



The learned Counsel said that he conceived that His Honor must come to a conclusion either that the testimony of Mr. Grover was false, or Gurney could not and did not see the attestation.

There was no doubt his learned friend Mr. Street would endeavor to throw discredit on the testimony of Armstrong, from the fact that he on the proof of the will in common, from his sworn testimony that Gurney might have seen the witnesses sign the will if he had looked, because the table was opposite the door, and had on this enquiry sworn positively Gurney could not see any of them sign it, but he, the learned Counsel, thought that instead of this working against Armstrong it was much to his credit, having discovered his error, to rectify it. How was it? Armstrong was called upon as one of the witnesses to prove the will. He appears before the judge of Probates. The question is asked, "Could Mr. Gurney see the witnesses sign?" the reply was yes, if he had looked, because the table was opposite the door. He then explains the reason he came to this conclusion, and if His Honor or any other person would now go to the room, and stand by the table at the east end, and with the door open, making no survey, they would all come away with an impression that a man lying where Gurney was could see them if he looked, if their attention was not called to the necessity of it. He did not know that Gurney ought to be in a position to see and he answered what he conscientiously believed to be the truth, and for which he gave his reason then. After giving his testimony at the proof, he saw the will at Mr. Connell's office. He read it, he says, then that L. R. Harding had got all, or nearly so. He then called to mind the statement of Gurney made to him, on that night after the making of the will, which he has sworn to, viz: That Gurney said, "he had given his property to his blood-relations" and it was all right, and that L. R. Harding would be paid for his trouble, and it at once occurred to him, and a very natural just conclusion it was, that Harding, Sr. had deceived Gurney, that fraud had been practiced, and like an honest and true man, even at the expense of apparent inconsistency, he would go to the house and place the table in the position it was at the time of signing, then lay where Gurney did when he left him, after Gurney put his name to the Will. He did so, and the result was inevitably that Gurney did not and could not have seen him sign as a witness, even if he had looked. Having found this so, he determined he would not withhold the truth, he at once went to His Honor told him his error, and on this, the first opportunity he had, he makes right what before was wrong.

To be sure, he did say in answer to a question by Mr. Street, that if he had not been dissatisfied with the will, he would not have bothered his head about it. He did also say that if anything had been left to him, he would not have troubled himself to disturb the will. But this was all badinage between the Counsel and the Witnesses done in a laughing joke between them, and although it was not right to joke at that time, yet so it was.

Armstrong swore that he did not expect anything, he was not in any manner interested in the Will, nor was to be, and he well knew from the deceased's repeated statements, that he intended to give his property to his relations.

He knew that Harding and deceased had for a long time been enemies, even Harding, Senior, had sworn that though they had been acquainted, he and Gurney, for about 25 years, they had not been friends for a long time. When pressed on cross-examination as to the length of time they had been friends he replied, nearly a year.

Better for the Heirs if they had never made up.

[Here His Honor read to the learned Counsel Mr. Armstrong's former attestation.]

Yes said Mr. Needham, thus Armstrong, with the full knowledge of what he had sworn before His Honor at first, came to court, and like an honest man, determined that right should have place, that the real truth should be told, if even that involved himself in an apparent tangle. How different the conduct of L. R. Harding. He swore that Welsh had rendered an account to him for his services in taking care of Mr. Gurney during his illness, which account amounted to £8. He also swore that he had paid that account. But Welsh says Harding met him and asked him if 20s. a week would pay him for his attendance on Mr. G. He said yes, and then Harding gave him a cow belonging to the estate, worth not more than £6, and took Welsh's receipt, who could not read or write a word, for £8, for that service.

What said Mr. Needham, did Harding mean to convey to the mind of His Honor and others when he said he had paid £8. Why, that he had paid it in money out of his own pocket, (not by an old cow, of the late Mr. G's.) thereby creating a false impression, which mode of swearing was more contemptible and hypocritical. Far better to lie direct. There was manliness in such a course, (What; said Mr. Street.) Yes replied Mr. Needham, there was a manliness in the daring fellow, who met you pistol in hand and boldly told you "deliver or die." But it was mean and cowardly to come stealthily up, smile as he approached, and as he smiled enact the villain by giving the secret or covert stab.

There was another discrepancy about the signing of the will. He (Mr. Needham) wished to call His Honor's attention to—Armstrong said it was signed at the east end of the table, by him. Jonathan Harding said it was signed at the North side, he facing North east, Harding, Jr. said he signed it at the West end, one chair between that

end and the wall, and yet they swore they all signed the will, it remaining in the same place which according to L. R. Harding and Armstrong was on the east end of the table.

How His Honor could reconcile such contradictory evidence, he could not divine, but reconciled it must be ere His Honor could pronounce in favor of the will. The law made it necessary "that the testator should be in a position that he could see them" it was the duty of the executor seeking Probate, beyond a doubt, to satisfy His Honor such was the case. Now if it was so difficult to arrive at the truth in reference to the signing of the witnesses, and no evidence had been given whatever to relieve the will from the legal and moral suspicions thrown around it, it did appear to him that His Honor could not under all these circumstances grant Probate. He would repeat that the law meant something when it made it the duty of the Probate Judge, "narrowly to watch, and be vigilant and jealous" in examining the evidence in support of the instrument. Such were the words of the law.

It could not mean, after all that caution that the Will might be proved or no. That would be imposing on the Judge a duty and a task, having no result. It did mean that unless that suspicion was removed, though all the particulars of the law were complied with, if that suspicion were not removed the will must not be proved. He would not appeal now cease further argument. He would not appeal to His Honor as he would to a jury. He felt when he reflected upon the whole proceedings of Harding, that he was obliged to restrain himself. It was a difficult task. He had endeavored to do it, and he would now bid good bye to the present matter, promising Harding that should His Honor grant Probate, he would meet him again in September and then before a Jury of his countrymen he would expose the deep dark iniquity, that lay concealed beneath this act of his, and he entertained not the slightest doubt, but when the whole evidence of fraud, deceit and iniquity on the part of the Testator was detected, that tribunal would tell by its Verdict in favor of the Heirs (who if Probate was granted would bring ejection) that they would not countenance or uphold Harding in such a nefarious and wicked transaction.

Mr. Needham's argument occupied upwards of two hours in delivery. We have given as complete a report of it as we could obtain, but owing to the frequent interruptions of the Court, it was a very difficult matter to catch correctly the chain of argument, and we were obliged to omit almost entirely the flashes of wit, which made it so much more effective in delivery, than it is on paper.

J. A. Street, Esq., then addressed the Court as follows:—

May it please your Honor, my learned friend having concluded, it now becomes my duty, to offer a few remarks upon the subject offered to you for adjudication. In so doing, I shall confine myself entirely to the case in point, and shall strive not to take up the time of the Court with extraneous matter. My learned friend has made a very forcible, elaborate, eloquent discourse, and if to address or voice of argument, and vituperation of my opponent, the business of the advocate, my learned friend has well deserved his fee from his client, and a certificate from your Honor. Why my learned friend resorted to this course, I could easily explain to myself—he was at a loss, how to meet the real facts of the case—and tried to make out a case, by dwelling on those points, which were agreed upon to be omitted, very judiciously I think, because those points were more suitable for the determination of a jury than of one in your Honor's position.

Now I do not wish to be long,—I shall therefore go only into the real points at issue, leaving the others for a more suitable occasion.

The two points under discussion, are the fact of the will, and capacity of the testator. Now here, I will not refer your Honor, to the law, as your Honor is so well posted on the subject, but will simply say that the *onus probandi* of want of capacity, lies with the disputants. No such evidence has been adduced.

The law points out what is necessary,—it says to constitute a will, requires that the document shall be signed in the presence of witnesses. It is but seldom that any question of this kind arises. The usual way is that the witnesses prove the signature, and probate is granted in common form. The probate only applies to the personal property, and has no other effect on the real estate, than the will points out. If there is any question, the will only proves so far as it goes. So here, the probate only refers to the personal property.

Surrogate.—If there is a deficiency of personal property to pay the debts,—the Surrogate has power to go further.

True, your Honor, but that does not refer to this case. In this will, probate was granted in the usual form, the witnesses were called, and every thing was proved very particularly. In fact, the knowledge of the witnesses, was more than usually examined in this case, and yet no error was apparent. Some time elapsed,—after the 7th or 8th January, when probate was granted and the usual advertisement appeared in the papers, at the same time, and it was not till the 28th Feb. that citation appeared for the part of Matthew Gurney. Evidently some other person than those immediately interested, took some part in this affair. Urged on by disappointed strangers, Matthew Gurney goes to St. John and gives a power of Attorney, to some of these persons to act for him. Still it was your Honor's duty to issue the citation. I do not question

this. Mr. Harding therefore proves the will in solemn form. As to the fact of the will he called on the witnesses. He had three in this case,—as was quite right, though two would have been sufficient. He need not have had any other but Jonathan and Leonard Harding, Jr. (Here there was some conversation between His Honor, and the counsel, as to some legal technicalities.) Mr. Harding went into proving the will in presence of the objectors. Now here, one thing strikes me as most extraordinary, and it is this, that the widow, the party most deeply interested does not come into Court,—is not dissatisfied,—in fact, she is in better circumstances than if the will had not been made. Instead of having merely her right of dower, she has the whole property during her life-time.

Surrogate.—The widow might have been, had there been no will, obliged to bring an action to gain possession. There is an erroneous idea, that a widow has a right to retain possession of property. This difficulty in this case is removed by the will.

Just so your Honor. Well, we called L. R. Harding, Jr. He gave his evidence I thought very dispassionately and truthfully. As an advocate, of course, I have my feeling, but setting that aside, I thought both that young man and his brother, gave their evidence, in a manner most creditable to themselves, and which proved their desire to tell the truth. Notwithstanding all my learned friend's acuteness, and his well known ability in catching witnesses, he fell entirely in trapping them in a single point.

