

Institute Box

April 18,



The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7.

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

NUMBER 42.

John Harple Works,

side King Square, St. John, N. B.
 Proprietors of this Establishment
 for past patronage, have added largely to
 MARBLE, etc. and are prepared to execute
 orders for Head Stones, Monuments,
 Tablets, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.,
 and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for
 building.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.
 ROBT. MILLIGAN, }
 also on hand a great variety of finished Mo-
 nomstones, and Head Stones of the first qua-
 re, and at lower prices than can be purchased
 elsewhere.

James Jordan, Woodstock; B. Beveridge,
 Daniel Raymond, Grand Falls; Messrs. Hoyt
 and Richmond, George Hat, Fredericton.
 —Rev. John Hunter, Richmond; Rev. Theo.
 do.; Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Tobique,
 Glass, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith,
 Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

Domestic Manufacture.

THE Subscriber has on hand
 at his warehouse on the south
 side of the Bridge a large and varied
 assortment of PLOUGHS, manufactured at his Foundry,
 different patterns PLOUGHS including all
 approved for NEWBRUNSWICK USE.
 Also on hand a large assortment of COOK
 TOVES, Farmer's Boilers &c.
 of IRON and BRASS CARTINGS made
 to order.

R. A. HAY.
 May 5th, 1860.

Whisky.

One Hhd. Mehan's.
 DISTILLERY, Londonderry
 (Imported Irish Malt Whiskey,) John Brad-
 station.

South Side Bridge.
 OWEN KELLY.

Wholesale, Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Wholesale American Alcohol,
 Bright Sugar,
 Molasses,
 sold low for cash.

OWEN KELLY

OWEN KELLY, Importer and Dealer

General Groceries,
 LIQUORS, &c.,
 South Side Madawaska Bridge,

GOLDEN FLEECE.

Delivered per late arrivals 72 packages,
 containing a general assortment of season-
 ing.

JOHN McDONALD.

BRITISH HOUSE,

Stock, November, 1860.
 subscribers have just completed their
 Winter Stock of

FISH AND FOREIGN

ry Goods,
 in part of Beaver, Pilot, Devonshire
 shire double Mill'd, Seal Skin, Siberian
 skins, Cassimeres, Brown and Black Ger-
 m, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue
 and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and
 Colours, Gingham, Drillings, White and Colours,
 Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Coburgs,
 Delaines, Lama, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes,
 es, Crochets, &c., &c., &c.

CLOTHING,

and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all de-
 scriptions and Prices. Garments cut and made
 experienced Workmen at the shortest notice,
 &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange for
 Prices.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
 House, Lindsay's Building, South side
 of the River, St. John, N. B.,
 Nov. 15, 1860.

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly,
 devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commer-
 cial and moral interests of New Brunswick.
 The primary objects at which it aims in the present
 circumstances of our Province are:—
 1. The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of
 the wild lands.
 2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of
 intercourse, by the improvement of the means of inter-
 nal communication.
 3. An increase in the Representation in the House of
 Assembly.

4. A system of Free Education for all,—schools of all
 grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial Univer-
 sity, being open to all without money and without price,
 and being supported by Direct Taxation.
 While the Journal labors for these primary objects it
 does not neglect many others. It labors to introduce into
 the arena of politics a generous, sound and many-toned
 harmony among all classes, good, cordial and patri-
 otic—to establish a system of frank yet genial criticism
 of men and their words and deeds—to encourage free-
 dom of thought and speech—to develop in our people a
 sentiment of manly self reliance—and to inculcate the
 doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.

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

TERMS.
 Single copies, Two dollars a year,
 Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each.
 Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.
 These terms are in advance; if not paid in advance,
 \$2 1-2, and if not paid until the expiration of the year,
 \$3, will be charged.
 Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a
 dollar and a half a year.
 To any person who makes up a club at the above rates,
 and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy
 of the Journal for one year, gratis.
 No subscription taken for less than half a year.
 No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid,
 until the Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 BY THE YEAR.
 A Column, \$36. Half Column, \$24.
 Third of Column, 16. Quarter Column 14.
 Cards, not exceeding four lines, 5.
 each additional line 50 cents.
 BY THE HALF YEAR.
 One third less than by the year.
 BY THE QUARTER.
 One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Square of 12 lines or less insertion, 75 cents.
 Same—each succeeding insertion, 25 “
 For each line above two, 1st insertion, 6 “
 Same, each succeeding insertion, 2 “
 When an advertisement is sent to the office the
 length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked
 upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted
 until ordered out.
 N. B.—No advertisements, or “Special Notices,” insert-
 ed in the editorial columns or reading matter.

JOB PRINTING.

The Journal Office being supplied with a good assort-
 ment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored and
 glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job work of all kinds
 will be executed neatly, promptly, and cheaply.

BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS.

Hand Bills from a Sheet to a sixteenth Sheet, or as much
 smaller as may be desired.
 PAMPHLETS,
 CATALOGUES,
 LABELS, OF ALL KINDS,
 CIRCULARS,
 BILL HEADS,
 BLANK CHEQUES,
 ORDERS, NOTES,
 RECEIPTS, &c.
 PROGRAMMES,
 BILL HEADS, &c.
 LAW and MAGISTRATES BLANKS on hand
 or printed to order,
 &c., &c., &c.

All letters on business or otherwise should
 be addressed
 “EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.”
 and invariably postpaid.

The Journal Office is in the second story of
 Mr. Abner Bull's three story building, on Queen
 Street, directly over the shop of Vanwart &
 Stephenson. Entrance at the End.

TO READERS.

NOW that the reading season has come the proprietor of
 the JOURNAL READING ROOM
 calls attention to the opportunity which that Room affords
 all who desire to keep themselves posted up in the news of the
 day, or have an hour or two a day to devote to read-
 ing. The Room is furnished with all the New Brunswick
 papers, with a number from Nova Scotia, with leading
 papers, Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian papers,
 and with a selection of the best United States papers, in-
 cluding the New York Daily Tribune, the New York Times,
 the Spirit of the Times, and Albion. Recently there have
 been added to the list of files the Illustrated London News,
 the London Punch, the European Times (Liverpool), and the
 London Standard. Other newspapers and magazines will be
 added as the increase to the subscription list renders it
 desirable. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a quarter
 commenced with Sept. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter.
 Woodstock, Oct. 11th, 1860.

From the Colonial Empire. EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR INVESTIGATING THE "LAND-JOBBER" CHARGES.

Continued from last week.
 Committee Room, Thursday, March 14.
 [Before giving the proceedings of Thursday, we beg to supply an omission in the report of Wednesday's proceedings, occasioned by one sheet of our Reporter's manuscript not having reached us in time. ED. COL. EMPERE.]
 The Hon. Mr. Brown read some correspondence that had taken place between himself and the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, relative to certain objectionable proceedings of the latter, to induce Scotch Emigrants to come out to New Brunswick, and settle at Glassville, near the River Beekagumie, in Carleton County. Mr. Brown stated, that Mr. Glass went to Scotland for the purpose of endeavoring to raise funds to build a Presbyterian College at Woodstock, and while there he helped to induce a number of Scotch Presbyterians to emigrate, and become settlers on the block of 10,000 acres surveyed on the application of the Rev. Mr. Glass, and other Presbyterian clergymen, which had been named “Glassville.”

In due time some of these emigrants arrived, and upon reaching the Settlement, expressed their surprise and disappointment that roads were not made and completed, as had been represented to them by Mr. Glass.
 Mr. Brown said, it also appeared that Mr. Glass had grossly deceived the poor emigrants by not informing them of the conditions of Settlement which he had entirely withheld. And worse than all, he had levied a fee of Two Pounds Sterling upon each Emigrant, which he had appropriated to his own use.

Upon being put in possession of these facts, Mr. Brown said, he had written a very severe letter to Mr. Glass, reprimanding him for making mis-statements, and false representations to these poor people, and extorting money from them. Mr. Brown added, that the Rev. Mr. Glass had done very wrong; that they had once been good friends, but now they were on as bad terms as it was possible for two Scotchmen to be! He was sorry to make this matter public, but circumstances rendered it necessary; he now did not care, for it had come to this,—“The man's mischief, the better sport!”

When the Committee met on Thursday morning, the business commenced by some amendments being made by Mr. Brown, to the evidence he gave on Wednesday. Mr. Brown said:—
 “First, I thought it was my duty to bring the reduction of expenses of my department under the notice of the Government. I did not put it on the schedule, because I thought that if the Council did not concur in my recommendations, it had better not appear at all. I had no idea then, that this matter ever would become a subject of investigation here; but as the question was put to me here, and I had to answer it, I said I was sorry it had not been put on the schedule.”

Mr. Inghes then produced the petition from Keenan, alluded to yesterday, for lot 116, which stated, that this lot was not at all improved.
 A letter was also produced by Mr. Inghes from Mr. Thomas Berry, dated March 11th 1860, stating that he saw his name mentioned by Mr. Inghes, as being interested in procuring large quantities of land under the Labor Act, and that whether by a mistake of the Reporter, or not he could not say, but that he knew that he never got any land under the Labor Act—which Mr. Inghes stated to be correct.

[In the “Colonial Empire” of the 8th instant, it is stated by your Reporter that Mr. Inghes to evidence said:—“Mr. Marchie resides at St. Stephen; his purchases were made by applications in fictitious names, and bid off in his own name.”
 The names of many other persons were then given, as having obtained land—in the same way—and among them, “Thomas Berry, 687 acres, same way.”—that is, by applications in fictitious names.—There is no allusion whatever to the Labor Act. G. H. B.]
 Mr. Inghes was next examined.
 “Under the designation of Montegle 4,500 acres were reserved in 1856. It comprised about one-seventh of the ungranted land within a reasonable distance (which the witness defined to be 6 or 7 miles) from the Railroad.”
 Question.—“Has any land been recently sold that was applied for within three years under the Labor Act, in King's Westmorland, and Albert?”
 Answer.—“Yes, to a small extent. I cannot say exactly how much; but I think probably not over 15 or 20 lots, where the applicants had failed to settle, or do Road work, within the prescribed time.”
 Question.—“How long has the present system of selling the Crown Lands by auction, been in operation? and have any steps been taken at any

time, by any Government to discontinue this mode of sale, except by the operations of the Labor Act, and the reserves of 1856?”
 Answer.—“Upwards of 30 years. For a few years, about 1840, the Executive had also power by Law to sell 100 acre lots, at private sale, but no settlement conditions were imposed.”

MR. GOWAN'S STATEMENT.
 Mr. Robert Gowan, the Accountant in the Crown Land Office, was next sworn.
 He said.—“The Sales of the Lands to Mr. Tilley were made in May, June, and July, 1857, to two parties—James Johnson and Thomas B. Barker. They were, I think, I know Thomas B. Barker's were, recorded in his own name. I will get the documents, they will show best.”

While Mr. Gowan was gone for the documents, Mr. Brown stated there was an anonymous article in the *Head Quarters* of March 13, about Local Appointments. Mr. Brown observed, that when he was examined with reference to these appointments, he had no idea of answering with regard to any appointments, except those of Local Deputies and Labor Commissioners, and not to any other appointment.

Mr. Gowan then resumed:—
 “The sales were recorded in the office in Government Record Book, in name of Thomas B. Barker. I said there was no sale to Mr. Tilley, but I was mistaken. There were sold to Samuel L. Tilley, 270 acres of two lots by Deputy Wilmot. One lot contained 90 acres, and the other 180 acres. These were recorded in Mr. Tilley's name, Mr. Wilmot was Deputy at that sale. The sales were in King's, returned by Arnold in June, 1857. We received the sale on the first Tuesday in June. These were 13 lots, 12 of them containing 100 acres each, and one 80 acres, 1280 acres, in all.—There were sold to Thomas B. Barker, and by him transferred to Samuel L. Tilley, on the 26th June, and the transfer was received one day before the return. The transfer is dated the 24th June, 1857. I speak now from the documents before me.”

