

The Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 7.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1861.

NUMBER 32.

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The primary objects 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 internal 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 University, 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 manly tone of discussion—to promote sympathy, good feeling and harmony among all classes, creeds, conditions and parties—to establish a system of frank yet genial criticism of men and their words and deeds—to encourage freedom 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.

Single copies, Two dollars a year.
Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each.
Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.
Terms: 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.

Foreign postage, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

To say 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, six.
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 twelve, 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," inserted in the editorial columns or reading matter.

JOB PRINTING.

The Journal Office being supplied with a good assortment 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.

Hand Bills from a Sheet to sixteenth Sheet, as much smaller as may be desired.

BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS.

PAMPHLETS.
CATALOGUES.
LABELS, OPALY RINGS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES,
ORDERS, NOTES,
RECEIPTS, &c.
PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADS, &c.

LAW and MAGISTRATES-BANKS 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.

DOCTOR SMITH

HAS removed his Drug Store and Office to his new building, the second below the Flagstaff, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

Residence at J. C. Winslow's second house below the Free Christian Baptist Meeting House, Woodstock, May 9th, 1860.

DOCTOR SMITH

has removed his

RESIDENCE

to the house next below Mr. Grover's, Woodstock, Aug. 23, 1860.

CAST IRON RIFLE CANNON.

The London Engineer, of January 4, states that Mr. Baskley Britten had repeatedly made good practice with cast iron cannon which had been fired, and submitted by him to the British government as far back as 1854.

Experiments with such cannon have been recently conducted by Mr. Britten, on a scale of such magnitude as to test the question in the most thorough manner.

Two 93 pounders, four 32 pounders, and three 68 pounders have been fully tested. These were ordinary cast iron service guns, taken at random from the military store, and rifled without being strengthened by any addition of bands, &c.

The work of rifling one gun can be executed in about ten hours, at a cost of only five dollars. Elongated projectiles, weighing 15 lbs., were fired from the 9 pounders, 48 lbs. were fired from the 32 pounders, and 90 lb. projectiles were fired from the 68 pounders.

The charge of powder was only one-half of that employed for common guns, being only 5 lbs. for the 32 pounders, and 7 1/2 lbs. for the 68 pounder. Fifty four rounds were fired from the 9 pounders; three hundred from the 32 pounders, and the same number from the heavy 68 pounders.

Four of the guns were submitted to very severe tests, to ascertain what they would stand. The 32 pounders were fired with ten round of service shell of 38 lbs.; then ten rounds with shells each 72 lbs.; then ten rounds of solid shot 96 lbs. each.

The 68 pounders were submitted to three similar courses of ten rounds each; two of the sources were with shells of 90 and 135 lbs., and one with a solid shot of 180 lbs. Not one of these guns was injured by these trials.

An ordinary smooth bore cannon, firing round shot with a charge of 10 lbs. of powder, and having an elevation of 10 degrees, has an average range of 2,700 yards.

The same gun when rifled, and firing a 45 lb. shell with a charge of 5 lbs. of powder, at an elevation of 10 deg., had an average range of 3,300 yards.

The precision of the rifled gun was also incomparably superior to the smooth bore; the deviation of the latter ranged from 14 to 40 yards while that of the former was between 0 and 3 yards.

It thus appears, that by rifling common and smooth-bored cast-iron guns, their efficiency is more than doubled, with smaller charges of powder. With such guns, the shells and shot must be elongated to obtain the results desired.

GEN. PICTON'S DETERMINATION.—I once heard an anecdote of Picton, from an officer who was himself at Waterloo. Picton, I was told by this officer, was wounded the day before the battle of Waterloo, but had concealed his hurt, and with the most heroic fortitude, remained in the field.

During the night, however, the agony of the wound obliged him to send for a surgeon, who remained with him till dawn, and on leaving, Picton thus addressed him:—You say that my wound is dangerous—mortal; that I am unfit for duty; and must be represented so to the Duke?

Such is my opinion, said the medical man. I think it would be impossible for you to take command of your division.

Leave me to judge of that, said Picton, and in the meanwhile allow me to ask you a question. From your long knowledge of me, do you consider me capable of strictly keeping my word?

I have every cause to believe so, returned the surgeon. But why the question, Sir Thomas?

Simply for this reason, returned Picton, that I made up my mind to be in the field with my brigade; and I give you my word of honour, both as a gentleman and a soldier, that if you place me in your report as unfit for duty, I will shoot you with my own hand.

The surgeon shrugged his shoulders, shook Picton by the hand, and withdrew.

The gallant General's name was omitted amongst the wounded; and as his wish had often been expressed that he might die amidst the blaze of battle, he was gratified.

BETTER TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—M. de Sevastioff, who has passed three years at Mount Athos, engaged in photographing the curiosities of art preserved there, has just returned with no less than 4,500 designs, representing views of all the convents, with their curious and interesting architectural features; manuscripts of the great antiquity, paintings produced many centuries ago, all have been copied with the most scrupulous fidelity.

He has reproduced entire MS. bibles page by page, with all their naive illuminations; complete plans of churches, from original designs by unknown artists; geographical maps, which date from the earliest Christian times. There are also collections of splendid initials letters taken from antique manuscripts, church ornaments of various epochs.

The total shipment of gold from England to America amounts to nearly £3,000,000 since Nov. 23th

THE ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

The following is the paragraph from the *Cork Examiner* already alluded to:

"The intention of the Government to abolish the office of the Viceroy is questioned by politicians whose authority is of considerable weight, and an altogether different solution of the difficulty—at least for the time—is talked of as probable.

It is said that the appointment will be vested in a person of no less importance than the Prince of Wales. It will at once be seen that the present position of his Royal Highness is different from the heir apparent to the throne of many preceding reigns, as his rank gives him precedence of his father, who is only Prince Consort.

By placing the Prince of Wales in the office of Viceroy of Ireland an awkward situation would, it is said, be got rid of, and a compliment paid to the people of Ireland.

We only give the above as the opinion of persons who are well informed on what we may term political probabilities."

It may be proper to state that the *Examiner* is the property of and is principally conducted by Mr. J. F. Maguire.

LEAPING.—If the footmarks of a good horse that has galloped over turf be measured, it will be found that in every stride his four feet have covered a space of twenty-two feet.

If in cold blood, he is very gently cantered at a common sheep-hurdle, without any ditch on one side of it or the other, it will be found that he has cleared, or rather has not been able to help clearing, from ten to twelve feet.

