

Trustworthy Book

Oct. 17th,

Furniture.

Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal patronage, bestowed on him the last seven years...

FURNITURE TRADE.

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

BEADSTEDS CHAIRS,

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

Seatreans, Wash Stands, Sinks,

Splendid looking glasses Mahogany, Walnut, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

TABLES.

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

Land for Sale.

000 Acres on Coldstream, Beckagumic, vicinity of William Co.ks. Will be in lots to suit purchasers; one quarter down, the balance in annual instalments extending for five years.

Also, A wood lot of 200 acres on the second

adjoining the farm of Thomas Edgar and six miles from the Iron Works. Same terms above.

For further information apply to David Munro,

Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office Woodstock, or to the subscriber, NATHANIEL SCOTT, Coquit Settlement, York County, June 27, 1861.

BRITISH HOUSE!

REMOVED TO KELLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, OPPOSITE Blanchard & Co's Store.

AND NEXT BUILDING TO RENFREW HOUSE.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH, Woodstock, June, 13.

OBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint

John, Grocer, having by deed bearing date Eighteenth day of October last, assigned and transferred to us certain Real and Personal Estate in said Deed

Notice.

Estate Robert Gurney by his late Will and Testament imposed upon the undersigned, (who is the Executor appointed in said will,) the duty of seeing that Gurney his widow is decently maintained during life.

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Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he wrote his new building, adjoining on the sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared to furnish Tin Ware in kinds and all descriptions SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including COTTON

Land for Sale.

Apply on premises to EDWIN BEDELL, Oct. 16, 1860.

Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar, &c.

1 hhd. Bright Sugar; 2 hhd. Molasses OWEN KELLY will be sold low for 30s

The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

NUMBER 13.

HYGIEO THERAPEUTICS vs. DRUGS.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

Sir:—As Dr. Smith is at last "willing to admit" "that the most enlightened" of the Allopathic School "urges the remedial use of bathing," and "that the members of that profession who occupy its humbler ranks have not accepted that truth as fully as they should do," I have no further dispute with him regarding water "as one of the remedial agencies powerful to cure" of the Hygieo-Therapeutists.

There are in New York some eight or ten physicians and five or six in the adjoining city of Brooklyn, who never under any circumstances, give drugs or medicine to their patients. And the writer of this article has taken pains to enquire of these physicians how many deaths have occurred from scarlet fever, diphtheris, croup, and measles for the last six months, who have been treated without medicines. The answer was, not one. This was not merely an assertion, but they gave us the proof of what they said.

Less slaughter I am convinced, has been effected by the sword than by the lancet. Again of the causes of mortality in the earlier months of our existence no small proportion consists of those who have sunk under the oppression of pharmaceutical filth. More infantile subjects in this metropolis, are perhaps diurnally destroyed by the mortar and pestle, than in ancient Bethlehem fell victims to the Herodian massacre.

It will destroy our confidence in those things that we have been taught to believe in for the pills to which all are liable. And what is of much more importance, we shall lose our confidence in the family physician, one to whom we have looked up, in the hour of sickness and sorrow, for succor, and often not in vain.

Where, in the history of drugs, and drug doctors, shall we find a man who like Priessnitz, has had under his charge nearly 3000 patients within two years, most of whom had exhausted the resources of science and drugs; who can say with him, that during that time he has not lost more than two individuals?—A Practitioner of celebrity in London.

Fourteen physicians, it is known, visited the celebrated Wilson, it may have been

ver, and over five hundred in the City of Brooklyn, within the same time and by the same disease. Is it possible that drugs have been instrumental in this fearful mortality? It cannot be other wise if what Dr. Holmes says is true, for all that have died within that time have been drugged. And not only those who have died from scarlet fever, but the same rule will apply to all that have died from other causes, from acute diseases particularly.

Put the above facts and Dr. Holmes's statement together. It certainly makes out a strong case against the use of drugs. Now, if these things are true, there is not another subject of equal importance or one that concerns the public weal, as does this subject of treating disease. That God has created us for wise purposes no one will deny, and are we not responsible for thus thwarting his purposes by drugging ourselves and our children, when sick, with the most deadly poison? For, observe, Dr. Holmes says "what would injure a well man would injure a sick one," and who will deny that a dose of arsenic, calomel, or suxovonia will make well persons sick if it do not kill them outright?

How I ever came to believe one half of the rubbish propounded by medical teachers, I cannot now understand, for the whole doctrine of the schools are a tissue of the most glaring and self-evident absurdities. "Could you only see as I have seen the face of a medical consultation, I think you would agree with me, that the impersonification of Physic, like the picture of Garrick might be best painted with comedy on one side and tragedy on the other.—An English Practitioner."

The profession believes that mercury is good in liver complaint, and is to be tried in all complaints, when all other remedies have failed; that opium, and emetic sudorifics, are fit for rheumatism; that colchicum doeth good; that sal-volatile, valerian, and sundry other ill-flavored substances are requisite for hysterical women; that indigestion, that puzzling protean fiend, is to be combated pell-mell by all the above remedies.

There has been a great increase of medical men it is true, of late years, but upon my life, diseases have increased in proportion.—Aber-nethy's Surgical Lectures.

Now let us turn to the other side of the question. Where, in the history of drugs, and drug doctors, shall we find a man who like Priessnitz, has had under his charge nearly 3000 patients within two years, most of whom had exhausted the resources of science and drugs; who can say with him, that during that time he has not lost more than two individuals?—A Practitioner of celebrity in London.

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Priessnitz at Graffenberg, in one year, and many left behind them their complaints, for which they had been treated in vain, for years, by the most eminent of their brethren! In like manner at Malvern, under Water-Cure treatment, ten medical practitioners became converts to the new system and the majority of them are now practising it.—An Author of note.

Dr. Smith tells us that the "light of Priessnitz was simply first stolen from the flame which had been kept burning on the altar of orthodox medicine from the earliest ages of medical literature." Sir John Forbes after giving a short account of the manner in which water was employed as a remedy for the cure of disease by those who had proceeded Priessnitz says—"It will be obvious that from none of the writers mentioned could Priessnitz have learned his bold and comprehensive practice." He was a poor farmer peasant residing in an obscure village, without more education than usually falls to the lot of such persons he must necessarily have been debarred access to those exceedingly rare works treating of water as a remedial agent.

It would be a matter of some curiosity among all the various schools of medicines to ascertain precisely to which of them Dr. Smith does belong. But if he accepts fully the tenets of the old bleeding, leeching, digging and blistering School, it is not an error and a sneer to call it the Allopathic School, even on account of the etymology of this word, leaving the dogma of curing by setting up a counter disease out of the question. As I before stated, usage gives us the proper sanction for the employment of this or any other term, and that without reference to its true derivation.

For instance the term virtue is not used now in its true derivative sense; we use it to signify moral goodness, whereas the Latin virtus and viceo, from which we get the term, were used among the Romans to signify bravery or valor. The same thing is true of many of the terms now in use, especially with regard to their application to the sects in religion and medicine. And hence the Dr. might with as much propriety in the one case as in the other say it was "a sneer and an error" for me to call A. and B. virtuous men, because the term virtue, primarily, meant bravery, strength, valor, and did not mean moral goodness, as is now understood by the term. Archbishop Whately says "use" is "the only competent authority for the employment of a term."

And this term is used by eminent writers of the drug school in designating their own system, and it is extensively used by some of the writers of all the different Schools, and though it was first used, I believe, to distinguish the orthodox practitioners of the day from those which professed to cure by "similars," it has been since and is now, likewise used to distinguish the same class from that of the Hygienic and Hydropathic school which has already by its labors very much changed the practice of drugging—at this moment is spreading its principles far and wide throughout the world—and is a school to which the French, Prussians, Austrians, and United States Governments have given their approval by placing its qualified professors on equal footing with those of their Allopathic brethren.

There is a regularly chartered Hydropathic College in the City of New York, where persons may become qualified to practice this new system successfully under the sanction of a diploma from the Institution. Hydropathic physicians are employed by the Government in the United States military service, the same as those who hail to be of a more orthodox class.

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As to that case which Dr. Smith winds up with about the celebrated Wilson, it may have been

designed by him for "a very hard case," nevertheless no one will fail to see that it is a case of his own evoking, and that I never made any such statement, but on the contrary, stated most distinctly that the use of drugs were commended by him as well as Water-Cure.

My "assertion," says the Dr., "that it would be difficult to prove from the works of eminent Physicians, that the use of bathing as a remedial agency has been urged upon the general profession, is therefore simply a proof of ignorance and presumption,—ignorance of what has been written by any other than a few men who were bent on forcing their one idea upon the world, as the only truth; presumption, in that he arrogates to himself the right to speak ex-cathedra on what he evidently knows little about." My statement was this; and not what he says was my "assertion." He will find some difficulty in showing us from the musty pages of Allopathic lore in England or America the proper evidence to uphold the truth of the statement that it, (the Allopathic medical faculty) as a body, has ever urged on public attention the remedial use of bathing. This is something very different from saying "it would be difficult to prove from the works of eminent physicians" that they "had urged it upon the general profession."

The conclusion which he seizes upon for "a proof of my ignorance and presumption," if the premises were correct, would be apparent enough but it so happens that they are not quite correct. Water-cure physicians are proud to refer to the ancient use of water as a therapeutic in the treatment of disease, and what was considered worth preserving on the subject, they have carefully re-published from those old authorities who have written in its favor. An author who has written much on the science of medicine, in giving a history of the use of water as a remedy for disease, and of the various medical doctrines which have been advocated by eminent physicians from the earliest period of medical history down to his own time says, "After examining such a flood of evidence in favor of nearly all that is claimed by the hydropathists, the question naturally arises, why is it, if regular physicians, in all ages, and of all countries have found water treatment so superior in the great mass of human maladies, that the medical faculty of the present day, as a body, employ it so little, in fact almost wholly neglect it, nay, bitterly oppose it?"