I need not call your Honor's attention particularly to the testimony as your Honor has it, and will no doubt read it attentively. The witness L. R. Harding, Jr., says, he did see testator sign the will—all the witnesses were present; all the witnesses signed together, and could see one another; the Testator could also see them sign—he was most positive on this point. Jonathan says the same thing; was the last man who signed, saw Armstrong and L. R. Harding Jr. signing, and Mr. Gurney looking at them,—on this point he swore most distinctly, and on cross-examination persisted in the statement.

Again it is proved that there was a position in the room, in which the table could stand, so that Mr. Gurney could see them sign on it, and the facts stated by the witnesses, a day in L. R. Harding himself go to prove, that the table was in that position.

Surrogate.—According to a decision in England—if I believe Jonathan Harding's statement, there is an end to the case.

If Mr. Gurney could have seen them sign, it is all that was required by law. I call your Honor's attention to my learned friend's repeated attempts to shake Jonathan Harding's statement, but not one little of evidence does he bring against it. Look at Armstrong's evidence, when he was cool and unbiassed, before he knew the dispositions of the will, he states deliberately, without any exertion on the part of Harding,—in fact, he does not insinuate anything of this kind—the same thing as the young Harding's, that Mr. Gurney could and did see the witnesses sign. In fact, he did not think otherwise, till he surreptitiously saw the will in Connell's office; and then disappointed at the arrangements in it, the devil gets possession of him, and sets him on to act as my malicious troublesome man would act. He admits himself that he would not have made any trouble if he had not been disappointed about the will. But finding that everything did not suit him, he tries to think he has sworn to a lie. He goes to the room, to try and persuade himself that such was the case. I call him an unfortunate man, who could thus stultify himself, and nullify his own oath; and all this, as he admits himself, from disappointed hopes, and no other reason, as he himself admits. What reliance can be placed in a witness of this kind who when cool and dispassionate swears to certain facts, and then when angry and disappointed tries to convince himself and others of the contrary to what he has sworn.

He relies on his fancied remembrance of the position of the table,—he tries to place it as far west as possible. All the witnesses disagreed about the exact position, but all thought it possible for Mr. Gurney to have seen them sign. One thing I have noticed with regard to L. R. Harding, the executor, and that is, that I have noticed in this court room, a disposition in the audience to applauded every attempt to vilify that gentleman.

Surrogate.—That could not influence me. I don't believe it could, but on that account, I boldly put Mr. Harding on the stand, saying to myself, there is a prejudice against him, if he has acted meanly, and dishonorably, let my learned friend bring it out of him.

Surrogate.—The atmosphere of the Court room proved that prejudice, but it does not affect me. I do not doubt it, but on this account I put Mr. Harding on the stand, that my learned friend might by his astuteness, detect him in his frauds, if there were any. The will does not seem to have been read in the presence of the witnesses.

Surrogate.—Wills are not usually read in presence of witnesses. People do not wish the witnesses to know their contents.

Quite true, your Honor, in my own case for instance. I have made my will, and kept it by me, even since I had anything to leave, but I did not acquaint the witnesses with its contents.

Surrogate.—There is a very prevalent opinion that wills must be read in the presence of witnesses, and it is an incorrect opinion.

Mr. Harding told a very straight story about the correctness of the will,—in fact, just the

same story as the testator told Armstrong. There was a first will which was destroyed. Very fortunately for my client, he kept a draft of it, which was produced in evidence, and by that, it appears, that there was no difference between it and the second one, except the insertion of the legatees' names, which probably saved a lawsuit. Mr. Harding swears that it was not at his solicitation that the will was drawn; he was unwilling to do it, until particularly asked. Nor is he benefited by it directly. The personal property, all that is left to him at present, is to be applied to the payment of the debts, and afterwards, if there is any surplus, to the support of the widow. He is only the remainder man, to the real estate, after the widow's death. She, the widow, really has the whole property. Mr. Harding says he does not expect any benefit from it,—in fact, he wished another man to be put in his place; only yielded to Mr. Gurney's urgent solicitation. Then, too, as to his sons being witnesses to the will—the first will, of which this is in substance, an exact copy, as proved by the draft, was witnessed by other persons. There was nothing wrong about it. This will was executed at night by Mr. Gurney's earnest request, because he fell ill, and wished his business settled, and the only witnesses Mr. Harding could readily obtain at the time, were his sons and Mr. Armstrong, who was sitting up with Mr. G.

As to the making of the will, we have the positive proof of all the witnesses, Armstrong, who is in the interest of the opposite party, included. And the only objection to it is a technical one, arising in my learned friend's fertile brain, because he felt he must do something for his client and to earn his fee. It is that there was something wrong in the mere signing of the witnesses. Now we have Mr. Hartley's evidence, taken from the survey of the premises, that in the position of the table, as stated by some of the witnesses, he was physically impossible for Mr. Gurney to have seen the witnesses sign the paper. But what weight does such evidence have against the unimpeached evidence of those witnesses to a will that they did see Mr. Gurney looking at them as they signed.

Surrogate.—If Mr. Hartley's evidence proved that there was no position in which the table could have been placed in which Mr. Gurney could have seen them, it would have been conclusive. But his evidence does not prove that.

Exactly. According to Mr. Hartley, in a position of the table, as stated by Jonathan and L. R. Harding, Senior, Gurney could have seen witnesses sign at the east end. I asked Jonathan Did you point out the exact position on the table at which you signed? Yes, said he, at the east end. The witnesses were evidently anxious to be within the mark. They were very particular about their positions. There is no evidence to prove that the table was not in such a position that the witnesses could have been seen signing. My learned friend says, we must presume, that it was in the position stated by Armstrong. Now I say the presumption is in favor of the opposite. They swear they saw Gurney looking at them as they wrote, and the presumption is, that they stood further east than they think they did, because their attention was drawn to the testator than to the table.

Surrogate.—The Jr attention was most likely to have been drawn to the testator than to the table. Then, again, your Honor, the attestation goes to prove knowledge on the part of Mr. Harding of the requirements of the law, in this particular (Attestation read.) No man who wrote this could have been ignorant of the requirements of the law. Mr. Harding swears he knew what was required.

Surrogate.—Mr. Harding's great mistake is in writing the will himself.

Well that may be so, your Honor, but we know that in country places this may happen from unavoidable causes. That the testator knew what was in the will, is proved by the fact that the testator hurried Mr. Harding "to the witnesses and have it signed, because he was unwell. On cross examination nothing contrary to this was elicited. Subsequent conversation with Armstrong, prove that Mr. Gurney knew the contents of it, for he spoke of Mr. Harding as a first rate man of business. He rem mended the contents of the will, for he spoke next day having forgotten to leave Mr. Newcomb, a question, and wishes it inserted. Mr. Harding says the will is made, and I can't well amend it, he will either make a new will, or give an obligation for the land. To this Mr. Gurney assents.

Surrogate.—It is a suspicious circumstance that Mr. Newcomb's name, was not inserted in the second will.

Probably it was forgotten, your Honor, but any rate, Mr. Harding, though he might not have done so, does not want to shirk the obligation, but like an honest man, brings it into court, and says he is prepared to abide by it. It does not look like fraud, or a desire to practice deception. He says, on the day of the funeral I told Newcomb of it, and promised to send it to him. My learned friend, says, this obligation is not legally binding. I don't believe, this is a learned friend's legal opinion. But at any rate it does not invalidate the will, because it was entirely omitted. Mr. Harding only brings this into court, and says he is ready to abide by it.

I have then established the fact of the will, how do they attempt to controvert it? By positing a position of the table. All the witnesses differ about its exact position. Yet the four witnesses including Mr. Hartley, say testator might have seen them, yet my learned friend says, you must believe his hypothesis

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against a positive statement of the witnesses. Surrogate.—They assume a position, and then argue upon it.

Yes, this was the only way they had to affect the proof. Welsh's evidence goes for nothing. He was not present when the will was made, and therefore his knowledge of the time cannot be accurate.

Surrogate.—The great fact is, was the will made.

Yes, the time does not affect it,—either party may be wrong about the exact date. But if it were necessary, we could have proved our date, to have been correct, but as it was of no importance we let it alone.

Welsh probably is an honest man, but what does he know about the will. He was in bed, he says, and looked out of the window, and saw Harding going away from the house, and afterwards heard people coming into the house. My learned friend like a drowning man catching at straws, asks about some conversation between Welsh and his wife; but stopped him, because I thought it was not right for him to be prying into the privacy of the bedroom of Welsh and his wife.

Welsh talks about the table usually standing in the same place,—says he was always hungry when he got up, and went to the table to get a bite. He says he did so on the morning referred to, and the table was in the usual place. Strong proof this, says my learned friend of Mr. Armstrong's testimony. The fact is, my learned friend, was making a speech,—was anxious to earn his fee. I pitied my learned friend most sincerely,—he was on the wrong side of the house,—at sea without a rudder,—must flounder away to shore, and so makes an emphatic, loud, yes, even eloquent speech, and bullied the witnesses and my client, simply for effect. You honor had to set him right several times, but he kept on, talking about extraneous matters, and points not connected with his argument. In fact he had to do this, because he had no other way. In fact, at one time, I thought he was almost bordering on lunacy.

Mr. Needham.—Oh! no, no!

Well, not exactly lunacy, but something approaching to it. The whole objection is a technical one, about the position of the table, but it does not really amount to anything.

Mr. Needham.—Oh, certainly; you deserve your fee for that.

Surrogate.—I have not stopped either of you, gentlemen, as I see the audience like to be amused.

I don't go into this subject, your honor, as fully as I might do, because your honor has more fully elucidated the subject than I can do. I see that your honor has studied the subject more than either my learned friend or myself.

I think my client, Mr. Harding, ought to be obliged to these outside gentlemen, who have taken so much interest in this case, for the opportunity they have given him, of clearing his character of any stain which rumor has placed upon it. They have threatened an action before a court of law, as to the real estate. Well, I doubt not my client will be able and ready to meet them.

