

Institute Bot

July 1

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861

NUMBER 2.

CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. SHOW AND FAIR FOR 1861.

This Society will hold an Exhibition of Stock, Grain, Domestic Manufactures, &c., at the County Court House, on MONDAY, September 2^d r'l. 1861, to commence at 10 o'clock A.M., open only to members who have paid the subscription for the current year or before the 20th September, at which the following Premiums are offered for competition:—

Class I---Live Stock.

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

Class II---Grain Crops and Seeds.

Best sample of Wheat,	\$2.50	Best sample Rye	\$2.50
2d do	2.00	2d do	2.00
3d do	2.00	3d do	1.50
Best sample of Corn	2.50	Best sample Peas	2.50
2d do	2.00	2d do	2.00
3d do	1.50	3d do	1.50
Best sample barley	2.50	Best sample Bush beans	2.50
2d do	2.00	2d do	2.00
3d do	1.50	3d do	1.50
Best sample Oats	2.50	Best sample of Timothy Seed	1.50
2d do	2.00	2d do	1.00
3d do	1.50	3d do	1.00
Best sample Buckwheat	2.50	Best sample Northern Clover var Seed,	1.50
2d do	2.00	2d do	1.00
3d do	1.50	3d do	1.00

Class III---Root Crops and Garden Produce.

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

Class IV---Woollen and Linen Manufactures.

Best Felled Cloth, all Wool, not less than ten yards,	\$2.50	Best Carpet, all wool, 15 yards	\$2.00
2d do	2.00	2d do	1.50
3d do	1.50	3d do	1.00
Best Flannel, all wool net less than 10 yards,	2.50	Best Linen Cloth, 10 yds	2.00
2d do	2.00	2d do	1.50
3d do	1.00	3d do	1.00
Best Twilled Homespun, all wool, not less than 10 yards,	1.50	Best sample of dressed Flax, 4 lbs	2.00
2d do	1.25	2d do	1.50
3d do	1.00	Best pair Horse blankets, all wool	1.50
		2d do	1.00
		3d do	1.00
		Best Counterpane	1.00

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

Class V---Manufactures in Wood, Metal and Leather.

Best half doz steel Manure Forks, handled	\$2.00	Best Improved Churn	\$2.00
2d do	1.50	2d do	1.50
3d do	1.00	Best three Chairs	1.50
Best half hozen steel Hay Forks, handled	2.00	2d do	1.00
2d do	1.00	Best Grain Cradle	1.50
3d do	0.50	2d do	1.00
Best half dozen steel Hoes handled	1.50	Best three water Pails	1.50
2d do	1.00	2d do	1.00
3d do	0.50	Best Double Harrow	2.00
Best half doz Hay Rakes	1.50	2d do	1.50
2d do	1.00	Best single Sleigh	2.00
3d do	0.50	2d do	1.50
Best half doz Sythe sneaths finished for work	1.50	Best set Horse Shoes	1.50
2d do	1.00	2d do	1.00
3d do	0.50	Best Ox Yoke	3.00
Best Horse Rake	2.00	Best Hay Press	3.00
2d do	1.50	Best Stumping Machine	3.00
3d do	1.00	Best two sides Sole Leather	1.50
Best Plough, cast iron and Wood	2.50	2d do	1.00
2d do	2.00	3d do	0.50
3d do	1.50	Best three sides of upper	1.50
Best pair Cart Wheels	1.50	2d do	1.00
2d do	1.00	3d do	0.50
3d do	0.50	Best Farm Waggon	3.00
Best Farm Waggon	3.00	2d do	2.00
2d do	2.00	3d do	1.00
3d do	1.00	Best Double set working Harness	2.00
Best single Waggon	3.00	2d do	1.50
2d do	2.00	3d do	1.00
3d do	1.00	Best set Single Waggon Harness	2.00
Best Roller, in two parts	2.50	2d do	1.50
2d do	2.00	3d do	1.00
3d do	1.50	Best 3 pair thick pegged Boots	1.50
Best Fanning Mill	2.50	2d do	1.00
2d do	2.00	3d do	0.50
3d do	1.50	Best two pairs Fine sewed Boots	1.50
Best Cultivator	2.00	2d do	1.00
2d do	1.50	3d do	0.50
3d do	1.00	Best 3 Calf skins tanned	1.50
Best three cast steel Axes ground and handled	1.50	2d do	1.00
2d do	1.00	3d do	0.50
3d do	0.50	Best Spinning Wheel	1.50
Best specimen of Cabinet work, 3 pieces	2.50	2d do	1.00
2d do	2.00	3d do	0.50
3d do	1.50	Best Broad Axe, ground and handled	1.00
Best Spinning Wheel	1.50	Best specimen of Manufacture, from Tim, four pieces	2.00
2d do	1.00	2d do	1.50
3d do	0.50	3d do	1.00
Best Indian baskets of ash splints	1.00	Best Panel Door	1.50
2d do	0.50	2d do	1.00
3d do	0.25	3d do	0.50
Best bunch Shingles	1.00	Best Window Sash	1.00
Best one horse Cart	2.00		
2d do	1.50		
3d do	1.00		

Class VI---Poultry, Dairy Produce, &c.

Best Butter, 10 lbs	\$2.00	gar, 10 lbs	\$2.00
2d do	1.50	2d do	1.50
3d do	1.00	3d do	1.00
Best Cheese, 10 lbs	2.00	Best pair Fowls	1.00
2d do	1.50	Best pair Ducks	1.00
3d do	1.00	Best pair Geese	1.00
Best sample Bees Honey	2.00	Best pair Turkeys	1.00
2d do	1.50	Best variety of Fanny Pigeons	1.00
3d do	1.00		

Special Premiums on Clover Seed.

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

Rules and Regulations of the Exhibition.

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

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

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

9. Judges will be selected, who will commence their examination at 10 1/2 a. m.; and their decision will be final with respect to the merits of the articles.

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

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

Ploughing Match.

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

The Fair.

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

By Order, JAMES EDGAR, Secretary.

Woodstock, June 20th, 1861.

TANGIER GOLD MINES.

Tangier is about 55 miles from Halifax. The approach to it is through Ship Harbor and Charles River; but a separate entrance can be had farther east. In clear weather the navigation is easy, but if foggy or boisterous, it is both difficult and dangerous. A good overland route extends from Halifax as far as Ship Harbor; and we were glad to learn that His Excellency Lord Mulgrave gave immediate directions to have the road continued to Tangier so that every facility be given to the miners, and others going to and returning from the mines. If what we heard be correct, that over one hundred claims have been taken out and paid for, it would be but a simple act of justice on the part of the Government to expend the whole of the sum realized for them (£5000) on the entire road, so as to afford good travelling to the public.

On reaching Tangier we were somewhat surprised at the busy aspect the place presented. Several schooners were in the harbor, from two of which lumber and timber for the erection of "shanties" were being landed. About forty or fifty rough boarded habitations have been erected along "Commercial" and "Gold" streets; and as each successive building goes up, it is being finished in better style than preceding ones.

Along the road we found two of the disciples of Tubal Cain with their forges busy at work; and the resounding of the hammer while employed in connection with the anvil, had a most pleasing effect upon the ear. Several of the "sons of St. Crispin" are also located at the "village" doing a good business; and some carpenters too, are kept busy at work not only in putting up "shanties," but in making cradles for the rocking of the quartz and sand. On a minute inspection of the "diggings" or rather "blastings,"—the number of which may be set down at over one hundred—we were really surprised to see the amount of labor performed, under the many disadvantages the miners labor owing to the smallness of the "claims," they being only 50 by 20 feet. It is estimated, without taking the quartz into account, that between 4 and 5,000 lbs. of gold have been taken out. However, when the expected "crushing machines" are put in operation, they will fully test the amount realized as well as the quality of the quartz, which all who seem to know anything about it, says is very rich in appearance.

We are glad to find that shafts have been sunk at what is called the "Eastern Diggings" or "Strawberry Hill," by Mr. Chambers of Newport, and others. Here tunnelling is to be the order of the day, by the several parties opening mines in this locality. This is wise, for by such means, the mines may be kept perfectly dry, which is not the case with those already opened.