If Dr. Smith means, by that steady flame, which he says had been kept burning on the altar of medicine from such a remote period, to say that water as an agency for the cure of disease has been steadily urged on public attention by the profession as a body, by practice and by precept, from any period in the history of English practice down to the time of Priessnitz, I must allow that he has sources of information at command relating to this subject with which I am unacquainted. Bearing on this point, Dr. Forbes says: "We certainly can not quarrel with hydropathists for seeking to revive a method supported by so high an authority as Dr. Currie." If that flame had been kept steadily burning, why the necessity for hydropathists or any one else to seek to revive it. And in support of this position reference may be made to an eulogist of Priessnitz who remarks: "The knowledge acquired by anatomy, physiology, and pathology is indispensable to the full understanding of the Water-cure and to its practice without frequent error. It is true it has been discovered and brought to extraordinary perfection without this knowledge, but Priessnitz did not bring it to its present state without twenty long years of practical study of the power of water, of the vital phenomena, and those of disease. . . . But Priessnitz is a genius—an extraordinary case—one of those isolated instances which occur so seldom in the history of man; let not, therefore other uneducated persons attempt to practise Water-Cure, because Priessnitz has practiced it; the power of genius is no rule for ordinary mortals."

It should be borne in mind, that these citations express the sentiments of eminent members of the present orthodox school, and are not simply my "assertions." And it is therefore apparent, if Dr. Smith's statements mean what they seem to imply, that what he chooses to call "a proof of ignorance and presumption against me," furnishes evidence of a certain character against himself.

If Dr. Smith is as learned as he would have it believed I am ignorant, he would be compelled to admit that the history of medicine, all along from its commencement, has exhibited a constant series of revolutions, one school superseding another in the confidence of the public—and what at one time was considered orthodox practice, and what at another period was considered quackery at another period was considered orthodox practice. And since the promulgations of Priessnitz, and others there has been another revolution going on with

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regard to the use of drugs, or at the least, in relation to their use to as great an extent as they have been and are now employed.

Dr. Smith seems to imply in closing that I have conjured-up something towards him which it is necessary that he should "fully appreciate."

And I may express my belief in closing that all the casualties either of us have yet sustained could very easily and safely be healed with PURE WATER.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours &c. E. L. HOVEY.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

satisfaction and complaint. In other matters there was a great absence of system and order, with of course, consequent confusion and dissatisfaction.

"One great obstacle in the way of deriving any benefit from the Exhibition was that none of the exhibitors were allowed to label their articles, so that except when the name of the maker was actually engraved on his work, there were very few instances in which it was possible to ascertain who were the exhibitors or where the articles were produced.

In a few minutes more I shall have finished my labors as the Sussex Reporter of the Journal, and shall be on my way home by Shediac and Miramichi.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday last I left Sussex in the up train for Shediac. The carriages were only partially-filled, and I had my first comfortable ride on the St. John and Shediac Road.

SUSSEX TO MIRAMICHI.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday last I left Sussex in the up train for Shediac. The carriages were only partially-filled, and I had my first comfortable ride on the St. John and Shediac Road.

and the sensation of the value of the Railway creeps over you, there comes with it the regret that any of the money which is capable of producing such a work should have been wasted, and should not have been carefully spent in extending it into other portions of the Province, in which it is equally needed, and would ensure even greater results.

As you near Chatham the appearance of the country improves. The dead level disappears and the surface becomes gently undulating. Much attention seems to be paid to cultivation in the district around the town. The soil is fair, though thin and said to be "hungry," requiring constant manuring.

The country through which we passed to Shediac is by no means prepossessing. For a little distance we ran along the Petitcodiac, and found evidences of a good soil and fair cultivation; but much of the country is swamp and wilderness.

Chatham is seventy five miles from Shediac. For a great portion of this distance the highway runs along near the coast, and the sea is often visible from it.

There is not even a mound or a hillock on it, much less a hill; at least I saw none. Such a country for a Railroad, it has not been my lot to see. The sleepers could almost be laid down on the highway.

From Shediac on towards Buctouche, and on other portions of the road many of the settlements are French. They show the characteristics of the people. Small dingy houses, or cabins; very humble looking out buildings and barns; untidy cultivation, inferior farm stocks, little or no appearance of progress.

you meet with evidences that more progressive brains have been at work. In the neighbourhood of Buctouche, Richibucto, and other places you see careful and successful cultivation, farm buildings the appearance of which refresh your eyes, and other tokens of intelligence and enterprise.

As you near Chatham the appearance of the country improves. The dead level disappears and the surface becomes gently undulating. Much attention seems to be paid to cultivation in the district around the town.

CHATHAM, October 12.

MIRAMICHI.

The Miramichi is the third of our rivers in size, and the second in present importance. It extends from the Gulf shore across the Province in a westerly direction. Thirty-five miles from its mouth it branches into two great streams, one known as the "South West," runs in that direction towards the river St. John, which its head waters all but touch, reaching nearly the whole distance across the Province.

Some twenty-eight or thirty miles from the mouth, on the south, or right hand bank, is situated the town of Chatham. A mile or two above, on the opposite side is Douglastown, and some five miles above, lies Newcastle, also on the north side. These three places monopolize almost the whole trade and business. Their united population is said to be seven or eight thousand.

The use of paint and whitewash seems almost unknown. So far as outward appearance goes, Chatham, doing vastly more business than our Town of Woodstock, and with ten times its wealth, yet cannot compare with it. Perhaps if Chatham were on one side, Woodstock does on the other.

The fisheries at the mouth of the Miramichi are of very considerable importance. The salmon fishery is one of the finest in the world, and a large amount of capital is invested in catching and putting up this fish. A large quantity is

sent to the United States fresh; but the greater portion is put up in tin cans as "preserved." Mr. John T. Williston, Deputy Treasurer here, has kindly furnished me with a memorandum of the value of the fish thus put up exported during the past fiscal year.—which I unfortunately have lost,—and also with one of the "wet salted" fish. The value of the latter is twelve thousand one hundred and six dollars.

To give you some notion of the business done in this river, I resort to figures. On the 31st of December last, there were belonging to the port of Miramichi, one hundred and thirty-two vessels, with a tonnage of fourteen thousand, nine hundred and ten. During the year 1860, there were one hundred and seventy-seven vessels entered here, and eighty-nine at Newcaste, the tonnage being a trifle above sixty-one thousand.

RIFLE CONTEST, (Continued)

Saturday, October 5th.

This morning the shooting for the Urn was continued. The Prince Edward Island men were at work when I reached the ground. They proved themselves careful marksmen, and excellent shots. Not one of them that I saw fired standing or with the rifle held at arms' length. Some knelt, some lay at full length on their faces, some on their backs, some sat down, resting the gun on their knees; and one formed a most peculiar rest by lying on his back, toes up and crossed, with one leg stuck through the strap of the gun at the muzzle end, buckle, thus holding the barrel firmly, head raised sufficiently to allow him to squint along the barrel, and shoulder not touching the stock.

This afternoon, about four, the firing for both prizes was completed. The cup was won by a young man from Miramichi, with twenty points. The second best score was that of Marks, of the St. Stephen Company, nineteen; and Lieutenant Ferguson and Sergeant Snowball, of Chatham, made each eighteen. The Urn was won by gallant little Prince Edward Island, with the twenty four points already mentioned.

The Cup is a handsome shaped silver vase, with an inscription; and the Urn is also silver.

TANGIER.—The Halifax Chronicle says that the news from Tangier is very cheering. A new and very rich vein was discovered at Tangier last week; \$300 worth of specimens from which were on exhibition at Messrs. E. W. Chipman & Co.'s store, Granville Street, on Saturday. They were taken from a claim worked by Messrs Annand & Dunn, of Gay's River.

It is denied that Garibaldi has left the quarters of Paris express confidence Emperor contemplates recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

Daily News says, accounts from quarters of Paris express confidence Emperor contemplates recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

Markets cotton advanced one fourth; still advancing provision 92 1/2 to 92 1/2.

Lexington, Missouri, was captured by rebels with slight loss of life.

Yesterday five companies of the 15th regiment crossed to Virginia Island and were attacked by a large force of rebels.

Boston, Noon, 24th Oct.—24th Oct.—dispatches from Washington state in possession of the Federal Government.

A Federal steamer made an attack on the rebel batteries on the Potomac, Oct. 24.—Despatches from the Potomac division has crossed that Leesburg is occupied by also that rebels have retired from Court House.

Details of the action on the Potomac, Oct. 24.—Despatches from the Potomac division has crossed that Leesburg is occupied by also that rebels have retired from Court House.

CHESHAMBOUR'S EXCELSIOR DYE WORLD. No other dye has been analyzed. No other dye produces such a result. No other dye can be applied so easily. No other dye is so lasting in its color. No other dye improves the texture of the fabric.

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH. Blood must be purified, and all medicine do not possess the quality of stimulating the system into the bowels, change its impurities into the bowels, possess this quality in a high degree.

New Advertis

STRAYED. TO the premises of the subscriber a year old Bull. The owner by paying expenses. Richmond, Oct. 24, 1861.

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a note of hand, payable in September now last, drawn by Messrs. E. W. Chipman & Co. in favour of the subscriber.

NOTICE. THIS is to certify that I have sold by retail, all claim to the earnings of my son William Candow, will not be responsible from this time or hereafter. ELIJAH WALKER, Oct. 16, 1861.