In Egypt, an antelope, chased by hounds, on coming suddenly to a little crack or crevice in the ground, caused by the heat of the sun, has been observed at a bound to clear thirty feet, and yet, on approaching a high wall the same animal slackens his pace, stops for a second, and then pops over it.—*Sir. E. B. Field.*

A rustic having gone to Carlton Hill observatory, near Edinburgh, to get a sight of the moon, after a glance, drew away his head to wipe his eyes, and in the interval, the end of the telescope suddenly fell down, as an instead of pointing to the heavens, pointed down to the earth.

The rustic's surprise was unutterable when he again looked through, and beheld the sign of a public house at a short distance, with the customary declaration, 'Edinburgh ale, etc.' He started back and exclaimed: 'Edinburgh ale in the moon! Gude preserve, us that beents all!

The *Rocky Mountain News* is the leading newspaper of that gold region. A graceful festoon of revolvers hangs over the sanctum-sanctum, within reach of the editor. Three ominous-looking guns rest in the corner. Depending to the composing and press room, is found each man quietly at work in his proper place, with something that would shoot lying near him.

INDULGENCE.—The coolest people we know of are the newspaper patrons, who send you a few lines of advertisement, and accompany them with a yard or two of puff, which they request you to insert in the editorial column, gratis! This is like paying a shopkeeper for a pound of sugar and asking him to throw in a barrel of flour.

To Subscribers.

The very large number of our subscribers who are in arrears two years and upwards, are informed that preparations are being made to place their accounts in the hands of a justice.

Journal Office, Jan. 29.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

THE CROWN LANDS, AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Whatever way the contest of parties in the coming session of the Assembly, and whatever way the fate of various measures which various persons, from proper motives or improper, are urging upon its attention, there is one question which demands its immediate and attentive consideration, and concerning the settlement of which there should be no delay.

Some better mode of managing our Crown Lands, of preserving them for the purposes of actual settlement, and of preventing these land monopolies which are every day retarding the settlement of the country, the increase of our population, and the promotion of our industrial prosperity, it is the imperative and pressing duty of the Legislature to find. We are all talking about immigration and immigration schemes, about the settlement of the wilderness, and the development of some agricultural resources; and all the while our Crown Lands of the abundance and fertility and availability of which we are boasting among ourselves, and preaching to the emigrating class of the old country, are being day by day rapidly bought up or secured by speculators and non-producers.

It is high time that the country should be awakened to this fact.—These things are done so quietly that the general public know little about them. Indeed, the process is so gradual and is one with which we have long been so familiar that it is only on making an aggregate of the cases which come to one's knowledge that one is struck with the importance of the fact. We do not know so much of the land monopolising movement in other districts as in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. But of these we can speak most decidedly. Every day brings us fresh information on this matter; every day almost furnishes us with new cases of Crown Lands bought or obtained for purposes of speculation. Whether it is that the Regulations are not sufficiently stringent, or that the officials do not insist upon a sufficiently strict obedience to them, it is beyond all doubt, that thousands upon thousands of acres of the most valuable and available of our settling lands, are passing out of the possession of the government without any corresponding progress in their settlement, and with the effect of retarding decidedly future settlement of the localities in which they are situated.

Some of those whose mouths are most filled with the common cries about the settlement of the country, and whose positions are such as to impose upon them much more than upon others the duty of watching the public interests, are the greatest offenders, if offence it can be called. The conviction is forced upon all candid on-lookers that the Law and the Crown Land Regulations are habitually and scandalously evaded.

We presume that not ten persons in the province will dissent from the proposition that while the Crown Lands are the property of the Province the only legitimate purpose for which the Province can use them is the promotion of settlement. It is high time that this principle should receive a practical recognition by the Legislature.

We are prepared to go to carry it out, to its legitimate result, which is simply this,—that no Crown Land should be disposed of by Government except for purposes of actual settlement.

Whether free grants to actual settlers should be made in some cases, or in all; whether payment should be accepted by labour on the roads, as at present; or whether a money payment, either at the time of sale, or by instalment,—are questions of detail only, and in no wise affect the principal question. First of all let the Legislature put an end to the conversion of the public domain to the uses of non-residents and speculators. This can be done by withholding the issue of grants until a series of years of actual possession, occupation and improvement by the applicant, and by sternly forbidding all lands applied for in respect to which there is not a strict compliance with these conditions.

What reasonable objection can be urged to the sale of Crown Lands to actual settlers alone? The money put into the Treasury by the sales to non-residents is a comparative trifle; and will not compensate the country for one tenth part of the injury done in the retardation of settlement by the locking up of tracts of land in the hands of speculators. The policy which allows the continuance of this baneful system is absurd and suicidal. Every new settler is worth to the country more than the price of hundreds of acres of Crown lands. He increases the Revenue, he adds to the general prosperity, and he attracts other settlers to our shores. The true policy, and the only true policy is, *The Crown Lands for the settlers, and for the settlers alone.*

SMASHER MAGNANIMITY.

Smasherism is not new. There is nothing new under the sun, said Solomon. Smasherism is only a modification of principles with which men have long been familiar. At one time and one place they have outcropped under one semblance; at other times and places under other semblances; now as religious intolerance, then as scientific prejudice; again as political tyranny, the underlying strata being at all times and in all places substantially the same. Smasherism is only a new manifestation of political selfishness, intolerance, trickery and despotism. The true Smasher cannot conceive that others have rights which he is bound to respect; he cannot be convinced that in politics, as in private life, honesty, frankness and good feeling should predominate; his idea of politics is the dominancy of his own party, at any cost, and by any means. The creed of Smasherism is that government was instituted for the benefit of Smashers; that the national Treasury is their privy purse; that offices exist that Smashers may obtain place and salary; that, in fact, the chief end of governments that Smashers may wield power and influence, and fill their pockets at the public expense.

That this is the practical philosophy of not a few politicians in New Brunswick who that has watched their words and deeds for the last half dozen years can doubt? Probably they themselves would not, even to themselves, acknowledge the correctness of the portrait which we have drawn; but in actual practice it is true to the letter. These principles have been carried out so far as public opinion would allow. Public opinion is a slow corrector; and one not easily moved; but public opinion did at least say to Smasherism, Thus far shalt thou come and no farther. Consequently the commencement of its reign and its conclusion show differently. In the first bursts of its vigor it was very bold and intemperate; it tore with its teeth and claws whoever, in its power dared to look frowningly or doubtingly upon it. It went so far as it dared in dismissing faithful public servants, whose only fault was independence of character, and in replacing them by its own friends. In the Legislature it was noisy, swaggering, bullying. Nothing was too mean to which to stoop, if only its opponents could be injured and its own tools served. The very servants in the Assembly felt its vindictive blows; and coach drivers, who were guilty of the foul offence of Conservative proclivities were taught that altho' they did live under the boasted institutions of the great land of freedom and constitutional government, they also lived within the swoop of the kite of Smasherism.