While at Tangier we witnessed the operation of a lake being drained. At the time we left, some 30 inches of water had fallen; and further efforts will be made to drain it lower. This work was undertaken by a company in consequence of gold having been discovered by washing sand taken from the margin of the lake. A lake below into which the waters of the upper empty is about to be drained. Government having undertaken the expense of doing so. The task will be difficult, as the surface is almost even with that of the sea. But if it be accomplished, we have no doubt it will amply repay the expense.

On the whole we were really pleased with a visit, and we have no hesitation saying that a new era will dawn upon Nova Scotia by the discovery of these gold regions, provided skill and capital be employed in developing their riches.

The most pleasing feature to observe at Tangier, was the good order and the good feeling that existed between the miners. It presented a strange contrast to all that was published in American papers concerning a miner's life at California, during the early period of operations at the mines there. The conduct of those at Tangier gives an excellent indication of the true character of the Nova Scotian—sober, industrious, honest, law abiding. We trust that the present state of things may continue. A pistol, bowie knife, or any other deadly weapon could not be seen. This speaks volumes.—Halifax Express.

Printing and Publishing Co., DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN.

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can be seen and orders received at The Woodstock Journal and of I. Finley travelling agents sent free by addressing R. H. HUNTER, Dock St. St. John

Furniture.

would respectfully return sincere thanks to our numerous customers, for their very liberal patronage on him the last seven years he

FURNITURE TRADE.

would respectfully invite the inhabitants of the surrounding country to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as my stock is varied and from a thorough knowledge of myself I feel safe in stating that I cannot be surpassed by any in the province.

Chamber Sets, Wash Stands, Sinks, and looking glasses

Walnut, Gilt inside, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

WHEELS, Spinning Wheels, &c.

March 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

Andrew Doak, and Horse Farrier.

inform the Public, that he is preparing to move his horses in the best style and at the lowest price.

Job Work of all kinds in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

produce taken in payment at market

long experience in the business the best style as any other Establishment.

March 14. ANDREW DOAK

READERS.

reading season has come the proprietor

AL READING ROOM

to the opportunity which that Room affords to keep themselves posted up in the news of the hour or two a day to devote to reading is furnished with all the New Brunswick papers from Nova Scotia, with leading London, Toronto, and other Canadian papers, and the best United States papers, including the New York Tribune, the New York Times, the Times, and the Illustrated London News, and the list of the subscription list renders it a good time to subscribe as a quarter of Sept. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter at 11th. 1860.

Notice.

at Gurney by his late Will and Testament upon the undersigned, (who is the Executor in said will,) the duty of seeing that the said widow is decently maintained during the life of his real Estate. I am informed that she has been attempting to tamper with the said real Estate in order that they may get a portion of the same. I notify and forbid her from doing so, and I will sue for any loss she may sustain by her disobedience to this notice.

L. R. HARDING, Executor.

ODA

ATER.

AND

GARS.

AT

B'BLEE'S

Drug Store.

June 26

NOTICE.

is prepared to Repair Guns and all parts of fire arms.

ANDREW DOAK.

April 11.

Tight Binding

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, July 25, 1861.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LIBERALS.

Some of the papers, speaking of the endeavors which the present lame-apology-for-an-administration has made to entice into its circle a member for York and another from Charlotte, and the had success of these anglings, declare that seats in the Government having been offered to members for the River Counties, and refused, the Executive have done all they can to remove the objection of sectional composition urged against them, and that if this quarter of the Province is not now represented at the Council Board the fault lies no longer with the Government, and consequently we have no right to complain. We observe that this queer argument is used not only by the subsidized organs of the Government, but by a paper not supposed to be in its pay, and located on this side the Province. Anything more absurdly illogical and unreasonable it would be difficult to find.

What is the fair construction to be put upon the refusals of the men who since the election have declined going into the Tilley-Smith Government? The fair construction is that they have refused for public reasons. Messrs. Hatheway and Gilmour are well known to belong to the same side of the House with the present shattered and tattered administration. If they felt that this administration was strong in the Legislature and strong in the Country—that it had as well the sympathies of the people as the votes of the people's representatives—can it be believed that they would have refused the offered seats? But it may be said that they feared opposition to their re-election in their constituencies. We verily believe they did. But how comes it that in York, which elected three Liberals out of a representation of four, the man who stood second on the poll now fears, on joining a Liberal Government, to appear before the people for their suffrages? How is it that in Charlotte, which elected so recently three Liberals out of her representation of four, the man who led the poll, and that a long way, should now refuse to accept an honorable and important department in a Liberal Government which would necessitate his going back to his constituents for re-election? What do these facts prove? They prove beyond a doubt, that the present mutilated administration has not the confidence of the Liberal party in these two constituencies. We desire no stronger proof of the bad odour in which it stands with those who have in past times been its friends and supporters than the fact that such shrewd and clever politicians as Mr. Hatheway and Mr. Gilmour shrink from its contact.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

In accordance with a call from Mr. Bennet, Chief Superintendent of the Parish Schools, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening last in the Free Baptist Church. The body of the room was thoroughly filled with a large, respectable and attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Mayor Fisher was called to the chair.

Mr. BENNET then proceeded to address the assemblage. He first directed attention to the advantage of, and the necessity for, physical education. Epidemics on the pestilence called our attention pointedly to the horrors of disease—the fearful plague of the cholera visiting any locality broke in upon the ordinary routine of life and business, enchainning attention by its horrors and by the peril in which it put every life. But the ordinary diseases of the world did more damage to life than the pestilence; it was only because the horrors of the latter were confined within a limited time that they presented an appearance so frightful. Those ordinary, every-day diseases were brought upon the individual quite as much by his own fault as through hereditary transmission. By knowledge of the laws of health, and proper care in their application, children could be brought up, safely, unscathed by most of the usual physical inflictions of childhood; and their constitutions would thus be so perfected and hardened against inimical influences that in adolescence they would be much less subject than usual to sickness and disease. And while the principles of the curative art were many and complicated, and the means and materials used by the physician were almost countless, the laws of health were few and of easy comprehension, and the means of securing health extended little beyond pure air, proper exercise and wholesome food. Pure air was a most important element in the pharmacopoeia of health. All our houses, whether public or private, should be built with a view to a thorough supply of fresh air to those who might be assembled within them. Modern architectural science recognised proper means of ventilation as necessary to the symmetry and completeness of every building; a structure without these would be regarded as incomplete and unsymmetrical as man without a nose. Had his hearers ever thought seriously of the important fact that the whole globe was surrounded with a supply of air to the height of fifty or a hundred miles? If its necessity for the preservation of health was so absolute, and its quantity so abundant, how ridiculous was it that any person should not have a full supply. The notion was as ridiculous as though NOAH, when the windows of Heaven were opened, and the foundations of the great deep broken up, had put his family in the Ark on a short supply of water.