Oct. 24th,

St. John, N. B. Oct. 23.—Africa from Liverpool 12th intercepted off Cape Race Monday night.

It is denied that Garibaldi has left Caprera. Authenticity of Napoleon's letter to King of Prussia lately published denied.

Last-Steamer took out news that the French Chamber of Commerce were memorializing Emperor to recognize Southern Confederacy, and raise blockade.

Daily News says accounts from trustworthy quarters of Paris express confident belief that Emperor eventually recognizes want of cotton being severely felt. London Shipping Gazette on same subject says that France and England must act strictly together, in a bargain that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up Southern Confederacy conclusively.

Prince Napoleon reached Brest from America. Italian Parliament meets 18th November.

Markets cotton advanced one fourth. Breadstuffs still advancing provision quiet. Consols 92 1/2 to 92 3/4.

Lexington, Missouri, was captured from the rebels with slight loss of life.

The report that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded is probably true. Extravagance in public expenditures appears to be the principle cause.

Yesterday five companies of the Massachusetts 15th regiment crossed to Virginia from Hanson's Island and were attacked by a large force under Gen. Evans, the Federals maintained their ground until Col. Baker arrived with reinforcements, when a smart action ensued. Col. Baker was killed; he was United States Senator from Oregon; the Federals retreated in good order to Hanson's Island, which despatches say they will be able to hold.—The rebels numbered from 7 to 10,000 Col. Baker's entire force eighteen-hundred.

Boston.—Noon.—24th Oct.—This morning's dispatches from Washington state that Leeburg is in possession of the Federal troops. The 15th and 20th Massachusetts Regiments suffered most at Edwards Ferry; they fought like tigers. The California regiment went into action 639 strong, of this number there were 500 downed, 30 killed 125 wounded, 300 taken prisoners, and 184 safe. The total Federal force which crossed the Potomac was 2349. In the action only R. I. officers stood by their guns, the men retreating early in the fray.

A Federal steamer made an attempt to pass the rebel batteries on the Potomac.

Boston, Oct. 24.—Despatches state that Gen. Banks' division has crossed the Potomac, and that Leesburg is occupied by Federal troops, also that rebels have retired beyond Fairfax Court-House.

Details of the action on Tuesday show a severe loss of Federal officers. Col. Baker received six balls in his body. The Massachusetts 15th Regt. lost five Captains killed and the Lieut. Col. seriously wounded.

Unreliable advices from New Orleans state that the Federal fleet suffered very slight damage in the reported naval fight, no one hurt. The rebel attack was repulsed.

CHRISTOPHER'S EXCELSIOR DYE is unrivalled in the world. No other dye has been analyzed. No other dye produces such faultless colors. No other dye can be applied so rapidly. No other dye is so lasting in its effects. No other dye improves the texture of the hair. It has been analyzed by DR. CHILTON, Chemist to the Crown Water Board of New-York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Crown Water. His certificate may be ascertained at the establishment of the proprietor. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CHRISTOPHER, No. 6 Astor House, New-York. v8 n12

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH.—The blood must be purified, and all medicines are useless which do not possess the quality of stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels, BRANDRETH'S PILLS possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children, and adults, adapted to both sexes, and are as innocent as bread, yet most effective as a medicine.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers of Springfield, Ind. writes to Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11, 1861. "I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars worth and I am satisfied they have received a thousand percent in blessed health through your Pills. I have used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all rheumatic cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man. Please send me your lowest price by the gross." n12

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New Advertisements.

STRAYED! TO the premises of the subscriber about two months ago a year old Bull. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. JOHN KIRK. Richmond, Oct. 24, 1861.

NOTICE! ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a note of hand, dated April 19, 1861 and payable in September now last, drawn by Captain John McKinstry in favour of the subscriber, the same has been lost. FREDERICK MELVILL. Woodstock, October 24, 1861.

NOTICE! THIS is to certify that I have relinquished and do hereby relinquish all claim to the services, wages, or earnings of my son William Candon, a minor, and that I will not be responsible from this time forth for his debts or engagements. ELIJAH M. CANDON. Wakefield, Oct. 16, 1861.

ARGIER.—The Halifax Chronicle says that news from Tangier is very cheering. A new very rich vein was discovered at Tangier week, \$300 worth of specimens from which are on exhibition at Messrs. E. W. Chipman & Co's store, Granville Street, on Saturday were taken from a claim worked by Messrs. Dand & Dunn, of Gay's River.

New Advertisements.

FOR sale by public auction on the premises at Woodstock on Thursday the first day of November next, at eleven o'clock a.m. the property now or lately occupied by Miss Niles described in a mortgage made by her to John Hegan and James Hegan dated the nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1856 as bounded as follows, that is to say commencing at the junction of the division line between the lots of the said James McLaughlan and James R. Tipper with the Main Highway, thence running in an e-sterly direction along the said division line ninety-four feet or to a certain point where the lower line of the barn of the said James McLaughlan if produced would intersect the said division line thence southerly a distance of thirty-eight feet and on a line with the lower end or side of said barn, thence westerly to the Main Highway area line parallel with the aforementioned division line thence westerly thirty-eight feet along the said Highway to the place of beginning with the building and erections thereon—this property is leasehold and subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum and will be sold under a power of sale contained in the said mortgage. For terms of sale and further particulars please refer to this undersigned or to J. C. Winslow, Esq., Woodstock. JOHN HEGAN. JAMES HEGAN.

First Arrival of FALL GOODS! WOULD respectfully call attention to his first importation of Fall Goods, which will be found exceedingly choice and at very low prices.—THEY CONSIST OF—Dress Materials in GALA & WOOL PLAIDS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, CALICOES, &c., &c., &c. LADIES HATS, "Trimmed and Untrimmed." A Splendid assortment of BONNETS, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, CHENILLE AND PLUSH SCARFS, Chenille and silk Hair Nets, Princess Rolls and Hair Puffs, Quilted and Plain DRESS and TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, &c., &c., &c. ROBERT BROWN. Main Street. Oct. 19th, 1861.

ALSO—A Large assortment of Mantles and Mantle Cloths daily expected. R. B.

War at Hand! ALL Parties indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Account, If not paid within TWENTY DAYS will be sued. As this is my first notice, all parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. R. L. ARMSTRONG. Woodstock, Oct. 10th, 1861.

P. S. A large quantity of First Rate Liquor still on hand and for sale CHEAP FOR CASH. R. L. A.

NOTICE! JAMES RANKIN, JUNIOR, of Northampton, in the County of Carleton, Mill Owner, having this day made a trust Deed for the benefit of all those of his creditors who shall execute the same within six calendar months from this date; Notice is hereby given that he has therein appointed the Subscribers, Trustees thereof, and that on and after the 1st day of November next, such Deed will be in Force in the Office of John J. Fraser one of the said Trustees for the purpose of Execution by the Creditors. Dated this 14th day of October A. D. 1861. J. DOWLING. JOHN J. FRASER, Trustees

STOLEN! THE Horse and Wagon, (advertised in the JOURNAL) as stolen from the Circus Ground in August last, has been recovered except the Harness and Cushions; any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of these, will be handsomely rewarded. The Harness was silver mounted with brass plate. W. H. CARMAN. Upper Woodstock, Oct. 15, 1861.

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment immediately and save cost. WILLARD SAWYER. Upper Woodstock, Sept. 19th, 1861. 4w.

NOTION WARPS. WARRANTED BEST QUALITY. Two Bales at Woodstock, May 9, 1861. ROBERT BROWN

EATING SALOON.

Live and Let Live! The subscriber wishes to inform the people of WOODSTOCK and vicinity that he has opened an EATING SALOON in the CELLAR of the RENFREW HOUSE, on KING-STREET, directly opposite the Post Office.

MAATS and Lusciousness served up at short notice. Pastry, Confectionary, and Fruit. He has also made arrangements to receive constant supplies of fresh OYSTERS for sale, by wholesale and retail. And he hopes by the good accommodation which his saloon affords, and strict attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage. BENJAMIN JOHNSON. Woodstock, October 17, 1861.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!! Received from the CANADA & LEIPZIG FUR TRADING ESTABLISHMENT, a large lot of LADIES VICTORINES! in GERMAN FITCH, RUSSIA do., OPPOSOM Victorines, Boas, and Muffs, the latest style suitable for the coming season. An Early Inspection is respectfully solicited. VANWART & STEPHENSON. Woodstock, Oct. 3, 1861. [6 weeks.]

Fisher's Brick Building, King-Street. FLUID, CRUSHED SUGAR, FRUIT, &c. OGAN & LINDSAY have received per steamer from Boston and sea. A. Sawyer. 10 lbs Burning FLUID, (Porter's); 10 do. Crushed SUGAR; 7 do. Granulated do; 30 doz Assorted Cooking Extracts, Lazenby and Son's and Burnett's; 10 boxes CHEESE; 10 bbls APPLES; 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes; 4 do Onions; 2 bushels Peaches; 1 box Lemons. Saint John, N. B. Sep. 5th, 1861.

Molasses, Sugar, &c. FISHER'S BRICK BUILDING KING ST. OGAN & LINDSAY have on hand and offer for sale at lowest market rates— 15 puns Barbados MOLASSES, very bright; 12 cases Porto Rico do; 10 do Cienfuegos do; 18 do Porto Rico SUGAR do; 10 barrels Crushed do; 6 do Granulated do; St. John, October 3, 1861.

UNION LINE! Steam! Steam! Steam! A STEAMER of the Union Line will run daily (except Sundays) between Fredericton and St. John, leaving Fredericton at 7 o'clock in the morning, and returning at 9 o'clock in the evening, excepting SATURDAYS, when the Steamer will leave Fredericton at 12 o'clock noon, until further notice. W. M. FISHER, Agent. Fredericton, August 16, 1861.