[It will be remembered that Mr. Tilley was sworn into office as Provincial Secretary, and member of the Executive Council, on the 8th day of June, 1856.—ED. COL. EMPERE.]
 “The next sale was in Westmorland, this is the last, on 7th July, 1857, of two lots, of 200 acres each, to James Johnson at the upset price, and transferred by him, to S. L. Tilley, by an instrument which appears to have been received at the Office the 23rd July.

“The sale to Johnson was on application in his own name, signed, “J. Johnson per S. L. Tilley,” and was for 180 acres. With regard to the application for the 90 acres, those were applied for in the name of Wm. Taylor. All the rest, the others in King's County, were in different names; the names of H. Shortland, James Doyle, James Barry, John White, Edward Thomas, P. Hillman, John Smith, James Thomas, Thomas Boyle, John Duncan, J. Williams, Daniel Jones, and Timothy Duffy; they embraced the 1280 acres.

“The names may be fictitious, or real, but appear as signed, per N. Arnold.
 The two lots of the 100 acres sold in July, to Jas. Johnson, were applied for in the names of John Nixon, and William Smith, each being signed by S. L. Tilley as Agent. The applications were both received on the 21st February, 1857; the transfer from Johnson to S. L. Tilley is dated at Moncton, the 21st July, 1857, and was received the 28th July 1867, at the office.

“At the date of the first advertisement of the Sale in May, the first to S. L. Tilley, the Honorable Mr. Montgomery was Surveyor General; at the time of advertisement of the Sale in King's, to T. B. Barker, Mr. Montgomery was also Surveyor General; and at the time of sale to J. Johnston in July, 1857, Mr. Montgomery likewise, I mean in each case, at the time of the date of the advertisements.”

[Mr. Brown became Surveyor General on the 8th June, 1857.]

These Lots were advertised for sale by “John Montgomery, Surveyor General,” in the *Royal Gazette*, and the advertisement is dated, June 23, 1857. They appear thus:—
 “WESTMORLAND.
 “200 acres, Lots 11 and 12, South, North Range, Block 18, Salisbury, John Nixon.
 “200 acres, Lot 13, 14, South, North Range, Block 18, Salisbury, Wm. Smith.”

These lands were sold by Deputy Wilmot, at Salisbury, on Tuesday, 7th July, 1857.
 The members of the Government holding Office previously to the present Government, tendering their resignations in the latter end of May, 1857, but held Offices until the 8th June following, when their successors were sworn in. The advertisement of Land Sales, dated 2nd June, 1857, was of course, signed *pro forma* John Montgomery, Surveyor General.” Had Mr. Wilmot

not acceded to the request of Mr. Tilley, to alter his address for information from the 1st to the 8th of June, 1857, he would have got the information desired; but by altering to the 8th, he was “thrown over,” as the advertisement was dated “2nd June.”

It is worthy of remark, that in the return of Crown Lands sold in 1857, see Appendix to Journals, 1858—Samuel Leonard Tilley appears as purchaser of 270 acres only. The 1,280 acres appear as follows:—

“Records 12,904 to 12,906, Barker, Thos. B.; 1,208 acres; price, £192. Discount, £38 8s. 0d. Paid Deputy, £153 12s. 0d.”
 The 400 acres purchased by James Johnson, appears thus:—
 “Record 12,963, Johnson, James; 400 acres, Price £60. Discount £12; Paid Deputy £48.”
 The 270 acres, which alone appear as purchased by Mr. Tilley, appear thus:—
 “Record, 12,582, Tilley, Samuel L.; 270 acres. Price £40 10s; Discount, £3 2s; paid Deputy, £32 8s.”

As no return was made in these Crown Land Returns for 1857, of the names of Grantees, Mr. Tilley only appears as purchaser of 270 acres, whereas he was Grantee of 1,950 acres, in that year alone.—ED. COL. EMPERE.]

“We have been accustomed for a number of years, to keep a Record Book in the office, one of which I hold in my hand, commencing in January, 1855. It contains the Record number of the Sales, the name of the person to whom the Grant is to issue, the date on which the draftsman receives the applications from me, the date on which the draft is sent to Attorney General after being in the office, when it undergoes an examination, the date on which it leaves our office, then to be engrossed and completed.

“The record of sale to Johnson in May, and transferred to Mr. Tilley was delivered by me to the Grant Clerk, the 9th Sept., 1857. It was sent to the office of Atty Genl on the 16th Dec., 1857, and finally to office of Prov. Secy, on the 8th Jan., 1858. The records of sales to T. B. Barker, also transferred to Mr. Tilley, were delivered by me to the Grant Clerk, the 4th Oct., 1857. They were sent to office of Atty General 22nd Jan., 1858, and to office of Prov. Secy, 23rd Feb., 1858. The record of sales to James Johnson in Westmorland, in July, of 400 acres went through the various offices on the same date as the last mentioned, namely, T. B. Barker's.

“I think that when I have shown you from a document written by a man now dead, but who was accurate, and which was in particular made up every day as the events transpired, it is not necessary to say that the documents which were in the office of the Secretary, on the 23rd of Feb., could scarcely be altered by Mr. Inghes, in March if he desired.

“I do not suppose that Mr. Wilmot, or Mr. Montgomery, or Mr. Brown, would be guilty of making any application to the Crown Land Office to have the records altered. I do not think any one of them could possibly be guilty of any such conduct as trying to get the Chief Draftsman to falsify the Records of the Office; and if the Draftsman desired to do so, it would be impossible, and could be done.

“The Grants all pass through my hands.”
 In reference to the *Free Press*, Mr. Wilmot questioned Mr. Gowan, as to whether he had, at any time tried, while Surveyor General, the suppression of the circulation of the *Royal Gazette*, by stopping them from being sent to the Deputies, and did so to prevent the circumstances about Mount Theobald being known?

Mr. Gowan replied:—“I will answer this from the documents I have in my hand. Mr. Simpson, the Queen's Printer, and Publisher of the *Royal Gazette*, sends into our Office half-yearly accounts for expenses incurred in connection with our Department. These accounts contain, among other items, a charge for copies of the *Gazettes* sent to the Deputy Surveyors. In the half-year ending June, 1854, I find a charge of nineteen copies to Deputy Surveyors. In the next half-year, that is to Dec., 1854, I find twenty copies charged. In the half-year, June, 1852, twenty copies; in December, 1852, twenty copies; next to June, 1853, twenty copies; next to December, 1853, twenty copies; in June 1854, twenty; in December, 1854, twenty.

“This was during the time Mr. Wilmot was Surveyor General. I am not aware of Mr. Wilmot interfering in any way, with the distribution of these *Gazettes*, and I am quite satisfied Mr. Simpson would not have charge for these, if they had not been sent. I am of opinion that the statement alluded to is false.

“The names of Wm. Murray, Richard Crozier, and Michael O'Keefe, I cannot find in the office, in any way at all, in connection with Mt. Theobald. In Mount Theobald, persons by the name of Michael Doherty, and James, obtained grants of four different lots of land at Mount Theobald.

Tight Binding

POOR C

1861,

I find the name of Patrick Keenan here, as having drawn a lot under the Association system in 1843, in Mount Theobald, upon which he paid four years interest, but no part of the principal. After a series of years, it was cancelled upon an application of James Charlton signed by John F. Goddard, as agent. It is for lot number 116, containing 100 acres. The part located to Keenan was only 50 acres, one half of this lot. On the application of Charlton, received in the office, 6th Oct. 1852, the sale to Keenan was cancelled; in the body of the petition of Charlton, it is stated that Keenan had never settled on, or improved the lot, in any way. Upon this application, the land was advertised in the usual way, and sold to Mr. Goddard.

"I do not suppose that Mr. Wilmot, while in the Crown Land Office, would approve the sale of a poor man's lot if he had improved upon it, without regarding his improvements; for party or political purposes. I have already said, that I thought the gentlemen who have been at the head of the Crown Land Office as Surveyor General, at different times, were incapable of such meanness; and I think no man under Responsible Government would dare attempt such a thing. It would raise such a storm as would drive him from office in a very short time.

"The general policy of the Government has been to protect squatters and poor settlers. Here the Committee adjourned for dinner.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14.

When the Committee resumed, Mr. Gowen continued:—

"The opinion of the Surveyor General, that selling and granting the land, and licensing it for timber, are the principal duties of the Department, is, I think, correct.

"The Surveyor General has urged me almost beyond my capacity, in his desire to get Licenses issued. A couple of years ago, we were accustomed to send a number of licenses into the Secretary's office, at one time, for entry there, and the Governor's signature. The pressure of business in the Office was then, and I suppose is still, very great. Occasionally, the licenses would remain there for some time without being returned. Mr. Wardford Smith, the Clerk in that office, requested me not to send more than fifty at any one time, believing that this would expedite their execution; and the answer of the Surveyor General was,—"Get the licenses out of this Office as soon as possible, so that the responsibility of delay will not lay on our shoulders." I mention this to show his anxiety to have no delay. Became first acquainted with Mr. Brown when he was imprisoned here, for maintaining his own right to ask questions in connection with a scrutiny then pending in the House. This was in 1828.

"Mr. Brown has the reputation throughout the country of a man of good sound sense, and untiring vigilance; and these qualities he certainly brought with him into the C. L. Office.

"Many alterations have occurred to me since in the Office, which I have adopted in my own Department.

"I have never been called upon by any Head of the Department to make any report upon any alterations or suggest any improvements in the system; at least I do not recollect of any.

"I do not think Mr. Brown has at all impaired his natural capacity and fitness to fulfil the duties of a Surveyor General. It is impossible that Mr. Brown should be as active, in a physical point of view, as he once was; but I do not perceive any falling in his mental capacity, nor have I ever detected any."

Mr. Inches here stated, that Mr. Brown had always evinced great anxiety to hurry the making of the grants, and even offered to assist in any subordinate capacity himself; and under his direction, the Grants are now in as great a state of forwardness as at any time within the last twenty-five years. Mr. Inches said, he wished to endorse all Mr. Gowen had stated with regard to Mr. Brown's mental capacity.

Mr. Inches continued thus:—

"I have never seen these applications, (alluding to applications handed him by the Chairman,) since they were made in 1857.

"These are applications from John Armstrong and others, and all are signed by Deputy Hartley. They are all for land on the Tobique Road. I make no doubt some of them are for other persons, and in fact, I do not know of Mr. Armstrong having any land beyond his own Lot, except by common Report.

"I received a letter the other day from Mr. Jno. Armstrong of St. John, asking how much was due on them. I suppose he took it for granted that I knew the number. I think Mr. Armstrong is connected with 10 or 12; but I cannot say. The purchase was arranged with the Deputy.

"I do not know how to prevent these transfers. I think it is a matter worthy of consideration, whether any Lands should be sold by instalments except under conditions of actual and immediate Settlement. With reference to the transactions of the past, extending over a period of thirty years, it seems difficult to lay down any rule. I think it must, in a great degree, be left to the discretion of the head of the department.

"The instalments are one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual instalments.—The only attempt which has ever been made to enforce these during the last 25 years, was by the present Sur. Gen'l who failed in it, and got a great deal of unpopularity. I don't think, in practice, any line can be drawn between the actual settler and the speculator.

"Every regulation whatever, is disregarded in a short time. The ingenuity of people, in this particular is extraordinary. If rules be laid down, and adhered to, as part of the ordinary routine of the office, without reference in each case to the Executive, much good would be effected. The present Sur. Gen'l, as well as his predecessor Mr. Wilmot, attempted to lay down some rule by which lands long located, but unpaid for, should again become vacant; but it was impracticable, we have still to hold lands for people who purchased 20 or 25 years ago, without making any further payment in that time except the first instalment, or without any occupation to our knowledge. A large extent of land is held in this way. No lots in the town plat at Grand Falls have been acquired under the labor Act.

"I have no doubt that if speculators were communicated with by the Department, when their instalments became due, and were informed that they must pay-up, it would be productive of much good.

The Committee adjourned at 4 P. M. until tomorrow.

FRIDAY, March 16th.

Mr. Gowen corrected the minutes of his evidence of yesterday as follows:—"I referred to the May purchase, which the Secretary has taken down as having been sold to Mr. Johnson and transferred to Mr. Tilley, the sale was to Mr. Tilley and not to Mr. Johnson. The record of Sale to S. L. Tilley, in May, was delivered by me to the Grant Clerk, in May, 1857.