Intellectual education was not less necessary than physical. Man was superior to the other animals chiefly in reason—in intelligence. Take away his intelligence, and man would fall below many of the animals. Civilization was founded upon and sprung out of intelligence. Wealth, industry, progress, national prosperity, the every day comforts of life, depended upon intellectual education. The education of the lower classes—the laboring population, was an essential of material progress. The first discoveries made by men were in departments of knowledge far away from every-day necessities and every-day life. Men discovered facts and ascertained laws concerning the stars and the tides and the seasons—about things millions of miles distant, while things near and things essential to daily comfort, were untouched. Great advances were made in the science of astronomy—in a knowledge of the movements of the stars—thousands of years before men had discovered moveable types, or made a decent wagon wheel. Why was this? The solution was, he thought to be found in the fact that the men who did the work of the world were ignorant. A man might be within a hair's breadth of the discovery of a most important fact or principle, and yet from ignorance might never touch it. When education began to spread downwards into the class of men who did the material work, important discoveries in the useful arts began to be made; and the consequence was the wonderful advance in all the arts of life which distinguished the last few centuries. Had the education of the laboring classes received in ancient times the attention which was now given it, it would not have been left to James Watt to discover the steam engine, or to Faust to produce the first moveable types. It was the duty of every person to support himself if possible; and in this country no man with health and strength needed to depend upon others for maintenance, for the raw materials of wealth lay scattered around in our forests, our mines, our fisheries, but, above all, in our soil, in an abundance sufficient for the sustenance of a population twenty times as great as it is now. Agriculture was an art both profitable and honorable; when intellect came to be applied to the cultivation of the soil as it had been to the other useful arts, as great wonders would be produced in farming, and as great wealth drawn from

the soil, as had been produced in those arts. All these changes must be produced by the diffusion of education among the people; and we had even now in this Province an educational system, based on the Common Schools, and rising through the Superior Schools, and the Grammar Schools, until it culminated in the University, of which the country should be proud. The Board of Education were taking steps to have a little catechism for the use of the common schools, and five thousand copies of it would soon be ready. When these were distributed, and the information which they contained was spread abroad amongst the youth of the country, he hoped that the happy result would be that not one of those who participated in the knowledge which they contained but would be enabled to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

Mr. Bennet went on to say that he should not detain them much longer, as Dr. Jack was to address them with respect to the University of which he had recently been appointed President. But he could not sit down without raising his voice in favor of that institution. Mr. B. then went on to speak of the value of an academical education, and of the claims which the University had upon the country. He dwelt upon the value of classical learning and of the higher mathematics, and of natural science generally; and concluded by introducing Dr. Jack, President of the University of New Brunswick.

Dr. JACK expressed his pleasure at meeting such an assemblage of the people of Woodstock, and of having an opportunity of speaking to them on the subject of the institution of which he had been appointed the President. He then remarked upon the subject of the proper objects of an academical education, and upon the condition of the University. Collegiate education was divisible into two branches, both of equal importance—mental training and discipline, and the imparting of useful information. The study of the classics of Greece and Rome was particularly fitted for the former; but each received, he was convinced, in the College that attention which was its due. The fact that both in the colleges of Great Britain and in those of continental Europe, as well as those of this continent, the curriculum or course of study, were almost precisely the same, was a proof that the system now in existence was that which experience had universally recommended to the minds of educators. The originators of the Act establishing the University of New Brunswick had made provision for the imparting in the institution of that useful knowledge which might be supposed to be particularly suited to the wants of this Province. Provision was made for an agricultural course; provision was also made for a course of engineering and surveying, and those who heard him would acknowledge the necessity for scientific knowledge in the land surveyors of New Brunswick. Then there was also a course of commerce and navigation—a matter of the first consequence in a maritime country such as was ours. He wished to make a remark or two as to the recent appointments in the University. About himself, of course, he should be silent; but he felt at perfectly liberty to speak of the other appointments. He could say with all sincerity that the Senate in filling the vacant chairs of Drs. Jacob and Robb were actuated by no motive whatever except the desire to promote the interests of the institution under their charge. They had, in the first place, made application in Edinburgh for a gentleman to fill the place of Dr. Robb. They found that they could procure the services of a Chemist, or a Geologist, or of a person versed in any one branch of natural Science. But they needed for the University of New Brunswick a person who could teach not only Chemistry, but Geology, and Mineralogy and Zoology. The division of labour was carried to such an extent in the old country that they found it impossible to find a person who would meet their wants in this respect; and they turned their attention to Harvard. They were so fortunate as to secure the services of a Mr. Bailey, who had graduated with high honors at that institution, and was engaged as assistant in the chemical department. He was a son of Professor Bailey, of West Point Academy, whose microscopic researches had given him a wide fame; and the son, he understood, inherited his father's tastes and his father's ability. He thought that they had been particularly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Bailey when he believed would prove a credit to the institution. Mr. Campbell, who now filled the chair of Classical Literature, was a young man who had taken high honors at Cambridge; and high honors at Cambridge was a certificate of proficiency which could not be disregarded. He had taught for some time at the College; and had proved himself a most thorough drill—a quality of the first consequence. Both these men were young, which was so much in their favour, for they had their name and their fame to make. The salary which the Senate could offer was no inducement to a man who had already made a name in the world of science or letters; the only course open to them was to obtain a tried professor of the second or third rate, or to take young men of good promise; and he need scarcely say that the latter were much the preferable of the two. A word as to the expenses of a student in the College. The charges for tuition were just four pounds a year, neither more nor less. There might be added two dollars and a half for the Library; but the whole expense would not exceed five pounds; and he would

make hold to say that in no similar institution either in Great Britain or in these Colonies was the cost of education so little. Students could board in the college for two dollars and a half a week, or they could, if they chose, find board in Fredericton, at perhaps even less. But besides this, they were aware that the Act made provision for a scholarship in the Grammar school of each County. That for Carleton was now filled, and filled with a young man who gave promise of becoming a credit to himself and to the County. But they wished Carleton to send them more than merely one student. He has been engaged during the day in the examination of one of the upper classes in Mr. McCoy's school, and he could say with pleasure that he found among them many who with the advantages of such an education as the College could afford them, would become an honor to Carleton, and to the University itself. He would bring under their notice some improvements which he proposed to introduce in the course of studies in the College, or which he had already introduced. One of these was a course in the English language and literature. He proposed also to keep a register of the proficiency and advance of the students in each branch of study. At the end of the term the mean of the register of the student would give his average proficiency and standing. As examinations were now so much in vogue, there would be also terminal examinations, in order that the graduates of the University might be initiated into the system which now ruled the admission into the British civil and military services. And as some students matriculated who had made a greater advance in their studies than others, and who could do more than keep up the regular course, he proposed to have a course of reading for honours, certain books being named in each branch in addition to those required for the ordinary curriculum, in any or all of which students might, as they themselves choose, stand an examination at the close of the term. From the means of the registers of ordinary study, a certificate would be made up for each student of his standing; and for the extra reading honours certificates would be given. By the adoption of these, and some other, improvements he hoped to secure such an amount of scholarship in the graduates of the University, as would enable them to hold their place beside those of any other similar institution on the continent. With respect to religious education, that, they would understand, was a most delicate matter, in an institution in which all met on an equal footing; and the Act itself pointed out how far they might go in this respect. But still in teaching the wonders of nature and of science, opening to the youthful mind the facts which concern, and the laws which govern, the circle of the Universe, from the vast and unnumbered orbs that spangle the sky to the countless myriads of insects that the microscope reveals sporting in the tiniest drop of water, many opportunities would be afforded of calling their attention to the power, the wisdom and the beneficence of the Creator, Ruler and Preserver of all. He could not sit down without saying a word about the late King's College. Unfortunately for that institution strong feelings against it had been raised in the minds of the people. He would say—it was not necessary that he should say—whether these were or were not based on sufficient grounds. The institution had been reconstructed and reorganized under a liberal and comprehensive charter; let them by gones be by gones; let them not look back to the past, but forward to the future. One principal objection made to the College in past times was the asserted laxity of discipline. Whether this charge had or had not been well founded, he would say that for the future, at least, no ground would exist for it. For himself and the professors, and he believed also for the Senate, he would say that they were prepared to do their duty faithfully by the people. Let the people judge them only by their conduct and by the results of the management, not only according their time and a fair trial, but giving their hearty aid and co-operation in the endeavor to ensure the success of an institution which was as much the institution and the property of the people as any common school in the land. With efforts thus united he would confidently predict for the University of New Brunswick a future of success, of honour and of usefulness. Dr. Jack resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

On the motion of A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq., a vote of thanks was given Dr. Jack and Mr. Bennet for the instruction and pleasure which they had afforded the meeting. Mr. Mayor Fisher in conveying it gave expression also to his own satisfaction, particularly to the pleasure with which he observed the energy and the ability with which Dr. Jack seemed settling about the discharge of his duties; and declared emphatically that he held it the duty of the whole people to lend every aid to strengthen the hands of Dr. Jack and his co-labourers in the cause of the University. After singing the doxology the meeting separated.

UNITED STATES.—The war news which we give elsewhere will be read with general surprise. Until the details come to hand it is idle to comment upon these occurrences, or to make predictions of the results which may spring from them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Godey for August is at hand. We have also received the first number of a new paper issued in St. John, professing to be devoted to what is commonly known as the "Temperance Cause."