Just Received! DIBBLEE'S DRUG STORE, A Variety of DRAWING MATERIALS! Woodstock, Sept. 20th, 1861.

NOTICE! IS hereby given that the subscriber has driven and rafted on the river, from the mouth of the Arctostock down, a quantity of Pine and Logs, the owners of which are requested to send their claims to Messrs. Ettabrook & Tracey, St. John, and pay expenses upon the same within fifteen days, otherwise it will be sold to defray the charge upon it. JAMES RANKIN. October 7, 1861.

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the subscriber either by book account or note of hand, unless paid in twenty days, their respective accounts and notes will be handed over to a legal gentleman for collection. JOHN LEMAHAN. Sept. 13th, 1861.

DICTIONARIES! DICTIONARIES! ONE Case of Worcester's Dictionaries every size from the small school edition to the Illustrated Quarto. A large discount made to Teachers. For sale at MILLER'S BOOK STORE. Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1861.

WAGGONS FOR SALE. FOR SALE by the subscriber, a second hand FARM WAGON and a good JUNCTION WAGON. Stock taken in payment. WENTWORTH WINSLOW. 1861.

NOTICE. HOSE parties indebted to me either by book account or Note of Hand, are hereby notified that I have taken in the hands of J. C. Winslow for inspection, \$1000. Woodstock, August 30, 1861. H. B. DAVIS.

FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.—OGAN & LINDSAY have received ex steamer New Brunswick, and for sale low— 15 bbls APPLES; 10 bbls ONIONS; 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes; 62 King street. Oct. 28.

Arrival of DR. LA'MERT, in St. John, N. B.

DR. LA'MERT, of Bedford Square, London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.; Author of "SELF-PRESERVATION," and "SCIENCE OF LIFE," and "SECOND LIFE,"—began to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he has arrived in St. John, N. B. on a Professional Visit; and that he may be personally consulted daily from 9 till 1, and from 6 till 8 o'clock, at Mrs. Stevens', 79 Princess Street, until the 18th of October.

After this date Dr. La'Mert will proceed to QUEBEC, his address and period of stay in which city will be duly announced in the Lower Canadian Journals. Dr. La'Mert's studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary and Generative system; embracing the whole category of disorders incidental to these organs, and more particularly those cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, the result of perniciious habits, which usually terminate in Impotence and Sterility, and prematurely induce all the concomitants of Old Age.

In making this intimation, Dr. La'Mert wishes to point out the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the unusual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. Dr. La'Mert, moreover, cannot too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may be in present itself clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their cases, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of their putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the date hereafter to be announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment in such cases, Dr. La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes, &c. connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his care during the past three years. The Consultation fee is £1. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr. La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned Local Agents his work on SELF-PRESERVATION: A Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness, more particularly in reference to the Infirmitas and Disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases. The object of the work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. "SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had in a neat envelope price thirty cents, of Messrs. Chubb and Co., 21, John N. B.; E. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S. and Mr. James P. Ward, Sidney, Cape Breton. Letters in all cases must be prepaid. October 3, 1861.—H.

NEW EXPRESS! TOBIN'S EXPRESS! Boston, New Brunswick and Aroostook EXPRESS! Will leave Houlton and Woodstock for St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, via New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every Saturday, connecting with all Eastern and Western Expresses.

RETURNING. Will leave Boston, (per steamer New Brunswick,) every Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, connecting with stages at Woodstock and Houlton, for all parts of the Aroostook and upper New Brunswick. Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding Goods, collecting Drafts, Notes, Bills, exchanging Money, &c., &c. All Packages, Parcels, Letters, Orders, Money etc., will be forwarded with despatch, and promptly delivered. Country Produce forwarded, and sold on reasonable terms. OFFICE: No. 5 CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON. AGENTS: David Webber, Houlton; Hugh Montgomery, Richmond Corner; Vanwart & Stevenson, Woodstock. H. F. TOBIN. Houlton, Sept. 13, 1861. 2 UOIN

WOODSTOCK Steam Planing Mill! SASH, DOOR, AND Furniture Factory! South side of Madurnakik, close to Mr R. Hay's Foundry, Woodstock.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having erected superior Machinery, are now prepared to execute PLANING, CIRCULAR SAWING, WOOD-TURNING, &c., &c., on very reasonable terms. DOORS, SASHES, WINDOW FRAMES & PLAINS made to order at short notice. CLAPBOARD planed and battled, and every description of JOB WORK carefully and promptly attended to. They will also keep on hand a stock of WELL-MADE FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF BEDSTEADES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, TABLES, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of Purchasers. WHITEAR & BOURNE. Woodstock, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

WANTED! 150,000 feet of Battens, Birch and Bass Wood Lumber in exchange. [1 year]

FIRST FALL GOODS. JUST RECEIVED AT STRICKLAND'S NEW FURS, WHITE BOAS, TRIMMED HATS, MANTLES, CHENILLE & SILK HAIR NETS, GENTS NECK TIES, BORDERS, &c. Also, a Variety of SMALL WARES. October 7th, 1861. [Sentinel copy.]

CASEN GIVEN for hides at the CITY MARKET.



## Literature.

## WOODED.

In leafy girls, the garden-walls  
Around the limes and plats were drawn—  
Round many a myrtle interspace;  
And crisper breadth of summer lawn;  
High on the wild sculpt. Tassan urn;  
The peacock drowed; and far below  
Ranged many a terrace statue-dusked,  
And fringed with balustrades of snow.  
"I love," I said; she silent turned  
Her thoughtful face afloat the south,  
While twenty shadows, passion-winged;  
Ran round the curvings of her mouth.

I stole one hand across the seat,  
And touched her dainty, shining arm,  
Lent to her neck, and whispered through  
The trees that hid her small ear's charm.  
The hot wind stirred the bleached grapes,  
And sifted half the fountain's froth;  
"And if I love, or dream I love,  
Sweet cousin mine, need'st thou be worth?"  
One moment trifling with her fan,  
She pressed the margin to her brows;  
"Love," she replied, "and peace and rest,  
Dwell in your heart, and hearth, and house."

"Wouldst see the picture I adore?"  
Through pensive lips she answered "Yes;"  
Then, slowly breathing turned to me  
Her sweet face white with pain's excess—  
I drew the mirror from my breast,  
And placed it in her passive hand;  
"Look, cousin, look at her I love,  
The brightest blossom in the land."  
A faint blush bled about her brows,  
Her low voice trembled thro' and thro',  
She drooped her head—"Ah, cousin mine,  
God help her, for she loves you too."

Then rising up, close linked we paced  
Where the dun almonds dusk'd the swarth;  
Nor heard the bells of Time, until  
The great stars wheeled across the north  
Till half the palms lapsed black in shade,  
And half the poplar tops grew pale,  
And woke amid the passion-flowers,  
The mellow-throated nightingale.  
Rich peace was ours; from bird and plant,  
To the faint splendour in the blue,  
I fancy myriad voices sighed:  
"God bless her, for she loves you too."

## HOW I MADE A FORTUNE.

(Concluded from last week.)

"I am going to give you a chance to make something for yourself. Draw out your money and invest it in this venture."

"Thank you, Sir. I should be very happy to do so; but unfortunately I have to give a month's notice."

"Never mind. Transfer the account to me, and I will draw it while you are away, and advance the amount to you now. The vessel will sail on day after to-morrow. Dine with me to-morrow afternoon. You can leave when Lipscombe comes to arrange your outfit. I will have your place supplied for you until your return. To-morrow morning I will put you in full possession of my views."

My preparations were soon made. The following day I dined at the Banks'. There was no one present but the family. After dinner I was invited to spend the evening there, and as Mr. and Mrs. Banks had a short visit to make, Dora was left to entertain me until their return.

Now, if there was anything in the world I would have given ten years of my life for, it was for a *let-a-lete* with Dora Banks. Without any sacrifices it was mine; and yet, now that I had it, what could I say? I felt that to make love to her—I being comparatively a poor clerk—would be, under the circumstances, a piece of gross ingratitude and a breach of confidence. Yet what could I talk about? We sat there, for some minutes after the elder people had departed, in embarrassed silence. Dora was evidently waiting for me to say something, and that added to my embarrassment. At length she took the initiative.

"Your departure is a rather sudden determination, is it not, Mr. Lovatt?"

"Rather so, Miss Dora—I beg pardon, Miss Banks, I mean."

A long pause, varied slightly by the very loud ticking of an ornate clock on the mantle, accompanied by a terrible thumping under my waistcoat.

"There is not apt to be yellow-fever at Rio at the season you arrive, Mr. Lovatt?"

"Oh no, not at all!"

The young lady gave a long breath, as though relieved. Another pause ensued.

"Have you been to the opera much this spring, Mr. Lovatt?"

"No, Miss Banks—but once. My duties are so laborious—so—that is—"

Another pause, of greater length. I began to feel confessed. I felt my face redden. I stole a glance at the lady. By Jove! she was blushing like the very roots of her hair! Just then our eyes met.

A few minutes after the conversation was quite closed.

"I thought of you sometimes too," quoth the lady. "I recognized you the moment you came upon the house."

"I had never forgotten you; and knew you on the moment," quoth the gentleman.

Now the more violently bodies, charged with electricity, are attracted to each other the more violently they are repelled. The attraction between Dora and myself must have been very strong in the first instance, for at the sound of Mr. Banks's latch-key in the door the two bodies and when the merchant and his wife entered the parlor, Pepperidge Lovatt was glancing over some knickknacks on a pier-table between the front-windows, and Dora Banks was turning over the pages of a music book at the piano, near the other end of the room.

