Sentinel please copy.

**MARRIED.**

On the 15th inst, by the Rev. James Salmon, Adam Henry Shea of Northampton to Caroline Phillips of Woodstock.

**DIED.**

At his residence in this Town on the 11th inst. James Upham Esq., leaving an aged widow a large family of children and grand children, with many relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an affectionate father, a good neighbour, a truly honest man.

Mr. Upham came to this country when a young man, with his father, the Loyalist Refugees; settled at Woodstock, was many years ago appointed to the commission of the Peace for the County of York, and subsequently for Carleton, in which capacity he maintained the character of a just and upright magistrate. His death at the venerable age of 86 years is about the last link that separates the present generation from their forefathers, to whose side he gave to the Royal cause during the American Revolution we owe the settlement of this Province.—[Church Witness please Copy.]

**APPLY in time for 10**  
Cheeses from Mrs. Murphy Gibson's  
Dairy or sale by DAVID MUNRO,  
Iron Works Store.  
Upper Woodstock, March 23rd 1859.

H. H. HATCH

St. Andrews, Nov. 29, 1858.

### For Sale.

A YOKE of young Oxen and a single Waggon.—Apply to FRANCIS E. WINSLOW, at Central Bank Agency.

Woodstock, March 23, 1859.

### Land Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, by the undersigned, on Thursday the thirtieth day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Central Bank Agency office, in Woodstock, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, in a case of Edward B. Chandler, Junior, Plaintiff, and Edwin J. Jacob, James Kelchum and Ralph Ketchum, Defendants.

All that certain block of land situate and intersected by the River Wechasse or as more commonly designated the Little Presquile, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and consisting of six conjoin lots, and containing about six hundred acres, as more fully described in the grant thereof from the Crown, and being the land described in a message from the said Edwin J. Jacob to the said Edward B. Chandler, Junior, dated the 15th day of February, 1851.

Terms made known upon application, to the undersigned or to J. L. Moore, Esquire, the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated at Woodstock the 19th day of March 1859.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE.  
Barrister at Law.

### Land Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Central Bank Agency in Woodstock, on Monday, the 25th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, the Right, Title, and Interest of the undersigned, of, in, and to a certain Lot of Land, known as the south half of Lot Number one, in the said town of the Jackstown Settlement, bounded on the north by the northern half of said lot number one, and on the south by land formerly owned by Francis McGrath, but now by William Scott, being the same land mortgaged by the late Matthew Stephenson, Junior in his life to Charles Emery, and by the said Charles Emery assigned to the undersigned, and containing seventy acres more or less.

Terms made known at time of sale.

Dated twenty-third day of March, 1859.  
JAMES MAGRATH, Executors of Patrick Murphy, Doughty deceased.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold by Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M.:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of Hezekiah Stoddard, of, in, and to certain piece or parcel of land and premises, with the building thereon, now in the possession of the said Hezekiah Stoddard, described as follows:—situated and being in the Town and County of Woodstock, between Woodstock and west of the main highway, commencing at the northerly corner of lands owned by Dr. Jaques Wood; and from thence running along the main highway a northerly course 12 rods; thence west twenty-seven rods, or a sufficient distance to contain two acres; thence south 12 rods, thence east twenty-seven rods, or to the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 39, and the same piece of land and premises described by said Hezekiah Stoddard to one Elisha Webb, by date dated 25th July 1842. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Grieves against the said Hezekiah Stoddard and one Stephen L. Parsons.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE,  
Sheriff,  
Sheriff's office, Woodstock, March 15, 1859

### For Sale.

The Subscriber offers his property at Upper Woodstock for sale, and possession given on the first of May, next. On the premises is an comfortable House and OFFICE, STABLE and large BARN, a good GARDEN and young ORCHARD with nearly six acres of excellent LAND attached under good cultivation and well fenced. Should the property not be sold prior to the first of May next, it will be leased for one or more years. For further particulars apply to Francis E. Winslow, Esq., at Woodstock or to the subscriber at St. Andrews. H. M. G. GARDEN.

Woodstock, March 3, 1859.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY. (limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st of May next,—as may be found necessary or desirable from the state of the weather affecting the works and frost in the ground,—the passenger and freight trains between St. Andrews & Canterbury, will be discontinued for a month, or thereafter, to complete the ballasting and other work.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Manager.

St. Andrews, Feb. 17, 1859.—t.m.