COLONIAL EMPIRE.—After since the tri-weekly edition of the Empire has been discontinued, it is to be continued; and the hope is that when times improve he will morning issue. The Empire's opening, and its prospects when world were good; but in the sighted management nipped it defeated an enterprise which have been expected to produce in forwarding the peculiar opinion with whom it originated, and, more importance, in raising the vizig the character of New Brun From its first issue it went as fessious in the sincerity of wh person acquainted with its ori followed up that wrong step l very men, in every Parish of t would otherwise have been its porters, and whose efforts in its management been judicious, w it success. In fine, instead of gau and the banner of a grea party, it became the month piec effete faction. Add to this that agement seems to have been ut the announcement of suspens create little surprise. We don't be much missed.

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PLASTER WORKS AT HILLS informed last week, while on th by a companion in the cars, th a village about 32 miles from tion situated on the Petitcodiac Plaster Works are in successf Works are owned by a company kins, of New Jersey, who have about \$30,000 in erecting the est the principal shareholders. Th down by a horse-railroad, a dist to the place of shipment; and one hundred tons can be plac vessel each day. The Works a quarter of a mile from the riv fall operation, are capable of barrels of plaster a day. The v per barrel is, for land plaster, purposes, 35 cents; and the C building purposes, \$1. We h men of the pla ter in its pure st able for its purity and tenacity sive demand.

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to say that in no similar institution Great Britain or in these Colonies was education so little. Students could not get a college for two dollars and a half a year. If they chose, find board and tuition, at perhaps even less. But they were aware that the Act made a scholarship in the Grammar school County. That for Carleton was now filled with a young man who gave promise to become a credit to himself and to his country. But they wished Carleton to more than merely one student. He engaged during the day in the examination of the upper classes in Mr. McCoy's school. He could say with pleasure that he had seen many who with the advantage of an education at the College could become an honor to Carleton. The University itself. He would bring notice some improvements which he had introduced in the course of studies in English and literature. He proposed also to introduce the proficiency and advancement in each branch of study. At the end of the year the mean of the register of the students would give his average proficiency and as examinations were now so much more than before, he proposed to examine the graduates of the University. He had initiated into the system which now admission into the British civil and military services. And as some students had made a greater advance in their studies than others, and who could do more than the regular course, he proposed to name in each branch in addition to the ordinary curriculum, in any high students might, as they themselves and an examination at the close of the year the means of the registers of order, a certificate would be made up for out of his standing; and for the extra honor certificates would be given. By the means of these, and some other improvements, he hoped to secure such an amount of proficiency in the graduates of the University, as to enable them to hold their place beside those of similar institutions on the continent. He proposed to religious education, that they understand, was a most delicate matter, in which all sects met on an equal and the Act itself pointed out how far to go in this respect. But still in teaching of nature and of science, opening the mind to the facts which concern, and which govern the circle of the Universe, and the countless myriads of insects that roscopie reveals sparring in the fin of water, many opportunities would be of calling their attention to the wisdom and the beneficence of the Ruler and Preserver of all. He could not without saving a word about the late alleged. Unfortunately for that institution elings against it has been raised in the people. He would not say—it was sary that he should say—whether these were not based on sufficient grounds. He had been reconstructed and reorganized under a liberal and comprehensive charter by gones be by gones; let them back to the past, but forward to the future principal objection made to the Col last times was the asserted laxity of discipline. Whether this charge had or had not founded, he would say that for the future, no ground would exist for it. For and the professors, and he believed also denate, he would say that they were peo do their duty faithfully by the people, people judge them only by their conduct the results of the management, not only them time and a fair trial, but giving arty aid and co-operation in the endeavor e the success of an institution which was the institution and the property of ble as any common school in the land.— efforts thus united he would confidently for the University of New Brunswick a of success, of honour and of usefulness. k resumed his seat amidst loud applause. e motion of A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq., a thanks was given Dr. Jack and Mr. Ben the instruction and pleasure which they rded the meeting. Mr. Mayor Fisher in ng it gave expression also to his own sam, particularly to the pleasure with which rved the energy and the ability with which k seemed setting about the discharge es; and declared emphatically that he held ty of the whole people to lend every aid ghten the hands of Dr. Jack and his coe in the cause of the University. After the doxology the meeting separated.

COLONIAL EMPIRE.—After six months of existence the tri-weekly edition of the *Colonial Empire* has been discontinued. The weekly edition is to be continued; and the proprietor announces that when times improve he hopes to revive the morning issue. The *Empire* had an excellent opening, and its prospects when ushered into the world were good; but injudicious and short-sighted management nipped it in the bud, and defeated an enterprise which might reasonably have been expected to produce good results, both in forwarding the peculiar opinions of those with whom it originated, and what is of much more importance, in raising the tone and improving the character of New Brunswick journalism. From its first issue it went astray, making professions in the sincerity of which scarcely one person acquainted with its origin believed. It followed an unwise step by disgusting the very men, in every Parish of the Province, who would otherwise have been its friends and supporters, and whose efforts in its behalf, had the management been judicious, would have ensured it success. In fine, instead of becoming the organ and the banner of a great and intelligent party, it became the mouth piece of a selfish and effete faction. Add to this that its business management seems to have been utterly reckless, and the announcement of suspension will probably create little surprise. We don't think that it will be much missed.

EDUCATIONAL TOUR.—Dr. Jack and Mr. Bennett have been engaged during the last ten days in making a tour of this County and Victoria, going up as far as Little Falls, and holding meetings at several places. Or that at Tobique Mr. Anderson has kindly sent us a report, which dearth of space prevents our inserting. From his letter we judge that the people of Tobique were much pleased with the addresses of the two gentlemen, as certainly was the large audience gathered in the Free Baptist Church the other evening. We have space to do no more than express our belief that Dr. Jack's visit to this quarter will have a favourable influence on the minds of our people with respect to the College.

WEATHER, &c.—The recent long continued rains have produced a small freshet in the River. *Bonnie Doon* and *Gazelle*, continue to make regular trips. Within a day or two the weather has "taken up" and an opportunity to commence haying has been afforded, of which our farmers have not been slow to take advantage.

PLASTER WORKS AT HILLSBORO.—We were informed last week, while on the trip to Shediac, by a companion in the cars, that at Hillsborough, a village about 32 miles from the Salisbury Station situated on the Petitcodiac River, extensive Plaster Works are in successful operation. The Works are owned by a company—Messrs Tompkins, of New Jersey, who have already expended about \$30,000 in erecting the establishment, being the principal shareholders. The plaster is brought down by a horse-railroad, a distance of three miles to the place of shipment; and by this means, one hundred tons can be placed on board of a vessel each day. The Works are situated about a quarter of a mile from the river; and when in full operation, are capable of turning out 1000 barrels of plaster a day. The value of this article per barrel is, for land plaster, used for farming purposes, 35 cents; and the Calcine Plaster for building purposes, \$1. We have seen a specimen of the plaster in its pure state. It is remarkable for its purity and tenacity, and is in extensive demand.

In connection with this Plaster Factory there are likewise extensive Saw Mills and other Workshops for manufacturing either wood or stone into any description of article required.—*Courier*.

The special Reporter of the *Boston Journal* who recently passed through this Province on an excursion says:

"The conviction seems to be growing that the eastern and northern shores of New Brunswick and the whole of Prince Edwards Island is destined to become the permanent head quarters for the fisheries."

Late advices from Newfoundland state that there had been a fair catch of fish at Conception, Trinity, and Bonavista Bays. Southwards from St. John's to Cape Race, not so good. The accounts from Placentia and Cape St. Mary's are favorable. The catch to the end of June, however is under the average.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it is not unlikely that Major General Hastings Doyle, now Inspector of Militia in Ireland, will be the successor of Major General Trollope in the command of the troops in Nova Scotia.

We had sweet dreams the other night,
When all around was still—
We dreamed we saw a host of folks
Walk up and pay the printer's bill!

THINGS IN ST. JOHN.