My learned friend has indulged in a good deal of vituperation of my client. He said he admired a bold highwayman, rather than a sneaking thief. I could not help thinking as he said it that the more manly way for him to have taken would have been to say boldly to Mr. Harding, that he was the man he meant, and not make insinuations and innuendoes. But I suppose allowance must be made for him,—he had nothing else to say, and my client can afford to laugh at his attempts to vilify him. He cares nothing for this sort of thing, and can defy those members of the community, who have been so industrious in trying to damn his character. Mr. Connell reminds me of one matter of small importance, which I have omitted. My learned friend says Welsh contradicted Harding as to the fact of having rendered a bill. Well, what does it amount to? Welsh cannot write. Mr. Harding, as executor, knew he had a demand against the estate for the care of Mr. Gurney, and asked him if he would take a cow for it. Welsh agreed, and Mr. Harding makes out his bill and takes his receipt. Perfectly straightforward, this, and confirmatory of my client's statement.

My learned friend said something about the amount of debts; but this has nothing to do with the case as it is—it could only have to do with a charge of fraud.

I shall not say anything more on the subject, your honor, as I am sure that your honor has studied the subject carefully, has paid attention to the evidence, and will decide impartially.

In concluding, I cannot help giving my testimony as to the impartiality with which your honor has conducted this case, and here, I am sure, I speak my learned friend's feeling.

Of course your honor will direct costs to go with the judgment.

Surrogate.—By sitting up part of the night, I shall be able to give a written judgment at 11 o'clock to-morrow; but as it will be necessarily hurried, if there is a review of the case I shall take time to correct any slight errors which may, from the short time allowed, creep in.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, April 11, 1861.

CORRECTION OF ERROR IN REPORT OF THE GURNEY WILL CASE.

His Honor, the Surrogate, inform us that our Reporter in one place has mistaken the nature of his remarks. The remark was to this effect "as the debts and personal property were of about the same value, and the debts would have to be paid whether the Probate were nullified or not, and as his honor's decision could only affect the personal property, and as another action brought in the Supreme Court to recover the real estate, would cover the same ground again, and in which the present decision could have no effect, and as the expense would be very heavy, on account of the number of witnesses there being about 28 His Honor suggested, whether it would not be better merely, to litigate the question of the formalities of the execution of the will as required by the law, and leave the other questions of undue influence, misrepresentation, fraud, and imbecility, to be determined in an action of ejectment," and not as our Reporter gave it, that he had no jurisdiction in these questions.

We have received from Mr. Finley, who is again with us, on his route to the Upper County, the 14th and 15th numbers of the "Altar of the Household."

House of Assembly.

FREDERICTON, April 12th, 1861.

Bill to substitute decimal system of accounts in connection with certain public funds agreed to.

Long discussion took place in reference to the removal of Postmaster Morse of Miramichi from office. Discussion turned upon the general policy respecting conduct of public officers at elections. Resolution and address passed directing Government to secure such documents, specimens, &c. of a provincial character and interest left by Dr. Robb.

Resolution to pay Postmaster Caie for certain extra services lost. Resolution to provide for reporting Debates next session negatived. Contingent report agreed to.

Livingstone, Stewart and Bardsley allowed \$100 each for reporting.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

On Friday the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. His Excellency released the Houses of Parliament from further attendance to their duties. The speech on the occasion, was very short, and contained nothing of much importance. We give it below.

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

You have learned with deep regret the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and that Her Majesty mourns the loss of the illustrious lady whose maternal solicitude for Her Majesty secured to her the gratitude of Her Majesty's subjects.

You have brought to a close the business of the Session. Your exertions demand my acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public services. The period assigned by law for the duration of the General Assembly will shortly expire. In restoring to you your constituents the trust reposed in you as their representatives, you will have the satisfaction of pointing to the uninterrupted tranquility enjoyed by the people of this Province in common with Her Majesty's other subjects on both sides of the Atlantic, in times when other nations have suffered severely from political disturbance or dissensions; and you will, I am sure, foster and promote that spirit of Loyalty to the Crown and love for British Institutions which have always distinguished New Brunswick.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I fervently hope that it may please Providence to continue to the inhabitants of this part of Her Majesty's domain the blessing hitherto enjoyed by them, and that increased and more energetic pursuit of the development of the industrial resources of the Province.

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

(Continued from fourth page.)

The Hon. Mr. Brown resumed:—"It is a fact, notwithstanding what Mr. Inches has said, that O'Keleher was living on the Lot when it was applied for, and granted to Horseford; and it is surprising to me, that the Grant should have issued without the Government knowing this. However I do not think the mistake was made wilfully, at all. I have no doubt it was known, in the Settlement, but not in the Office. It is not possible for me to know, when there is no Record in the Office, whether lots are improved or not."

Up to the time of issuing the Grants to Horseford, there never was any knowledge in the Office, that any improvement had been made by any other party.

"I told you that I divided the correspondence with Mr. Inches. I went to refer to the correspondence which I have had for the three last years. It consists entirely of letters received, with copies of the answers, in many cases. A large number of those letters have direct reference to my duties as Surveyor General; another portion are private letters; and the others are letters connected with the Board of Works. I would like to refer to some of these letters, to show the nature, and extent of the correspondence."

Mr. Brown here produced a bushel basket full of letters, and papers, stating that these were the correspondence of three years; and also, that these were not the whole of them. He read a number of them to the Committee to show their nature, and said, "I was occupied one quarter of my time in the Board of Works; it was some hindrance to my duties as Surveyor General, but not much."

Mr. Inches stated, that he did not think Mr. Brown's connection with the Board of Works interfered with the discharge of his duties as Surveyor General.

About O'Keleher's case, Mr. Inches said:—"Since I before gave my evidence, I find, on reference to the plan, I have been reminded of what I had then forgotten,—that the half of the lot paid for by Michael O'Keleher, deceased, was granted to John O'Sullivan, so that the name of O'Keleher does not appear at all, in connection with that lot, in any shape, or way. O'Keleher did the road work in payment for it, but it was in O'Sullivan's name knowingly, in payment for the land. It was located and granted to O'Sullivan; and O'Keleher never appeared in connection with it, except it may be in the report of the Commissioner, that he had done the work, which is very often done. The Commissioner reported "Work done by O'Keleher, for O'Sullivan." It was a 100 acre lot, divided in two, east and west,—one-half granted to Horseford, and the other half to O'Sullivan. O'Keleher's name was not connected with the land at all. Goddard may not have been, when he, as agent for Horseford applied for this land, that O'Keleher claimed it."

"With regard to the other names, Wm Murray, Michael Doherty, Richard Crozier; these names are not found in the Office, at all, or in any way. About Keenan, we find one Patrick Keenan purchased the half of lot 116, same Settlement; that he paid four years' interest, but no more; that he paid four years' interest, but no more part of the purchase money. The sale at some subsequent period, was cancelled and the lands were sold at auction, to John F. Goddard. The petition of Goddard is not on the file; Keenan had no petition."

"I cannot tell in whose name it was applied for; Keenan applied for it about 1843. I never heard of any complaint since."

"In my evidence regarding the Murray trespasses, I could not state the quantity, and said it might be 1,300 M.; but as the Deputy's reports are missing, I could not say. On reflection I think that the quantity could not have been near so large. There have been 1300 pieces, afterwards reduced to 800 pieces."

"There were no Sales of Land after the Regulations of 1856, till the sale of 900 acres in Dec 1857, to the Private Secretary, G. M. Campbell; and none in which I was interested, till October, 1859, three years after those regulations, and then, only to the extent of 795 acres. The Surveyor General has spoken of the mode of issuing Orders of Survey, and has explained, that special Orders are copied in the Letter Book. No copy is kept of the ordinary Orders, as they are all exact transcripts of the descriptive part of the petition; the Deputy's name, and the date are marked on the back of the Petition when the order issues, that is all the Record. Every Government for twenty-five years past, has been offering its Land, in large blocks, for sale by auction after advertisement in the newspaper, and in every Gazette, without letting me know that although it offered to sell, it would be a crime for me to buy. The practice has been to offer in 200 acre lots, so as to afford opportunity for competition and all that I had been interested in, has been so bought. I often suggested that the Surveyor General should be empowered from time to time, to make reservations of his own mere motion, as might seem advisable. I apply this to all Surveyor General's sales. In the case of the River Tobique, where a large tract of good Land with intervals on the front, had been surveyed a few years ago at the expense of the Government, would, I thought, be reserved, and only sold for actual settlement, if he would address the Government in writing, to that effect. I mean I told Mr. Tibbitts this. He did so, and the application was before Council, in April, 1860. No order has yet been made, however, reserving it. I have spoken of it more than once, and now the lands have been, and are selling at auction for money, without any conditions, whatsoever."

Mr. Brown resumed:—"I think if there is any fault, I am to blame. I consider the reference to me as giving me power to prevent this. I think I am personally accountable for this. [Mr. Inches here referred to the Minute Book, and showed that the reference which had been made to the Surveyor General was to report on, only. The Surveyor General, however, persisted that he was to blame.]"

Mr. Brown continued:—"No increase of competition at Land Sales has taken place, in any District, within the last four years. The land very rarely brings more than the upset price."

The Committee here adjourned till to-morrow.

United States.

THE WAR BEGUN BY THE ACT OF SOUTH CAROLINA!

THE REBEL BATTERIES OPENED ON FORT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, 12th.

The following is the correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard, immediately preceding hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government disclosed in Beauregard's first despatch:

CHARLESTON, 8th.

To L. P. Walker, Sec. War at Montgomery:

An authorized messenger from Mr. Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, otherwise by force.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, 10th.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the Agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you may determine to reduce it.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER, Sec. War.

CHARLESTON, 10th.

To L. P. Walker, Sec. War Montgomery:

The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, 10th.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER, Sec'y War.

CHARLESTON, 10th.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y War:

The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, 11th.

To L. P. Walker:

The demand was sent at 2—allowed till 6 to answer.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, 11th.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Telegraph reply of Anderson.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER.

CHARLESTON, 11th.

L. P. Walker, Montgomery:

Maj. Anderson replies—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort and say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government prevent my complying with." He adds—"Probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, 11th.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:

Do not desire needlessly to bombard Sumter if Maj. Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Sumter. You are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment may dictate to be the most practicable.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER, Sec'y War.