**Golden Fleece,**  
St. Stephens, New Brunswick.

H. & P. CULLINEN,  
IMPORTERS OF

British and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned, having made an extension of the NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD to its wharf, is now prepared to

**Store Goods,**

arriving from the United States and elsewhere destined for the upper St. John. He will also act as Agent to reship them to their destination. Lumber brought by the down train piled, and, if desired shipped to any part.

H. H. HATCH

St. Andrews, Nov. 29, 1858.

HARDY & BRIDGES

St. Stephen, December 6th, 1858.

**Five Pounds Reward!**  
STOLEN on Sunday night, December 5th, 1858, from Deer Lake, a

**BAY HORSE,**

Black Man and Tail, he is a racker, and weighs about ten cwt.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of said horse.

SAMUEL MARSH.  
Howard Settlement, March 15, 1858.

P. S.—Information may be given to J. Williams, or to Mr. Patterson, J. P. Howard Settlement. Hd. Quarters, Im.

**Land for Sale.**

INTERESTING buyers of land in Carleton County or Victoria, may by inquiring of FRANCIS E. WINSLOW at Central Bank Agency obtain information with reference to several most desirable situations for sale on most reasonable terms.

**CAUTION.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon or cutting or carrying away Timber or trees of any description from the lands of the heirs of the late Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, BARONET. Any person found guilty of trespassing in any way upon the said property will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Attty. for Hars.

St. John, April 23, 1858.

45 Dooc-street.

P. S.—Ship Bread, Fine Biscuit, and all sorts of Fancy Cake on hand, as usual. Goods purchased at this Establishment, will be delivered anywhere in the City and vicinity, free of charge.

J. C. Mc.

**On Consignment.**

200 BBLS, FLOUR,

20 do. PORK, (Heavy Mess.)

12 do. Bean,

7 bbls. Barbadoes Molasses,

4 boxes Tobacco,

10 lbs. Codfish,

2 kgs. Saleratus.

GEO. STRICKLAND.

Woodstock, Feb. 23, 1859.

**Sugar, Tea, Pork, &c.**

The Subscribers have now in store:

3 HIDS BRIGHT SUGAR;

5 lbs. CRUSHED SUGAR;

8 Chests TEA;

18 1-2 do. do;

5 lbs. New York City Mess POD;

6 Boxes TOBACCO;

26 lbs. Cans Pressured SALMON;

10 lbs. BISCUITS;

80 Bags Liverpool SALT;

The above, together with a good stock of Wines and Spirits, are offered low for Cash.

MYSHRALL & RICHIEY.

Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1859.

**Cheese and Cider.**

1200 LB. CHEESE—Coy's Dairy;

For sale low by MYSHRALL & RICHIEY.

Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1859.

**Brandy on Consignment.**

THE Subscribers have now on consignment,

—offer for sale—

10 Quarter Casks Brandy;

1. Hennessy & Otard Dupuy & Co Brand.

The above is offered at very low rates for cash or approved payment by

MYSHRALL & RICHIEY.

Fredericton, Feb. 22, 1859.

**Just Received**

AND FOR SALE AT THE

**"MEDICAL HALL,"**

A new and full supply of

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**

**PATENT MEDICINES,**

of every description,

**HORSE MEDICINES, &c.**

**Perfumery.**

English and American, Old Brown Windsor

Soap, Claver's Honey Soap, Transparent

Cambodia for Chapped Hands, Military

Chaving Soap, Panaristan Cream, Hair Oils,

Katharon, Tricopherous, Rosemary and Castor Oil, Cocaine, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

Also direct from New York:

Varnish, Paint, White-Wash, Blacking

Black Lead, Scrubbing, Comb Brushes.

A

# POOR COPY

## The Woodstock Journal.

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**IN THE MATTER OF**  
Robert B. Davis,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
It is hereby given, that on the application of Robert B. Davis of Woodstock, County of Carleton, Cabinet Maker, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, Saturday the eleventh day of May, at my office in Woodstock, at the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Robert B. Davis, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and concluding the terms of a compromise to be made under the said Act.  
A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,  
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
John L. Cornelison,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
It is hereby given, that on the application of Isaac L. Cornelison, of Wakefield, County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Friday the fifth day of May next, at my office at eleven o'clock noon, in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the said Isaac L. Cornelison, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

At the thirty-first day of January, 1859.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,  
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
Darius Dickinson,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
It is hereby given, that on the application of Darius Dickinson, of Wakefield, County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday the fifth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the said Darius Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