Public opinion interposed; and a change came over the spirit of the Smasher dream. In one County their vindictive dismissal of one public officer resulted in bringing him into the Assembly in the place of the very man to whom they gave his office. In another district a vacancy occurring by the appointment of one of their supporters to a public office, was filled, despite their endeavors, by a Conservative. So Smasherdom became very much more quiet, and set about enjoying what it had still left.

But the spirit still remains, and occasionally flashing up, shows us what the consequence would be were its power at all commensurate. The giant can scarcely hobble to the door of his cave, but he still rattles his decaying teeth, and mutters at the passing pilgrims. We are just now having an instance.

Recently there has been commenced in St. John a new tri-weekly paper, called *The Colonial Empire*. Its prospectus and its first articles are conceived in such general terms that it is impossible from them to guess what part it will take in the strife of our parties, or whether it will enter that strife at all. But what its intentions are may be judged from external evidence. It seems to be generally understood that it originated with a number of gentlemen of the first character and standing in St. John, who not approving of the manner in which the government of the country has been conducted under Smasher auspices, desire to bring about a better state of things by such a political education of the people as is possible by means of a public newspaper. Knowing the influence which the press exercises in these days, and looking at the degraded condition into which a portion of it had fallen, they resolved to set going a paper which while it should advocate sound and manly political principles, should also be a corrector of the misstatements and distortions which it seems to be a chief delight of the Smasher press to disseminate con-

cerning their opponents. *The Colonial Empire* came into existence very quietly; making little flourish or pretension; attacking or abusing none of its contemporaries; saying nothing to which any one could take exception as improper. Consequently it received generally at the hands of the press kindly greeting. But Smasherdom took alarm. Had it really come to this that respectability and honesty and independence were to have fresh advocacy? that there was to be added to the press another member which would not bow down to the idol of Smasherism? Forbid it Smasherism! Forbid it Smasherism and Samuel Leonard Tilley, duly canonized in the Smasher Calendar! Forbid it the whole race of Treasury leeches! Forbid it the great organ of Smasherism, the inkstands of whose editorial corps never lack for replenishing from the foulest gutter in the obscene suburbs of the English language! Forbid it the whole tribe of Yea! Yea!

So the great organ of Smasherism has set to work. It has already, at the time of our writing, devoted three leading articles to the laudable object of vilifying the opposition generally, and the originators of the *Colonial Empire* particularly, and to an elaborate endeavor to poison the public mind concerning it. References are made to private character such as would find a place in no paper that cared for decency. All the vials of Smasher wrath are poured forth, with a profusion which is refreshing. No mean insinuation that could be collected but is pressed into service; and the most vigorous attempt is made to stir up popular and sectarian prejudices, and to play upon popular passions,—all for the object of injuring the *Colonial Empire* and those connected with it. An attack which from its first line to its last displays more of venomous ill nature, unscrupulousness and littleness of soul, it has not been our lot for many a day to see. It should seem that the fair and manly course to pursue towards a new paper is to judge it by its conduct. If one person or a number of persons desire to establish a new journal to advocate their political opinions why should it be subjected to such attacks as these? Why? because such is the spirit of Smasherism. The genuine Smasher is the most arbitrary of despots. He wants no voice heard, but his own; he would, if he could, prevent free discussion. Since he cannot do this by actual force he endeavors to find other means, such as the Smasher organ has been using towards the *Colonial Empire*.

That such means will fail in the case alluded to here can scarcely be a doubt. But the attempt appeared to us so meanly ungenerous, and at the same time so characteristic of that Smasherism which we are happy to say, is fast losing its ground in this Province, that we could not avoid giving it this notice.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We had imagined when we last wrote about the weather, that we had really experienced the severest storm of the season; but on Thursday last we found to our dismay, that, much as we had suffered, worse was in store for us. All that day the snow fell rapidly, and at night the wind rose and blew with terrific violence, heaping up huge piles of snow in what had been the roads, rendering them for the time utterly useless as channels of communication. Such was the violence of the storm that it was anticipated that some accidents might have happened to persons exposed to its fury; but we are happy to say, that the only casualty we have as yet heard of, was that of a poor horse frozen to death in his harness on the Newburg road.

During the storm, the temperature ranged unusually low.—In fact, we are informed on good authority, that early in the morning, while the storm was at its height, the mercury was solidified.

On Friday last few of our merchants pretended to open their stores, nor was it till Saturday morning, that a majority of our citizens thought it advisable to commence removing the embankments of snow which hemmed them in.

Many years have elapsed since such a severe storm has visited us, and we would fain hope that when the next one comes we may be in some more temperate latitude.

On Monday, fortunately for us all, and more especially for our lumber operators, the usual January thaw made its appearance; though late in coming, a most welcome guest. As we write rain is falling, and the snow under its melting influence, and that of the milder temperature, is slowly but surely settling away, while the bushes heretofore hidden begin to peep out from its cold, white surface.

Our representatives have gone to Head Quarters, to attend the meeting of the Legislature. The honorable member for Quebec also passed through the town, yesterday, on his way thitherward.

THE ALBERT MINES.—In the course of a lecture recently delivered before the St. John Mechanics' Institute on the County of Albert, Mr. Duval is reported in the *Colonial Empire* to have described the Albert Mines as follows:—

After Mountains came Mines, in these this County excelled. The Albert Coal Mines were first discovered in 1850 by the Messrs. Peter and John Duffey, whose attention was first called to the Coal when inspecting a Mill stream in the vicinity where a mill dam had broken away, and when the water had subsided the vein of coal appeared exposed by its action. Out of this Mine have annually been taken for the first four or five years 14,000 or 15,000 tons of Coal. This Coal on the wharfs at Hillsboro is worth about \$15 per ton. By the terms on which the mine is worked one fourth part of all that is dug must be furnished to the N. B. Oil works if required, the remainder is principally exported to the United States. From 80 to 100 men are employed in the mine during the summer season, and from 60 to 80 during the winter. It has been said by the author of one of the essays upon emigration, so lately written for the prize offered by the members of this Institute, that as to any benefit which Albert County Coal Mines are to this Province, they might just as well be situated on Junker Hill or in the bottom of the sea. Although it is much to be regretted that American capitalists have been allowed to step in and take the position which our own capitalists ought to occupy, nevertheless, the lecturer could not agree with the author of that essay, for these works, besides employing all the men above alluded to and the most of whose earnings were spent in the province, also yielded a reality of 1s. per ton upon coal taken from this Mine. This and the duties upon the Mining and other kinds of implements, important for use at their Mine, which last year amounted to \$3,000, all tended materially to the benefit of the Province.