CHARLESTON 12th.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y War:

He would not consent. I write to-day.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Note.—Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Lieut. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force.

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

From the Colonial Empire. WEDNESDAY, March 13. The Surveyor General resumed this morning, and handed in the following Statistics:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Income. Rows for 1851-1860.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1852-1859.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1855-1859.

Total expense of five years' Printing by Gov't papers, £2312 0 0

This is all I have, and all correct, except that the odd shillings are left out, I have stated all about the introduction of the Association System, and that there is no formal Record except that it is based upon the Speech and Address in Reply.

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S STATEMENT. In the summer of 1850, I was called on at the Office, by a number of Presbyterian Ministers, headed by the Rev. Chas Gordon Glass, with whom I had a long conversation on the subject of Emigration.

In February, 1860, after a full approval of the Association scheme, as set forth in my evidence previously given, an application was made by Messrs. Sipprel, Knowles, and a number of others, from the Province of Nova Scotia, as well as others of the same religious persuasion in this Province, for land in the County of Carleton!

On the 21st February, Deputy Russell was ordered to survey 10,000 acres in the County of Albert. On March 8th, Mr. Watters applied on behalf of the St. John Association, for 10,000 acres at and near Never's Brook, [North of Montegale, Westmorland.] The survey was made by Deputy McCready.

March 22, Mr. Watters applied for 10,000 acres, at New Canaan, and the Warrant was issued to Deputy Starkie, on the same day.

On March 3rd, ten petitions were received from Deputy Arnold, for land at auction, in a tract, previously surveyed by him. These lots, with the names of the applicants, were at once advertised for sale. It was afterwards discovered, that a portion of the ground previously surveyed by Arnold, was included in the Warrant issued to Starkie on the 22nd. The petitions were received on the 30th; and the sale was thereupon postponed. Serious difficulties arose out of this case, and I was severely blamed for suspending the sale. By Record 3,573, it will appear, that the Surveyor General and Postmaster General were ordered to enquire into the case and report thereon.

This was done, and the report recorded in the Office, which shows among other things, that nine of the names were fictitious, and that a portion of the block purporting to have been previously surveyed by Deputy Arnold, had been left unfinished. I refer to the Report.

May 2nd.—Mr. Watters applied for 10,000 acres, in Carleton for the St. John Association. A warrant issued to Deputy Hartley.

On May 22nd.—Mr. Inches said he had been requested by the Attorney General to have a warrant issued for 10,000 acres near the Nackawick,—a number of persons having applied for land there. I directed a warrant to issue immediately to Deputy Whitehead. I had much conversation with the Attorney General about this matter. The land was in the County of York, and he appeared to be particularly anxious to have proper and convenient roads opened, and to do all in his power to promote the settlement of the District.

I expressed to him my willingness that the survey and location of the lots, roads, &c., should all be under his direction, so that the whole should be in accordance with my instructions, as set forth in Deputy Whitehead's warrant.

On July 30th, on application of a number of persons, Deputy J. Kerr was ordered to survey for settlement, 5,000 acres West of the South Branch Oromocto Lake.

On Aug. 13th, Deputy McCready was ordered to survey 5,000 acres between Cocaigne and North River, Petcodiac.

On Sept. 11th, Deputy Snell was ordered to survey 10,000 acres additional, on Salmon River, for the Saint John Association.

On Sept. 21st, Deputy Moore, in Assistance of Deputy Snell, was ordered to survey 5,000 acres on New Castle River. As fast as these surveys were returned, we proceeded to locate the individuals on the different lots, as numbered on the plans.

On Aug. 29th, Mr. Inches and I went to St. John, in the night boat, and the next morning called on the office bearers of the Working Men's Association. A meeting was appointed for the evening, and they attended in great numbers.—Their names were called, and many of them entered on the plans, and on petitions to be filled in the office. Next evening the meeting was larger still. There was about 700 hardy looking men, and we got a large number of additional names, and petitions, and had then duly entered and filled. We returned the next day, and for the amount of our expenses, see the Council record 3617.

It will be recollected, that in the House of Assembly on the 14th February, 1860, it was expressly stipulated, that tracts of land for settlement would be surveyed in different parts of the Province, and Roads laid out through such tracts.

The line of Road through the centre of each Block, was intended to make all the lots in the Block accessible. And it is my opinion, as a new settler, and a practical lumberer, that a common sloop road should answer every purpose. The clearing of such a road ought not to cost more than \$10 or \$12 a mile, on the average. The amount of labor in payment for the land, to be afterwards expended on these roads, will come to eight or nine shillings a rod; an ample allowance for a first-rate highway.

I have not favoured the opening of these lines of road, any faster than the progress of the settlers required. In some cases the work has not exceeded \$10 a mile, in others it has been double that sum.

In the early part of last Summer, a few Scottish Emigrants were sent out by Mr. Glass, who went to Glassville, about 35 miles above Woodstock. They complained by letter that they had been deceived, and I found it necessary to go and see them, and to see about the opening of the new roads through Glassville and Knowlesville.

I left on the 12th of September, and on my way, called on Charles Perley, Esq., who recommended certain persons, as safe, and proper persons to employ in the opening of these roads.

The next day, Deputy Hartley took me up into the new Settlements, where we spent several days, and where I engaged three parties to clear thirty five miles of the roads.

I must now return to the unfortunate Survey ordered for the Nackawick, which, in the month of June last, I left into the hands of the Attorney General. I suppose that as head of the Department, I should be held responsible for the whole delay, and all the disastrous results. During the last autumn, Deputy Hartley identified and located all applicants for Lands in Knowlesville, forwarded these petitions and had them gazetted, when there appeared a portion of them left.—Petitions for a number of these vacant lots, were then immediately received, and the Lots advertised for sale with conditions of settlement. Many of them were petitions which had been returned, when the survey was not finished, and which, in my testimony, I before referred to, and were also mentioned by Mr. Inches as having been handed in by Mr. Connell.

On Dec. 23th, Rev. C. Stewart, Hon. L. A. Wilmot, and James Hogg, Esq., petitioned for a reserve of 10,000 acres of land, in Southampton, for Wesleyan Methodist Emigrants. This was complied with. Mr. Glass also applied for a The Hon. Mr. Brown, Surveyor General, resumed his oral testimony:—

Mr. Ferris did not protest that I know of, nor do I remember his stating, that if the applications he would oppose the Government. Such a protest never came to the Government, that I know of. Mr. Steves came into the Office, and insisted that these names should be again inserted in the "Gazette," and we had some sharp words about it. I told him I would not do it for him or any body else. He stated that Mr. Ferris was out of

humor about it, and that we were interfering with his constituents; but this was not correct.

The people then were displeased, not at the fictitious names, but because they could not bid for the lands, as they were not brought to sale. This was the first insight I got into "The fictitious names system," but as I found it had long prevailed in the Province, I took no steps to prevent it. The first applications were in consequence of the fear of speculators buying up land. The St. John people applied for land, very improperly indeed; this caused the people up there to make applications for the land too: but when they found the St. John people failed in getting the land under the Labor Act, they also withdrew their applications to buy the land, and got what they wanted for lumber, under License.

I know that the Nackawick affair was a most disastrous thing in the result, and I hold myself politically responsible as well as the Government. I understand the statement made by Mr. Tilley, that I believe the whole Government to be responsible for every act of each individual in it. I don't care where the Government goes: I am most desirous to show the Committee and the country, that I have acted properly under all circumstances.

[The Chairman here read a Petition from a number of inhabitants in Brighton and Peel, in the County of Carleton, complaining that a contract had been given to three men in that vicinity, to open up passable roads to Knowlesville and Glassville to the extent of 35 miles, giving them \$2 per day, while the settlers were derived of any benefits which might have accrued to them, by being allowed to pay for their land by laboration on these roads, and praying that an investigation might take place, as to what had been done in the matter.]

The Surveyor General in explanation stated, that he had employed these three men by the recommendation of Mr. Chas. Perley, and Deputy Hartley. He had agreed to give these three men \$2 a day, for themselves and tools, and each to have two assistants, at 6s. 6d. per day; they were also to hire men out of the settlements, to open these roads. Their accounts have been handed in under oath, and have been paid. He heard afterwards, that they were making different roads from the turns, and also, that Messrs. Perley and Connell had interfered with them, and caused more labor to be expended than was agreed to be expended, and he knew this to be the case, from their accounts.

The Surveyor General then went on to say:—I never certified that any of the printing bills were correct, as to the amount; but I certified at the bottom of these accounts, that the papers they were handed in for, advertised for such a County, naming the County.

There was one, or perhaps two cases where the accounts were not approved by the Auditor General, but were afterwards paid.

It was the Auditor General's department to see that the prices were all right, not mine.

I merely certified what Counties the papers advertised for. It has been the practice of the Government only to pay debts after being certified by the Auditor General. I do not know of any printing bills being paid, that did not go before the Auditor General.—There were two accounts of the Carleton Sentinel paid, which did not meet with the approval of the Auditor General.

The increased expenditure for advertising has not produced a corresponding degree of income, by inducing competition at the sales. From the advertising columns the public can I think ascertain where the lands lie; they are described as well as words can describe them.

The avowed object of sending advertisements to half a dozen papers in one place is to give publicity.

I think the St. Croix "Herald" gives all the information necessary in the County of Charlotte.

All letters of instruction and orders of survey for Associations, are, I think copied in a letter book. Orders sent to Deputies to Survey under Labor Act, I think, are not. I do think there is a way to ascertain every transaction of every kind in the Office, by means of the files, though I do not think they are formally recorded, I think it would be much more convenient if they were all entered in a book, with an alphabetical index. When an Order is issued for a lot, or two copies are not kept, but for large orders there are copies kept. Of the smallest ones no record is kept, but the minute on the back of the Petition.

There are some unsettled matters connected with Deputy Davidson's business, in Mr. Frazier's hands, unsettled but I don't know how much. There is some difference between Deputy Davidson and the Department about his account. It is mixed up with the Atty Gen'l in some way and is connected with the Nackawick seizure. Davidson seemed to be anxious to have it settled but did not appear to know how the matter stood, and seemed to be confused.

paid. I did think it was possible that Deputy Whitehead would be paid; but he was paid and I am responsible for it too.