To the Editor of The Journal.
St. John, 22nd July, 1861.
DEAR MR. EDITOR.—As the poor dust-soiled fog breathing citizens of St. John, wearied with the monotony of the desk or the shop rejoice to breathe the fresh air of Shediac or of Woodstock, and find refreshment in the calm beauty of rural scenery, so does a man from the backwoods find his life refreshed by mixing for a little in the bustle of the city. And now in what the St. Johner's believe to be the centre of the Province, and enjoying the change from country to town, I feel inclined to give you the benefit of my impressions. The stranger who comes into St. John would not conclude, from the outward aspect of the town, that this was a time of great commercial depression. The streets are crowded with a constant throng. Peg-top trousers are decidedly the rage. And as to the ladies there seems to be no want of means to obtain those elegant fineries in which they delight. The dry-goods shops present as attractive an appearance as ever. Magee's without a crowd, would be an unmistakable evidence that money had disappeared. That evidence is wanting; and yet, go where you will, there is but one tune sung, "the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money." And there really seems to be good foundation for the outcry. The City has been startled by an unusual number of failures, not of those merely who carry on dashing operations, but of those who are called easy-govers and were supposed to conduct a safe and snug business; and it is feared that the end is not yet. The next four weeks, it is said, will try the bottom of not a few of our business firms.

Politics are decidedly low; they are spoken of in whispers. It is supposed that the Government funds considerable, some say insurmountable, difficulty in filling up their ranks. Two great government offices still go a begging. The river counties must be represented; but how find the men. The Conservatives of St. John are quiet; they are conscious that they had blundered; the lesson perhaps may not be thrown away. But the absence of Wilnot from the new house is justly regretted by many of the Smasher party. It has been said that the election of Skinner was not only unexpected but undesired by some of the chiefs of his party. What they feared or envied it would be difficult to imagine. He is a man of respectable abilities, moderate youth, and with some experience in the House make not a bad Legislator.

Before sealing, I would just note that it is said that land is still purchased by speculators with the use of fictitious names. Is it to continue for ever?

The City Hall of St. John, is still "a talk," not a reality. Surely the Bluenose is a slow race.
Yours, &c.,

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.—A flourishing regiment of able men and good officers, the Colonel an atache of the British army in Canada, was formed under this name immediately after the first call for volunteers, and nothing was in their way but the simple word of acceptance. But so much red tape prevailed at the time that the regiment, in name at least, went to nothing, and the officers abandoned the laudable enterprise in which they had been so successfully exerting themselves, the Colonel returning to the Queen's dominions in disgust. Those of the rank and file who could be so treated were transferred to another regiment, and the rest disbanded. A new beginning is now being made, and intelligent British subjects in our city may yet join in a body, to show that, notwithstanding their love for Great Britain and the Queen, Englishmen have an interest at stake in vindicating the great principles of a government of the people, and are ready—those who are among us and understand the issues of the time—to strike a blow against its arch enemies. It is confidently expected that under the new levy the British volunteers will be promptly accepted and equipped for the war.—*New York Tribune*.

A thousand of the sturdy lumbermen of Maine, selected from the five regiments from that State, and composed of the well trained howlers from the Aroostook, the Androscoggin and the Kennebec, supported by a squadron of regular cavalry, are now in possession of Fairfax Court House, which they occupied without a contest. They found the roads covered with obstructions, felled trees, strong abatis across the roads, and in some instances intrenchments. The brave arms of the Maine lumbermen, armed with axes, cleared the roads from these obstructions as they went along. The rebels left the place twenty-four hours before our forces entered. This is a forward march in good earnest.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A son of Mr. Joseph Donald, accidentally shot himself at the Ledge, St. Stephens, on Wednesday evening last. It appears that he had gone but a short distance from home, when his father heard the report of a gun; but this at the time excited no suspicion, but some time after, not returning search was made for him, when the body was found.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

SUGAR.—A Chicago paper says that extraordinary exertion will be made in the Western States this fall, to manufacture sugar from sorghum, partially with the object of evading the prospective heavy duties on imported sugars, and to supply the deficiency caused by the loss of the crop in Louisiana.—*Globe*.

There are said to be one hundred men in Liverpool who are each worth \$5,000,000.

EUROPEAN.

Steamship *North American* arrived at Farther Point on Monday. Her news, unimportant.
Steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool 13th, Queenstown evening of 14th, arrived at Halifax 4 P. M. yesterday.

BRITAIN.—In House of Commons on the 11th, Mr. Kerr asked whether pending result of investigation into Galway Contract it was correct to say subsidy would not under any circumstances be renewed.

Lord Palmerston said that the Post Master General had already intimated that contract was at an end, impossible to say what the result of the inquiry by the committee might be.

In House of Lords on the 12th, Duke of Newcastle said no information was received respecting operation of Morrill Tariff of the United States, recently enforced in reference to goods shipped to Portland for Canada.

The "Chronicle" says Lord Elgin is spoken of as successor to Lord Herbert, as Secretary of War—the resignation of the latter is confirmed by the "Post."

France is said to have sent another note to Switzerland, asserting rights of French sovereignty over the valley of D'Appen, but declining to enter into any further discussion of the subject. Paris Journals generally applaud Emperor's letter relating to the introduction of free laborers into the French colonies.

Dutch Government has resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. Cardinal Vannilli was spoken of as likely to succeed to the Papal chair, in the event of the Pope's death.

The Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his seraglio, retaining only one wife; he has ordered the late Sultan's jewels and ornaments to be sold to pay his liabilities.

Funds on the 12th rather unfavorably affected. Bank returns showing a heavy loss of specie.—Consols a shade lower. Money abundant at 3 1/2 per cent.

BOSTON, July 22.

There was a great battle yesterday at Bull's Run, lasted nine hours, in which the Rebels, under Beauregard and Jeff. Davis in person, were defeated and driven back to Manasses.—the entire force on both sides was engaged, and the loss of life is reported to be frightful.

The federalists took three strong rebel batteries at Bull's Run.

The Rebels left their dead and wounded on the field.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Our troops, after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed and commenced to retreat in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column. Our loss was 2,500 to 3,000.

The fortifications around Washington are being strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The Federal army, after nine hours fighting and capturing the rebel batteries, met with a terrible defeat, and are retreating on Washington.

Gen. Johnson, with 20,000 fresh troops reinforced the rebels last night, when the battle was renewed, resulting in a disastrous defeat. The siege train, and most of the light batteries fell into the hands of the rebels.

The slaughter was fearful.

Accounts are contradictory, but there is no doubt that the Federal army has been badly beaten, with enormous loss.

Reinforcements are being hurried on to Arlington Heights, and Alexandria.

The most reliable accounts state the rebel force at 90,000.

SPECIAL DESPATCH!

WASHINGTON, 22nd.—It is reported that late yesterday p. m. after the rebels had been driven from their strongholds at the Run, they were reinforced by Gen. Johnston, when the Union Army was attacked and driven in disorder from the ground. The Rebel army numbered 90,000.

THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

After the latest information was received from Centreville at half-past seven last night, a series of events took place, in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as frightful.

We were advancing and taking their batteries gradually, but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnson, who it is understood took command, and immediately commenced driving us back when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them, either at Centreville or at Fairfax. Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish his object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the

men reached their regular encampments, a portion of them returned to them, but a still larger portion came inside of the entrenchments. A large number of our troops, on their retreat, fell by the way side from exhaustion, and scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Centreville was strewed with knapsacks, arms, and &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their travel. General McDowell was in the rear at the retreat, exerting himself to rally the men, but with only partial effect, the latter part of the army is said to have made their retreat in good order.

General McDowell was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted (according to a prisoners statement) of about 3,000 including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statement of two fire Zouaves, they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter, while the 69th and other regiments suffered frightfully in killed and wounded.

The number killed cannot be known.