The men employed at these works are divided into three gangs, each of which work eight and rest sixteen hours. The work is thus carried on by night as well as by day. In the vicinity of this Mine they have a school supported by taxation, but not under the late law provided by our Legislature for that purpose. This law, the lecturer thought, as it now exists might as well be a dead letter, and a good deal better, as in his opinion it never can be brought into beneficial operation; to the extent of his experience, wherever it had been introduced it had created feuds and dissensions. The way they support the school at Albert County Mines is, by a condition attached to the contract for hire of every man who undertakes to work in the Mines that he will pay six pence per month towards the support of this school. This small sum is exacted from all; then if a man desires to attend it he is charged an additional sixpence for each month; or if he is the head of a family he is charged sixpence a month for each child he sends.

Two miles east of this mine is situated the Hillsboro Plaster Works. Eleven hundred tons of Plaster were shipped from here to the United States during the past year. About the works are employed forty men and twelve horses; and connected with these works are a set of mills now about completed, which are not surpassed in any part of North America. They comprise Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Plaster Mill; the size of the largest is 100x40, of the smallest 50x40. These mills have been entirely constructed by American Capital, and the Hon. W. H. Steeves was mentioned as almost the only Provincialist at all connected in any way with these works. The stock holders of this Company now receive an annual dividend of 10 per cent.

Next are the works at St. Mary's Point; these are called the Albert Freestone Quarry. These works were first commenced in 1857. They are owned entirely by gentlemen in the United States, and from them are annually exported about 4000 tons. The Court House at Halifax is constructed of this stone, and the new Savings Bank in this City. This kind of stone comprises the desired qualities of street building Stone, in a higher degree than any other. To this reason is owing the fact, that the new Parliament Houses in England have been built of this material. In these works 40 men are constantly employed.

Then there are the Caledonia Shale Works; the Capital of this Company amounts to £120,000 which is divided into 12,000 shares. These (and the lecturer desired all to hear it) are owned entirely by the citizens of St. John. This Company commenced its operations in '59, and manufacture annually some 800 tons into Crude Oil. The lecturer here showed to the audience a bottle filled with a dark colored fluid, which he stated was this Crude Oil, and also another containing a beautiful transparent fluid, such as may be seen in the warehouse of the Oil Company at any time, and which represented this oil after it had been purified. The Oil is first shipped to the United States; when in the crude state it is there purified, and sent back ready for use.

There is also in the Parish of Hopewell the Chemical Works, these are now, however at a complete standstill.

Scattered all along the banks of the Petitcodiac river are the Grindstone Works; and also on Grindstone Island, just off St. Mary's Point. This Island yields about £40 per annum to the revenue.

The new flag of Alabama is one star encircled by seven stars, representing the seven principal cotton States.

The following is the speech delivered at the opening of the Legislature, by His Excellency, on Tuesday last.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The present year has been marked by an event of a most gratifying character unprecedented in the annals of New Brunswick. The recent visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, afforded to the people of the Province, the opportunity of testifying to the Crown, their loyalty to their Queen. You will, I am sure, recollect with satisfaction and pride that even in the most populous localities, where dense masses were congregated together, the people were no less enthusiastic; and I feel great pleasure in being able to assure you that His Royal Highness recognized and warmly appreciated the unanimous and eager display of their affectionate devotion to Her Majesty's person, her family and her throne. I am happy in believing that the general condition of the Province is such as to call for the expression of thankfulness. Our commerce is healthy, agriculture has prospered, the fisheries have been productive, increased attention has been successfully directed to the minerals of the Province. Our renewed activity in the ship-yards is a gratifying proof of the revival of an important branch of our industry. You will, I am confident share the satisfaction, which I feel at the progress which has been made in the establishment of an organized and drilled local military force for the defence of the Province. The soldier like appearance of the Militia force, serving without pay, and uniformed at their own expense, called out by me during the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was highly satisfactory, creditable to the force and to the Province. I have given directions that the report of the Adjutant General of Militia, shall be laid before you.

In the course of the past year the Railway from St. John to Shediac, was opened for traffic. The superior character of the work, and the regularity and safety with which the trains have been run, will it is hoped, ensure public confidence. Accounts will be laid before you showing the expenditure of those works and the revenue derived therefrom. You will observe with satisfaction that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimate. Measures have been adopted for procuring a provincial coinage suited to the system of decimal computation. In the meantime, I have obtained a supply of decimal coins, which will, I trust meet the present requirements of the Province.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The accounts of the Revenue and expenditure of the past year will be laid before you. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Revenue of last year exceeded the revenue of any previous year, and that it was more than sufficient to provide for all the ordinary services of the year. I have given directions that the estimates of the Revenue and expenditure of the current year shall be submitted to you. I recommend you to consider whether a uniform system of prepayment of postage on letters may be adopted with advantage.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have directed the preparation of a schedule of the enquiries to be made by the enumerators, and of rules and regulations for their guidance in taking the census, which will be published in the *Royal Gazette*. I hope that the result of the inquiries will afford faithful and reliable information respecting the recent progress and present condition of the Province.

The University of New Brunswick has been organized; the number of students attending the lectures and deriving benefit from a course of academical discipline in the University, has been largely increased and the present condition of the institution affords ample ground for encouragement. The report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools will be laid before you. I recommend to your consideration whether the law which regulates the Provincial Grammar Schools may not be revised with advantage, and additional facilities accorded to parents in different parts of the Province for obtaining for their sons the benefits of some instructor in the elementary branches of a liberal education. It will afford me a sincere satisfaction, if you should devise means whereby a larger number of immigrants may be attracted to our shores; and by their industry still further promote the prosperity of the Province under the provisions of the Act to establish a Provincial Board of Agriculture, the first Provincial exhibition will be held this year. You may deem it wise to consider whether the enquiries and arrangements connected with this exhibition may not be combined with preliminary steps for the representation of the Province, both in natural products and articles at the exhibition in London.

We continue to enjoy peace and contentment. Recognizing with deep thankfulness those inestimable blessings you will I know see additional reasons for venerating the institutions which are under Providence the surest safe-guards for liberty and order.