These matters are decided by a majority of the Council. I cannot under my oath of office say, that my inability to prevent Deputy Whitehead's payment, was caused by the opposition received by me from my colleagues.

If it became generally known by my Deputies that excess had been made by other Deputies, and that I, as head of the Department, had not the power to prevent their getting paid, I think the fact, when known would be a strong inducement to exceed their orders, as in the case of Whiteheads to make a paying job.

Mr. McClellan called attention to the substance of a communication in the Freeman of 12th inst. He wished to enquire of the Surveyor Gen'l. if he knew of anything of this kind.

Mr. Wilmot was glad it had been brought up. He saw it in the morning and he took it to the Crown Land Office. He thought Mr. Gowan ought to be called upon.

The Surveyor General said he knew something about the matter, so far as O'Keleher was concerned he knew all about it. A complaint was made by Deputy O'Keleher that a lot of land on which his brother had settled, had been taken from him, and given to a man named Horsford. He had brought the matter under the attention of the Government frequently, but all the answer he got was that they could do nothing, as the land had been granted.

Mr Jordan and I went to the spot; found 7 acres had been cleared by O'Keleher the original squatter, and the land paid for by him under the Labor Act. The land was granted to R. Horsford, deceased. The clearing was made, and the house and barn built by Michael O'Keleher, also deceased. The line between the two lots ran between the house and barn; these were two 50 acre lots. The acres were all on the 50 acre lot granted to Horsford.

O'Keleher owned both but one was granted to Horsford. The 50 acre lot granted to Horsford was paid for in labor by O'Keleher under the direction of J. Jordan, Esq., Labor Commissioner. His brother was, when I was there, occupying both lots and would not give them, or either of them, up to the grantee Horsford.

The Labor Act Commissioner pointed out the places on the road, where the work had been done, and affirmed that it had been faithfully done. I don't know how long since it was done. All parties there Horsford, O'Keleher and myself agreed about the work, line, clearing, &c.

Here is my report to the Government. This is a formal report of the Surveyor General and Postmaster General, to the effect that they visited the lands claimed by O'Keleher, and improved by him; also that the Road-work to pay for them had been done, under commissioner Jordan; that it had been performed by O'Keleher; and that he had erected a house and barn on the premises.

Upon this report is endorsed an order of the Government that a grant of £12 10s. should pass to Horsford, before giving deed of land to O'Keleher.

This, the Surveyor General stated, Horsford gave him to understand, he would take, if Government passed such an order, but which he has since refused to take.

The state of the thing was, that Horsford got a location ticket; and a grant was issued to Horsford, while all the while O'Keleher, knowing that the land was paid for; kept wondering why his grant did not issue. When he found that the Grant had issued to Horsford, he took it to heart and (his brother allegees died from the effects of it.

Mr. Inches here said:—I recollect the transaction very well. The unfortunate circumstance in the beginning is, that Michael O'Keleher, who had a grant of one half of the lot, never appears to have applied for the other half, although, he improved on it. There was no application, or knowledge of improvement in the Crown Land Office, and no approval in his favor. The Commissioner, Mr. Jordan, had no authority to give the work for the Lot not applied for.

When the Horsfords applied, under McKee's transfer, they selected two half lots, this being one. The application was refused, in Council, Jan'y. 8th, 1853. They applied again, and were again refused, in March, 1853. The objection was, that there was no reason why they should not take the original land on the Washademoak. That land, by this time, was not vacant. R. Horsford submitted a Certificate from John Davidson, and others, that John McKee had made improvements on the land, which had been located to him. In consequence of that certificate, the petition was complied with, in Council, May, 1853, and the Grant issued in due course. Up to the time of issuing the grant there was nothing whatever to lead us to suspect, that O'Keleher had made any improvement, or done any work in payment. I do not believe, that during the twenty-five years I have been in the Crown Land Office, any Grant has ever issued for land which was known to have been improved by another in the smallest degree without compensation. There was a certificate from Jordan, of the performance of the labor, which came to the Office, but it was after the Grant had issued, and the Department very much regretted to find that the Lot had been granted to another, when O'Keleher had improved it. The present Surveyor General has taken great pains to try and get it arranged.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Furniture

THE Subscriber would respectfully to his numerous customers, for age, bestowed on him the last in the

FURNITURE

and would not respectfully in Woodstock and surrounding country for themselves, before purchasing is large and varied and from a business myself feels safe in being under sold. My stock consists

BEADSTEADS.

Rich Chamber not to be surpassed by any

Beaureas, Wash

Splendid looking in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt in square f. am

TABLE

Trilet Tables, Spinn Woodstock, Feb. 1st.

FROM

New York & Direct

FLOUR, PORK, LASSES,

The subscriber has received from Boston and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND

the largest supply of Provisions as served to the

People of Can

300 Bbls. SUPERFINE 300 do EXTRA ST 300 do DOUBLE E 100 do FANCY BR

LIQUORS OF AI

TERMS.—For \$40 and 6 months from this date. The Subscriber will have following places:

- Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel R Woodstock.

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUOR

IN STORE AND TO 7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark 15 Cases "

- 20 Hds. Geneva (J. D.) Kuyper 20 Cases " 2 Pouchons Scotch Whiskey; 2 Hds. Irish Whiskey—(M 13 Quarter Cases 1, 3, and 4 Wine); 12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and 20 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout; 15 Barrels India Pale Ale; 10 Baskets Champagne; 64 Cases Keith's and Keltie's A 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup. To arrive as "Raven" from 5 Hds. and 20 Cases J. Donnan Co's Brandy. Ex "Pohakontas" from 10 Pouchons Strong Rum. The above Goods are offered in bond or duty paid by MYSHAL

BILLIARD TABLE B

THE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, complete, which for cash or approved paper. MYSHAL

Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land Wicklow, Carleton County, formerly owned by David Oliver. A title will be given. Terms liberal. Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., of the subscriber. A. W. F

FOR SA

quantity of Pine Clap Boards. By

I did think it was possible that Deputy ahead would be paid; but he was paid and I responsible for it too.

These matters are decided by a majority of the Council. I cannot under my oath of office say, my inability to prevent Deputy Whitehead's appointment, was caused by the opposition received from my colleagues.

It became generally known by my Deputy that excess had been made by other Deputies, and I, as head of the Department, had not power to prevent their getting paid, I think when known would be a strong inducement to exceed their orders, as in the case of heads to make a paying job.

McClellan called attention to the substance of communication in the Freeman of 12th inst. I wished to enquire of the Surveyor Gen'l. if he had anything of this kind.

Willmot was glad it had been brought up in the morning and he took it to the Land Office. He thought Mr. Gowen ought to be called upon.

Surveyor General said he knew something of the matter, so far as O'Keleher was concerned, and all about it. A complaint was made by O'Keleher that a lot of land on which his had settled, had been taken from him, and a man named Horsford. He had brought under the attention of the Government, but all the answer he got was that would do nothing, as the land had been granted.

Jordan and I went to the spot; found 7 had been cleared by O'Keleher the original, and the land paid for by him under the Land Office. The land was granted to R. Horsford, and the clearing was made, and the barn built by Michael O'Keleher, also. The line between the two lots ran between the house and barn; these were two 50 acre acres were all on the 50 acre lot granted Horsford.

O'Keleher owned both but one was granted to him. The 50 acre lot granted to Horsford for labor by O'Keleher under the direction of J. Jordan, Esq., Labor Commissioner. His was, when I was there, occupying both lots and did not give them, or either of them, up to the Horsford.

Labor Act Commissioner pointed out the road, where the work had been done, and that it had been faithfully done. I don't know how long since it was done. All parties there, O'Keleher and I, agreed about the line, clearing, etc.

This is my report to the Government. It is a formal report of the Surveyor General, Postmaster General, to the effect that the lands claimed by O'Keleher, and paid for by him; also that the Road-work to pay had been done, under Commissioner Jordan it had been performed by O'Keleher; he had erected a house and barn on the

this report is endorsed an order of the Government that a grant of £12 10s, should pass before giving deed of land to O'Keleher.

The Surveyor General stated, Horsford to understand, he would take, if Government such an order, but which he has since taken.

state of the thing was, that Horsford got a ticket; and a grant was issued to Horsford all the while O'Keleher, knowing that was paid for; kept wondering why his not issue. When he found that the deed issued to Horsford, he took it to heart and brother allegations died from the effects of

phes here said:— collect the transaction very well. The circumstance in the beginning is, that O'Keleher, who had a grant of one half never appears to have applied for the, although, he improved on it. There application, or knowledge of improvement own Land Office, and no approval in his the Commissioner, Mr. Jordan, had no to give the work for the Lot not applied

the Horsfords applied, under McKee's they selected two half lots, this being application was refused, in Council, 1853. They applied again, and were refused, in March, 1853. The objection there was no reason why they should the original land on the Washademoak. by this time, was not vacant. R. Horsford a Certificate from John Davidson, that John McKee had made improvement the land, which had been located to him. ence of that certificate, the petition was with, in Council, May, 1853, and the Grant due course. Up to the time of issuing there was nothing whatever to lead us that O'Keleher had made any improvement any work in payment. I do not at during the twenty-five years I have Crown Land Office, any Grant has for land which was known to have been by another in the smallest degree compensation. There was a certificate n. of the performance of the labor, to the Office, but it was after the issued, and the Department very retted to find that the Lot had been another, when O'Keleher had improved present Surveyor General has taken to try and get it arranged."

Continued on Third Page.

Furniture.

THE subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal patronage, bestowed on him the last seven years he in the

FURNITURE TRADE.

and would respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as my stock is large and varied and from a thorough knowledge of the business myself feels safe in stating that I cannot be under sold. My stock consists in part of

BEADSTEDS, CHAIRS,

Rich Chamber Setts, not to be surpassed by any in the province

Beaureas, Wash Stands, Sinks, Splendid looking glasses

in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oyal and square frames.