At the second day of February, 1859.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,  
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
John Dickinson,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
It is hereby given, that on the application of John Dickinson, of Wakefield, County of Carleton, Lumberer, made to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday the fifth day of May next, at my office in Woodstock, at twelve o'clock noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said John Dickinson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

At the second day of February, A.D. 1859.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,  
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
Alexander Jackson,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
It is hereby given, that on the application of Alexander Jackson, of Richmond, County of Carleton, Laborer, made to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday the second day of May next, at eleven o'clock noon, in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Jackson, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

At the twenty-fifth day of January 1859.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,  
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
James J. Montgomery,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**  
It is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees of the debts of James J. Montgomery, Insolvent Debtor; and have been duly ordered to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, All persons to whom the said James J. Montgomery are to pay to us forthwith all sums of money due from them, and to deliver to us the property and effects; and all creditors of James J. Montgomery are required to pay to us, on or before the first day of next, their respective claims and against the said James J. Montgomery on the twentieth day of December, 1858.

DAVID MUNRO, Assessor.

ROBERT HARPER, 3 decs.

**IN THE MATTER OF**  
James Derroh,  
**INSOLVENT DEBTOR.**

It is hereby given, that on the application of James Derroh, of Wicklow, County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, chapter 7, Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday the eighth day of March next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock noon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said James Derroh, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,  
Clerk of Peace for County of Carleton.

**Nails and Glass.**

5d. 8d. 10d. 12d. CUT NAILS,  
6 inch SPIKES.

10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 18d.

WINDSOR GLASS, for sale low by  
JOHN BEGAR.

Woodstock, Dec. 15, 1858.

### LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

#### NINETEENTH REPORT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held within the Head Office, on the 3d August, current, in terms of the Charter and Act of Parliament—Sir James Forrest, Bart., of Comiston, in the Chair.

There were submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors on the Progress of the business; the Rpt of the Auditor, M. W. Wood, Accountant; and the Balance Sheet of the Accounts, certified in terms of the Act of Parliament; with other statements of the affairs, as at 3d April last, the date of balance.

Notwithstanding the general depression of commercial affairs, the progress of the Association during the past year has been greater than in any other year, with only one exception.

The applications for new

Life Assurances during the year were 1247 for £663,453 Of which the Directors accepted 1007 for 550,244 Annuities on 21 lives being 18,811 The Annual premium being 573 1/2 per annum at the price of 94s 7d. 7s.

The Policies that became claims on the Association by death during the year amounted to £5 for £3,062.

The Total Assurances since the commencement of the business amount to nearly five million pounds.

The Annual Income is now one hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds; upwards of £50,000 being collected through the London Branch.

The Policy Holders entit陌 to participate in the Profits, who completed their fifth year before the date of balance, will be entitled to a REDUCTION of 35 per cent. (7s. per £s.) from their next Annual premium.

From the increasing wealth and importance of British North America, as well as the example of other Assurance Offices, the Directors have for some time entertained the idea of establishing Branches there. They have been enabled since last meeting to accomplish this. A deputation from the Directors visited the chief towns, and secured the co-operation of influential gentlemen in each Province. Although the Branches have been in operation only for a few months, the transactions have already been considerable, as well as of a most satisfactory description. Special thanks are due to the gentlemen acting as Directors, Agents and Medical Officers, who have already interested themselves much in the Association's affairs, and through whose exertions there is every prospect of permanent success.

The Report by the Board of Directors was unanimously approved. The various cities on the Board were then filled up; and after special votes of thanks to the Directors at the Head Office and Branches, and the Agents, Medical Officers, Manager, &c., the meeting separated.

DIRECTORS AT EDINBURGH.

2, Hanover street.

Sir James Forrest, of Comiston, Bart., Chairman.

Wm. Y. Herries, Esq., of Spottis.

Alex. Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq., Banker.

Lieut-Col. R. W. Fraser, H. E. L. C. S.

John Rutherford, Esq., W. S.

The Rev. Professor Bellamy, University of Edinburgh.

John Brown, Esq., M. B., F. R. C. P.

William Muir, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

James M. Melville, Esq., of Hanley.

Walter Marshall, Esq., Goldsmith.

George Robertson, Esq., W. S.

P. S. K. Kewbigging, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Medical Officer.

William Wood, Esq., Accountant, Auditor.