The Provincial Secretary stated, with reference to an article in the Empire, of 14th, 2 P. M., despatch, with regard to telegram of yesterday, and note of Editor. This is in addition to land, &c."

"I wish to state that the lands purchased in May, in my name, as is stated by Mr. Gowen, and subsequent purchases by Mr. Johnson, were the lands applied for by me, in February, 1857. The 1280 acres referred to in Mr. Gowen's evidence, as being returned to Mr. Barker's name is the land purchased by me from Mr. Arnold, and referred to by me in my former testimony; and I again state, I did not know in whose name they were applied for, or what steps were taken to bring them to sale. And I also state as the Committee will know, and the evidence will show, that in giving my testimony on Tuesday last, I said nothing about purchasing lands in name of John G. Frazer, or through the agency of John S. Trites, in fact nothing of the kind; and I take this occasion to repeat that on my former testimony, I gave a full and correct statement of all the lands owned by me, or in which I had any interest acquired by deed, or grant, in every part of the province, outside of the City of St. John and Parish of Portland. I repeat this statement, for the reasons, because it has been asserted, I was interested in lands held in the name of other parties, in the immediate vicinity of the Railway stations. Since this investigation commenced it has been stated, in the City of St. John that in addition to these lands mentioned in my statement, I own, or am interested in large tracts of Land in the neighborhood of the Douglas Valley; and as a consequence, whenever an extension of the Railway from St. John is decided upon, I will advocate that route; if I have any voice in the matter.

Mr. Inches here said:—

"A number of grants of Land in Mount Theobald, issued to Jno. P. Goddard; they were all paid for in full, before the grant issued, according to the ordinary practice. And no grants could, or did, issue until the land was paid for.

Mr. Alex. Shives sworn:

Mr. Kerr called attention to the document as published in the Empire. He read this to Mr. Shives, who said the original was in his hand writing; but that it was not forwarded to Mr. Tilley by his direction. In his own words—"I happened to have a conversation similar to that in St. John. Mr. Hanford called on me, and asked me, if I said so. He asked me if I would write to Mr. Tilley stating this. I refused to have any thing to do with it; and did not want to write to Mr. Tilley, nor use it at all. I saw him afterwards, and consented to give him this statement, with permission to use it as he liked; but I would not write to Mr. Tilley. Mr. Hanford is an auctioneer in St. John.

"There is one word which might be altered a little; but the statement is virtually correct.—"Wished to alter dates" should be, "to alter date," not "dates." All the rest is correct. I never expected to see this paper again, when I gave it; Mr. Hanford is Mr. Tilley's brother-in-law. The conversation took place on the day Mr. Tilley made his explanation after the attack by the Freeman in 1858, or within a few days after it. I have not mentioned it since, until this Crown Land excitement arose. I never mentioned the particulars before. I may have said to Mr. Tilley, that there was something, but not the particular facts; which I have only stated, fully since the investigation first took place.

"I am not positive even that I mentioned it to Mr. Tilley. The conversation had was in the vicinity of the Crown Land Office, in the yard here.

"I recollect everything important which took place between Mr. Inches and myself there."

Mr. Inches called the attention of the Committee to the fact, that Mr. Tilley had already stated he thought Mr. Shives mistaken in his statement.

Mr. Inches was unwilling to attribute to Shives any deliberate intention, either to do him injury,

or state a falsehood. "We," said Mr. Inches, "have been on intimate terms, and have always respected him."

Mr. Wilmot put the following question to Mr. Shives:—

"Could it not be possible that Inches had told you, that I had requested Inches to 'fix the day in the Resolution that I intended moving in the House, in order to get the returns of Tilley's land?"

ANSWER.—"There was no specific paper named; if there was, it has escaped my memory."

In answer to a question put by the Chairman, Shives said:—

"It was to alter some date of some paper thereby putting Tilley in a false position."

Mr. Inches again resumed.—"When two persons contradict each other, on oath it must be either from design, or misapprehension; and we do well to enquire in this case, if there is not strong grounds to believe 'it was the latter. I have never been a political partisan. I have been upwards of 25 years in this place. Since Judge Wilmot's last election, when I voted for him, for the first time, I believe I have only voted twice; once for the present Government, and once against it. I never identified myself with either party. It was neither my interest nor my inclination, and when I voted for one side, under what I considered peculiar circumstances, I said I would make the matter square by voting next time for the other. I may say, my friend Mr. Shives, is in a different position, and is well known to take a warm interest in politics, (which is all right enough,) and to say a great deal; and I think we have it on high authority, that in a multitude of words there is folly.

"Mr. Shives protested against these remarks, but was directed by the Chairman to be silent.

Mr. Inches again.—"Mr. Gowen has corroborated my statement, as to the impossibility of altering the Records and the unlikelihood of any attempt being made by Mr. Wilmot to induce me to do so. I would remind the Committee, that Mr. Wilmot's object in seeing me was, a very proper and natural one.

He came to me to fix the date, or state it so as to insert it in a Resolution for an Address. In the Globe of 9th March, is this paragraph:—"It has been said in St. John, &c." Alluding to the word 'fix' being made use of, which afterwards in Mr. Shives' statement becomes 'to alter.' There was no ground for my indignation at Mr. Wilmot, on this request. We have seen that he could not have asked me to alter a date; and I think that there are few willing to believe that I, who am not a political partisan, would be likely to tell a lie about it. But I do not say any one else has done so either; I had no motive to do so. It will be observed, that Mr. Shives well known to be a warm political partisan, at this moment of excitement for the first time, gives definite words to his recollections of a circumstance of years standing which has reference only to a conversation. I never had any contempt for Mr. Wilmot. I never had but one difference with him, which I have always since regretted, believing that there was much misconception on both sides; and that interested parties increased it.—Since that time, if it is well known, that I have been reserved in speaking of Mr. Wilmot in general. I have several times borne testimony to his efficiency as a public officer since. I have always readily admitted it, and now at the close of this, I can only repeat my express denial, that Mr. Wilmot ever attempted to induce me to alter a record or any public document, or that I ever said so."

"As to what took place at that time, I have no doubt, I mentioned to it several parties in consequence of the allusion to it in print. I have had but one distinct impression of it all through; and I believe that Mr. Shives, and I may have spoken of it, but I further believe, that his own feelings have unintentionally led him to exaggerate, and misrepresent, what took place. We are liable to be placed in the position in which I now appear, as regards this matter, and I, of course, am as liable to be misrepresented as any other person. I emphatically repeat all I have said."

Question to Mr. Shives.—"Might it not have been possible that the word 'fix' instead of 'alter,' was used by Mr. Inches?"

ANSWER.—"Although the phraseology of the world might have been altered the meaning would be the same, I have stated the meaning, but it would now be impossible to state the exact word. If it was 'fix' it was fixing a wrong time; and if it was 'to alter,' it was to alter a right to a wrong time.

"I suppose the motive Mr. Wilmot had, was to get an advantage over Mr. Tilley. I have no enmity against Mr. Inches, and after saying what I did, I was sorry; but still I think what I have said is perfectly true, although I never knew anything about Mr. Inches but what was fair and honorable. I recollect the morning of the communication in the Freeman of 1858. I think the word 'plunder' was used in it, without regard to Mr. Tilley; but Arnold told me the land Mr. Tilley got was paid for. I am aware that any Member of the Legislature can move an address in regard to any public documents. There would be no impropriety in moving an address in the House to find out the dates of purchases of, or applications for lands, by Mr. Tilley or any other persons."

Question by Mr. Wilmot.—"If upon a member of the House going into Crown Land Office to examine the plans and records there, and to request Mr. Inches to 'fix the date at the 1st of June, which would have included a return of Mr.

Tilley's Grants, would it be placing Mr. Tilley in an unfair position to get the returns of lands sold to him?"

ANSWER.—"Certainly not!"

Question by Mr. Wilmot.

"If I, at the request of Mr. Tilley, altered the date from 1st to 8th June, in that resolution, which left out all Mr. Tilley's grants, and which I was directed to have the particulars of laid before the House, would I not be placed in an unfair position?"

ANSWER.—"I presume you would not get the information you wanted!"

By Mr. Wilmot.—"I would like Mr. Shives; from the conversation he had with Mr. Inches at the time, and his knowledge of the circumstance, to explain what unfair position I could place Mr. Tilley in."

ANSWER.—"I don't know anything but what Mr. Inches told me. I got the information from Mr. Arnold, that Mr. Tilley had paid for the 1,280 acres, before the article came out in the Freeman and I think Mr. Inches told me, in the conversation, that he was aware of the fact also. Mr. Arnold is a connection of mine, and told me this in a conversation. The Emigration Officer is my brother. I know some lands that he has bought. There are some 800 acres in one block, and 300 or 400 acres in another, near Anagnage. The 800 acres were granted to him. He owned this land five or six years ago, long before he became Emigration Agent. I cannot say whether the 300 or 400 acres were got from Government, or private parties. It was through his getting land, that made me also get some, in 1855; his was got before that. My lands lie in Studholm, near the Railway. I sold my lands some time since, and lost money by the transaction. My partner told Mr. Arnold to select and buy the land, at public sale. I do not know in whose name they were applied for, or advertised, but I suppose they came in the usual way. It was T. O. Arnold, who applied for them. Cash was paid for them; there was competition for some of them, which went as high as 7s. 6d. per acre, a great deal of the land is not worth 1s. 6d. an acre."

The Committee adjourned for dinner, and when they returned, Mr. Shives resumed thus:—

"I will swear that Mr. Inches told me, that Mr. Wilmot wanted him to 'alter' the date of a document; but I cannot tell what document he alluded to. I do not believe it was a Resolution. Mr. Inches mentioned no particular paper. I do not recollect Mr. Inches ever mentioning the word 'resolution'."

Mr. Inches here observed, that he had stated that Mr. W. wished him to 'fix' the date, in a Resolution; and he thought all the controversy had arisen from this fact. It was the avowed object of the Resolution to 'fix' the date, so as to obtain information respecting Mr. Tilley's transactions with the Crown Lands.

The papers I now hold said Mr. Shives, show the date of Grants issued of Lands to Robert Shives, in King's County; they are as follows:

200 Acres.	
156 ..	May, 1854.
762 ..	Mar., 1854
100 ..	Dec., 1856.
100 ..	Mar., 1857.
170 ..	" "
95 ..	Feb., "
100 ..	Jan., "
209 ..	Feb., "
110 ..	Sen., "

These lands were sold for money down, some time prior to his becoming Emigration Agent. They are all within two or three miles of the Railway, and were sold at the upset price.—The stampage for the largest ship timber on these lands, averages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a stick; but my brother has not received over £10 or £11 altogether; for stampage during the whole time he has held them."

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The Times in the same article points out the resistance in the first revolution against forcible resistance to a disunion appears inevitable.

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The Times points out that both Africa and the East will have to pay duty to the British chief exports increased in the Northern States duties are positively hostile character. England's position how she deals with a state with a flagrant departure from the rules of international law.

It is expected at Paris that the Emperor will soon further reduce the rate. Very warlike rumors continue to prevail. The army is being drilled for war, with baggage and wagons; difficult in the conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and Belgium.

The Patrie says the Emperor has Prince Murat, disapproving of his relative to the Neapolitan. Cro-Marschall of France were summoned extraordinary Council of War at the end of the 8th inst., Sunday.

The Paris journals are calling for the formation of the Corps Legislatif owing to the number of the Legitimists and Ultra-royalists.

Bourse on the 5th inst., 67 1/2

ITALY.

The London Morning Post asserts that operations in which Garibaldi is engaged are on the point of commencing, and that the combined Hungarian and Austrian troops are on the march to the Austrian Empire for concentration, and this, if complied with, would be a vote of Austria, Hungary would refuse to recognize the Emperor's authority, and thus commence a civil war.

Sweden and Denmark recognize Emanuel King of Italy.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, April 25, 1861.