TABLES.

Tablet Tables, Spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

FROM

New York & Boston, Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR MOLASSES, &c.

The subscriber has received from New York, Portland, Boston and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND RAIL,

the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the

People of Carleton.

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

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

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

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

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

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

Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUORS,

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

20 Hhds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons); 20 Cases " 2 Puncheons Scotch Whiskey; 2 Hhds. Irish Whiskey—(McManis); 13 Quarter Casks 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Port Wine;

12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sherry; 2 Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum; 20 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout; 15 Barrels India Pale Ale; 10 Baskets Champagne; 54 Casks Keith's and Keltie's Ale; 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

To arrive ex "Raven" from Bordeaux. 5 Hhds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moonie & Co.'s Brandy. Ex "Pohakontas" from Boston.

19 Puncheons Strong Rum. The above Goods are offered for sale at low rates on bond or duty paid by MYSHALL & RICHEY

Fredericton, May 29, 1860

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues &c., complete, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHEY.

Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or to the subscriber, A. W. RAINSFORD.

Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,

quantity of Pine Glap Boards. By R. B. DAVIS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE, SUMNER WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR,

Main-Street, Presque Isle, Maine.

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF

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

DEMING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash

80 Hhds Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen,

10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades

A large assortment of BOOTS; SHOES AND RUBBERS, 5 bales heavy Sheetings,

2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices. A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. Calais Mills' Flour & Meal in bbls. & bags.

DR. BELL, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.

RESIDENCE. John Bell's, Esq., Woodstock.

DOCTOR SMITH has removed his

RESIDENCE to the house next below Mr. Grover's. Woodstock, Aug. 28, 1860.

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

JOHN MOORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Liquors, Groceries & Provisions OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Opposite the Officer's Square.

George F. Campbell offers his services to the public as an

Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, Jan 12, 1859.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothiers and Drapers, IMPORTERS OF

Staple Dry Goods. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK

ROBERT M'AFEE, JR., IMPORTER AND DEALER In General Groceries,

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., No. 11 BOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED! TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT

MR. PALMERS, NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE. N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST. Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1860.

Slason & Rainsford Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c

HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

G. M. CAPEN, DEALER IN—

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS; HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS; BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS;

CHEAP FOR CASH AT CAPEN'S. Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs. Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEN.

Nov. 3.

Pickles and Sauces.

I GOWAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of pur- chasers of "Pickles and Sauces" to their present large and New Stock from the well known Warehouses of Messrs. Crofts and Blackwell, 27 & 28, Lazenby, London. The following varieties are at present in stock.

PICKLES. Mixed, White Onions; Pickles, Cauliflowers, Piccalilli, Chow Chow, French Beans, French Capers, Red Cabbage, Walnuts.

SAUCES. Harvey sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Lazenby's New " John Bull " King of Oude " Mushroom Ketchup, Tomato " Walnut " Soyers' Relish, Essence of Anchovies.

SUNDRIES. East India Curry Powders, Essence of Lemon; " Bitter Almonds; " Orange;

For Wholesale or Retail. 75 King Street, Nov 1.

GILT MOULDINGS.

Miller's Book Store.

THE subscriber is prepared to Frame any description of Pictures, at very low prices. He has a great variety of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings of various sizes, to suit any size picture. All sizes of patterns of Olive Mouldings, some very rich patterns, which he will sell low during the winter.

S. R. MILLER, Proprietor. Fredericton December 14, 1860.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

St John Manufacturing Company's Office.

Robinson's Brick Building West and Union Street. SAINT JOHN, N. B. MAY 25; 1860.

THIS Company will require 50 Tons WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid, in Cash, or Cloth given in exchange for Wool. N. B.—Country Merchants and Traders will find it to their advantage to cultivate the Wool trade, as they will always find a Market for their article at the above Office.

WM. L. AVERY, President. St. John Manufacturing Company.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, contain- ing nine rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout.

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

Nov. 21, 1860.

Just Received! 1 CASE OF LADIES FURS, CONSISTING OF Fitch Boas and Cuffs, Op- possum ditto, in the latest styles. Also, one dozen superior

Mantle Shawls, Together with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. CASH and the highest prices paid for SHIP- PING FURS.

VANWART & STEPHENSON. Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1860.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS.

Hats & Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, REMARKABLY CHEAP AT SKILLENS.

SCOTCH WOOD ARTIC ELS. Miller's Book Store.

ONE Case of Scotch Wood Articles most beau- tifully finished, and most suitable for Christ- mas. New Years, and birth day Presents Amongst the Plaids of the different Clans will be found the Stuart Plaid, Rob Roy, Athol, McBeath McLeod, Prince Charles, McDonald, Caledonian McPherson, McGrigor, Garden, and Victoria Plaid; and amongst the articles will be found the following, viz:—

Ladies' Reticules, furnished and unfurnished Ladies' Companions, neatly fitted up Scissors Cases neatly lined with Silk Velvet Ink Stands, one and two Glass Bottles Picture Brushes; Match Boxes; Crochet Cases, Needle Cases; Empty Boxes, (assorted sizes); Knitting Needle Cases, &c.

S. R. MILLER, Proprietor Fredericton, December 1860.

Wanted.

1000 BUSH Potatoes, for which the Highest Prices will be given in goods at Low Rates at

Davis's Cheap Store. Just received from the Factory

100 Bedsteads, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861. R. B. DAVIS.

W. T. LATHAM, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

RICHMOND CORNER, Carleton County.

John Edgar.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received choice and well selected Stock, consisting in part of the following articles;

GROCERIES

Flour, Fish, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Starch Salt, Smoked Fish in boxes, Ginger, Pimento Whole and Ground Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmegs Assorted Pickles, Harvey Sauce, India Curry Powder, Golden Syrup, Nuts, Raisens, Currants Superior Java Coffee, Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuit, Family and Medium Pilot Bread, Oyster Crackers, P. Y. Soap. Candles, Vinegar, Mus- tard, Mott's Cocoa, Fine Salt in 10 and 20 lb Bags, Soda, Saleratus, Apples, Onions, &c., &c

HARDWARE

Rim, Mortice & Store Locks, Mineral & Porce- lain Knobs, Butt & T Hinges, Latches, Files, Screws, Minor's Shovels, Horse Raps, Manure Forks, Glass, Nails & Putty, Wrought & Horse Nail's, Rope, Cable, Handsaws, Boiled & Raw Oil, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS

Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Denims, Grey and White Cottons, Flannels, Gingham, Osnaburg, Crimean Shirts, Chenille Scarfs, Ticking, Gaunt- lets & Gloves, Striped Shirting, Over Socks, a few Ladies and Childrens Boas and Cuffs. A good assortment of Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth Caps, Wool and Fur Hats, Over-Coats, Horse Blankets, Batting, &c., &c.

CROCKERY

A large Stock in China, White Stone, and Common Ware, Stone Jugs, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Stationary, Trunks, Valises, Pails, Brooms, Albertine Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. A few Half-bbls., Extra Quoddy River Herring & No. 1 Shad.

The above articles will be sold low for CASH or Country produce.

JOHN EDGAR. Queen-street, Woodstock, Nov. 20; 1860.

Turbans! Turbans!!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED. Dress Goods, LADIES' AND MISSES, GENTS' AND BOYS TURBANS.

FELT HATS, BLACK & COLORED FEATHERS, VELVETS, LADIES' KID, & CLOTH GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, GENTS SILK & WOOLLEN UNDER CLOTHING,

WOOLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS, &c., &c.

P. M'PEAKE, BRITISH HOUSE, Fredericton.

Jan. 21, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

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

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

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

—I HAVE— PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

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

Call and examine for yourselves. This House has no connection with any person or persons, as I am sole proprietor.

THOMAS LOYD EVANS, Proprietor. Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

Upper Woodstock Hotel.

THIS House, formerly occupied by V. A. Hartley, and more recently by George Wheeler, has been newly fitted up for a hotel, and rented by the subscriber. It is in the imme- diate neighborhood of the Court House; and every care and attention will be given to travel- lers and boarders, and every pains taken to make them comfortable; the subscriber confidently ex- pects a fair share of public patronage.

GOOD STABLING attached. ELIJAH WATSON. Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17.



April 18,

Frederickton, and Grand Falls.

Mail Stage.

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

Fare \$4.

Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Fare \$4.

at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard Street; and at the Barker House and Woodstock, Frederickton.

J. R. TUPPER.

From Feb. 27, 1860.

from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

Sausages, Mackerel, Codfish, &c.

ST. ANDREWS.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1861.

S & H's Quoddy River Herring, No. 2 & 3 Mackerel,

" 1 Shad,

Pickled Codfish,

Mineral Pollock,

" Codfish,

For Sale Low

JAS. W. STREET & SON.

SAVE YOUR CASH.

Other 100 Beadsteads.

.75 and upwards, for

Country pro-

at Davis's Cheap

near Davis's Mills.

R. B. DAVIS.

18th, 1861.

Fall and Winter Goods.

ROBERT BROWN,

ING received by ENGLISH Steamers EU-

OPA and AETNA 18 Cases and Bales of

ALL and WINTER GOODS,

respectfully call the attention of intending

to the same. They consist of—

Dress Goods,

the latest styles and materials, suitable for the

present and coming season.

Mantles,

Seal Skins, Beaverskin, Cloth, &c., &c.;

Prince of Wales Jackets,

MANTLE CLOTHS,

great variety, with Trimmings to match.

AWLS, FURS and SCARFS,

LADIES' FELT HATS,

OTHERS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in great

variety.

WILLE and SILK HAIR NETS—

—AND—

Head Dresses,

WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS &

SLEEVES,

WAMPED MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c.;

Also, from Boston per schooner Leviathan.

1 Cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers;

1 Cases Hats and Caps, amongst which will be

and a splendid assortment of Children's and Youths

PS;

1 Bales BATTING and WADDING;

1 Case SKELETON SKIRTS;

1 Cases Heming, Tickings, Striped Shirting,

Handown, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting;

BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c.