Messrs. Melville & Lindsey, writers to the

Signet, Law Agents.

John Fraser, Manager.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

Office, No. 71, Saint John Street, St. John.

Francis Ferguson, Esq., Director.

Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Director.

Hon. J. A. STREET, Director.

W. H. Adams, Esq., Director.

Alexander Jardine, Esq., Director.

James Walker, M. D., Medical Officer.

With Agents throughout the Province.

Samuel D. Burton, Secretary.

H. McLean, Agent for Woodstock.

D. G. A. Brown, Medical Officer.

A CARD.

H. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. may be consulted at Mr. Edward Grass', Jacksonstown, near Gatchell's Mill at the Creek. Having practised for a length of time in London and its vicinity, he hopes to be found competent to give the best medical advice in all cases submitted to him.

He is ready to attend as a physician in critical cases.

Consulting for half price of Physicians fees.

If he expects all those who have received advice from him and who are able will give him an honorable call.

Jacksonston, Dec. 10th, 1858.

**NOTICE.**

AS the subscriber is about closing up his business in this place, he requests all who have any accounts, claims, or demands against him, to present the same forthwith; and he now for the last time, as forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, begs to inform all those who are indebted to him tht, unless immediate attention is paid to the settling of their respective accounts, he will be forced to put them to executors.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Woodstock Dec. 9, 1858.

**FLOUR FISH. SALT. SUGAR,**

& MOLEASSES.—Just received and for sale for cash or country produce.

JOHN EDGAR.

N. B.—Wanted 10 tons buck wheat Meal, and 2000 bushels oats. Highest price given.

J. E.

W. Woodstock Aug. 21st, 1858.

Woodstock, Dec. 15, 1858.

### 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:

Ditto, do Pepper,

Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,

Cayenne Pepper,

Caraway,

Kog & Bottl Mustard

French Prepared Cocos.

Brown & Chocolate,

Mixed Pickles,

Red Cabbage,

Oherkins,

Gaufielder & Onion,

Walnuts & Paccallit,

Worcester Sauce,

Pancaldi do,

Florentis do,

Chetney do,

Harvey do,

Anchovy do,

Pepper do,

Shrimp do,

Soye do,

Ditto R. & F.

London spm Candles

Russian do,

Bolmont do,

Old Windsor Soap,

Castile Soap,

Yellow and Common

Soap,

Wash Boards,

Tubs and Pails,

Brooms and Whisks,

Patent Starch,

London do,

Indigo and Blue,

Washing Soda,

Carbonate Soda,

Salvatores,

Salt—in Jars & Bags,

White Wine Vinegar,

Cider Vinegar,

Groat and Barley,

Hecker's Farina,

Smoked Herrings,

Scrub Brushes,

Blacklead Brushes,

Blacking—Paste and

Liquid,

Matches, Wicking,

Burning Fluid,

Olive Oil,

Whiting,

Bath Crick,

Tobacco various brands,

Pipes, Cream Tartar,

Sulphur,

Arrow Root & Sago,

</div

# Tight Binding

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## The Woodstock Journal.



### St. John Marble Works,

**THE** Proprietors of this Establishment thank their 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, Founts, Mantle Pisos, Table Tops, etc., of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for buildings.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.

They have also on hand a great variety of carved Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones of the first quality of Marble, and at low prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

Agents.—James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Borbridge, Tobique; Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt and Tomkins, Richmond; George Hat, Fredericton.

References.—Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Thos. G. Johnston, do.; Rev. S. Jones, Hertford, Tobique; Rev. Mr. Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith, Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

### THE BRITISH REVIEWS, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

#### GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE

Premiums and Reductions.

L. SCOTT, & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1

The London Quarterly (Conservative.)

2

The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)

3

The North British Review (Free Church.)

4

The Westminster Review (Liberal.)

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Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they have ever stood, unrivaled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from another source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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For any one of the four Reviews,	\$3 00
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For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1859, and as a

Premium to New Subscribers, the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1857, will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1857, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1859. Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1856 and 1858 will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

Splendid offer for 1856, '57, '58, and '59, together.

the 4 yrs.	
For Blackwood's Magazine,	\$6 00
For any one Review,	6 00
For any two Reviews,	10 00
For Blackwood and one Review.	10 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	13 00
For three Reviews,	13 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	17 00
For the four Reviews,	16 00
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N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

We shall never again be likely to offer inducements to those here presented.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Advertisers must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 46 Gold Street, New York.