VERY COOL.—Under the head of "The Coming Election," the Sentinel, of last Saturday puts forth the following:—

"As yet but few notes preparatory to the coming election have been sounded. A correspondent who seems desirous that we should at an early day express our opinion, asks us some questions. Passing by some of the collateral issues he suggests, we do not hesitate to say that we hope for the sake of the county that L. P. Fisher may be induced to offer—this wish certainly does not intimate a very great regard for Mr. Fisher's personal comfort—and further we may say that in the event of his coming forward, the election in this county will we believe be but a formality."

The "free and independent electors,"—as the phrase runs—of the County of Carleton, must feel themselves under deep obligations to the Sentinel for settling their election in three lines—of bonny words, loaded. We suggest that the Sentinel be awarded a leather medal for the promptness, facility and brevity with which it has arranged a matter which is wont to take up so much time and give so much trouble. (We venture, however, to whisper to our contemporary

that the electors of Carleton may be some silly fancy that they themselves have some voice in the election of their representatives, and that they would prefer to be chosen at the polls, and not in the office of the Sentinel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From 8. have received One of Them, a novel by Charles Lever.

Godey's Lady's Book for May, hand. We have very frequently had express our opinion of the excellence of the book for the class for which it is intended, and we now reiterate it.

Arthur for May, is also at hand, neat and pretty as usual. The plates seem to us more than commonly good.

EVIDENCE LAND COMMITTEE.—Continued in the evidence before the Crown Land Office on page 267, 2nd column, Journal 11th, there is an error. Before the commencing "I have never known a supply" Mr. Inches recalled, make the evidence which follows a what it was,—that of Mr. Inches, and Tilley. The error was in the Evidence which we copied.

THE FIRST STEAMER.—The Richmond here last evening being the first steamer season to reach Woodstock.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Colonel Trevelyan unavoidably postponed on account of news from the seat of war in States.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—A private letter to a gentleman in Brunswick has been offered to a person holding an official position in Nova Scotia and that if he decides on accepting he will probably arrive in this City, on the 11th of April.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEEL.

HALIFAX.

The steamship "Kedar," from Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool, noon 5th.

The "Jura," leaves Liverpool, on the 11th of April, for Canada.

BRITAIN.

Politics unimportant. Parliament adjourned.

It is reported that an English Navy vessel has left Malta for the Ionian Islands, which increases the probability of a war with Greece.

The London Times in an editorial notice of affairs in America, says:—"The federation is put forward merely to correct English prejudices, and it believes such superficial self-denial will not be long to last."

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Arthur for May, is also at hand, looking as neat and pretty as usual. The plates this month seem to us more than commonly good.

EVIDENCE LAND COMMITTEE.—CORRECTION.—In the evidence before the Crown Land Committee on page 267, 2nd column, Journal of April 11th, there is an error. Before the paragraph commencing "I have never known an instance,"—supply "Mr. Inches recalled." This will make the evidence which follows appear to be what it was,—that of Mr. Inches, and not of Mr. Tilley. The error was in the Empire, from which we copied.

THE FIRST STEAMER.—The Richmond arrived here last evening being the first steambot of the season to reach Woodstock.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Colonel Trecartin's letter unavoidably postponed on account of the pressure of news from the seat of war in the United States.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—A private letter to a gentleman in this Province, states that the Governorship of New Brunswick has been offered to a person of rank, now holding an official position in Downing Street, and that if he decides on accepting the position, he will probably arrive in this City, early in June.—Colonial Empire.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

HALIFAX, April 18,

The steamship "Kedar," from Liverpool, 7th inst., arrived at 10 30 this morning. The Palestine arrived at Liverpool, noon 5th.

The "Jura," leaves Liverpool, under charter to Canadian line, on the 11th of April, for Quebec.

BRITAIN.

Politics unimportant. Parliament not in session.

It is reported that an English Naval Division left Malta for the Ionian Islands, where agitation increases.

The London Times in an editorial on the position of affairs in America, says:—The prohibition of African Slave Trade by the Southern Confederacy is put forward merely to conciliate English prejudices, and it believes such a piece of superfluous self-denial will not be long adhered to.

The Times in the same article points to English resistance in the first revolution as a warning against forcible resistance to a disruption, which appears inevitable.

The London Globe in reviewing the political position, says Europe has never been more agitated since 1847.

The Times points out that both American tariffs are hostile to English commerce. On cotton England will have to pay duty to Southern States and on the chief exports increased duties—while in the Northern States duties are assuming a positively hostile character. England must consider how she deals with a state which begins with a flagrant departure from the rule of amity.

FRANCE.

It is expected at Paris that the Bank of France will soon further reduce the rate of discount. Very warlike rumors continue to prevail at Paris. The army is being drilled for war, and provided with baggage and wagons; difficulty had arisen in the conclusion of the commercial treaty with France and Belgium.

The Patrie says the Emperor has written to Prince Murat, disapproving of his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan Crown. All the Marshals of France were summoned to attend an extraordinary Council of War at the Tuilleries on the 8th inst., Sunday.

The Paris journals are calling for the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif owing to a large number of the Legitimists and Ultramontanists in body. Bourse on the 5th firmer, 67 a 75.

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Sweden and Denmark recognised Victor Emanuel King of Italy.

It is rumoured that Napoleon has given assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

The Austrian diet would open at Vienna on the 6th. Confidential interviews reported between Count Rechberg and the French Ambassador at Vienna relative to new settlement with respect to Venetia.

France offers to support cession of Venetia to Italy on consideration of territorial compensation.

Germanic diet voted a million for Army, and Federal forces for rifled cannon.

POLAND.

The disturbances continued at Raliski; it is said the military has been instructed to suppress disorders if necessary. Renewed agitation prevailed at Warsaw.

INDIA.

Bombay Mail of March 12th has arrived. The Bishop of Madras is dead. Sir Robert Napier was seriously injured by a fall from his horse. Dullness of Bombay Market for Cotton goods increased. The American news it was said caused considerable excitement and promised to give great impetus to Cotton growers at Bombay. Franco-accounts continue very serious.

MARKETS.

Consols closed Saturday 91 a 91 1/4 for money and account. Cotton buoyant, slightly advanced. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

The Kedar left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Niagara left Liverpool 8 A. M. on the 6th. Has 435,000 specie. Has not arrived at Halifax.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, April 10.

The Niagara arrived this morning with 48 Boston passengers—was aground ten hours in a fog off Queenstown.

The Arabia arrived at Queenstown on 7th; passed ship Paris on the 9th, and Vigo on the 11th.

The National Diets of Hungary, Bohemia, Styria, and Salzburg opened on the 6th.

United States.

GOV. JACKSON'S REPLY TO THE REQUISITION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Governor Jackson, of this State, replies to Secretary Cameron as follows:—

"Sir—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received.—There can be, I apprehend, no doubt, but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war on the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary in its object, inhumane and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade."

ENFORCEMENT OF MOB LAW.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A mob passed down Wall Street about 3 o'clock this afternoon to the office of the Journal of Commerce to enforce mob law or have the American flag hung out. The building was saved by displaying a flag. The Express and Day Book complied under the same terms. There was great excitement. The editor of the Day Book was saved from violence by the Police. The mob then proceeded to the Office of the Daily News, where a flag was put out, when most of the crowd started for the New York Hotel, the head quarters of the Southern visitors. The Day Book afterwards drew in its flag. A small crowd is about there. The office is guarded by the police.

NEW YORK, April 17.—10 P. M.—The American Standard newspaper, in Jersey city, was obliged to throw out the American flag to-day, by a crowd of people.

Montgomery street, in this city, is lined with American flags its entire length.

The Brooklyn Eagle will be compelled to throw out the American flag to-night.

There has been no trouble, as yet, with the New York Herald, but a disturbance is feared to-night, if the national flag is not run out.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A despatch just received here states that the people tore down the residence of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, for traitorous expressions against the Government, and compelled him to leave the town.

There were great rejoicings among the Union men.

From Pensacola and New Orleans.—New York April 17.—A special despatch to the Herald from New Orleans to day says: General Clark of Mississippi passed through to-day en route to organize and put in field 4000 men. He reports that no attack will be made on Pensacola for the next ten days. English vessels are receiving freights to England at id, while American vessels are refused at id. A number of Northern ships have cleared in ballast for Eastern ports. Several which have arrived off the bar have been ordered North.

New Orleans, April 16.—Several vessels are fitting out here, in anticipation of the issuing of

letters of marque. The military returns at Pensacola is unchanged. Agents from Kentucky state that large numbers are enrolling under the Confederate flag.

Call for Troops from Maine.—The Secretary of War has made a requisition upon Gov. Washburn, for a regiment of troops for immediate service. Gov. Washburn's answer was:—"Maine will respond promptly to your call.—The people of this State of all parties will rally with alacrity for the maintenance of the Government, and the defence of the flag." A proclamation will be issued to-morrow for a special session of the Legislature, to be held probably, on Monday next.

The patriotism of our people is rapidly developing itself. As an instance, we may mention that Gen. Veazie, one of our first capitalists, yesterday expressed his willingness to advance \$50,000 for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.—Bangor Courier.

Boston, April 21.

A regiment of infantry, and company of flying artillery have left for Washington, via, New York.

The telegraph is out off South of Philadelphia, and horse-expresses are being arranged. No communication with Washington since yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock. Deep anxiety is entertained.

An arrival from Baltimore reports, that the fight originated at the Railway Depot, from a "rowdy" grasping a gun from the platoon of the Massachusetts Regiment, and then shooting him with it. Orders was then given for the Company to fire, and the result was as reported.

New Orleans, April 20.

Arrived steamer "Star of the West," which was captured off Indianola (Texas), by Galveston Volunteers, without resistance. "The Star of the West" has on board 900 barrels of stores belonging to the Federal Government.

The Southern Confederacy has purchased the steamer "Habana," which will carry 9 guns.

New York, April 21.

Six thousand military have left for Washington in numerous steamers.

Tremendous excitement. The Union meeting last night, largest ever known.

Major Anderson's officers stated at the meeting that their powder, to the last cartridge, was exhausted before they evacuated, but did not surrender, Fort Sumpter.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment has arrived safe at Fort Monroe, in Virginia. The Steamer "State of Maine" which conveyed them, returned to-day.

Washington, April 20.

Fifteen soldiers of the Massachusetts Regiment are in hospital.

Colonel Jones considers the City safe from attack. There are five thousand troops.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT FORT MOULTRIE.—It is ascertained that forty-nine were killed and one hundred and thirty wounded at Fort Moultrie during the late bombardment!

Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, by Proclamation, invites ship masters to apply for letters of marque, and commissions to Privateer against the Federal flag.

The Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the arms, were destroyed by the Lieutenant in charge, he being about to be overpowered by the Virginian troops, 25,000 strong.

An attack on Washington momentarily expected. It is reported that President Jefferson Davis is within a few hours march of the Capital.

A great insufficiency of small arms both here and at Philadelphia.

The telegraph lines South of Baltimore, are in the hands of the Southern Confederacy.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

The Railway bridges on the Northern, the Central, and the Philadelphia, railroads are destroyed.

The troops from the North are seeking conveyance by water to Washington.

The Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts has alone got through to Washington.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEBEC.

TO JOURNAL READING ROOM.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Reliable information from Washington states that 14,000 troops were in the city, including regulars. Gen. Lee, at the head of 5000 Virginian rebels, occupies Arlington Heights. City to be attacked at once. Scott is ready. Great excitement in Baltimore. Federal forces will fight through Maryland. Rumored attack on Fort McHenry. Rumored Fort Pickens is taken.

Since the above was received information has reached us from a reliable source that Fort McHenry was reinforced yesterday (24th) by 600 men.

QUEBEC, April 25, 1861.

Very little additional from South. Reported General Beauregard who is in Richmond has recommended President Lincoln to send women and children out of Washington before Saturday. Communication between Annapolis and Washington is open, and northern troops pouring in to the capital which is considered safe though provisions short. President Lincoln has declared he will burn Baltimore if troops molested passing through.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF VICTORIA.