Sherman's, Carlisle's Griffin's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege 32-pounder rifled cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to remove, fell into their hands; they were two miles the other side of Centreville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville Hospital, were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon F. H. Hamilton.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This fine body of men arrived in Montreal to-day. They have before been in Canada, having formed part of the army under General Wolfe which took Quebec in the year 1759. When Wolfe was mortally wounded, he was carried from the field by some grenadiers of the 47th, and the Regiment for many years bore the name of "Wolfe's Own." To this day the officers wear a black worm in their lace, as mourning for him. The Regiment are partly encamped on Logan's Farm, and partly lodged at St. Helen's Island.—*Montreal Pilot*, July 13.

The Red River *No' Wester* of the 15ult., says that Dr. Rae, of Arctic fame, Sir Frederick Robinson and Mr. Chaplin, a near relation of the Hon. Edward Ellice, arrived there the previous week, and intended starting westward on a buffalo hunt. Dr. Rae looked remarkably vigorous and healthy.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—Captain Hunter of the steamer Delta which arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda yesterday, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached that place that Antigua was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that 2,000 lives were lost.—*Morning Journal*.

A shock of Earthquake was felt at Montreal, C. E. on the evening of the 11th. The resulting vibration lasted four seconds, and seemed like that caused by a waggon passing over a swing bridge.

A splendid free stone Palace is being put up for the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, in the Cathedral grounds, which will probably cost £5,000.—*News*.

Saleratus dissolved in water, in the proportion of one pound to fifteen quarts of water, is said by the Halifax *Sun*, to be a remedy for preserving rose and fruit bushes from the ravages of insects.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred arrived in Charlottetown, on Saturday evening last, at half-past six o'clock, and was received by the Lieut. Governor, who escorted him to His Excellency's carriage amid the enthusiastic cheers of the hundreds who assembled on the wharf, after which they drove to Government House.

THE RING.—Wilkie's *Spirit of the Times* says that J. C. Heenan is ready for a match with Mace, the present champion of England.

SMALL POX.—A case of Small Pox has made its appearance in the City. The patient has been sent to Partidge Island.—*Globe*.

MARRIED.

At the Mellroy Settlement, Woodstock, on the 16th of April, by the Rev. Thos. Hartin, Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Eveline, daughter of Mr. Thomas Mowbury, all of the above place.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 13th May, by the same, Mr. John Weightman, to Miss Mary Jane Wright, both of Canterbury.

At Howard Settlement, on the 15th June, by the same, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Damaris Dow, both of Canterbury.

At Howard Settlement, on the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. Zebulon Grant, to Miss Ruth, second daughter of Mr. Joshua Hillman, all of Canterbury.

At Canterbury, on the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Howard Wright, to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. Isarel Dow, all of Canterbury.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. Henry Street, Mr. Thomas Graham, of the Parish of Grand Falls, to Miss Isabella Caughy, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Caughy of the Parish of Perth, Victoria County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John McLaughlin, to Miss Agnes Caughy, fifth daughter of Mr. Samuel Caughy, all of the Parish of Perth.

ED STATES.—The war news which we elsewhere will be read with general surprise. The details come to hand it is idle to compare these occurrences, or to make predictions of the results which may spring from them.

PUBLICATIONS.—*Godley* for August is at hand. We have also received the first number of paper issued in St. John, professing to be devoted to what is commonly known as the "Temperance Cause."

A WORKING WORLD.

Mr. Walter Wells recently delivered a lecture before the Merchant's Literary Association of New York, in the course of which he thus forcibly presented the great law of labor:

"The earth," he remarked, "is as much a piece of work as a cotton factory, and that its present condition has cost an enormous outlay of labor. The area of the globe is 196,000,000 of square miles, and this vast surface is covered with powdered rocks, the production of which cost much work and the outlay of a vast amount of power. What is it but work when the earthquake shakes the mighty Andes, and cracks the rocky epidermis of the earth, reducing millions of tons of rock to powder? The pyramids of Egypt cost the labor of 360,000 men, working twenty years. But in South America there is a mass of solid rock, forty-five times greater than Cheops, which was upheaved from depths of miles below to miles above, and that, too, in a vertical direction. It took five millions of men two years to build the wall of China, but what is that to the mighty chain of the Andes, or the Himalaya, lifted by Nature's forces? Every chain of mountains is a memorial of labor, performed upon and in behalf of the earth. Its surface, once covered with crazy mountains, like those of the moon, has been reduced mostly to plains. If it costs \$3000 to smooth a mile of railroad, how much labor must be expended in breaking down the mountains of the earth? And the earth is as truly the theatre of work now as ever.

Much work is done by agents which get no credit for it. The sunshine is considered but an idle thing, yet light is produced only by vibrations of inconceivable rapidity, and thus sets all eyes to shaking everywhere, and by other vibrations to the eye produces the effect of heat and color. The sunshine, too, lifts the vapors and sets the wind in motion. Nothing works harder than this same idle sunshine. The wind, too, literally works itself to death, for it must blow until it produces an equilibrium, and that stops it. It cools the tropics, carries vapors to find the rain, ventilates the earth, and gives to vegetation that exercise without which it cannot thrive. For a tree needs exercise as much as a man. Wasn't he who wished himself as idle as the wind, a little in advance of his reckoning? There, too, is the lazy ocean, which does nothing but toil in its bed. But look at its currents—the Gulf Stream rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour with a power which would turn all the machinery of the globe with its little finger. These ocean-currents drive the mighty icebergs to warmer seas, prevent the whaler from being frozen in, in the northern ocean, carry food for fishes thousands of miles, and prevent the excess of salt tropical seas.

Going higher, to organize forms, what activity exists in plants! Every plant is as much an instrument of work as a wood-saw, and is put together so as to perform its work. The lecturer here described the circulation of the sap and its elaboration, in the leaves, into starch, sugar, milk and turpentine, and the reparative process by which it sustains the entire plant. No wonder the plant sleeps at night, after such a day's work.

Rising to animal life, it is scarcely necessary to say that every animal works for its living. The minute insect on the leaf of a rose geranium, the painted butterfly, who seems always to play, the little creature which lives at the bottom of the deepest pits of the ocean—none of these can escape the operation of the great law of labor. They must all work or die. The Condor, to get his breakfast, must fly one hundred and fifty miles, carrying from forty to seventy pounds. What overtaxed house-wife works harder than this? The humming-bird must ply his wings at the rate of three hundred vibrations per minute—and this is hard work.

This whole system of labor points to the need of one higher worker—intelligent man. Plants show this by the fact that they are always improved by cultivation. Man is placed on the earth as a co-worker with God. Yet he comes far short of his duty. Of all the valuable metals he uses but few; has not conquered all the powers of steam, electricity or magnetism, nor discovered the uses of all the plants which he erroneously calls weeds. Is it not only not respectable to be idle, but it is wicked. The spider spinning its web is of more account in the eye of God than a lazy man.

SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOUS.—The greyhound runs by eyesight only, and this we observe as a fact. The carrier-pigeon flies his two hundred and fifty miles homeward by eyesight, viz. from point to point of objects which he has marked; but this is only conjecture. The fierce dragon-fly, with twelve thousand lenses in its eye darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back, not turning in the air, but with a dash reversing the action of his four wings and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of his does this consist? No one can answer.

A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and down in the sun—the minutest interval between them—yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass or breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly—amid your admiration of this matchless dance—a peculiarly high-shouldered, vicious gnat with long, beak-like snout, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did

he smell blood in the mazy dance? No one knows.

A four-horse coach comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flap and waddle off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Why does the lonely woodpecker, when he decends his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way—listen and look around before he takes his draught? No one knows.

NON-SUITS A CREDITOR.—There was a certain lawyer on the Cape a long time ago, a man well to do in the world, and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a violent rage. "Look a here, squire," said he, "that ere blasted shoemaker down to Pidgeon Cove has gone and stoned me for the money I owed him." "Did the boots suit you?" "Oh! yes,—I've got 'em on—fust rate boots." "Fair price?" "Oh yes." "Then you owe him the money honestly." "Course." "Well, why don't you pay him?" "Why, cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I can."

"It will cost you something." "I don't keer a cuss for that! How much money do you want to begin with?" "Oh, ten dollars will do." "Is that all? Well, here's X, so go ahead!" said the client; that's the pay in the beginning." Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker, and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I know'd he was able to pay—and I was 'termed to make him. That's the long and short of it."