After an hour's general conversation I bid the ladies farewell—the vessel leaving early next morning. They accompanied me to the door, and somehow or other we got mixed up, and I felt the gentle pressure of Dora's fingers, in return for a squeeze that must nearly have disabled her hand. It thrilled me from head to foot. But as I walked home I grew very miserable. I felt that I had not acted rightly. I had violated all my fine promises to myself on the first trial.

"Pepperidge Lovatt!" said I to myself, "you are a rascal. Is this your gratitude to an honest man, who has shown you such favor? Making love clandestinely to his daughter—the dear girl! Pepperidge! you ought to be ashamed of yourself! Never mind! she will forget you—and you must be glad of it. What a sweet girl she is! Ah, if I were only rich!"

Next day I sailed. We arrived at Rio after a very short passage, and our correspondent proved to be right. The flour came at the very height of the market, and coffee was unusually low. Everything went swimmingly, and just as it was concluded a perfect fleet of vessels arrived and coffee advanced. But my confidence about the yellow-fever was misplaced. It caught me, and badly at that. The ship remained a week later, and I was sufficiently better to be able to go on board without danger.

We had been but a few days at sea when I was able to walk the decks. It happened in the course of conversation that I expressed my regrets to the captain that we had no chickens on board. I had taken a strange fancy for an emmet.

"Lord bless you!" answered the old salt, who had taken a fancy to me from the first day, "that's easily made up. Just wait a few hours, and if the weather keeps good we'll stop at my poultry-yard."

That afternoon I had an explanation of his speech, for we came in sight of a small island a few miles from the coast, and made for it. As we approached I saw it to be a nearly barren rock, about a mile in length, mostly white, with a few green patches, and rising about fifty feet in the centre from the surface of the water. But what struck me was the number of sea-birds upon it scattered on its surface or rising in clouds. A boat was lowered, and I went with the party. We had no difficulty in effecting a landing; and while the rest were gathering eggs I wandered over the island.

It was a singular place—singular from the number of birds, old and young, but more singular from the peculiar situation of the little verdure on the island. On the long level patches nothing grew; but where a rock peered above the surface there a scanty soil had taken hold. The other parts were covered with a field, barren sand, strewn with the bones of birds. I gathered some few bleached birds' skulls and put them in my pocket, and, as a matter of curiosity, filled my handkerchief with the greenish-yellow sand. Hearing the rest call me, I went to the boat, where I found a large number of eggs gathered. We were soon on board. I asked the captain the latitude and longitude of this singular island, and he told me. I did this because I thought it worth noting from its odd appearance.

For several days we had sea-fowl eggs, in various ways, until we were all satisfied.

We arrived without misadventure. It was nearly dark when we approached the Narrows. We came to at Quarantine, and though, after examination, the doctor passed us, we lay there, intending to come up next morning. I was impatient to get home, and hired a boat to take me to the Jersey shore, where I got a conveyance to Jersey City, and crossed the ferry. It was after ten o'clock; but I knew that my news would make me welcome, and I took a hack from Cortland Street to Banks' house. On my way I thought a deal about Dora. Was she well? Had she forgotten me? But no matter how that might be, I was determined to be careful and not to let my love be seen. No! It would not be fair treatment to her father, whose kindness had bettered my fortune; and so I resolved to conceal my feelings.

I dismissed the hackman when we arrived at the house, and rang the bell. A servant came to the door and informed me that Mr. and Mrs. Banks were at the theatre with some friends from the country. Miss Dora was at home, not being very well.

I trembled from head to foot.

"I will remain till they return," I said. "I have important business with Mr. Banks."

I did not send up my name. No! I would not even let Dora know I was there. The servant showed me into the parlor and closed the door. There was a lady who turned as I entered. I trembled violently, for it was Dora herself! She stared at me wildly. Her face was pale. She gave a slight scream, followed by a burst of hysterical laughter, and staggering forward fell into my arms.

Now I put it to any man whether I was to blame under the circumstances. I ask any reasonable man—yes, even the rich father of a handsome marriageable daughter—whether the strongest resolution would not naturally give way in a like case? And could I help it, when I discovered that a report of my death by yellow-fever had been brought by a vessel arriving before us, and that she had mourned me so bitterly, that I then and there told my love, and, as I think I had a right to do—taking the time, place, and circumstances into consideration—that I gave her one of those kisses which are so delicious and unfrequent in a man's life, the first kiss of an accepted lover? Who blames me?

It is useless to spin out the story. Ridiculous as it may sound in such a connection—but facts are facts—my barren rock was of as much value as a gold mine. John Van Gelt had grown sensible and gone into business. He dealt in fertilizers and agricultural implements—choosing that line, possibly, because he didn't know a Valparaiso squash from a Cashaw pumpkin. He had my yellow sand analyzed—tried to pump from me the secret of the place—and finally, for a percentage, negotiated with a great guano company on my behalf. I received, after the matter had been fairly tested, two hundred thousand dollars, less the fifty thousand which John took for commission—the grasping fellow! And when I proposed in due form for Dora, I had the pleasure of learning that the father and mother had suspected me all along; that the elder Banks had come to the conclusion that a young man brought up as I was, who could exhibit such pluck and industry, would make a good son-in-law; and that I might make the money which my share of the venture brought, and so pave the way to an admission to partnership. And that is the simple story of how I won fortune and Dora—commonplace, I admit; but you will remember that I warned you of that fact at the beginning.

## THE SUSSEX EXHIBITION.

St. John, October 4.

Owing to my daily trips to and from this place taking so much time, to having a variety of work on hand, and to the fact that there is so much to see, I have not even yet been able to make more than a hurried examination of the articles exhibited, and can speak of but a few of them with particularity. But perhaps this will not much matter, as the readers of The Journal will scarcely expect very minute descriptions, but will probably prefer general outlines of the Exhibition and its attendant circumstances.

The agricultural products are by no means so numerous as might have been expected, but they are of undoubted excellence. The specimens of wheat I examined with peculiar interest. The articles of wheat and wheat flour are among our heaviest imports. New Brunswick was once a wheat growing country, and there are no good reasons, either in soil, climate, or anything else, that I am aware of, that prevent it again becoming so, the weevil excepted; and that the ravages of the weevil can, in a large measure at least, be prevented, the experience of our best farmers has proved. The samples of wheat are very fine, weighing from sixty three to sixty five pounds. Other grains are admirable, although perhaps the weight may fall short of what has been known in other seasons. Peas, too, are very fine; and roots generally bear testimony to the correctness of an opinion which has been enunciated in The Journal, that New Brunswick's soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the production of root crops. The display of fruit is ridiculously small; one would have supposed that as much could have been furnished by a single Parish. But what here is of it is capital; and Mr. F. P. Sharp's collection surpassed by far any other.

The number of articles in the woolen and cotton department in the south gallery is very great; and many do credit to the makers and the home industry of the Province. In filled cloths I was somewhat disappointed; but the raw homespun, flannels, dress patterns, carpeting, shawls, Scotch plaids, &c., are worthy of high praise. Specimens of satinet, tweeds, and flannels from the Mispick manufactory are much admired. There are some fine specimens of carpet, both with respect to texture and pattern. Two of the shawls were decidedly handsome. The blanket family is well represented. Then the display of ladies' handwork in the shape of quilts, worked counterpanes, coverlets, and a great many other articles, is highly creditable. This gallery contains the millinery and embroidery department, and is kept pretty constantly filled with a crowd of admiring visitors, chiefly of the fair sex. In the other gallery is a large display of leather; and a considerable one of manufactures from leather. With respect to these, however, I was also disappointed, as to quantity and variety.

The "Prince of Wales" collars, and the other collars, exhibited by Mr. John Haviland, of Woodstock, are conspicuous for their general appearance and neatness and excellence of workmanship and finish. Along the centre of the gallery are collections of hatter's work, and of furs, including a leopard skin, and the skins of several other animals, stuffed.

In the body of the building one is lost in the number and variety of articles strewed around him, and when he tries to select a few of the more striking of which to speak, knows not where to commence, what to notice, and where to stop. Let us make a dash at random. The first object which strikes my eye is a long table covered with specimens of native woods, some in their natural state, just as sawed or split out, and some polished and varnished. One collection of twenty-one kinds comes from Woodstock; another from Mr. Alexander Munro, Bay Verte; and there are various others. Then, not far away, are collections of minerals, ores of metal, specimens of building stones, whetstone clays, sands. I notice that Carleton County contributes here also, though not to that extent which she should. Albert County comes out strongly. At a little distance are specimens of various oils from the Albertine, varying in colour as they differ in the uses to which they can be put. The manufactures of wood and metal are chiefly from St. John. The display of edge tools is very fine indeed; and the castings are good. But of what use is it enumerating, when not one in ten can find room for even a mention. Remorselessly I cut the attempt short.

At the end of the building, opposite the entrance, and behind the date described in a former letter is a refreshment room; and in the second story, directly above this, with entrances from both galleries, is the room, running across the building, devoted to the fine arts. The walls are covered from top to bottom, and from end to end, with paintings and drawings, the most of them, we presume, produced in this Province. About the centre of the room is a portrait of the Prince of Wales, in his Colonel's uniform, by Mr. Holman, of St. John. The likeness we judge to be good; and the picture as a whole very meritorious. On the table directly below it, is the Silver Cup presented by the Prince to the Volunteers of New Brunswick, and the competition for which is the cause of the continued ring of the Rifle shots which you hear from a field not far from the building. Near it is the silver urn which the Government of this Province offers for competition among the Volunteers of all these Provinces. In the centre of the room is a case filled with a collection of stuffed birds of New Brunswick, each in some characteristic position. This picture room is a favorite resort, and is nearly always full.