Gentlemen,—Upon the eve of a general election some four years since I did myself the honor of addressing you. Then, as now, you were likely to be called upon at an early day to exercise your franchise in the choice of persons to represent you in the Legislature; then, as now, there was throughout the country a strong feeling against the system of non-resident representation, and a strong desire to see the county represented by its own citizens; and then, as now, there were many persons foolish enough, or interested enough, to urge the return of the absentee members. I am not aware, however, that the cases are parallel in any other particular; and even the last comparison is imperfect, for I rejoice to say, that the number of foolish or interested persons has wofully decreased, as our honorable M. P.'s will discover, to their cost, at the coming election. Upon the former occasion the Legislature of the country had been dissolved by the Governor, under circumstances, and in a manner, that was considered arbitrary and unconstitutional, and Messrs. Watters and Tibbits, as well as their supporters, pleaded earnestly for their return that they might, by their presence, upon the floor of that Legislature from which they had been so summarily dismissed, say to His Excellency, that the people of Victoria could, not and would not support him in the course he had adopted. Now the House has been prorogued in the usual manner after having sat during its full term. Its dissolution will occur in the ordinary routine of business, and you will have Messrs. Watters and Tibbits before you again; that in hand, soliciting your votes and influence; but upon what principle? They come to meet the disapprobation and opposition of every honest, intelligent, and disinterested man, in the country; they come to prolong a system of representation that has disgraced the county since its first existence, and has subjected its citizens to the jeers of the Province; they come, one of them in open and flagrant violation of a solemn pledge given upon the hustings to the people of this County; both of them in direct opposition to, and defiance of the universally expressed, and well known wishes of the citizens of Victoria. They come with the prestige of their money, and even now, we hear-ringing through the county, reports of what they intend to effect with that almighty agent; to be plain with you, gentlemen, they come with the expressed intention of buying you.—yes, of buying you as they would sheep or cattle, and no doubt, with an equally strong, although not so openly and shamelessly implied intentions, of selling you again, whenever they can do so at a profit. Gentlemen, this may seem—but this does seem a harsh way of putting the case, but I know of no other words in English to express what I feel, and what you must all feel, to be the true intentions of our honourable members. The people of the whole Province have their eyes upon us, and they wait anxiously to know whether the opinion entertained of us by our own representatives is correct. They have heard these representatives taunting each other on the floor of the Legislature with a disgrace that is common to both; they have heard them threaten each other with their constituents; they have now judged the representatives, and await only the result of this election to judge the constituents, and depend upon it, gentlemen, your character for integrity, as a body, will be judged by that result as surely as that you will each individually receive final judgment at the last day. With all these facts staring you in the face, will you—can you be induced to support these men? I do not believe it, Gentlemen.—I never can believe it until I have seen it demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt by the ballot box. Is there aught in their past career that appeals, either to your interest, or your sympathy? Let us see. Mr. Tibbits came here from Quebec some years ago as a candidate for the Legislature. After a hard contest he obtained his election, as he himself acknowledged, by a successful fraud. When he found himself likely to be unseated by a scrutiny, instead of awaiting the result, or vacating his seat like an honest man, he took means to remove from his place in the Legislature, the only citizen of the country who ever represented it there, thus opening a road for his rival. Thus, in direct violation of the wishes and feelings of all those who had contributed most to his election, he came here, and by his influence, and his money, assisted that rival in obtaining a seat, and in depriving the county entirely of a resident representative. At the next election both he and Mr. Watters presented themselves. After pleading the circumstance connected with the dissolution of the Legislature, as a reason why they ought to be returned again, Mr. Tibbits stood forth and told the freeholders of the county that he had an object of his own to gain in going back, and that he must be returned, and he then pledged himself in the most solemn manner, that if he was elected on that occasion, he would never allow himself to be nominated again, but that he would, at the next election, lend his influence, and if necessary his money, to return men chosen from amongst the people. Annotated, I fear more by sympathy and good feeling; than by wisdom, you accepted this pledge, and elected him. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that Mr. Tibbits attained the object to which he referred on the Hustings.

There is one remarkable fact connected with this political career, which is, that the influence, which was sufficiently strong to establish a claim, (See sixth page.)

THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Royal Highness Mary Louisa Victoria, Duchess of Kent and Strathern, and Duchess of Saxony, was the youngest daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, by his consort, Augusta, Caroline Sophia, daughter of Henry XXIV., Count of Reuss Ebersdorf, and was sister of Leopold, present King of the Belgians, and of Ernest, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

Her Royal Highness was born the 17th of Aug. 1786, and was carefully educated at the German Court of her father. The Duchess was twice married. She wedded, first, the 21st of December, 1803, Emich Charles, then Prince of the ancient German non-Sovereign Principedom of Leiningen, who died 4th of July, 1814. By him she had (with a daughter, Anne Feodore Augusta, widow of Ernest Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg) a son Charles Frederic, Prince of Leiningen, who succeeded his father, and whose elder son, Ernest Leopold, is present Prince of Leiningen, and a Commander in the British Royal Navy.

Her Royal Highness was married, secondly, at Coburg, on the 29th of May, 1818, and at Kew Palace the 11th of July following, to His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathern, fourth son of George III. The Duke and Duchess of Kent, after coming to England for their second marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Church of England, and after having been received by Prince Leopold at Claremont, returned for the sake of economy to the Leiningen princely residence at Amorbach, where they lived in retirement until the time of their child's birth. The highest legal opinion had been given that a Royal infant, to inherit a British throne, need not be born in England; nevertheless, the Duke and Duchess of Kent desired that their child should be a native of England, and came over in April, 1819. Their child Princess Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace on the 24th of the next month.

For the sake of a mild winter for mother and infant the Duke removed his household to Sidmouth in the November ensuing. On the 13th of January he took a long walk with Captain (afterwards Sir John) Conroy, and both got their feet wet. Captain Conroy entreated the Duke to change his boots, but he was playing with his infant, and delayed too long. He was ill at night, and in a high fever next morning, and died on the 23rd of January, 1820, of pulmonary inflammation just six days before the demise of his father, George III. For five nights the Duchess never left his bedside. By the Duke's will her duty was laid out for the best years of her life. "I do nominate, constitute, and appoint my beloved wife Victoria, Duchess of Kent, to be sole guardian of our dear child, the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, to all intents and for all purposes whatever." When she received, by deputations the addresses of condolence offered by the two Houses of Parliament, the infant was in her arms; and the study of her life from that day forward was to establish a mutual understanding and accord between the people of England and the Princess her daughter.

During the seventeen years which elapsed between the death of the Duke and the accession of Queen Victoria, the Duchess passed a life which was one of complete and, considering the object—the tutorage of England's future Queen—one of admirable seclusion. When the illustrious daughter had attained her twelfth year her Royal highness was unanimously nominated for Regent, in case the reigning Sovereign died before the Princess Victoria had attained her majority. The seclusion of the Duchess of Kent continued during the reign of George IV., and even during that of William IV.; but after the accession of the latter Sovereign her daughter the Princess Victoria, then Heiress Presumptive, was becoming known, more or less, to her future people. Yet she had not appeared at the coronation; her health required her residence in the Isle of Wight, when she was indeed too young for a scene where she must have filled so conspicuous a station. But her guardian perceived that the time had arrived for procuring for her the advantages of travel, and of intercourse with superior minds. In 1813 began a series of tours, the first comprehending the oldest of our cities, Chester, several cathedrals, some noblemen's seats, and, finally, the University of Oxford. By degrees she became thus accustomed to the gaze of a multitude, and homage of strangers, and to formalities or processions, addresses, and generally to the observances which must occupy a large portion of her life. At the same time the Duchess adopted the practice of inviting to Kensington travellers and voyagers, men of science, and other persons distinguished in the intellectual world, from whom the Princess might gather much information more freshly than from books—an experiment of considerable use.

The result of all this care and devotion on the part of the Duchess to her daughter's bringing up was the gratifying certainty to the public that the rare natural endowments of the Princess Victoria were eminently enhanced by an unrivalled education. All argued well of the reign to come, yet the reality has surpassed the fondest hopes.

On the 20th of June, 1837, the message came to Kensington Palace that the Duchess's Royal child and pupil was Queen of England. The Duchess and her daughter were ready for announcement, and prepared for the trying transactions of the hour. From that day, and more especially from the day Prince Albert became the Queen's Consort, everything brightened to the Duchess of Kent. The Sovereign's domestic happiness and her popularity are too well known to

be here described. The admiration and love of the British people in regard to the Queen and her family, are now a part of the Constitution, not formal merely, but real deep-seated, and heartfelt. The Queen's affection for her Royal mother has been always intense. One remarkable instance shows this. The Queen, instantly after a pistol shot was at one time discharged at her by a stupid boy to make himself famous, altered the course of her drive, and went to inform her mother of the attempt before she could be alarmed by the rumour of it. That was in 1840. The latter years of the venerable Duchess having been filled with cheerfulness by the arrival of a long succession of grandchildren, by their growth and expansion into promise of various kinds, and by the early and regal settlement in life of the eldest. At the marriage of the Princess Royal her grandmother was observed to be much altered, and to be in very delicate health. She had sustained the shock of her son's death a year or two before; and her life had been on the whole one of wear and tear, which rendered it somewhat surprising that she should have passed the old threescore and ten. She accomplished with little flagging, the periodical removals to Scotland, the Isle of Wight, Windsor, London, which were as regularly established for her as for the Court; and, bodily affliction apart, her old age was a happy one, many of its hours being passed in her Royal daughter's presence, and many more, cheered by the affectionate attentions of her grandchildren. As for the people of England, they on all occasions receive her with profound respect wherever she appeared.

THE EXHIBITION PALACE OF 1862.—This structure is to exceed its illustrious predecessors in grandeur, in beauty of design, and elegance of finish. The main hall is to be 550 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 220 feet high! The picture galleries, built of brick, will be 2300 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet high, and from 35 to 55 feet wide. The nave and transepts are to be 2200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The sheds and other necessary buildings are planned on a corresponding scale. The whole work must be finished in less than one year from the present time, or by the 12th of February next. The Guaranty Fund, which amounts in all to £250,000, is headed by that truly royal patron of the Arts and Sciences, the Prince Consort for £10,000. It is stated by competent authorities, that the entire structure will cost £250,000, or \$1,000,000. It is to be located at south Kensington. The building will be made suitable for remaining permanently on the site, and will in every way outshine the Crystal Palace of 1851, or any other structure of modern times. A writer states that the great hall will contain a cubical area more than ten times as large as that of the great transept of the Hyde Park building, and that it would contain five of the centre transepts of the present Crystal Palace; its height will be unparalleled. There is a vast space to be occupied by the world's products, its inventions, manufactures, and works of art.

America will be allotted all the room she can creditably fill, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in making preparation for having the country well represented in all the departments. Many manufacturers may profitably exhibit their goods to the millions that will be gathered here from all parts of the world. It is, however, the American inventors who will reap the richest harvest of profit and honor. There are a thousand inventions in use in America, which are practically unknown in Europe, that could form one of the most attractive collections of the exhibition, and the publicity thus given them will amply reward the exhibitors. Aside from those directly interested in the exhibition, we shall expect tens of thousands extra American visitors in 1862. It will be a good time for London and the Atlantic steamers. Even the Great Eastern will be able to find profitable employment during the exhibition year.—London American.

NEXT THING TO AN ANGEL UPON EARTH.—A gentleman walking through Knightsbridge on Sunday, overheard the following conversation between a man and a woman, who appeared as if just come from some pleasure trip into the country.

Woman.—Blow me, Bill, how tired I do feel. I'm as miserable, too, as a starved herring. What a miserable world is this! I wish I'd never been born, that I do; and now that I'm born, I wish myself dead again.

Man.—Why, Bet, what's the matter with you now? What are you grumbling about?

Woman.—Why, don't I tell yer I'm as miserable as a rat?

Man.—Miserable, indeed! Why, what on earth would yer have? You was drunk Monday and you was drunk again Wednesday, and I'm blest if you haven't had pretty near enough to-day. If that ain't enough pleasure for yer, I don't know what it is. I suppose you wants to be a downright hangel here upon earth.—English paper.

The Cape Argus (Cape of Good Hope) announces the arrival at that Port of the ship Cunard from London, having on board about one thousand singing birds of different species. There were several lost during the passage, but those now being landed appear quite fresh and lively. If the experiment of acclimating them succeeds, what a pleasing addition to the families of the feathered denizens of our gardens and woods will they not prove?

SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER. EMBARKATION OF MAJOR ANDERSON FOR NEW-YORK.

Hostilities have for the present ceased, and victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of a flag of truce from the ramparts of Fort Sumter, at half-past one o'clock, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made. The South Carolinians had no idea that the fight would end so soon. After Major Anderson's flag-staff was shot away, Col. Wigfall, one of Gen. Beauregard's aids, went to Fort Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, while the firing was raging on all sides, and effected a landing at Fort Sumter. He approached a port-hole, and was met by Major Anderson. The latter said he had displayed a white flag, but the firing from the South Carolina batteries was kept up nevertheless.—Col. Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must hand down the American flag; that no parole would be granted, and that "surrender or fight" was the word. Major Anderson then hauled down the American flag and displayed only a flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased. Two other officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff, Ex-Senator Chesnut and Ex-Gov. Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beauregard. Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chesnut and Manning came over to the city accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guard, bearing the colors of his company. These men were met by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the streets to the General's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested. A boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simons, commander of the forces on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship or one of the Government vessels be allowed to enter and take off the commander and garrison of Fort Sumter. Gen. Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, no effort being made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give them an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The officer signified that this was satisfactory, and returned. The writer of this accompanied the officers of Gen. Beauregard on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but officers were allowed to land however. They went down in a steamer, which carried three fire engines for the purpose of extinguishing the flames. The fire had, however, been previously extinguished by the exertions of Anderson and his men. Visitors reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and he had no hope of reinforcements.

The fleet laid idly by during thirty hours, and either could not or would not help him; besides, his own men were prostrated from over exertion. There were but five hurt, four badly and one thought mortally, but the rest were worn out. The explosions were caused by the bursting of loaded shells, which were ignited by the fire and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of shot thrown from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter every thing but the cements is in utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many guns are dismantled. The side opposite Cummings's Point is the hardest dealt with. As the rifle cannon from this piece played great havoc with Fort Sumter, the wall looked like honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery. Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot in many instances, and whole sides of houses, are torn out. The fire in Fort Sumter was put out, but recaptured three times during the day.

Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. None of the South Carolinians were injured. Major Anderson and all his officers and men are in Fort Sumter. I approached near enough to the walls to see him and hear him bid his visitors adieu. In addition to this conversations that were had with Major Anderson have been repeated to me.

Boats were sent to-night to officially notify the fleet at the bar that Major Anderson had surrendered. It is not known when the South Carolinians will occupy Fort Sumter, or what will be done with the vanquished. Every one is satisfied with the victory and happy that there has been no bloodshed. After the surrender, the bells of the city were rung and the cannon fired.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 15. Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in marshals by the laws, now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000; in order to suppress said com-

bination and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of the country. I hereby command the persons composing the combination aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within 20 days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress, summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers at 12 o'clock M. Thursday, the 4th of July next, and there consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the independence of the United States the 85th.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

CHARLESTON, April 14.

Morning—Negotiations were completed last night, and Maj. Anderson with his command will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning and embark on board the war vessels off the bar.

When Fort Sumter was in flames, and Major Anderson could only fire guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, but looked defiance at the vessels of war whose men stood without firing a gun or attempting to divert the fire from a single battery. Five of Major Anderson's men were wounded.

The steamer Isabel will take Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumter, which will be turned over by Maj. Anderson to the Confederate States.

It is reported that Maj. Anderson and his command will be taken to New York in the steamer Isabel.

Latest.—Major and men leave to-night at 11 o'clock, in the steamer Isabel for New York. The fleet is still outside.

It was a thrilling scene when Major Anderson and his men took formal leave of Fort Sumter.

NEW YORK, April 14.

A Washington despatch to the Herald says the news of Major Anderson's surrender was communicated to the President. He was not surprised, but on the contrary reported that the supply of vessels could not reach him and he did right.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The following admirable trait in the character of the Queen may not be generally known. When Princess Victoria, she is said to have frequently amused herself by going incognito in a carriage to different shops, and derived great entertainment, when divested of the appendages attendant upon royalty, in observing, as a passive spectator, the infinite variety of incidents and occupants with which London abounds.

Being one day at Rundell & Bridge's, she observed among many other objects that attracted attention, one that fixed it. This was a young and intelligent lady, who was most sedulously employed in looking over different gold chains for the neck, which were alternately shown her for inspection. After she had admired several, she asked the price of one which seemed to have peculiarly struck her fancy. The price was named. It was more than she imagined it would have been.

"Could it not be offered cheaper?"

"Impossible?"

The young lady seemed disconcerted, examined the chain again, took it up, and finally laid it down a second time appearing to part from it with reluctance. However, at length, she admitted the price was far too high, chose a much cheaper, which she ordered to be sent home, and went away. The young Princess Victoria, who had silently observed the different workings of the mind of the lady as displayed in her countenance inquired who she was, and, upon receiving satisfactory information, ordered the firm to pack up the gold chain which had so attracted her attention, with the one she had purchased, and sent it with a card, signifying that the Princess Victoria was so well pleased with observing that the young lady who had been so much taken with the beauty and workmanship of the chain, had yet so much command of her passions as not to suffer these to overcome her prudence, that she, therefore, in token of her approval, desired her to accept the chain which she so much admired, in the hope that she would always persevere in that laudable line of conduct upon which female happiness so much depended.

Furniture

THE subscriber would respectfully refer to his numerous customers, for their regards, bestowed on him the last season, in the

FURNITURE TRADE

and would respectfully invite the Woodstock and surrounding country to enquire for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, is large and varied and from a thorough business-man, myself feels safe in stating he would suit. My stock consists in part

BEADSTEADS, CHAIRS

Rich Chamber

not to be surpassed by any in the

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Splendid looking glass

in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt inlaid, G square frames.

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Table Tables, Spinning

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Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUG

LASSES, &c.

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

STEAMER AND RA

the largest supply of Provisions and Gro

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300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLO

300 do EXTRA STATE,

300 do DOUBLE EXTRA

100 do FANCY BRANDS

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100 do CORN MEAL,

75 do HEAVY MESS P

50 do CRUSHED SUG

50 do RAW MUSCOVA

30 do RICE.

100 SACKS PURE WHITE BEA

5 hds. PORTO RICO MOLAS

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

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10 boxes TOBACCO,

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TERMS.—For \$40 and up

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Canterbury Station,

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Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861,

LIQUORS,

IN STORE AND TO ARR

7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and

15 Cases "

20 Hds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper &

20 Cases "

2 Punchoons Scotch Whiskey;

2 Hds. Irish Whiskey—(Mean

15 Quarter Cases 1, 3, and 4

Wine;

12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and I

2 Punchoons Old Jamaica Rum;

20 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout;

15 Barrels India Pale Ale;

10 Baskets Champagne;

50 Cases Keith's and Kettie's A

10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

To arrive ex "Kaven" from B

5 Hds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, B

C.'s Brandy.

Ex "Pohantant" from Bo

10 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq.,

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By

Furniture.

The subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal aid, 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 in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

TABLES. T-ilet Tables, Spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

FROM New York & Boston, Direct! FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR MOLASSES, &c.

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

the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the People of Carleton.

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

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

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

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. TERMS.—For \$40 and upwards, 3 and 6 months from this date.

The Subscriber will have Flour for sale at the following places: Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel River, Woodstock.

J. CALDWELL. Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

LIQUORS, IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, 7 Hhds. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brand 16 Cases " "

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

12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sherry; 2 Punchoons Old Jamaica Rum; 20 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout; 15 Barrels India Pale Ale; 10 Baskets Champagne; 50 Casks Keith's and Keltie's Ale; 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

To arrive ex "Raven" from Bordeaux. 5 Hhds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moonie & Co.'s Brandy. Ex "Pohokantia" from Boston: 10 " " 10000 Strong Rum.

The above Goods are offered for sale at low rates on bond or duty paid by MYSHALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, May 29, 1860

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE. THE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues &c., complete, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHEY. Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

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

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

FOR SALE, quantity of Pine Clap Boards. By R. DAVIS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE, Commission Merchant, IMPORTER OF

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

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

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

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

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

2 Cases Heavy Mixed Suitings, 50 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices.

A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale. Calais Mills' Flour & Meal in bbls. & bags.

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

DOCTOR SMITH has removed his RESIDENCE to the house next below Mr. Grover's. Woodstock, Aug. 23, 1860.

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

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

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

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

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

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK ROBERT M'AFEE, JR, IMPORTER AND DEALER

In General Groceries, WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., No. 11 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

Slason & Rainsford Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF

Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

G. M. CAPEN, DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS; HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS; BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS; CHEAP FOR CASH AT CAPEN'S. Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs. Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEN. Nov. 3.

Pickles and Sauces.

OGAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of purchasers of "Pickles and Sauces" to their present large and New Stock from the well known Warehouses of Messrs. Crose and Blackwell, and B. Laseby, London. The following varieties are at present in stock.

PICKLES. Mixed, White Onions, Girkins, Cauliflowers, Piceallil, Chow Chow, French Beans, French Capers, Red Cabbage, Walnuts.

SAUCES. Harvey Sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Laseby's New " King of Oude " Mushroom Ketchup, Tomato " Soy's Relish, Essence of Anchovies.

SUNDRIES. East India Garlic Powder; Essence of Lemon; " Bitter Almonds; " Orange;

For Wholesale or Retail. 75 KING STREET, nov 1. MILLER'S BOOK STORE.

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

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

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!! St John Manufacturing Company's Office.

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

THIS Company will require 50 Tons WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid, in Cash, or Cloth given in exchange for Wool.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Traders will find it to their advantage to cultivate the Wool trade, as they will always find a Market for their article at the above Office.

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

HOUSES FOR SALE. THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing nine rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout.

Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on a corner, fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of an enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. CHAS. H. MCINDOE. Nov. 23, 1860.

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

Mantle Shawls, Together with a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. CASH and the highest prices paid for SHIPPING FURS. VANWART & STEPHENSON. Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1860.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS. Hats & Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, REMARKABLY CEAP AT SKILLENS.

SCOTCH WOOD ARTICLES. Miller's Book Store. ONE Case of Scotch Wood Articles most beautifully finished, and most suitable for Christmas. New Years, and birth day Presents

Amongst the Plaids of the different Clans will be found the Stuart Plaid, Rob Roy, Athol, McBeath McLeod, Prince Charles, McDonald, Caledonian McPherson, McGrigor, Garden, and Victoria Plaid; and amongst the articles will be found the following, viz:—

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

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

Wanted. 1000 BUSH Potatoes, for which the Highest Prices will be given in goods at Low Rates at Davis's Cheap Store.

Just received from the Factory 100 Bedsteads, which will be sold on reasonable terms. R. B. DAVIS. Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861.

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

John Edgar.

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

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

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

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

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

The above articles will be sold low for CASH or Country produce. JOHN EDGAR. Queen-street, Woodstock, Nov. 20, 1860.

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

FELT HATS, BLACK & COLORED FEATHERS, VELVETS, LADIES' KID, & CLOTH GLOVES, GENTLEMAN'S GLOVES, GENTS SILK & WOOLLEN UNDER CLOTHING, WOOLLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS, &c., &c. P. M. PEAKE. BRITISH HOUSE. Fredericton. Jan. 21, 1861.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL! THOS. L. EVANS respectfully announces, that he has removed from his SHANTY to those commodious premises in WATER STREET, erected by Mr. JAMES MCCOY, where he solicits the continuation of the former patronage of his friends, and invites attention to his new stock of

CHOICE LIQUORS, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade. —I HAVE— PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA of a very rare and superior quality. They are pure, wholesome, and every way suitable for either Dinner or Invalids. Five years old. The extensive and increasing demand for these WINES is a sure proof of their restorative quality, and the attention of really good judges of Wine is directed to the above. This is a most favorable opportunity a first Class WINE of rare quality and flavor, at a price usually asked for a very inferior quality.