"There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings—but I think you'd better take this five dollars, and call it square."

"Certain, Squire, if you say so, and darned glad to get it," was the answer.

So the lawyer gave him one V, and kept the other. In a few days the client came along and asked him how he got on with the case.

"Rapidly!" cried the lawyer; "we've non-sued him, he'll never trouble you."

"Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the client—"I'd rather a gin fifty dollars than have him get the money for them boots!"

Temporary deafness, arising from cold, sitting in a draught, and other causes, may be relieved and cured by letting fall into the ear ten drops of a mixture of sweet oil and one of glycerine every night, until the duct which leads from the ear to the nose is cleared; this will be known by the sensation of the fluid passing at once from the ear into the nostril. If from inattention, the wax becomes hardened, and thus also induce temporary deafness, then the above mixture is to be applied for two or three days, and followed by thoroughly washing the ear with soap and warm water. No hard probe or pick, is to be put into the ear on any account, as it is very liable to injure the membrane.—Septimus Piessé.

ART OF SWIMMING.—Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. Other animals have neither motion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally. When a man falls into deep water, he will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe; and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking (or rather of walking up stairs), his shoulders will rise above water, so that he may use the less exertion with his hands or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found highly advantageous in preserving life.

"Where did you get that turkey?" said Col. Billy Wilson to one of his amiable recruits, who came into camp the other day with a fine bird. "Stole it," was the laconic answer. "Ah," said the Colonel triumphantly to a bystander, "you see my boys may steal, but they won't lie."

Accounts from India state that England is building railroads into the interior, so that the cotton crop, very soon, can be moved as fast as it is produced to the sea shore; and the ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, shortening the distance 6,000 miles, will be finished in twelve months. It is said that if the American troubles continue five years, India will export 4,000,000 bales.

A farmer said to a barber that he ought to reduce his price, now that corn was cheap. "No sir-ee," says the barber, "for when corn is low, farmers make such long faces that I have toiled the ground to go over."

An old toper, in a discussion with a temperance lecturer, triumphantly asked, "if water rots your boots, what effect must it have on the coats of your stomach?"

RULING POWERS.—"The press, the pulpit, and the petticoats—the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last considerably."

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

DEWING & SONS, CALAIS, ME. Offer for Sale Low for Cash 80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen.

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

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

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

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

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON, NO. 26 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK Season & Rainsford Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

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

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

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

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

S. P. O S G O O D,

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

J. C. PETERSON, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church St. John. Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic diseases.

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

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

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

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

FROM New York & Boston, Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR, MOLASSES. The subscriber has received from New York, Portland, Boston and Saint Andrews, by STEAMER AND RAIL, the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the

People of Carleton: 300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR, 300 do EXTRA STATE, do 300 do DOUBLE EXTRA, do 100 do FANCY BRANDS, a choice article. 100 do CORN MEAL, 75 do HEAVY MESS PORK, 50 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 50 do RAW MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 30 do RICE. 100 SACKS PURE WHITE BEANS, 5 hds. PORTO RICO MOLASSES, 10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA, 10 do SOUCHONG, 10 boxes TOBACCO, 6 Bbls PORTER'S BURNING FLUID.

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. TERMS.—For \$40 and upwards, 3 and 6 months from this date. The Subscriber will have Flour for sale at the following places: Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel River, Woodstock. J. CALDWELL. Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE. THE North half of Lot No. 9, granted to Adam Dickey, fronting on the Digdenush River, and situated within forty rods of the Lawrence Station on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres. Also, Lot No. 6, granted to John Keltier, fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the same station, containing 200 acres.—The Great Road from St. Stephen to Dead Water Brook passes at the Station, and a good Bye Road from the Station passes through the 200 acre lot. The lands are covered with thrifty, growing soft and hard woods, are wholly unimproved, and the Soil is good. These lands are valuable for the timber and cordwood, and are peculiarly fitted for farming purposes. If not previously sold, will be offered for sale by public auction, in front of the Post Office in Saint Stephens on Wednesday the 17th day of July next at the hour of two in the afternoon. For plans and terms of sale, apply by letter to J. E. MOORE, Depy. Sur. Moore's Mills. April 13, 1861.

Tight Binding

JUST LANDED.
 Per "Parkfield," from London, "Frank Boulton," and "John Barbour," from Liverpool, "Mary Jane," and "Gilbert Bent," from New York, and to arrive:—
 187 chests and half chests Congou and Souehong tea
 10 chest and half chests Oolong Tea;
 20-pockets Java Coffee,
 53 boxes Tobacco;
 25 " Colman's Starch;
 50 kegs do Mustard;
 10 cwt. do Black Lead,
 10 cwt. do Black Lead,
 29 boxes Thread Coffee;
 100 " T. D. and Woodstock Pipes;
 50 " 15 lbs Saleratus;
 25 " Ground Pepper, 22 do Ground Ginger
 80 " Laver Raisins, 5 bbls Currants;
 7 bbls Mason's Blacking;
 3 casks Mixed Pickles, 1 cask Sauces;
 60 boxes Extract of logwood
 5 cases Nutmegs, 3 cases Borax;
 15 boxes Cassia, 2 cases Epsom Salts;
 150 doz brooms, 50 doz pads;
 20 boxes Clothes Pins 29 Washboards;
 7 cases card Matches;
 50 hds, quarts and Pipes Geneva, J. Dekuyper's large Anchor Brand;
 50 cases do do;
 20 hds. do do;
 15 qr-casks } Hennessy brandy,
 20 cases pale } Vintage 68 & 49;
 " dark }
 1 pun. Old Tom Gin;
 10 qr-casks Superior old Sherry;
 4 " do do;
 16 octavo do do;
 18 qr-casks port Wine.
 5 " Hunts 2 & 4 diamond port wine,
 50 cases Guinness' XXX porter;
 75 bbls. do do pts & qts;
 38 " do do do;
 6 hds, 8 qr-casks scotch whiskey;
 7 qr-casks Jameson's Dublin whiskey;
 3 puns. very Old James Rum;
 30 cases Keweenaw & Co's do;
 25 baskets Champagne, Cream de onsey;
 15 " Imperial, 10 do Sidery;
 800 doz. schweppi's Carbonated Lemonade
 250 " do do soda Water,
 200 " do do soda Wine;
 8 hds. Allsop's east India Pale Ale.
 The above, together with a large assortment of all kinds of first class goods in the Liquore Groceries, and Province trade. For sale by the subscriber, at 18, Dock-street.
 JOHN BRADLEY,
 St. John May 26.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
Furniture!
 BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered for sale in Carleton County, can be had at the
Woodstock Furniture Store.
 CONSISTING OF—
Sofas, Couches, Chairs.
 Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat
Tables.
 Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining
Bureaus,
 Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained
Bedsteads
 of all Kinds and prices.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
BED ROOM SETTS
 and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c.
 All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We Manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber, and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buy upon rely upon the durability of our articles.
 Particular attention paid to the manufacturer of Book and Counting room Desks.
 Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the most perfect manner.
 JOHN BRICE.

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

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



St. John Marble Works.
 South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

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

NEW DRY GOODS STORE
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
 THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCHARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of the very latest designs in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 which upon examination will be found second to none in this place—to enumerate would be next to impossible.
 COME AND SEE OUR
Mantles and Shawls,
Hats & Furs,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
RIBBONS & LACES.