The galleries, and this room, are gained by four stairways, one at each corner of the building. In the end gallery the Brass Band thunders away from time to time. In one corner of the building, near the door is the office of the Board of Agriculture, which here sits I presume, in permanence, to regulate the management of the Exhibition.

SUSSEX, October 4th.

## THE RIFLE CONTEST.

On Wednesday last the shooting of the Volunteers for the Prince of Wales Cup, commenced. The shooting ground is a large level field, near the Railway station, and within a quarter of a mile of the Exhibition building. Two iron targets are planted near the extremity of this field, near a wood, with a cleared hill side beyond, on which you can see the symbolic red flag waving in the line of fire. In a line between the targets, and not far from them, have been raised two mounds of earth, behind which the markers take post. Each company sends as competitors one man for every ten of its effective strength; and thus all the best shots among the volunteers are here collected. The firing is done at three distances,—two hundred, three hundred, and four hundred yards; at each distance each competitor fires five rounds. The squad sent by each Company is drawn up, and completes its firing at each distance, each man of it stepping forward, in his turn, and firing his five rounds. At least, this was the mode adopted at the commencement. After a time it was so changed that the men in the squad fired by rotation, which allowed time for reloading, and prevented delay. As there are two targets, and two shooting stands, about twenty-five yards

apart, two squads are kept going away between the two shooting stands day long the umpire Lieut. Reh Regiment, with book and pencil calls out the name of the man who announces the result of his shot, the markers, and keeps the score.

is six feet high, and at two and yards is four feet wide; but at four width is increased to six feet. I a "bull's eye," eight inches in diameter, this is a black ring, two ter. The points are counted as two and three hundred yards striking is three points, striking anywhere edge of the ring is two points, a target outside of the ring, is one hundred yards there are no bull's one and two points are counted a sound of the rifles is almost incessantly forward—crack goes his rifle sound of the bullet is heard on a Up from behind the mound goes and then you hear the clear voice

"Outer—one point!" Another shot the flag is blue. "Centre—two other shot. This time the shoot highest possible number. "But points!" Not seldom you look flag. But the cause is soon known must be dull indeed if you have an absence of the whack of the bullet iron target. The sound can be mile away, and in a din which dr of the rifle itself. "A miss!"

able announcement which the make. Presently after a shot, from behind the mound a red danger. A bugler beside the instrument; and then the marker from behind the mound to examine not having been able without a c to detect where the bullet struck are soldiers of the 62nd Regiment heard it suggested by a volunteer have been much better to have ha interested in the matter, as th been more likely to have atten the work. It cannot be supposed the common soldiers, not inter than to get through with their d as little trouble to themselves as be particularly careful to exam bullet struck an eighth of an inch that, although the neglect might ence of one point in the score firing.

Thirty-three companies are re and there are some one hundred contestants. As no two of the precisely the same uniform the gives a lively appearance to th are grays of all shades, reds, gre blacks. Some of the uniforms a but many can lay but little c There is a strong interest take indeed much more that I had Hayne honors the occasion with uniform. But certainly one of tive and apparently interested certainly one who occupies a la attention of the other specta tenant Governor, Mr. Memmers who as Commander-in-chief of the Province has done as much movement as the insignificant his disposal enabled him to do self and the portion of his fami within New Brunswick have be the upper story of the Sussex sta has visited the Exhibition sever gives a pretty constant attendan ing, in his uniform, watching the shooting apparently with as mu certainly evincing as much en affair, as any volunteer or obser

The readers of the Journal ar Government of New Brunswick silver urn, valued at two hundlars, for competition among th the different Provinces. The testants from each Province is ty. The twenty from Nova Scot from Prince Edward's Islan twenty New Brunswickers will make the highest number of poi ing for the Prince's Cup. None Canada. This offer is a liber one, and will do not a little to p unteer cause in all the lower P probably lead to similar offer Provinces, and to occasional late es. The shooting for the Cup this afternoon in order to allow to proceed. The Nova Scotian and were remarked for the p manner in which they went th The regulations are the same f five rounds each, at two, thre and yards. They made only ng, the highest score being, six



Oct. 24th,

1861.

The Woodstock Journal.

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Prince of Wales' collars, and the other exhibited by Mr. John Haviland, of

apart, two squads are kept going at once. Half way between the two shooting posts, stands all day long the umpire Lieut. Rehl, of the 63rd Regiment, with book and pencil in hand, who calls out the name of the man who is to fire, announces the result of his shot, as signalled by the markers, and keeps the score.

body of the building one is lost in the and variety of articles strewed around when he tries to select a few of the

Thirty-three companies are represented here; and there are some one hundred and fifty or sixty contestants. As no two of the Companies have precisely the same uniform the variety of colors gives a lively appearance to the scene.

SUSSEX, October 4th.

THE RIFLE CONTEST. Wednesday last the shooting of the Vol- for the Prince of Wales Cup, commencing at the shooting ground is a large level field, Railway station, and within a quarter of

apart, two squads are kept going at once. Half way between the two shooting posts, stands all day long the umpire Lieut. Rehl, of the 63rd Regiment, with book and pencil in hand, who calls out the name of the man who is to fire, announces the result of his shot, as signalled by the markers, and keeps the score. The target is six feet high, and at two and three hundred yards is four feet wide; but at four hundred, the width is increased to six feet. In the centre is a "bull's eye," eight inches in diameter. Surrounding this is a black ring, two feet in diameter. The points are counted as follows: At two and three hundred yards striking the bull's eye is three points, striking anywhere inside the outer edge of the ring is two points, and striking the target outside of the ring is one point. At four hundred yards there are no bull's eyes, and the one and two points are counted as before. The sound of the rifles is almost incessant. A man steps forward—craek goes his rifle, and the sharp sound of the bullet is heard on the iron target. Up from behind the mound goes a white flag; and then you hear the clear voice of the umpire. "Outer—one point!" Another shot. This time the flag is blue. "Centre—two points!" Another shot. This time the shooter has made the highest possible number. "Bulls' eye—three points!" Not seldom you look in vain for the flag. But the cause is soon known. Your ears must be dull indeed if you have not detected the absence of the whack of the bullet against the iron target. The sound can be heard half a mile away, and in a din which drowns the report of the rifle itself. "A miss!" is the disagreeable announcement which the umpire has to make. Presently after a shot, there goes up from behind the mound a red flag, signifying danger. A bugler beside the umpire sounds his instrument; and then the markers are seen to run from behind the mound to examine the target, not having been able without a closer inspection to detect where the bullet struck. The markers are soldiers of the 62nd Regiment, and I have heard it suggested by a volunteer that it would have been much better to have had provincialists, interested in the matter, as they would have been more likely to have attended faithfully to the work. It cannot be supposed that two of the common soldiers, not interested otherwise than to get through with their day's work with as little trouble to themselves as possible, would be particularly careful to examine whether a bullet struck an eighth of an inch this way or that, although the neglect might make a difference of one point in the score of the person firing.

Much fault has been found, and apparently with good cause,—with the arrangements for obtaining entrance to the building and the race course. To the former there were but two ticket offices; and consequently with the rush of such a day as Wednesday, when there was not less than six or eight thousand persons on the ground, and with half a dozen different sorts of tickets to sell, and the consequent explanations to applicants, the two offices were entirely inadequate. So great was the crowd gathered around the two holes in the wall where the ticket clerks stood, and such was the crowding, rushing, pulling and hauling, that none but a resolute and robust person could safely venture into it to obtain a ticket. But the arrangement for single admission was more provoking yet. I do not know it personally, but have been informed by many that the doorkeepers refused to admit again on the single ticket a person who left the building for even a minute. A new ticket at the cost of twenty-five cents was necessary. This was certainly an unjust and foolish regulation. Admission to the race course was governed by the same rule. If you left it for five minutes to search for and bring inside a relative or friend, for any other cause, a new fifteen cent ticket had to be procured for yourself. These regulations were the cause of much dissatisfaction.

These regulations were the cause of much dissatisfaction. (Concluded on Second Page.)

Sussex, Saturday, Oct. 5th. Last evening I had my first view of the Exhibition by lamp light. Having secured, by the kindness of a friend, one half of a bed here for the night, I devoted the evening to the Exhibition instead of the usual pleasant three hours strolling up trip to St. John. With pleasant companionship two hours passed quickly away in standing around through every quarter of the building, now examining some product of nature or of art, now watching the passing crowd of both sexes similarly occupied, now listening to the excellent music of the Brass Band, and anon sitting down on one of the seats in the end gallery to take a general view of the whole affair. The lighting is done by three massive chandeliers, fed by paraffine oil, suspended from the roof and by some thirty paraffine lamps affixed to the columns in each side of the central division of the building. The general effect is very fine; it is rarely indeed that one meets a sight so brilliant, so striking to the eye, and so suggestive to the mind. No one could have seen there and looked around, as I did, and have gone away with a doubt as to the future of New Brunswick. Down below in a compass which the eye could take in at almost a single glance, were the substantial evidences of the richness of our country, in almost every useful mineral in woods for almost every variety of use and manufacture, and in that soil upon which we all depend for sustenance. There were exhibited from a country which has had as yet but the most superficial and careless exploration, a collection of minerals, which it is extremely doubtful any other district of the same extent could equal. There were exhibited samples of agricultural productions which for variety and excellence of quality certainly no other country of the same extent could surpass. There, too, were evidences of the spirit, the enterprise, the skill of an intelligent and progressive people. Many things there were with which to find fault—many short comings to regret—many blanks which ought to be filled—but the proof of what we are and what we can do, were too plain to admit of doubt in the least sanguine mind. New Brunswick has yet much to do, and yet much to learn, before she can occupy the place we all desire her to hold; but if nature has not fitted her for that place, and if her people are not rapidly working her up to it, then the scene of that evening as it appeared to my eyes must have been no more than a waking dream.