R. B. in soliciting the patronage of the Pub-

lic would remark that having imported all these

goods both from England and the United States

RECT, thereby saving a St. John profit, he is

able to offer Goods at a

MUCH LOWER RATE

than those who purchase in the Province.

ANY QUANTITY OF GREY HOMESPUN

WANTED.

ROBERT BROWN.

Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

TAVERN LICENSE.

LIST of persons, to whom Tavern License was granted

by the Municipal Council of Carleton County, at the

annual Session, 1861.

Woodstock.—Charles Stephenson, Elijah J. Watson,

Wingate Weeks, Patrick Small, Sanford Trearntin, Pa-

trick Elly, John Riordon, Michael Mahar,

Richmond.—Alexander McNairy.

Wakfield.—John D. Boyer, James Bradley, Charles

Deberry, Humphrey Tompkins, William Mills, George

W. Wheeler, Charles Kearney.

Wicklow.—Jonathan Wilson, James McAllister.

Brighton.—Edward McIsaac.

Published by order of Council,

JAMES McLAUCHLAN,

Secretary Treasurer.

Rev. W. S. Covert,

DESIRES all letters and papers, intended for him, to

be directed to Musquash, St. John.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

Furniture!

BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered for sale

in Carleton County, can be had at the

Woodstock Furniture Store.

—CONSISTING OF—

Sofas, Couches,

Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat

Chairs.

Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining

Tables.

Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained

Bureaus,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Bedsteads

of all kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Picture

Frames.

BED ROOM SETTS

and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands,

&c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We

manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber,

and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buy-

ing can rely upon the durability of our articles.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Book

and Counting Room Desks.

Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the

most perfect manner. Circular and Jig Sawing and

Machine work of all sorts done to order at our Machine

Shop in Houlton. HUBBARD & RICE.

New Store and New Goods.

MRS. CROZIER begs most respectfully to

inform the Ladies of Woodstock and the

surrounding Country, that she has commenced

business in

Water-street

in the New Brick building of Mr. McCoy, with a

variety of

MILLINERY,

MANTLES,

FLOWERS,

&c., &c.

which are ready for inspection, and solicits a

share of public patronage.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Old Jamaica

Rum &c., &c.

Ex Parkfield from London, and Bell of the Ocean from

Liverpool, via St. John.

52 PIPES

35 Hhds. Geneva "DeKuyper's"

Large Anchor Brand.

1 Puncheon of Fine Old Jamaica Rum.

11 Cases Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

3 Puncheons Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

12 Cases Fine Old Tost Gin.

10 Cases Fine Old Tost Gin.

60 Cases London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints.

2 Hhds. Allsopp's Pale Ale.

4 qr. Casks Fine Old Port Wine.

2 Hhds. Hennessey's Best-Pale and

colored Brandy.

18 qr. Casks

20 Cases

In Store

12 Hhds. "Matell" and "Hennessey's" Brandy

since 1857 and 1858.

12 puncheons pure Alcohol.

JAMES W. STREET & SONS.

Woodstock, July 1860.

WOODSTOCK

WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just returned from N. York

with the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry ever offered for sale in

part of the country, and at the lowest prices at wholesale

and retail. Also,

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,

Gunning and Fishing Tackle, School Books, Miscellane-

ous Books, Stationary,

SILVER and PLATED WARE SCISSORS and RA-

ZORS.

Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles of all kinds; Coffin Plates,

Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Clich and Hat

Brushes.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

Best drilled eye sewing needles, Crochet needles, Vi-

olins, Violin strings, Plates, Mites and Accordions and all

kind of

FANCY GOODS,

Children's Primers, Picture Books and Writing

Books. All kinds of Christmas and New Year's Pre-

sents.

Fancy Vases, Match Safes, &c. Please call and he

will show the rest.

Repairing and engraving neatly done. Also having

long experience as Surgical Dentist, would attend to

all business in that line that he may be favored with

Old Gold and Silver, Wood, Oats, Wheat, Hay and Fur

taken in exchange for Goods.

D. LUCY,

Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, WOODSTOCK.

No connection with St. John Establishment

G. STRICKLAND

Has received per late Arrivals,

24 CASES and BALES NEW GOODS,

comprising every description of

DRESS GOODS,

Suitable for the coming Season,

among which will be found some of the Newest

Designs in

Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

AND HEAD DRESSES,

ONE CASE MANTLES, (the best in Town.)

Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs, Scarfs,

Blankets, Flannels, Cottons,

LINENS and TICKINGS,

Chenille netts, Fancy Pins, Ribbons, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY. All descriptions of

ANCY GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

To Arrive—A well assorted stock of

HATS, BOOTS and SHOES,

—AND—

COFFIN MOUNTING.

Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

PATRONISE

Domestic Manufacture!

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his

friends and the public for the patronage heretofore gi-

ven him, would beg to inform them that he has enlarged

his Factory, and Ware Rooms, and is now manufacturing

and keeps constantly on hand

ALL SORTS OF FURNITURE

which he warrants as good in MATERIAL and WORK-

MANSHIP, if not better, than any made here or else-

where.

Having served his time, and given his whole attention

to the Cabinet business, and receiving constantly the

LATEST DESIGNS

of Furniture from the States and elsewhere; and superin-

tending the work himself, he feels confident that he can give

better satisfaction with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICE,

than any other establishment in Woodstock.

JIG and CIRCULAR SAWING and TURNING done

on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch.

Particular attention given to UNDERTAKING.

Woodstock, Jan. 9, 1861. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

P. S.—You will find his Factory and Ware Rooms on

Main Street, near Hayden's Steam Mill, and opposite the

Baptist Church. R. C.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his

friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large

and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCH-

ARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English

and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of

the very latest designs in

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

which upon examination will be found second to none in

this place—to enumerate would be next to impossi-

ble.

COME AND SEE OUR

Mantles and Shawls,

Hats & Furs,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS,

RIBBONS & LACES,

Collars and Sleeves, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Nets and

caps, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and

Trimmings of every description. Our Silks, Circassian

Wincey, Tipped, Nouveaute and Persian Cloths, Colours,

Orleans and Alpacas Gingham, Alpacas, Calicoes, &c.,

&c., in all the newest patterns, with staple goods and fab-

ricatory such as may be expected at a first class Dry

Goods Establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our stock in this department is replete with Gents,

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes of every

style and quality suited to the present and coming season

and at a price to warrant quick sale.

CLOTHES

In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal

Whitney, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford and Venetian Cloths,

Cassimeres, and Doeskins in all the leading makes, Bed-

ford Cords, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.

VESTINGS

In Satin, Grenadine, Plain and out Velvets, Marselles,

Kamschatka, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

CLOTHING

In our Clothing Department as usual, may be found a

large full and fashionable assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

IN TOP AND DRESS COATS.

Pants, Vests, &c., with furnishing goods suited to the

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

**ENCOURAGE**  
**THE NEW BEGINNER.**—Franklin  
**George C. Fowler**  
 HAS received a Stock of Fall  
 Goods in his line, consisting  
 of  
**SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH,**  
**BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTH,**  
**WOLF AND BEAR CLOTH,**  
**FANCY VESTINGS,**  
**FANCY DOESKINS,** in  
 variety, &c.  
 Having fitted up a new Shop, near the Way  
 Seales, Queen Street, he is ready to attend to all  
 work in the

**TAILORING DEPARTMENT**  
 which may be entrusted to him.  
**SURE FITS** warranted, and **CUTTING**  
 promptly attended to.  
 Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

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

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

This Hotel has been repaired and placed in  
 thorough order, under its present manager.  
 Permanent and transient borders accommodated  
 on reasonable terms.  
 Horses and Carriages to let, and an experienced  
 Hostler always in attendance at the Stable.

**Woodstock Hotel,**  
**A. P. ENGLISH,**  
 PROPRIETOR.  
**WOODSTOCK, N. B.]**

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with  
 the above establishment.

**BARKER HOUSE,**  
**QUEEN STREET,**  
**Fredericton N.**  
**H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.**  
 Extensive LIVERY STABLES in con-  
 nection with the above.

**J. C. PETERSON, M. D.**  
**HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**  
 AND  
**SURGEON.**  
 Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church,  
 St. John.

Particular attention paid to the treatment  
 of Chronic diseases.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
 TO be sold at Public auction on the tenth day of May  
 next, at the Sheriff's office, in the Town of Woodstock,  
 County of Carleton, between the hours of twelve and  
 five o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest, claim and  
 demand of Christopher Guiggy, to a part of a lot of land  
 situated on the east side of the river Saint John, in the  
 Parish of Peel, (formerly Brighton,) known and distin-  
 guished as lot number seventy nine (79) in the Grant to  
 the late William Turner, and others, that is to say, all  
 that part of said lot number seventy nine, lying between  
 the road, (the main highway road), and the river, and  
 also another portion of the same lot, above the road, con-  
 taining eight acres, next adjoining and extending from  
 Joseph Rideout's line, half way across said lot number  
 seventy nine—together with the appurtenances thereto be-  
 longing, and the same having been taken by Virtue of an Es-  
 eoution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of  
 George Clapper, Peters, against the said Christopher Guig-  
 gy.  
 P. B. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 27th Oct. 1860. 6m

**A Good Time**  
 TO SUBSCRIBE to the Journal Reading Room, the la-  
 test news from Europe, Asia Africa and all parts of  
 America and also from Headquarters always on the Ta-  
 ble—terms \$1 per quarter.

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

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

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE**  
**New Brunswick & Nova Scotia**  
**LAND COMPANY.**  
 HAVE resolved, until further notice, to sell  
 LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the  
 Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots  
 of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of  
 purchasers, at Five Shillings Currency per acre dividing  
 the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six  
 years, as follows, viz:—  
 Deposit on signing agreement to purchase  
 1s. per acre.  
 Second year, no instalment req'd.  
 Third Year 1s. do.  
 Fourth year 1s. do.  
 Fifth year 1s. do.  
 Sixth year 1s. do.  
 without addition of interest, if Instalments are regularly  
 paid.