An envoy from China is about to visit the English court. It is said he expects to perform his "kow-tow" there, crawling on his knees and knocking his head nine times against the floor before Queen Victoria's footstool.

THE PLOT.

Information from the which he states the Governor of the St money must be paid without his (the G ment have telegraph whether he intends United States or th

The plot to capti to the warlike atti Scott, was discove of the conspirator denounced the plo informant that, an Department, he resolved to do so, project to Gen. Sc precautionary mea the additional forc lery.

NEW-ORLEANS N A resolution will tomorrow (Tuesda New-Orleans a pu the collection of the Mississippi.

The secretary severely condan sum of money to r loans, with the full the Disunionists w

THE PLOT.

The Evening P says that one of th struction in that o Palmetto wharf, n Street, where; this is the result of my of a huge platform square, powerfully and adapted to the end thick planks o larily fastened, str about twenty feet, degrees, met at th one, from the sum will slope to the r another short proj tery on that quart teriorly with three iron, and provided sand-bags or cotto ed of four canning from offices down to Fort Sum its walls, when the formidable battery vice in effecting a struction must cau place aside or m them. At least a upon its construct and perhaps as th Charleston. Wit Policean's Point, I ready, with what have, we shall be of the Governme the surrender of their refusal, awa the question at th townspeople, aro the roar of those inquiries is attribut self, will know th strife has indeed in earnest.

PLANS P

A gentleman w ton, who is in the and from his offic as to their intenti the State authori their works of de than any one com pleted their raft of troops in the fenses at Morris tire and Castle P most imperishab great care and c points of attack f ton City is the heavy guns of M age.

Their plan of voked much inqu and for the purp must be admitted It is this: Maj contained, are r Forts Moultrie, tery, and Chica tion of all his me points opening t tively occupied. East upon Moun erected formidable their largest ord and, while the o Mount Pleasant terrupted fire u of making bre quarters of a mil

quarters of a mil

United States.

STEALING THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Information has just been received by the Government from the Collector at Savannah...

THE PLOT.

The plot to capture the Capitol, which has led to the warlike attitude and preparations of Gen. Scott...

NEW-ORLEANS NO LONGER A PORT OF ENTRY. A resolution will be introduced in the House...

The Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Dix, is severely condemned for permitting so large a sum of money to remain in the mint at New-Orleans...

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

The Evening Post's Charleston correspondent says that one of the floating batteries under construction...

There is a strong purpose here to hold a Republican caucus, to determine if there is a Republican party...

ONE MAN OF NERVE LEFT.

Secretary Dix, having received official notice of the surrender of the revenue-cutter at New Orleans...

To Mr. HAMPHILL JONES of New-Orleans: Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Brushwood...

SEWARD AND DOUGLAS TRIFLING. The Washington correspondent of The Charleston Courier writes in disgust:

Never were so-called statesmen as much bewildered as now. Seward hides his utter incapacity to deal with events under the disgusting mask of levity...

TRAITOROUS HARANGUES.

We have had two more traitorous harangues in the Senate to-day, from Messrs. Sibley and Benjamin. The former declared that the South would, if necessary, turn pirates and plunder Northern commerce...

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Clingman followed, and was milder since he has been re-elected Senator. Mr. Hale turned an allusion of Clingman's to the lost Ten Tribes with great effect.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There is a strong purpose here to hold a Republican caucus, to determine if there is a Republican party, and what its creed and policy is...

THE COMPROMISING CONFERENCE.

It is said the Virginians will propose the withdrawal of the troops from this city as a condition of going out with the proceedings in the Compromising Congress. Let the stick to that.

INTERCEPTION OF GEN. DIX'S DISPATCHES.

All of Gen. Dix's telegraphic dispatches to the agent, sent to Mobile and New Orleans, were intercepted by authorities. They could not have been known without the instrumentality of the telegraphic office...

PASSPORTS FOR THE SOUTH.

Not a day passes that Senator Egler is not called upon by some of his constituents, who desire letters from him which will serve as "passports" during their proposed journeys through the Southern States.

H. ROOSA, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Military Association: Sir: There are so many things which require my attention that I have time only to acknowledge, very briefly, the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst...

I thank the Association for the complimentary and pleasing terms in which they allude to what I have, by the blessing of God, done in the hope of preserving peace, and, also, for the honor conferred upon me by my election as an honorary member.

Accept, if you please, my thanks for the expression of your own probation of my course, and believe to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON, Major U. S. A., Commanding.

MONTGOMERY Alabama, Feb. 8.

The Convention of Delegates from the Seceding Southern States met here on the 4th instant.

The Constitution of the United States has been adopted for the "Confederacy of the Southern States," with a few additions. The most important of these is a clause establishing free trade with all the world.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.

Extreme cold weather in all Northern Cities, and as far South as Baltimore, accompanied with a hurricane. In Boston and vicinity, thermometer 15° to 30° below zero.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.

The Governor of the Independent Republic of Georgia, has seized five New York vessels, in retaliation for the seizure of arms at New York belonging to Georgia.

WASHINGTON Feb. 8.

The President returned the last letter of Col. Hayne, the agent of South Carolina, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter as most insulting. The great stumbling-block in the Peace Convention, now sitting here with closed doors, is the right to secede which the border Slave States claim, and which stands in the way of coercion.

Well informed persons, having authority, say there will be no attack on Fort Sumter, until the question is considered by the Southern Congress now sitting at Montgomery, in Alabama unless circumstances arise, or measures be taken, that would involve in a speedy attack.

An Export Duty of One-Half Cent per pound, on Cotton, is proposed by the Southern Confederacy. The Home Squadron is nearly all collected around disaffected Ports.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th.

Bankers have resolved not to take any new Government loans unless Southern affairs are satisfactorily adjusted; Freighters firm. Flour, three shillings and six pence per barrel; Grain, eleven and a-half to twelve pence.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, three farthings to seven eighths of a penny per pound. To Havre, one and a half cents per pound. Exchange on England, 2 to 4 per cent. dis.

BOSTON Feb. 9.

Freights to Liverpool, Flour three shillings per barrel; Grain ten pence half-penny to eleven pence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, Afternoon.

Great excitement in consequence of the unexpected action of Governor Brown, of Georgia, in seizing of New York vessels at Savannah. Several of the Captains of the Vessels seized have left for home, and they threaten reprisals on Southern Vessels and Cargoes.