### WOODSTOCK Clothing Store!

#### DAVID BROWN

INFORMS his customers and the Public generally, that, having made recent additions to his

**STOCK OF GOODS**, he has now on hand a large and excellent assortment of articles in the

**CLOTHING LINE**, which he will dispose of at the **LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES**.

The Stock consists of a large assortment of

**BROAD CLOTHS**,

Milton and Saratoga Cloths

Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Siberian and Bear

**CLOTHS**;

CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS,

TWEED,

SATINETTS,

VESTINGS,

&c. &c.

which are being made up on the premises.

#### CLOTHING,

#### Over Coats and Under Coats,

in all the various materials and most fashionable styles.

#### VESTS AND PANTS,

in great variety, and in all qualities and prices.

#### HATS AND CAPS,

remarkably cheap.

#### Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Consisting of Shirts, Shirt Fronts and Collars, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Braces, &c.

#### Garments made to Order

in the most fashionable styles;—and having first-rate workmen, parties may be assured of Good Fits and the Best Workmanship.

Persons desiring can have their own cloth cut or made at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to making GOOD FITS and to doing the work in a thorough and substantial manner.

Those who wish to examine the Stock, or to purchase, will please find the shop under the sign of the "Woodstock Clothing Store."

Woodstock, Nov. 18th. Water Street.

#### Brick Building, MAIN STREET.

#### ROBERT BROWN,

WOULD AGAIN CALL THE

attention of the public to his

#### FALL STOCK OF GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

#### MANTLES, SHAWLS,

in WOOLLEN and PAISLEY;

#### SILKS, DELAINES,

CASHMERMES, COBURGS, ORLEANS,

All Wool and Cotton PLAIDS,

CALICOES and GINGHAM,

DRESS MATERIALS,

Grey and White COTTONS;

Poaka JACKETS, Berlin TALMAS

Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

#### CLOTH

of every description suited to the season always on hand—Parties purchasing their own cloths can have their garments cut or made to measure on the shortest possible notice, and in all cases a perfect fit warranted. Recollect the

"Woollen Hall" is the Place.

W. SKILLEN.

Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1858.

#### New Store

#### AND

#### New Goods,

THE SUBSCRIBER Respectfully

informs the public that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by W. F. Dibblee, Esq., where he intends keeping a

#### Grocery & Provision STORE,

with an assortment of

#### DRY GOODS,

Glass, Crockery, Hard Ware,

Wooden Ware, &c.

He trusts by LOW PRICES and a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

W. F. SMITH,

Woodstock, November 18, 1858.

#### Special Notice.

AS I intend winding up my present credit system; those persons indebted to me whose accounts were not settled last year will please attend to them at once, otherwise they must be surprised if they receive notice to pay from another quarter where costs will be added.

G. STRICKLAND.

Woodstock, July 1, 1858.

#### Spacial & Important Notice.

ROBERT BROWN, FOR THE

first time since commencing business begs

to remind those persons indebted to him that

all accounts standing over three months, if not paid before the first of January, '59, will

be handed to a lawyer for collection; and he

hopes people will comply with the above re-

quest, so as not to put him to the necessity of

Suing. No reward will be given from this day forward.

R. BROWN.

Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

#### NOW OPENING

AT THE

#### WOOLLEN HALL

A General Assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.,

which will be sold cheap.

W. SKILLEN.

Woodstock, Nov. 18th, 1858.

#### A CARD.

THE Subscriber has opened an of-

fice over Wm. Q. Shaw's Store, in the

Town of Woodstock, where he will be pre-

pared to attend to business as an Attorney and

Magistrate.

A. N. GARDEN.

### New Brunswick and Canada Railway & Land Company. (Limited).

#### Punctuality, Expedition and Economy.

THE Public is respectfully informed

that arrangements have been made for running a FOUR HORSE COACH daily between Woodstock and the Station at the Howard Settlement in connection with the train from St. Andrews.

Through Fare twelve shillings and six pence.

The Coach will leave Woodstock every morning at 9 A. M., arriving at the Station in sufficient time to allow passengers to dine before taking the Cars; and will return to Woodstock on the arrival of the train from St. Andrews.

Places by the Stage may be secured at the Coach Office, near the Post Office, and at all the principal Hotels in Woodstock, and passengers taking a through ticket at St. Andrews are guaranteed a conveyance