Call and examine for yourselves. This House has no connection with any person or persons, as I am sole proprietor. THOMAS LOYD EVANS. Proprietor. Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

Upper Woodstock Hotel. THIS House, formerly occupied by V. A. Hartley, and more recently by George Wheeler, has been newly fitted up for a hotel, and rented by the subscriber. It is in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House; and as every care and attention will be given to travelers and boarders, and every pains taken to make them comfortable, the subscriber confidently expects a fair share of public patronage. GOOD STABLING attached. ELLIJAH WATSON. Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17.

doubtful to say the very best of it, upon the Provincial Government for £4000,0.0, and which when employed for his personal friends seemed almost omnipotent, was yet never sufficient to do anything particularly beneficial for his county, and often failed to obtain the smallest advantage for his constituents. Now on the eve of a new election, Mr. Tibbits informs us that he wants to be nominated again; thus showing himself in his true light, that of a politician utterly void of all honor and principle; whom no engagements can bind, and no unselfish considerations influence. But is Mr. Watters any more entitled to your support? I say not. An candidate he came before you at the same time as Mr. Tibbits. When we look back at the succession of those who have thrust themselves upon this county, the conclusion almost forces itself upon us, that Victoria, since its first existence, has been looked upon as a fair game by every political adventurer in the Province, who has been refused by or hissed out of his own county. When Mr. Watters came to us he came, as it were, with a "want of confidence motion" attached to him. In St. John, where he had grown up and been educated, where he had acquired and practised his profession, where he had passed his life and spent his money, and where a community, the most intelligent and appreciative in the Province, knowing this man's character and having his whole life before it, and able to judge him, as we never can judge him, he had offered his services and had been refused. That "intelligent and appreciative community," had said by its vote, "No sir—you are not the man,—we have no confidence in you and will have none of you." With this verdict stamped upon him, as indelibly as though it had been branded in letters of fire, he came to you. You received him, and elected him. On the wisdom of that act I can pronounce no opinion, but I have searched in vain, to discover any advantages that have resulted from it. As an influential member of the Government, Mr. Watters, since he entered the Legislature, has been in a position to serve his constituency much, but I venture to say, that for every service he has done Victoria, he has performed three for St. John, where his real interest lies. In the public prints he has been charged with an offence, the greatest that a man in his position could commit. He has been accused of endeavoring to create religious discord among his own constituency, by means as dishonorable, as they were unjustifiable. That charge he has never, that I am aware of, publicly denied, nor do I believe that he can do so. Such are the persons in whose hands you have placed the interests of the country, and your own. They now ask you to renew that trust, although from the past they insult you in the very asking.—Even their nomination is an indignity which no constituency ought for one moment to endure.—Gentlemen, in my reflections, I may have been severe, but I believe I have been truthful. The day is not far distant, when the parties, who may feel aggrieved, will have an opportunity of defending themselves, or of retaliating, upon the Husting when I expect to meet them, and when I will hold myself in readiness to defend and substantiate what I have here said.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. servant,
JOHN D. BEARDSLEY.
Grand Falls April 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Can you inform the public through the columns of the Journal what the Horse Ferry boat is to be placed on the route between Woodstock and Northampton.

Crossing teams by *Man-power* where there is so much traffic and especially when the water is high is a humbug. Either a steam or horse boat is much needed.

It is stated the loss of the Ferry can be paying \$40 dollars yearly keep the Horse boat off for 3 years.

Several parties in this town are willing to put on a steam boat if arrangements could be made with the Council.

Yours, &c.,
R.
Woodstock, April 6.

Journal Travelling Agency.

Notices here by given that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c., for THE JOURNAL and for collecting sums due it.

Mr. Finley will soon visit Grand Falls and its vicinity. Those in arrears are requested to make payment to him.

New Advertisements.

John C. Winslow.

HAS removed his office and the Central Bank Agency, to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King Street over the New Post Office.
April 22, 1861.

Notice.

HAVING this day sold all my right in the Drug Store owned by me in Woodstock to Mr. William Dibblee, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me in connection with said establishment to make payment to me.
F. W. BROWN.
April 23, 1861.

REMOVAL.

LOGAN & LINDSAY beg to announce that they will open their New Premises, Fishers' New Brick Building, 82 King Street, on Tuesday next, April 23rd.

In making this announcement they take the opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for the past five years, and would solicit a continuance of the same in their new establishment.
King Street, April 20, 1861.

Cheap Drug Store.

THE subscriber having bought out the Drug establishment and business of Mr. F. W. Brown of which he has been the manager for eight months, intends to carry it on, on his own account. From nearly four years experience of the business he feels confident that he can afford to the public satisfaction, both as to the quality of the goods which he will keep for sale, and in his own personal attention to the making up of prescriptions, and to the general wants of customers.

On commencing business for himself he feels that his success must depend upon strict attention to the demands of the business, and to the quality of the goods he keeps; and he trusts that in both these respects the management of his shop will be such to insure a fair share of the public confidence and patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand a full stock of:

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
STATIONARY, PERFUMERY,
and an assortment of Toilet Articles, and a
GENERAL STOCK
of the goods usually kept in such establishments.

He would call particular attention to his stock of
PAINTS, OILS and DYE STUFFS,
of which he has a complete stock, which will be sold as
LOW AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

During the Summer months a
SODA FOUNT
will be in operation. WM. DIBBLEE,
April 24, 1861.

STEAMER EMPEROR
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

WILL leave Pettigill's Wharf for
DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS on
Monday and Thursday Mornings at 8
A. M.

For WINDSOR on Monday and
Friday evenings at about High Water.
The Steamer will not be accountable for Baggage unless
when put in charge of an Officer of the Boat.
THOMAS HATHEWAY,
Agent.
April 13 40 Dock Street.

BLANCHARD & CO.

Spring Goods.

WE are daily receiving our Spring Stock, of West India Goods, Staple Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors. If you believe in the maxim that

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED"

call at our Store on King Street, frequently called Water Street, and buy your commodities. We have adhered to the cash principle, and have made no "Book accounts," believing that those who pay cash have a right to be served to meet the less sustained by crediting persons indiscriminately. We are therefore enabled to sell our goods at a stated profit without leaving margin for "Bad Debts" on "Book accounts."

10 1-2 bright Masovado Sugar for one dollar, or 8 lbs crushed organulated sugar for \$1.00.
A good article of Masovado Molasses for 2s per gallon.

Our teas have justly merited the praise of numerous consumers. 2s 6d per lb is yet the price.
Albertine Oil 5s per gallon and Porters' best Burning Fluid 4s per gallon. Salsaparilla 5s per lb. The best 4s Tobacco is 8d per lb. Ground Coffee in packages 10d per lb. Extra Java Coffee is 3s per lb. Vinegar is 3d per gallon, &c., &c.

All the articles in our Trade are sold at similar prices. Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Nets of all kinds, Spices of all kinds, Gunpowder, Pa. Brooms, Candles, Eating Apples Spiced Pickles in Brils, ready for use, 2s 6d per gallon. Men and boys Boots, Kossuth Hats, Shifts, Overall, Clothlines, Bed cords, &c., &c.

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

BLANCHARD & CO.
Opposite the Store of W. T. Baird, Druggist (Sen.)

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, be 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 aged and infirm widow in order that they may get a lease of said Real Estate from her. I hereby and forbid all persons from so doing at their peril.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1861.
L. R. HARDING, Executor.

Lumber Freighting.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to attend to the Freighting of Lumber, from Spring Hill Cove to Indian Town, with punctuality and despatch, at as cheap rates as can be done by any other parties. They therefore solicit a share of patronage.

ALBERT OSBER,
ISRAEL M. NEVERS.

To Close A Consignment.

2 HDS. Porto Rico Sugar;
25 Boxes Liverpool Soap;
For sale cheap for cash or approved payment, by
MYSHRALL & RICHEY.
Fredericton, March, 13, 1861.

Carleton Co. Agricultural Society.

FRESH CLOVER and Timothy SEED, for sale at
JOHN EDGAR'S.
Woodstock, April 10, 1861.

The above is the growth of Aroostook, and warranted pure Northern.

AMBROTYPES

MR. ESTABROOKE would inform the
Inhabitants of Woodstock
THAT HE IS PREPARED TO FURNISH THEM WITH
Ambrotype Likenesses,
—AT 100—
SALOON,
opposite Charles Perley's Store. He has on hand
Frames & Cases in variety,
and can put up
PICTURES,
in a very short time in good
STYLE and FINISH,
A GIFT WITH EVERY PICTURE FOR WHICH \$1 IS PAID.

London Printing and Publishing Co.,
34 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	60	plates,
Henry's Family Bible,	"	74	"
Altar of the Household,	"	25	"
Warwith Russia,	"	over	100
Indian Mutiny,	"	80	"
Works of William Hogarth,	"	72	"
Natural History,	"	several	thousand cuts.
Dr. Kitto's Pictorial,	"	"	"
Henry Meadows Illustrated Edition of Shakespeare,	"	"	"
Imperial Shakespeare, edited to G. V. Brook,	"	"	"
Skeavington's Fariery,	"	"	"
Wrights Imperial Prouceing Dictionary,	"	"	"
Imperial Histories,	"	"	"

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. HUNTER, Dock St. St. John.

Axes! Axes! Axes!

THE Subscribers have on hand, broad and narrow Axes, which they will sell, cheaper than such articles have ever before been offered in the market.

New Axes \$1.30, Jumped Axes 80cts.

We have on hand the following articles:—
Picks and Rings, Pick axes, Hinges and Hooks, Bridle Chains, Pole Chains, Cant Dogs, Timber Croch and turning Dogs, Double and Single Marking Irons, New Land Irons, Mill Dogs. All kinds of Mill work done at shortest notice, sent to any part of the

COUNTRY
during the month of EXPENSE.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the Edge Tool Trade.
D. JONES & SON,
Manufacturers of Edge Tools.
Woodstock, Feb. 4, 1861.

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

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS until further Notice.
Mixed Passenger and Freight Trains will leave St. Andrews, every MORNING, (Sunday excepted), At 8.45 A. M.
Arriving at Canterbury at 1.45 P. M. And leave Canterbury every morning, (Sunday excepted), at 9 A. M. Arriving at St. Andrews at 2.19 o'clock.

HENRY OSBURN,
Manager.
April 1861.

Notice.

I hereby give Notice to all parties having demands against the estate of George A. Brown, M. D. deceased, late of the Town of Woodstock, to render the same to my Agent at Woodstock, in three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the same to Mr. F. W. Brown, who is appointed as my Agent, to settle the affairs of said estate.

JANE BROWN,
Administratrix.
Woodstock, April 10, 1861.

All persons indebted to the above Estate, will call at my Drug Store in Woodstock, and settlements acted by the above notice.
3m. F. W. BROWN.

Sofas! Sofas!

WE have to-day received a large lot of
CUSTOM MADE SOFAS.
Prices ranging from
SIXTEEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS,
and will sell them cheap for cash.
We have ONE DOZ. DIFFERENT SIZES! And people wishing to purchase can have their choice in style and price.
Call while they are going.
HUBBRD & RICE.
Woodstock, April 10th, 1861.

MESS PORK! 15 Bbls. New York City Mess Pork. For sale by
MYSHRALL & RICHEY,
Fredericton, March, 20, 1860.

Mail Stage.

LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Fare \$4.

Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Fare \$4.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard's House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton.
J. R. TUPPER.
Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860.
Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

Herrings, Mackerel, Godfish, &c.
ST. ANDREWS.
FEBRUARY 14th, 1861.

BARRELS of Hds. Quoddy River Herring.
Do. No. 2 & 3 Mackerel,
Do. " 1 Shad,
Do. Pickled Godfish,
50 Quintal Pollock,
20 " Godfish.
For Sale Low
SAS. W. STREET & SON.
Feb. 18th, 1861.