Mr. Holt, the new Secretary-at-War, has issued orders to reinforce Fort Sumter, in consequence of that assertion that it would be in the possession of South Carolina before next Thursday.

It is rumored that British Consul at Savannah has been tarred and feathered for protesting against the recent seizure of a vessel at that port.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, three farthings to seven eighths of a penny per pound.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 7. The Anglo-Saxon from Londonderry, whence she sailed on the 25th January, arrived at Portland last night. The news is interesting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first instalment of the China indemnity has been paid. American ships are taking out British Registers, availing themselves of the liberal provisions of the Navigation Laws which will enable them to visit Southern Ports under the glorious flag of Old England!

MARKETS.

Broadstuffs unchanged except Corn, which is a trifle lower. Consols closed at 91 3/4 @ 91 1/2.

FRANCE.

Great military and naval preparation is going on in France, under pretext of the menacing attitude of Germany.

DENMARK.

Denmark is also brisily arming.

ITALY.

Bombardment of Gaeta had recommenced. Fire from the fortifications had slackened and the Sardinian fleet had got into the line.

AUSTRIA.

An amnesty to Hungarian refugees will be proclaimed as soon as sequestration of property question is settled.

CHINA.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant had gone to Japan. Rebels were gaining strength in the Chinese Empire.

TORONTO, Feb. 5th.

In the extradition case of the Slavo Anderson, the writ of Habeas Corpus from the Court of Queen's Bench in London, has been served; but precedence has been given to the same writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, and the case is to be argued, on appeal, next Friday, (to-day.)

Journal Travelling Agency.

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

S. M. P. DETTENGILL & Co. No. 6 State St. Boston, S. M. P. & No. 119 Nassau St. New York, are agents for all newspapers and are duly authorized by them to obtain advertisements and subscriptions at the Publishers lowest rates.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Election for MAYOR, COUNCILLORS and ASSESSORS, for the Town of Woodstock, will take place on the second MONDAY in March, prox., at the following places:

Large Lot. Assorted sizes, lower than ever, at the Houlton Hardware Store, by A. H. FOGG & CO. Houlton, Feb. 8, 1861.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until FRIDAY, the 1st of March next, at noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, between Fredericton and Woodstock, eastern side of the River, serving the Way Office at Upper Keswick, and all the Way Offices on the Route, once per week each way, commencing on the 1st day of April next.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO, NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz:— 1. The London Quarterly (Conservative). 2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig). 3. The North British Review (Free Church). 4. The Westminster Review (Liberal). 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and the excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away.

Early Copies.

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

Terms.

Table with 2 columns: Review Title and Price. Includes London Quarterly, Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Westminster Review, Blackwood's Magazine.

Clipping.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS, ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or one of Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Postage.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their number free of U. S. Postage. N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals named is \$31 per annum.

Literature.

THE "LONG AGO."

On a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broad'ning sweep, and a surge sublime,
That blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the years the sheaf—so they come and they go

On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides through the shadow and sheen

There's a musical isle on the river of Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as vesper chime,
And the Junos with the roses are staying—

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are hoaps of dust, but we love them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair—

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayers;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garment that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remember for aye be that blessed isle,
All the days of our life till night—
When evening comes with its beautiful smile
And our eyes are closed to slumber awhile,
May our "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

KATE DOUGLASS.

Concluded.

III.

All went on smoothly enough for the first few days after my arrival. Mr. Maitland came and went, and Katie appeared as happy as I could wish. I liked to see those two together—the great strong man and that lovely girl; never, I think, did she look more beautiful than in those first days of their happiness. There was then a softness and gentleness in her which formerly I had not seen, and I thought that all must be well where each so trusted and loved the other. Mr. Maitland did not speak to me on the subject which engrossed all my thoughts until I had been some time in town, and his silence would have surprised me had my sister not informed me that she had particularly requested it—why I know not. But the brightness of those first few days did not endure long. A shadow was even then hovering over it, and just when I thought Katie's future happiness was secured, clouds darkened our sunny horizon.

I had been a month in London, when I heard the avowal of Mr. Maitland's love for my sisters from his own lips. I remember the day now, as well as if it only happened yesterday, and so, I dare say, does Katie. We were going to a large party in the evening, and Mr. Maitland was to accompany us. Kate was wild with delight as she always was, indeed at the prospect of gaiety. I hardly liked to check her anticipations, but I could not help thinking that, as Mr. Maitland did not dance himself, he would not quite enjoy seeing Miss Katie whirl about as she usually did; and I felt still more certain that she would be indignant at the bare idea of giving it up. That morning, when Mr. Maitland called as usual, he asked to speak to me alone. I knew what was coming, and was prepared to hear him ask for my sister's hand. He told me how much he loved her, and said she had given him every hope, that she returned his feelings. He spoke kindly and warmly of the loss which I must sustain when Katie became his wife; but when he talked of her, his whole nature seemed changed—he, whom I had always thought so calm, almost cold, was now trembling with passionate emotion. I could not but rejoice to see that my sister was so deeply and truly loved; and my fears dropped into insignificance, for I thought such love as his she would never trifle with. I need hardly say that I gave my hearty consent to his proposal; then I left him to hear from Katie's own mouth what her feelings were. I do not know what passed during that interview, only that the result was satisfactory to him as proved to me by his happy smile as he soon after passed the window where I stood. I left Kate alone for a while after he left, but when I went up to the drawing-room, she was sitting calmly enough though with traces of tears on her cheeks, a book in her hand, which she was apparently much interested in, for she did not look up from it until I approached her.

"Well, darling," I said, "it is all right now, as I prophesied. God bless you, Katie, and make you happy."

She did not speak, but laid her head on my shoulder, and wept like a child. I did not check her tears, for I thought they were good for her; but her nature was too impulsive to remain long in the same mood, and soon she started up and said, trying to smile again.

"Oh, Mary, how foolish I am, but so happy! He told me you knew all about it. Do you think your naughty sister will ever sober down into a good, respectable little wife? I can't somehow, believe it, Mary dear."

"You must try, Kate," said I seriously; "he loves you so very, very much. Do not trifle with his affection. But that I need not tell you."

"No; there, do not let us be serious any more, Mary dear," she answered, coaxingly. "Look here—at this mark of my subjection!" And she pointed to the ring which he had an hour ago placed on her "engaged" finger.

"Well, my dear," said my aunt, in her pleasant voice, as she entered the room, "I hear it is all over with poor little Katie. Let me congratulate you, dear." And she kissed her blushing face.