Collars and leaves, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Nets and oils, Corsets and Skirts, Hoisery & gloves, Velvets and Trimmings of every description. Our Silk, Circassian, Winey, Tipped, Nouveaute, and Persian Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans and Alapocas, Gingham, Alacians, Calicoes, &c., &c., in all the newest patterns, with staple goods and Haberdashery such as may be expected at a first class Dry Goods Establishment.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 Our stock in this department is replete with Gents, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes in every style and quality suited to the present and coming season and at a price to warrant quick sales.
CLOTHS
 In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal Whitey, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths, Cassimeres, and Doeskins in all the leading makes, Bedford Cords, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.
VESTINGS
 In Satin, Grenadine, Palm and cut Velvets, Marseilles, Kamschatka, Cashmeres, &c., &c.
CLOTHING.
 In our Clothing Department, as usual, may be found a large full and fashionable assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
INTOP AND DRESS COATS,
 Pants, Vests, &c., with furnishing goods suited to the wants of all classes such as shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Trunks, carpet Bags, &c.
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as there is connected with this establishment a first class Cutter, and experienced Workman. All orders taken at our own risk.
W. SKILLEN,
 Proprietor.
 Please recollect the place at the late "Blanchard House," Main Street, Woodstock.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods, viz:
 Flannels,
 Cottons,
 Coburgs,
 Orleans,
 Calicoes,
 Prints,
 Shirtings,
 Linens,
 Ribbons,
 Satinets,
 Drillings,
 Battings,
 Shawls,
 Fur Caps,
 Together with a new assortment of Groceries consisting of
 Teas,
 Sugar, Raw and Crushed,
 Tobacco, Saleratus,
 Soap, Starch,
 Candles, Indigo
 Snuff, Pipes, &c.
 Raisins, Candies,
 Spices of various kinds,
 Apples,
 Barthenware and Glassware,
 1 cask Clarified Wine
WILLIAM SAWYER & CO.
 Upper Woodstock Nov 15, 1859.

CASH
 GIVEN for hides at the
CITY MARKET.

Graham's Family
BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.
 Corner of Queen and Regent streets,
 Fredericton, N. B.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Woodstock and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large supply of
English and American
 Boots and Shoes, embracing every variety of stock commonly kept by the Trade, consisting of—
 Ladies' Misses' and Children's Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes,
 in various new styles and qualities,
 Serge Kid, and Morocco, Cashmere, Elastic side, Military and Flat Heels
 single and double soles in great variety, Gents walking and Dress Boots Congress and Lace Shoes in Patent Enamelled and Calf Skin,
 Boots heavy and light, Slippers in great variety

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
 Ladies Balmoral, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and Jenny Lind Boots, Gents' Patent, Enamelled and Calf Skin, Congress Boots, Course and Fine Boot's in every style, Boys and Youth's Boots and Boots,
 The above with the large assortment now on hand will be sold at a very small profit as our motto, is
"QUICK SALES and Small Profits."
R. GRAHAM.
 (Late S. K. Foster & Son.)
 Fredericton, May 18, 1861.

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

WATCH MAKING.
 THE Subscriber having facilities for making all new parts to Watches, will do so, and repair all Watches entrusted to his care, in the most thorough manner. He has on hand at all times fine
AMERICAN
WATCHES & CLOCKS,
 —ALSO—
 English, French and Swiss Watches,
Silver Ware,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
Musical Instruments, &c.
 ALL KINDS OF
DENTISTRY
 done at very reasonable prices.
E. D. LUCY.
 Houlton, March 25, 1861.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he erected his new building, adjoining, on the corner of square T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared to furnish Tin WARE in kinds and all descriptions of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including STOVE PIPES.
 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 upon it a house. The land is hardwood and of a good quality. He will sell the whole, or one half of it, to suit the purchaser.
 Apply on premises to
EDWIN BDELL.
 Oct. 16, 1860.

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

OWEN KELLY,
Importer and Dealer
 —IN—
General Groceries,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
 South Side Madawaski Bridge,

London Printing and Publishing Co.,
 74 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN.

THE following are a few of the numerous publications issued monthly, all are splendidly illustrated with the finest steel plate engravings—and sold to subscribers at London prices.
 Furden's Modern Art. contains 40 plates,
 Henry's Family Bible " 70 " "
 Altar of the Household, " 23 " "
 Warwith Russia, " over 100 " "
 Indian Mutiny, " " " "
 Works of William Hogarth, " 72 " "
 Gallery of Art, " several thousand cuts,
 Natural History, " " " "
 Dr. Kitto's Pictorial, " " " "
 Henry Meadows Illustrated Edition of Shakespeare, Imperial Shakespeare, dedicated to G. V. Brooke, Skeavington's Parriery,
 Wright's Imperial Pronouncing Dictionary.
 England, Italy,
 Ireland, France,
 Scotland, India,
 British Colonies, China, &c., &c.
 Specimens can be seen and orders received at The Journal Office in Woodstock and of J. Finley travelling agent.
 P. S.—Catalogues sent free by addressing R. HUYTEN, Duck St. St. John

'Furniture.
 THE Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal patronage, bestowed on him the last seven years he 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
BEADSTEADS, CHAIRS,
Rich Chamber Setts,
 not to be surpassed by any in the province
Beaureas, Wash Stands, Sinks,
Splendid looking glasses
 mahogany, Walnut, Gilt inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.
TABLES,
Trip Tables, Spinning Wheels,
 Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

Andrew Doak,
Blacksmith, and Horse Farrier,
 BEGS to inform the Public, that he is prepared to Shoe Horses in the best style and at the shortest notice.
 Country Job Work of all kinds in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.
 Country produce taken in payment at market prices.
 From his long experience in the business the subscriber feels himself competent to do the work, in as good style as any other Establishment in the Province.
ANDREW DOAK
 Woodstock March 14.

'TO READERS.
 NOW that the reading season has come the proprietor of the
JOURNAL READING ROOM
 has attention to the opportunity which that Room affords, to have an hour or two a day to devote to reading. The Room is furnished with all the New Brunswick papers, with a number from Nova Scotia, with leading Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian papers, and with selection of the best United States papers, in the Spirit of the Times, and Albion. Recently there have been added to the list of files the Illustrated London News, the Standard, and the European Times (London News, and Pall Mall Gazette). Other newspapers and magazines will be added as they come. Now is a good time to subscribe as a quarter commenced with Sept. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter. Woodstock, Oct. 14th, 1860.

SODA WATER,
AND
CIGARS.
 AT
DI BBLEE'S
Drug Store.
 Woodstock, June 26

Notice.
 THE late 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 Jane Gurney his widow is decently maintained during her life. The 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 infirm 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.
NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, and all parts of fire arms.
ANDREW DOAK.
 Woodstock, April 11.

VOLUME 8.

CARLETON COUNTY A

SHOW AND F

This Society will hold an Exhibition of Manufactures, &c., at the Court House, on September 23rd, 1861, to commence on or before the 20th of September. Premiums are offered for competition.
Class I—

Best Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, \$1.00
 2d do 3.00
 Best Brood Mare, with foal 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 Best 3 year old Colt, 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 Best 3 year old Colt, 2.00
 2d do 1.50
 Best pair working Horses, matched 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 Best Bull, 2 years old or upwards, 4.00
 2d do 3.00
 Best yearling Bull, 2.00
 2d do 2.00
 Best bull calf of 1861, 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 Best milk Cow, 3.00
 2d do 2.50
 Best 2 year old Heifer, 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 Best Heifer calf of 1861, 2.00
 2d do 1.50
 Best pair working Oxen over 5 years old 2.00
 2d do 1.50

Class II—Grain
 Best sample of Wheat, \$3.00
 2d do 2.50
 3d do 2.00
 Best sample of Corn 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.50
 Best sample barley 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.50
 Best sample Oats 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.50
 Best sample Buckwheat 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.50

Class III—Root Crop
 Best crop Swedish or Lapland Turnips, on 1 acre, \$4.00
 2d do 3.00
 3d do 2.00
 Best crop of Aberdeen or White Turnips, on 1-4 acre 3.00
 2d do 2.50
 3d do 2.00
 Best crop of Carrots on 1-8 acre 3.00
 2d do 2.50
 3d do 2.00
 Best crop Mangold Wurzel, on 1-8 acre 3.00
 2d do 2.50
 3d do 2.00
 Best crop Potatoes, 1 acre 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.50
 Heaviest 12 Swedish Turnips 1.0
 Do 12 Turnips, any kind 1.0

Class IV—Woolen
 Best Felled Cloth, all wool, not less than ten yards, \$2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.50
 Best Flannel, all wool not less than 10 yards, 2.50
 2d do 2.00
 3d do 1.0
 Best Twilled Homespun, all wool, not less than 10 yards, 1.50
 2d do 1.2
 3d do 1.0