SAVE YOUR CASH.
Another 100 Beadsteads at \$1.75 and upwards, for Cash, or Country produce, at Davis's Cheap Store near Davis's Mills.
R. B. DAVIS.
Feb. 18th, 1861.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ROBERT BROWN,
HAVING received by ENGLISH Steamers EUROPA and AETNA, 18 Cases and Bales of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
Would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to the same. They consist of—
Dress Goods,
in all the latest styles and materials, suitable for the present and coming season.
Mantles,
in Seal Skins, Bearskin, Cloth &c., &c.;
Prince of Wales Jackets,
MANTEE CLOTHS,
in great variety, with Trimmings to match.
SHAWLS, FURS and SCARFS,
LADIES' FELT HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in great variety.
CHENILLE and SILK HAIR NETS,
—AND—
Head Dresses,
WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS & SLEEVES,
STAMPED MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c;
Also, from Boston per schooner Loviathan.
5 Cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers;
8 Cases Hats and Caps, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Children's and Youths' CAPS;
6 Bales BATTING and WADDING;
1 Case SKELETON SKIRTS;
4 Cases Deming, Tickings, Striped Shirting, Swansdown, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting;
BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c.

R. B. is soliciting the patronage of the Public would remark that having imported all these Goods both from England and the United States DIRECT, thereby saving a St. John profit, he is able to offer Goods at a
MUCH LOWER RATE
than those who purchase in the Province.
ANY QUANTITY OF GREY HOMESPUN WANTED.
ROBERT BROWN.
Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1866.

Assessors Notice.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Woodstock—are hereby notified to hand in so as a statement of Real and personal estate, and income according to law.

JAMES GROVER,
BENJ. A. SMITH,
M. McLEAN, } Assessors.
Woodstock, March 25, 1861.

REMOVED.

THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Dow, (nearly opposite the Old Stand.)
ROBERT BROWN.
March 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, and all parts of fire arms.
ANDREW DOAK.
Woodstock, April, 11.

1861

NEW FURNITURE

Furniture!

BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered in Carleton County, can be had at the
Woodstock Furniture Store
—CONSISTING OF—
Sofas, Couches,
Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood
Chairs.
Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and
Tables.
Black Walnut, Mahogany and Green
Bureaus,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
Bedsteads
of all Kinds and prices.
Looking Glasses and Frames.
BED ROOM SETTS
and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for Manufacture our Furniture of the best of season and employ only the best of Workmen, and can rely upon the durability of our articles. Part attention paid to the manufacture and Counting room Desks.
Photography and Repairing done at short notice in the most perfect manner. Circular and Jig Machine work of all sorts done to order at Shop in Houlton.
HUBBARD

New Store and New Goods.

MRS. CROZIER begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Woodstock and surrounding Country, that she has a business in
Water-street
in the New-Brick building of Mr. M. a variety of
MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
FLOWERS,
which are ready for inspection, and a share of public patronage.
Country produce taken in exchange.
Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Old Rum &c., &c.

Ex Parkfield from London, and Bell's of Liverpool, via St. John;

52 PIPES
35 Hds } DeK
20 Cases } Large Anchor

1 Puncheon of Fine Old Jamaica Rum
11 Cases of Scotch and Irish Whisky
3 Puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky
12 Cases Fine Old Islay Whisky
10 Cases Fine Old Tom Gin
60 Cases London Porter and Pale Ale, &c.
2 Hds. of Allisop's Pale Ale,
4 qr. Casks } Fine Old Port Wine
2 Hds. }
4 qr. Casks }
10 Hds. } Henessey's Best
18 qr. Casks } colored Brandy.
20 Cases }
In Store
12 Hds. "Metell's" and "Honest"
vintage 1857 and 1858
12 puncheons pure Alcohol.
JAMES W. STREET
Woodstock, July 1860.

AROOSTOOK WATCH-MAKING & JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just returned with the largest and best selection of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery ever offered in the country, and at the lowest prices and retail also.

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,
Gunning and Fishing Tackle, School Books, Stationary,
SILVER and PLATED WARE—SCISSORS.
Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles of all kinds, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes &c.

CHILDREN'S TOYS

Best drilled eyed sewing needles, Crochet lines, Violin strings, Flutes, Pipes and Ac kinds of
FANCY GOODS

Children's Primers, Picture Books, Books. All kinds of Christmas and New Year's cards.
Fancy Vases, Mahogany Sofas, &c. &c. will show the rest.
Repairing and engraving neatly done and long experience as Surgical Dentist all business in that line that he may be taken in exchange for Goods.

..Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

Tight Binding

POOR C

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

ENCOURAGE
THE NEW BEGINNER---Franklin.
George C. Fowler
 HAS received a Stock of Fall
 Goods in his line, consisting

of
SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH,
BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTH,
WOLF AND BEAR CLOTH,
FANCY VESTINGS,
FANCY DOESKINS, in
 variety, &c.
 Having fitted up a new Shop, near the Way
 Stables, Queen Street, he is ready to attend to all
 work in the

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

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

CALAIS HOUSE,
AVENUE STREET,
Calais, Maine.
GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.
 This Hotel has been repaired and placed in
 thorough order, under its present manager.
 Permanent and transient borders accommodated
 on reasonable terms.
 Horses and Carriages to let, and an experienced
 Hostler always in attendance at the Stable.

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

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with
 the above establishment.

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

J. C. PETERSON, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
 AND
SURGEON.
 Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church,
 St. John.
 Particular attention paid to the treatment
 of Chronic diseases.

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

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

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

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

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia
LAND COMPANY.
HAVE resolved, and further notice, to sell
 LANDS situated on Lines of Road within the
 Road within the Tract belonging to the Company, in Lots
 of 100 to 300 Acres each, suited to the convenience of
 purchasers, at Five Shillings Currency per acre dividing
 the Purchase Money into instalments, spread over six
 years, as follows, viz:—
 Deposit on signing agreement to purchase
 1s. per acre.
 Second year, no instalment req'd.
 Third Year 1s. do.
 Fourth Year 1s. do.
 Fifth year 1s. do.
 Sixth year 1s. do.
 without addition of interest if instalments are irregularly
 paid.
SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns and
 Out-Buildings erected thereon, also for sale, on very rea-
 sonable terms, varying from £60 to £800, according to the
 quality of the Soil, the value and condition of the Build-
 ings, &c., &c.
REFERENCE—J. V. Thurgar, Esq., the Company's
 Agent in Saint John.
R. HAYNE,
 Chief Commissioner.
 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Office Fredericton,
 December, 1859.

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

NEW
FASHIONABLE
Tailoring Establishment.
 THE subscriber would beg leave to inform the
 inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding
 country, that he has fitted up a shop, over the
 stores of Messrs. W. Skillen & H. Hay, Main-
 street, where he is prepared to execute all orders
 entrusted to him, in a style unsurpassed by any
 other Establishment in this place.
 From his long experience in the business, and
 from the general satisfaction given by him to the
 Patrons of the WOOLEN HALL for the last two
 or three years, he feels confident, when solicit-
 ing the patronage of the Public, that he is capa-
 ble of giving entire satisfaction. Cutting done
 with promptness and dispatch, in the latest French
 English, or American styles, and a perfect fit
 warranted, at the lowest possible rates.
CLOTHS & TRIMINGS
 always on hand.
SIMEON McLEOD.
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment,
 in first style, will please enquire of Mr. Skillen
 for S. McLeod.
 Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1860.

CASH
GIVEN for bids at the
CITY MARKET.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE.
A Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
Unconnected with Slops.
JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has
 opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his
 dwelling, Main Street, two doors above Dr. Wood's, where
 he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and
 Boys' garments of all kinds, and will FURNISH, if re-
 quired, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For
 style and workmanship the garments will show for them-
 selves.
 Gents and Boys garments Cut as cheap as elsewhere.
JOHN E. SMITH.
 Woodstock, June 19, 1850.

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

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

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
New York.
 Capital (paid up) 500,000
 Surplus—over 100,000
 Total net assets June 1, '60—over \$600,000
 All (paid up and safe) and remuneratively invested,
 immediately available to
 meet losses.

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

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

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed
 since he first in his new building, adjoining
 on the sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is
 prepared to furnish Tin WARE in kinds and all descriptions
 of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including 3 POVE
 PIPES.
 He will purchase any quantity of COTTON
 RAGS.

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

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

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



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

Domestic Manufacture.
THE Subscriber has on hand
 at his warehouse on the south
 side of the Bridge a large and varied
 assortment of ploughs, manufactured at his Foundry.
 He has nine different patterns PLOUGHS including all
 those approved for NEWBUNSWICK USE.
 He also keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK
 and BOX STOVES, Farmer's Bull-cars &c.
 All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made
 to order at short notice.
R. A. HAY.
 Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

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

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

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

GOLDEN FLEECE.
RECEIVED per late arrivals 72 packages,
 containing a general assortment of sensa-
 ble goods.
JOHN McDONALD.
 Oct. 860.

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

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

CLOTHING.
 Dress, Frock and Over-Costs, Pants and Vests of all de-
 scriptions Colors and Prices. Garments cut and made
 to order by experienced Workmen at the shortest notice,
 warranted to fit.
 All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for
 goods at Cash Prices.
DOHERTY & McTAVISH.
 British House, Lindsay's Building, South side
 of the Bridge.
 Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1860.

VOLUME 7.
OUR OWN ADVERT
 The Woodstock Journal is a large
 devoted to the advancement of the in-
 terest and moral interests of New Br.
 The primary objects at which it is
 aimed being supported by Direct Tax-
 While the Journal labors for these
 does not neglect many others. It lab-
 ors to the arena of politics a generous
 of discussion—to promote sympathy
 harmony among all classes, erodes, &
 ties—to establish a system of frank
 of men and their words and decid-
 dom of thought and speech—to devel-
 sentiment of manly self reliance—
 the doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.
 The Woodstock Journal is published
 morning at Woodstock, N. B., for W.
 years.

A system of Free Education for
 grades, from the Parish school to the
 4th, being open to all without mono-
 and being supported by Direct Tax-
 While the Journal labors for these
 does not neglect many others. It lab-
 ors to the arena of politics a generous
 of discussion—to promote sympathy
 harmony among all classes, erodes, &
 ties—to establish a system of frank
 of men and their words and decid-
 dom of thought and speech—to devel-
 sentiment of manly self reliance—
 the doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.
 The Woodstock Journal is published
 morning at Woodstock, N. B., for W.
 years.

Single copies, one and three
 Clubs of ten, one do.
 These terms are in advance; if no
 \$2 1-2, and if not paid until the expi-
 \$3, will be charged.
 Gorgeym, postmasters, and teach-
 dollar and a half a year.
 To any person who makes up a club
 and sends us the money in advance,
 of the Journal for one year, gratis.
 No subscription to honor for less than
 No paper discontinued until all a-
 until the Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERT
 BY THE YEAR.
 A Column, \$36.
 Third of Column, 16.
 Cards, not exceeding four lines, six
 each additional line
 BY THE QUARTER
 One third less than by
 One half less than by the
TRANSIENT ADVERT
 Square of 12 lines or less 1st insertion
 Same—each succeeding insertion,
 For each line above twelve, 1st insert
 Same—each succeeding insertion:
 When an advertisement is sent
 length of time which it is to be insert-
 upon it. When this is not done a
 until ordered out.
 N. B.—No advertisements, or "Spee-
 ed in the editorial columns or reading
JOB PRINTING
 The Journal Office being supplied with
 ment of Plain and Fancy Job Types,
 Glazed Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job
 will be executed neatly, promptly, and
 Hand Bills from a Sheet to a sixteen
 smaller as may be desired.
BUSINESS AND VISITING C.
PAMPHLETS.
CATALOGUES,
LABELS, OF ALL KINDS
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
BLANK CHEQU
ORDERS, NOT
RECEIPTS,
PROGRAM
BILLS,
LAW and MAGISTRATES B
 or printed to
 &c., &c., &c.
 All letters on business or
 to be addressed
 "EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL"
 and invariably postpaid.

TO READ
 NOW that the reading season has
 the
JOURNAL READI
 calls attention to the opportunity whi-
 all who desire to keep themselves pos-
 the day, or have an hour or two a da-
 The Room is furnished with all
 papers, with a number from Nova-
 Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and oth-
 and with a selection of the best Unit-
 ed States and the New York Daily Tribune,
 the Spirit of the Times, and Albion.
 been added to the list of files the Illus-
 trated Weekly and Smith's European Tri-
 London Punch. Other newspapers are
 added as the interest to the subscri-
 available. Now is a good time to su-
 subscribed with Sept. 27th. Terms,
 Woodstock, Oct. 13th, 1860.