Yesterday was to have been the last day of the Exhibition; but the attendance has been so large and so constant that the Board, I hear, intend to keep it open until Tuesday next, in order to afford ample opportunity to all who may choose to come. Last night however, I took my last look at it, and this afternoon I shall bid good bye to Sussex. Before I go there is a vast deal which I ought to say about the Exhibition and its commitments—very much of which must remain unsaid. But there are two or three matters which it is the duty of a public journalist to mention. The management of this Exhibition from the day on which it was resolved to hold it at Sussex has been bad. That was the first grand mistake and it has been succeeded by a succession of smaller blunders. Fortunately for the affair the weather has been very fine; much finer, in fact than the Board could have expected at this season of the year. For four days there has been nothing meteorological to disturb the comfort of the thousands of visitors except one half hour of a shower. Had there been one day's rain, a thing rather to have been expected than otherwise, where would have been the Sussex visitors? Anything more miserable than their condition one can not fancy. The whole village of Sussex would not have afforded indoor standing room for one out of ten. The ground around the building would have been converted into a sea of mud. Everyone who could have got off home, except the very determined, would have gone off in hot haste, and Sussex Vale and its Exhibition would have known them no more. If so the Exhibition financially considered would have been a miserable failure. Near St. John, where shelter and accommodation could have been had for any number, and in fact, where a very large number of the visitors would have been at their own houses, the danger of such a stampede would have been, in a great measure, averted.

Whitaker & Purinton, No. 86 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B. Wholesale and Retail Clothiers and Drapers, Importers of Staple Dry Goods.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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 C. Winslow, HAS removed his office and the Central Bank Agency to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King St., over the New Post Office.

I. H. STODDARD, Harness Maker and Carriage Trimmer, MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. BELL, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. RESIDENCE. OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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

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

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea, TOBACCO, &c., &c., NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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, Canis, Maine. G. M. CAPEN.

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

RENFREW HOUSE! THE Subscriber having leased that new and commodious Hotel lately erected by W. T. BAIRD, Esq., would inform his friends and the travelling public in general that it is now open for all those who will favor him with a call and hoping by strictly attending to the wants of his patrons, he will merit the continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him. THOS. W. SMITH. A commodious yard and stabling and a good Hostler always in attendance.

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Woodstock Hotel, A. P. ENGLISH, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, N. B. A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

George F. Campbell offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, Jan 12, 1859.

S. P. O S G O O D, MARBLE WORKS, SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

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

BARKER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, N. B. H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor. Extensive LIVERY STABLES in connection with the above

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

OWEN KELLY, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., South side Madawaskak Bridge, Woodstock. Woodstock, Fredericton and Grand Falls!

Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare \$3. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M. and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M. Fare \$4. Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER. Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860. Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

New Store! New Store! NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber has opened his New Store with a large and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, to which he respectfully directs the attention of the public. The stock is very large and varied, consisting in part of—Black, Coloured, and Fancy Dress Silks; Black Silk for Cloaks; Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls; Black Lace Shawls; A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles; Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns; Muslins, Prints, Brilliants, Macsvelles; Hoisery and Gloves, Alexander's best French Kid, Gloves; French Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers; Cloak Cloths; Black and Fancy Casimeres and Doeskins; Misses Tweeds, Table Linens; Green Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c; Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats; Tassels, Curtain Laces, Marcellus Quilt Quills, Bismarck, Towelling, &c.; New Embroideries, Soft Chenille Hair Nets; Silk Underclothing; Gentlemen's Finishing Goods; White French Shirts; Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c. M'PEAKE. British House, ten, May 8, 1861.

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

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



Binding

POOR

# The Woodstock Journal.

Oct. 24th,

## Furniture.

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

### FURNITURE TRADE.

and would now 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 Sets.

not to be surpassed by any in the province

### Beaureaus, Wash Stands, Sinks,

### Splendid looking glasses

mahogany, Walnut, Gilt inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

### TABLES.

### Trivet Tables, Spinning Wheels,

Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

### Land for Sale.

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

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

For further information apply to David Munro, Esq., Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office Woodstock, or to the subscriber.

NATHANIEL SCOTT, Poquik Settlement, York County, } June 27, 1861.

## BRITISH HOUSE!

REMOVED TO KELLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING,

OPPOSITE Blanchard & Co's Store,

AND NEXT BUILDING TO RENFREW HOUSE.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH, Woodstock, June 13.

### TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES &c.

Just Received

22 Pans. Bright Mascovado Molasses.

3 Hds. Do. Do. Sugar.

6 Bbls. Do. Crushed Sugar.

5 Chests } Extra fine Souchong Tea.

20 Half } 27 Boxes 12lb each English breakfast tea,

7 Bbls extra Clear and heavy Mees Pork,

5 Kegs S. C. Soda, &c. &c.

June 16. J.W. STREET & SON.

### Notice.

THE late Robert Gurney by his late Will and Testament appointed upon the undersigned, (who is the Executor appointed in said will) the duty of seeing that Jane Gurney his widow is decently maintained during her life. This testator has left to her for that purpose, during her life the use of his real Estate. I am informed that certain persons have been attempting to tamper with the agent and infer widow in order that they may get a lease of said real Estate from her. I notify and forbid all persons from so doing at their peril.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1861.

L. R. HARDING, Executor.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrews Railway for Sale.

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

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

J. R. MASHANE, } J. H. AKERLY, } April 23, } Barrister.

### Pin and Sheet Iron Ware

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he fire to his new building, adjoining on the sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared to furnish Tin Ware in kinds and all descriptions of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including COVE PLATES.

He will purchase any quantity of COTTON RAGS.

### 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 a good 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 } EDWIN REDELL, } Oct. 16, 1861.

### House for Sale.

PRICE \$100.

To be paid one third down and two years to pay the rest by yearly instalments, situation opposite J. R. Tappers. Apply to Subscriber, JOSEPH BENT.

## Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK."

FOR PORT, EASTY PORTLAND, & BOSTON.

### FARE REDUCED!

ON and after the 2nd of September, the new sea-going steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK," E. M. Winchester, master, will (until further notice) run as follows—viz: leave St. John every Monday Morning at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning will leave Boston every Thursday Morning at 7 1/2 o'clock, a. m., at the following reduced fares from St. John—

To Eastport, - - - - - \$0 75.

To Portland, - - - - - 1 00.

To Boston, - - - - - 1 50.

By railroad from Portland to Boston, \$2 10 a do. New York, \$4 50. State Rooms, \$1. From Boston at the same rate of Fare. Passengers liable to pay head money at Portland or Boston, will be charged \$2 00 in addition to the Reduced Fare. Freight will be taken (until further notice) at one half the former rates.

This steamer connects for Passengers and Freight, to and from New York, all stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, and other places, as heretofore. The New Brunswick was built expressly for this route, coppered and (heavily copper fastened). Commander, Engineers, and a host of large experience, and every requisite to make them safe and comfortable for travellers.

W. ANSLEY, Agent, Office, No. 98 Prince Wm-street.

## "EASTERN CITY!"

### Fall Arrangements.

ON and after the 3th September, the sea-going steamer "EASTERN CITY," Enos Field, Master, will (until further notice) run as follows: Leave St. John every Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston. Returning, will leave Boston every Monday morning, at 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

To Eastport, - - - - - \$1 00.

To Portland, - - - - - 1 50.

To Boston, - - - - - 2 00.

By railroad from Portland, \$5 00; to New York, \$7. State Rooms, \$1. Freight will be taken (until further notice) at one-half the former rates. This steamer connects for Passengers and Freight to and from New York, all stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, and other places as heretofore.

This favorite steamer is too well known for her sea-going qualities, and the efficiency of her Officers, by the travelling public, to require any putting.

W. ANSLEY, Agent, Office, No. 98 Prince Wm-street.

## JAMES A. MINNIS,

Tailor & Draper, Main Street, near the Flag Staff.

THE Subscriber has on hand a complete Stock of

BROAD CLOTHS, UNION CLOTHS, DRESSING TWEEDS, BROWN & MIXED TWEEDS, UNION TWEEDS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, PLAID & STRIPED TWEEDS, Velvets, Satins, Marseilles, &c., &c.

### CLOTHING

Of various kinds, and in the LATEST STYLE.

Persons in want of

### "A GOOD ARTICLE"

Cannot fail to satisfy themselves, if they call on the subscriber.

JAMES A. MINNIS, CUTTING, &c. Done at a low figure. Woodstock, August 30, 1861.

### To Those Interested!

I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Hugh McLean of the Town of Woodstock, my Attorney, in my name and as my act and deed, to take charge of all my property in the said Town of Woodstock, whether Real Estate or personal property; to lease the same and collect the rents; to collect all accounts or notes due me; to pay Ground Rents due from me, the giving and taking receipts for moneys paid or received by him for me or on my account, and to act as my agent generally to look after and protect all such property as I may have either Real or personal in the said town.

Given under my hand and Seal at the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick this eighth day of April, A.D. 1861.

JAMES WOODD, Signed and sealed in presence of J. R. TEFER.

### CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

Having been appointed the Agent and Attorney of JAMES WOODD, M. D., all persons indebted to him are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against the said James Woodd, M. D., are notified to hand in their respective claims for adjustment.

And all persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, or whose notes are due are hereby notified that unless the same are settled up by the 1st of September next, they will be put in suit for collection.

LUGH McLEAN, Woodstock, July 30th, 1861.