"I thank you, aunt," answered Kate. "But how could you possibly hear, when you have been out all the morning, unless—"

"Ah, unless, I met Mr. Maitland, and he told me all about it. But, come, girls," she continued, "go and dress directly; I must not have you late for the ball. Run along, Katie. Mary, I want to say a word to you." And as my sister left the room she dropped her voice, and said—

"You must not let Katie dance too much to-night. You know, dear, it would never do; but she is such a giddy little thing that you must tell her. I am afraid she won't like the prohibition, though."

I promised to tell Katie, though I feared it would be useless. I had no opportunity of speaking to her until she came into my room to "show herself," as she said, before going down into the drawing-room, where Mr. Maitland was already waiting for us. She was dressed in white silk, with roses in her hair. She looked most lovely, her whole face radiant with happiness.

"Well, Mary, are you not deuced yet?" she asked. "I am longing to go; it is such a long time since I have been to a really good ball, and my feet seem as if they would not wait any longer. Really, I have been dancing about my room like a mad thing."

"Oh, Katie!" I said, "I cannot bear to lessen your enjoyment, but you know you must not dance much to-night. It will not do, my aunt tells me; and, indeed, I dare say you will not care so very much about it yourself as Mr. Maitland does."

"Not dance!" said Katie, indignantly, stamping her little foot. "I would as soon think of not talking! I am sure Edmund will be object to my dancing; if he does I shan't care. But I'll ask him myself." And so saying she ran down stairs.

When I entered the drawing-room they were standing together in the middle of the room. He was looking down on Katie's flushed and eager face with a fond, admiring look; then, turning to me, he said—

"Why should she not dance, Miss Douglass? I would not willingly deprive her of the slightest pleasure; and this, I think, Katie, is more than a slight pleasure that they ask you to sacrifice for my sake, is it not?" he asked, smiling, as her face beamed with a half-saucy expression of triumph as she looked at him, saying—

"There, I knew you would like me to dance and enjoy myself. Besides, you know Edmund you would soon be tired if you had no one but me to talk to all the evening?"

"Should I?" said he. "Well, well, we will not discuss that point now, for here is Mrs. Douglass waiting for us, and we must go."

IV.

I never danced myself; but, nevertheless, I was for some time perfectly happy as I watched Katie's light figure, and bright, joyous face; and I think, at first, Mr. Maitland was perfectly contented in doing the same. Between the dances, too, Katie generally contrived to come to our corner and chat a little with us. Once, however, I missed her for some time; and so, I think, did Mr. Maitland, for I saw him glancing uneasily round the room; but presently I saw her entering the ball-room again, leaning on the arm of a tall, handsome man, whom I had seen her dancing with before in the evening. At the same moment I heard some one behind me say, "Do you see that handsome couple there by the door?—Rumor says they are engaged, but I think it is only a flirtation. Is not Miss Douglass beautiful?" "Yes," was the answer; "but I hope there is no truth in the report of her engagement to such a Captain Henderson. He is by no means a desirable acquaintance even for a young lady. I have often wondered that Mrs. Douglass permitted his attentions to her niece." Here the conversation sank to a whisper, and I heard no more, but the words made me feel wretched, and I saw Mr. Maitland, heard then too, for his face flushed angrily, and he stepped forward as if to speak to Katie, but it was too late. Katie had seen our anxious faces as we had watched her, and for a moment she hesitated; but her companion, bending over her till his face almost touched hers, whispered some words to her; then leading her forward, they joined in the crowd of waltzers and I could only now and then see a glimpse of her flushed, excited face as she floated past us.

"Miss Douglass," said Mr. Maitland, presently, "did you hear what those people said of that man your sister is dancing with? She must not go on, I shall speak to her."

He spoke in a low tone, but his voice trembled with suppressed passion.

"Were you aware they were friends?" he continued.

"No," I answered faintly, for I felt a foreboding

of wrong; she has never mentioned his name to me."

He said no more. Just then the waltz ceased, and presently we saw Katie walking with Captain Henderson. She tried to avoid my glance as she passed, and seemed to listen to the eager words her companion was still pouring into her ear. A sterner shade came over Mr. Maitland's face as he left my side and walked after Katie.

"Miss Douglass," I heard him say very quietly to her, "are you engaged for the next dance?"

"Miss Douglass is my partner, sir," said the captain, haughtily, "for the next two dances."

He did not seem to hear this, but still looked at Katie steadily. I saw her colour come and go, as with averted eyes, she answered,

"—I believe I am engaged to Captain Henderson, as he said."

The latter looked triumphantly at Mr. Maitland, as, drawing Katie's arm in his, he turned from him, saying—

"The music has begun, Miss Douglass. Are you ready?"

"One moment," she said. But it was too late—Mr. Maitland was gone from the room. I looked around for my aunt; there was a heavy pain at my heart, for I had seen a dark look of sorrow and anger on his face which I had never witnessed there before. Just then Mrs. Douglass returned to me, and said, anxiously,

"Mary, my love, where is Mr. Maitland?" I don't like the way Katie is going on with that Captain Henderson. I assure you it has been remarked—We must put a stop to it."

"I told her all I knew. She agreed with me that our interference was useless, since his had been of no avail."

"He will return presently, dear, I hope," she said; "meanwhile, we can, I fear, do nothing."

I could not forget the misery I felt then on my sister's account. She seemed to have become desperate, though, in her heart, I think, now, she must have been wretched. On, on she danced, the admiration of the room, her eyes bright with excitement, laughing and talking in a low tone to the man whose name I had heard coupled with hers, and who seemed to be drinking in her every word with greedy ears. I felt thankful as, dance after dance, they whirled past me, that Mr. Maitland, as I thought, was absent, but suddenly my eye wandered to a distant corner of the room and there standing, pale and erect, with an expression of rage and despair I had never again to see on his face, he was watching her as I had been. I turned to my aunt, and said—

"We must go. Will you call her?"

"I must speak to him," she answered, and presently I saw her approach him. I don't know what she said, but I saw him start as she addressed him; then, giving her his arm, he went with her to the place where Katie and her partner were sitting, for they had just ceased dancing. I watched them eagerly. Mr. Maitland did not utter a word, but my aunt seemed to tell Katie that she was going. I rose, and went towards them.

"One more dance, aunt," said Katie, with a look of defiance on her beautiful face, as if she were determined to brave our anger.

"I cannot wait longer, my dear," said my aunt coldly.

"Then allow me to hand you to your carriage, Miss Douglass," said the captain, if you must really go."

She took his arm, and as we followed, I felt, looking on Mr. Maitland's rigid face, that all was over.