**SEVERAL FARMS,** having Houses, Barns and  
 Out-Buildings erected thereon, and for sale, on very rea-  
 sonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the  
 quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Build-  
 ings, &c., &c.  
 REFERENCE—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's  
 Agent in Saint John.  
 R. HAYNE,  
 Chief Commissioner.  
 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office Fredericton,  
 December, 1859.

**NOTICE—AARON HASTINGS** in the City  
 of Saint John, Grocer, having by deed bearing  
 date the fourth day of October instant assigned to us  
 all his Real and Personal Estate and Effects, of every na-  
 ture and kind whatsoever, in Trust, (after certain pay-  
 ments in said Deed specified,) for the benefit of such of  
 his Creditors as shall execute the same within eighteen  
 months from the date thereof. We hereby give No-  
 tice that the said Deed lies at the Office of W. H. Scovil,  
 in this City, for signature, and all persons interested  
 as Creditors are requested to execute the same within  
 the time prescribed, otherwise they will be, according to  
 the terms of the said Deed, debarred from all advantage  
 thereof.  
 All persons indebted to the said Aaron Hastings, are re-  
 quested to make immediate payment to us.  
 W. H. SCOVIL,  
 THOMAS HATHEWAY.  
 St. John, October 15th, 1859.

**NEW**  
**FASHIONABLE**  
**Tailoring Establishment.**  
 THE subscriber would beg leave to inform the  
 inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding  
 country, that he has fitted up a shop, over the  
 stores of Messrs. W. Skillen & H. Hay, Main-  
 street, where he is prepared to execute all orders  
 entrusted to him, in a style unsurpassed by any  
 other Establishment in this place.  
 From his long experience in the business, and  
 from the general satisfaction given by him to the  
 Patrons of the WOOLEN HALL for the last two  
 or three years, he feels confident, when solici-  
 ting the patronage of the Public, that he is ca-  
 pable of giving entire satisfaction. Cutting done  
 with promptness and dispatch, in the latest French  
 English, or American styles, and a perfect fit  
 warranted, at the lowest possible rates.

**CLOTHS & TRIMINGS**  
 always on hand. SIMEON McLEOD.  
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment,  
 in first style, will please enquire of Mr. Skillen  
 for S. McLeod.  
 Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1860.

**CASH**  
 GIVEN for hides at the  
**CITY MARKET.**

**SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE.**  
**A Fashionable Tailoring**  
**ESTABLISHMENT,**  
**Unconnected with Shops.**  
 JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has  
 opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his  
 dwelling, Main Street, two doors above Dr. Wood's, where  
 he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and  
 Boys' garments of all kinds, and will FURNISH, if re-  
 quired, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For  
 style and workmanship the garments will show for them-  
 selves.  
 Gent's and Boys' garments cut as cheap as elsewhere.  
 JOHN E. SMITH.  
 Woodstock, June 19, 1860.

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

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

**SECURITY**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF**  
**New York.**  
 Capital (paid up) \$500,000  
 Surplus—over 1,000,000  
 Total net assets June 1, '60—over \$600,000  
 All (paid up and safely and remuneratively invested,  
 immediately available to  
 meet losses.

BY a feature of this office the funded capital  
 increases, while the premiums of permanent  
 customers diminish with each year of the Company's suc-  
 cessful operation.  
 Testimonials as to the standing and character of the  
 office, from Messrs. A. Smith & Co., R. Ervin & Co.,  
 Chas. M. Conolly & Co., Peter J. Nevins & Son's, and  
 other New York firms well known here can be seen on ap-  
 plication to the subscriber, who is authorized to take  
 risks in any part of New Brunswick, or the Western dis-  
 trict of Nova Scotia, at moderate rates of premi-  
 um.  
 A. W. SAVARY, AGENT,  
 4 Ritchie's Buildings  
 J. C. WINSLOW,  
 Agent for Woodstock.

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

**Tin and Sheet Iron Ware**  
 WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed  
 since he is to his new building, adjoining  
 on the sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is pre-  
 pared to furnish Tin Ware in kinds and all descriptions of  
 SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including SOVE  
 PIPES.  
 He will purchase any quantity of COTTON  
 RAGS.

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

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

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



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

**Domestic Manufacture.**  
 THE Subscriber has on hand  
 at his warehouse on the south  
 side of the Bridge a large and varied  
 assortment of ploughs, manufactured at his Foundry.  
 He has also on hand a large assortment of  
 He also keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK  
 and BOX STOVES, Farmer's Boilers, &c.  
 All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made  
 to order at short notice.  
 R. A. HAY.  
 Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

**More Unimishoven Whiskey.**  
**One Hhd. Mehan's.**  
**WATERBURY DISTILLERY,** Londonderry  
 Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Brad-  
 ley's Importation.  
 South Side Bridge,  
 OWEN KELLY.  
 May 31.

**Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar,**  
 &c.  
 2 hhd. fine flavored American Alcohol,  
 1 hhd. Bright Sugar;  
 2 hhd. Molasses.  
 Will be sold low for cash.  
 OWEN KELLY  
 May 31.

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

RECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages,  
 containing a general assortment of season-  
 able goods.  
 JOHN McDONALD.  
 Oct. 860.

**BRITISH HOUSE,**  
**Woodstock, November, 1860.**  
 THE Subscribers have just completed their  
 fall and Winter Stock of  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**  
**Dry Goods,**

Consisting in part of  
 Beaver, Pilot, Devonshire  
 Kersey, Yorkshire double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian,  
 Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Brown and Black Ger-  
 main & French, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue  
 Gray, Crimean and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and  
 Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Drillings, White and Colored  
 Counterpanes, Mullins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburgs,  
 French Merines, Delains, Lama, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes,  
 Plaids, Stripes, Crochets, &c., &c.  
 Linens, Cloths, Slacias, Jeans, Scotch Wool Shirts &  
 Drawers, Socks and Ladies Lambs Wool Hose, Cloths,  
 Cassamer and Kid Gloves, Cashmere, Paisley, Plaids and  
 Reversible Shawls, Black and Cold Silk, Broad and nar-  
 row turning Velvets and Fringes, Feathers, Trimmed and  
 untrimmed Felt Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,  
 Skeleton Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread,  
 Blue and White Cotton Wares, Wool Hoods and Chest-  
 Protectors, Caps, Mantles, Children's Scarfs, Boots and  
 Shoes, &c., &c.  
 All Cloths purchased here for Ladies Mantles will be  
 cut without extra charge, the newest styles.  
 Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Mats, Floor and Table  
 Oilcloths, Moreens, Damask, Room papers, Table Co-  
 vers, &c., &c.

**CLOTHING,**  
 Dress, Frock and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all the  
 triptious Colours and Prices. Garments cut and made  
 to order by experienced Workmen at the shortest notice,  
 warranted to fit.  
 All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for  
 goods at Cash Prices.

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

**POOR**

**The**  
**VOLUME 7.**  
**OUR OWN ADVE**  
 The Woodstock Journal is a  
 devoted to the advancement of Na-  
 tional and moral interests. No  
 The primary objects of a high  
 The promotion of immigration  
 the wild lands.  
 2. The opening of the country  
 intercourse, by the improvement  
 and communication.  
 3. An increase in the Repres-  
 entative Assembly.  
 4. A system of Free Education  
 grades, from the Parish school  
 up, being open to all without  
 and being supported by Direct  
 While the Journal labors for  
 does not neglect many others.  
 to the arena of politics a gener-  
 of discussion—to promote sym-  
 harmony among all classes, erec-  
 ties—to establish a system of  
 of men and their words and  
 dom of thought and speech—  
 sentiment of manly self reliance  
 the doctrines of the New Philoso-  
 The Woodstock Journal is pub-  
 morning at Woodstock, N. B.,

Single copies, one and  
 Clubs of six, one and  
 Clubs of ten,  
 These terms are in advance;  
 \$2 1-2, and if not paid until the  
 \$3, will be charged.  
 Clergymen, postmasters, and  
 dollar and a half a year.  
 To any person who makes up  
 and sends us the money in ad-  
 of the Journal for one year, gra-  
 No subscription taken for less  
 No paper discontinued until  
 until the Proprietor chooses.

**TERMS OF AD**  
 BY THE Y  
 A Column, \$36,  
 Third of Column, 16,  
 Cards, not exceeding four lines  
 each additional  
 by the  
 One third less than  
 One half less than  
 TRANSIENT ADVE  
 Square of 12 lines or less let  
 same—each succeeding inser-  
 For each line above twelve, 1st  
 same—each succeeding inser-  
 When an advertisement  
 length of time which it is to be  
 upon it. When this is not  
 until ordered out.  
 N. B.—No advertisements or r-  
 ed in the editorial columns, or

**JOB PRI**  
 The Journal Office being sup-  
 ment of Plain and Fancy Job  
 Shaded Paper, Card Paper, &c.  
 will be executed neatly, prompt-  
 Hand Bills from a Sheet to a  
 smaller as may be desired.  
**BUSINESS AND VISITING**  
**PAMPHLETS,**  
**CATALOGUES,**  
**LABELS, OF ALL**  
**CIRCULARS,**  
**BILL HEAD**  
**BLANK CH**  
**ORDERS**  
**RECEI**  
**PRO**  
**B**  
**LAW and MAGISTRAT**  
 or printed  
 &c., &c.  
 All letters on busi-  
 ness should be addressed  
 "EDITOR OF

and invariably postpaid.  
 The Journal Office is in  
 Mr. Abner Bull's three s-  
 Street, directly over the  
 Stephenson. Entrance f-

**TO RE**  
 NOW that the reading seas-  
 on has  
 the  
 Journal  
 calls attention to the opportu-  
 nity all who desire to keep them-  
 selves up to date, or have an hour or  
 ing. The Room is furnished  
 with a number from  
 Quebec, Montreal, Toronto,  
 and with a selection of the  
 of the New York Daily  
 the Spirit of the Times, and  
 been added to the list of files  
 Willmer's and Smith's Euro-  
 London Punch. Other news-  
 added as the increase to the  
 list. Now is a good time  
 to commence with Sept. 27th.  
 Woodstock, Oct. 11th. 1860.