### To Sea Side Visitors.

MRS. MOSES, CAMPOBELLO, WISHES to inform those who may desire to visit the sea side, or who desire to take advantage of sea bathing, that having a good and commodious House, she is prepared to board three or four single persons during the Summer & Autumn. She is also prepared to accommodate a family, on reasonable terms. The situation of the House is very fine, and every attention will be given to those who may wish her.

Campobello, Aug. 15th, 1861.

### Woodstock Hotel,

A. P. ENGLISH, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

## THROUGH ROUTE

TO AND FROM New York, Boston, Portland, To Woodstock, Houlton, Presque Isle, and the Aroostook, via the International Steamship Company, and

## New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

ON and AFTER TUESDAY THE 3rd SEPT, 1861, and until further notice, parties wishing to go to Woodstock or the Aroostook, can leave Lincoln's Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday at 7.30 A. M., and Portland same days at 4 P. M. by Steamer for St. Andrews, via Eastport; times on the arrival of the Steamer at St. Andrews, by Train at 2.30 P. M. to Canterbury, where conveyances meet each train for Woodstock and Houlton.

Return Trains leave Canterbury every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5.50 A. M., arriving at St. Andrews at 10.30 A. M. in time to take the Steamer for Eastport, Portland and Boston, on Monday and Thursday. By remaining one night at Saint Andrews, can take the boats for St. John on Tuesday and Friday.

FARES—Through Tickets as follows: On Monday for Boston by steamer "New Brunswick," Canterbury to Boston, \$5 00

Canterbury to Portland, 4 00

Woodstock to Canterbury, 1 50

Canterbury to St. John, 3 00

Return tickets to Canterbury the same, leaving Boston every Thursday.

On Thursday by steamer "Eastern City," Canterbury to Boston, \$3 50

Canterbury to Portland, 3 00

Woodstock to Canterbury, 1 50

Canterbury to St. John, 3 00

Return tickets to Canterbury the same, leaving Boston every Monday.

Express Parcels or Freight will be carefully attended to, and promptly forwarded by this route.

N. B.—Good accommodations at Russell's Hotel, Canterbury.

OWEN JONES, HENRY OSBURN, Superintendent, General Manager.

Company's Office, Aug. 31st, 1861.

## NEW YORK AND ST. ANDREWS DIRECT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from NEW YORK by the Schooner GIPSEY, and ST. ANDREWS by RAIL, the following articles, which he will sell at the undermentioned prices:—

15 Bbls Double Extra FLOUR, per bbl, \$7 50

50 do do do do do do 7 00

100 do SUPERFINE do do do 6 00

20 do RAW SUGAR, 12 lbs. for 1 00

20 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 8 lbs. for 1 00

5 do BURNING FLUID, per gallon, 80

25 do CORN MEAL, per bbl., 5 00

8 Boxes TOBACCO, by the box per lb., 0 20

6 Chests TEA, per lb., 0 50

3 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, per gall. 0 45

Together with a General Assortment of

### Bry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell LOW FOR CASH.

JOHN CALDWELL, The subscriber will also sell on the 23rd Sept, next by Auction, if not disposed of by private sale, the one half of the McBeth lot, so called, or that part formerly occupied by John D. Baird, and distinguished as the Baird Lot. Full particulars may be had by reference to the Subscriber, or James Glover Esq., at the Commercial Bank.

JOHN CALDWELL, Woodstock, August 12th., 1861. Sent by

### Woodstock College.

THE Subscribers in the County of Carleton will be forthwith waited upon, in order to pay their subscription to the above Institution, and as it is expected to be opened in the month of November, it is to be hoped payments will be punctually made.

CHARLES GORDON GLASS, & M: August 10, 1861.

### STEAMER EMPEROR.—FORMER DAYS RESUMED.—On and after THURSDAY, August 1st, the Steamer "EMPEROR" will run as follows—leaving Saint John for Houlton and ANNAPOLIS on Monday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock; for WINDSOR on Wednesday and Friday evenings at high water.

THOMAS HATHEWAY, Agent, Saint John, Sept. 11th, 1861. 40 Dock-street.

### EXPRESS LINE.

Change of Day.—Fare Reduced.

### THE SPLENDID SEA GOING

Steamer New York, 1,000 tons, H. W. CHISHOLM, Commander.

For the better accommodation of the Public, will on and after SATURDAY, 7th September, leave St. John for Eastport, Portland and Boston, on FRIDAY mornings at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Boston on TUESDAY morning at 10 o'clock, until further notice.

Fare until further notice, to Eastport, \$1 00

to Portland, 2 00

to Boston, 2 50

Return Tickets at the same proportionate rates will be issued at the Office—which will be good for return during all the present month.

Parties that may be taxed with head money in Boston, will be charged \$2 in addition.

Bright as low as by any other Line.

Through ticket for New York, the Canadas, and all West, for sale at the Office and on board the Steamer.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent, St. John, Sept. 12th, 1861. 40 Dock-street.

### Room Paper.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! A SMART HOUSE SERVANT. Apply to J. C. WINSLOW, Woodstock, Sept. 23rd, 1861.

## BLANCHARD & CO.

AUGUST, 1861.

### BEST WEST INDIA GOODS

At Blanchard & Co's at Blanchard & Co's at Blanchard & Co's

GLASS WARE, at Blanchard & Co's

ALBERTINE LAMPS and fixtures at Blanchard & Co's

CHOCOLATE, at Blanchard & Co's

STAPLE DRY GOODS, at Blanchard & Co's

TOBACCO and TEAS, at Blanchard & Co's

SHOVELS, SPADES, &c., at Blanchard & Co's

A Variety of nearly everything necessary for the country trade, at Blanchard & Co's

Having personally selected our Stock in Boston, Portland, St. Andrews and St. John, we are enabled to sell GOODS FOR CASH much cheaper than those who credit parties indiscriminately, and who must necessarily make bad dealers for CASH will make a saving of 25 per cent by purchasing their commodities at BLANCHARD & CO'S. One dollar cash is worth two dollars credit, hence we are enabled to sell

10 lbs. Bright Muscovado Sugar at one dollar.

7 1/2 lbs. Granulated or Crushed Sugar at one dollar.

Best Black Tea, warranted good, at 50 cents per lb.

Best Muscovado Molasses, at 40 cents per gallon.

Best (Harper's) Tobacco at 40 cents per lb.

Best (Irvin's) Tobacco at 34 cents per lb.

Best Java Coffee, ground, at 25 cents per lb.

Best Pauperized Salmagundi at 20 cents per lb.

Best Baking Soda at 15 cents per lb.

Best Package Coffee 20 cents per lb.

Best Matches 1/2 cent quarter gross.

Vinegar 30 cents per gallon.

Candles 20 cents per lb.

Burning Fluid at 90 cents per gallon.

Paraffine Oil at one dollar per gallon.

P. Y. Soap at 10 cents per lb.

Altogether, Brooms, Brushes of all kinds, Stone Polish, Blockings, D. d. Apples, Rice, Clothes Pins, Wooden Measures, Boker's, Stoughton A Harry's Litters, Clothes Lines, Net Lines, Pocket Knives, Wallies, Portemonnies, and a thousand other articles.

Our stock of Liquors, at wholesale for medicinal, mechanical or other purposes,—either in price or quality,—cannot be had to better advantage, this side of St. John. The "Trade," will save money by examining and purchasing before purchasing elsewhere.

BLANCHARD & CO. Masonic Hall, King St., commonly called Water-St.

### F. W. CLEAR'S

### MARBLE WORKS,

WATERLOO ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully notifies the public that he continues to manufacture MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, HEAD STONES, POINTS, etc., in Italian Marble, American do, and Free Stone. Also—Marble Mantelpieces, Centre Table Tops, Washstands, do., Bureau-do., Counter Tops, etc., furnished to order.

The work done in this Establishment is in charge of a thorough Workman, and one who is capable of executing any class of work that may be required in the Marble and Free Stone branches. Persons wishing to purchase Monuments, etc., can be furnished with designs or such information as will enable them to buy to the best advantage, free of expense.

The Subscriber determines to sell at as low a scale of prices as those of any other establishment. The facilities for getting up every description of work in Marble or Free Stone, are as good as can be found elsewhere.

The different kinds of Marbles are imported direct from the United States, etc. Please call and examine. Shop on Waterloo Street, (fourth corner from the Golden Ball corner, on Union street.) F. W. CLEAR, St. John, N. B., Aug. 23, 1861.

## REMOVAL.

### EUREKA,

Dry Goods

AND CLOTHING STORE,

REMOVED TO

Charles Connell's New Building,

SECOND STORE FROM THE

BRIDGE.

J. G. MCARTHY.

### Just Arrived!

A new supply of

### DRY GOODS

AND

### GROCERIES,

which will be sold

### CHEAP

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

P. B. WINSLOW, Upper Woodstock, June 7, 1861.

### HARNES & COLLAR SHOP.

JOHN HAVILAND

HAS REMOVED HIS HARNES AND COLLAR Business to the Shop next door to JOHN EDGAR'S, and nearly opposite the WOODSTOCK HOTEL, where he will be happy to wait upon his Customers and Friends as usual.

HARNESSES of all kinds on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice. Also on hand, some of the BEST COLLARS ever made in Woodstock. aug 8

### GLASS &c.

JUST received at Level B. Store, via New York, from J. ANTWERP 2001 Boxes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd qualities, German Window Glass, in sizes from 7 1/2 to 40x50.

On hand a large stock of English Plate and Sheet Glass. Figured and Colored Glass, Rolled, Ground and enamelled Glass, &c., &c. CHARLES H. POTTER, No. 85, Prince Wm Street, St. John, N. B.

## 1861.

### Advertisements

Mr. Editor:—Please insert the following for three months.

(Hazard) we have always expected to do some great thing or other for us, saving up what was wanted. Now I for them