V.

I cannot tell the misery of those next few days. On the morning after the fatal ball a letter came for Katie. She was sitting with me alone at the time. Neither of us had spoken a word of the events of the night before. I saw her face turn deadly pale as she read; but I never saw what was written there. For a few moments she was speechless; then with a low cry of agony she hid her face in her hands, and sobbed as if her heart were breaking.

"Katie, my darling!" was all I could say, as I folded her in my arms, for I knew what that letter must contain.

"Mary, Mary," "what have I done?" she whispered. "He is gone." Sobs prevented her from saying more. Presently she spoke again.

"Oh, Mary, what must I do? I was mad last night. Oh, if he would but hear me now! But he has given me up for ever; he despises me, and I know I deserve it. Oh, Mary, can you not speak to me?—give me some hope!" And she looked up at me through her tears imploringly.

Alas! I had no hope to give her, and yet it seemed so hard to me now, seeing her bitter sorrow, that he should have let her go without hearing one word from her. I could not then comfort her, and was silent. Long she wept, but after a time her grief became calmer, and soon she rose from her seat, and said to me, with a sad smile on those lips that yesterday were so bright.

"Mary, I am too weak and foolish now to stay with you. I must be alone as I deserve."

It was better so, I felt, for her sorrow then was too deep for words, so I left her to herself. But ours was a sad house that day; never had I felt poor Katie's absence so much. Mrs. Douglass still hoped that all might be well again, but I could not; I feared his pride and love were too much wounded for him to return.

Before the night closed, Katie was delicious. The excitement of those two days was too much for her, and she was now unconscious of her misery—in the height of fever. We were terribly shocked and alarmed. All that night, and the

next day I watched by her side, listening to her wild ravings. Once, we almost despaired, for the doctor hinted that brain fever was coming on; but the crisis soon passed, and we were told that she was safe again. I almost forgot the cause of her illness in my deep gratitude and joy at her recovery; but as her reason returned, the weight of her sorrow again fell on my poor Katie. One day, as I sat watching her, sleeping as I thought, she suddenly opened her eyes, and said to me, in a low voice.

"Mary, I know not what you will think of what I am going to ask, but during these last few days many new thoughts have entered my heart, and I cannot rest now until I have heard from Mr. Maitland that he has forgiven me for my cruel, heartless conduct towards him. I know very well what the world would say of what I am going to do; but, Mary, I cannot help it; I must write now to-day to Edmund Maitland, and ask for his forgiveness—his love I know I have justly forfeited."

I could not deny her request, as she lay there so white and pale, but with an eager expression in her beautiful eye; so, right or wrong, I did as she asked, and left her alone, to write what she believed then was her last letter to him who was once to have been her husband.

I thought that letter sacred, and would not look at it, though she asked me to. So it went.—What should have written I never knew, and never asked.

The next day she was better, and we lifted her from her bed to a couch which was prepared for her in the next room. Never have I seen such a change in any other person as there was in her in those few days; and yet, though so worn and wasted, she was still in my eyes far lovelier than in her brightest days. She was now perfectly calm, almost happy, but I could not keep back a restless hope that that day Mr. Maitland would come; and I was right. My aunt came and begged me to go into the drawing-room, and as I left the room she whispered, softly, "He is come, my dear; I will prepare Katie to see him again."

Yes, he was there in the drawing-room, as I had often seen him there before, but under what different circumstances. He looked eagerly round when I entered, then came towards me, and said, "Miss Douglass, I never heard till to-day of Katie's illness. God knows how bitterly I repent my hasty conduct towards her. May I speak to her myself? tell me there is hope of her recovery?"

"Yes, great hope," I answered, "but you will see a great change in her, I fear." And the tears gathered in my eyes as I thought how nearly I had lost all that was most dear to me on earth.

"I thank God for that," he said, his voice trembling with his great emotion.

"I must go and see if she will see you," I said, presently, and left the room. Soon I returned, and took him to her. There were no witnesses to that interview, but I knew that all was forgotten and forgiven by both.

Months passed on, and Katie was once more herself; but far gentler and more subdued than formerly; and on one bright summer morning I stood in our village church, as Katie's bridemaid. On that day ended my care of Katie Douglass; she was now in wiser, better, but not more loving hands than her sister's, and many happy years have passed with her since then as "Katie Maitland."

A PARIS STORY.—The Paris Siecle revives an old story. At the corner of the street leading into the Rue de Temple, a large crowd assembled; and on inquiry it turned out to have been caused in this way:

Two well dressed females each with an ample crinoline, met on the pavement, which is narrow, and one stopping toward the wall, said:

"Pardon, madam!" thinking the other would stand aside; but the other answered:

"Pardon, madam!" and remained firm.

"Pass, then, if you can!" returned the first; the second replying:

"Oh I am in no hurry, I can wait until you let me pass!"

"As you please," returned the first speaker. "I have also time to wait! And the two stood still. For a quarter of an hour they remained close to each other, in spite of the crowd. At last someone cried out:

"What are they doing there?"

"They are trying to see which is the most pig-headed," answered a bystander; "but they appear to be equal in that quality."

This caused a shout of laughter, and the two females, at last becoming disconcerted, severally turned back the way they had come. This affair, adds the Siecle, calls to mind one which occurred at the court of Charles the V. Two ladies of equal rank disputed which should have preference in a reception, and the matter was considered of such gravity by the master of the ceremonies that he consulted the Emperor about it.

"Let the most silly come in first," was his Majesty's reply.

The London Times a short time since refused a £150 advertisement on the plea that it would occupy too much space! Very few American newspapers would discover the objection.

Rarely is making a second fortune in New York. His only anxiety is a scarcity of wild and vicious horses.

STUDY TO BE SUCCESSFUL and happy costs something that if you yield to offend sink. Nobly determined, weariness and some "sue" through trials and labours, perseverance you become a man; many a man, now in Wall with all his personal effects with home sickness and g Tear up those whining ep verance. Quash every ten except where they ten knowledge of business. "a tree that thrives well in the fulness of a contented min rence and submission to the time, and in uniform good your companions in busine ples and resolution, and wi Providence, you may bold nerves to meet every enga poor; you will succeed. I all belief in the divinity of Luck, and staks nothing of human nature," says Play gle that appears more unet that of a man without; against a man who has bot test which so constantly te who appears to have the Alexander, D. D.)

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY FREROR'S PALACE.—A c "Among the most curious Allies in the Chinese Em a suit of magnificent, aid the helmet surmount pearl (this suit is to be se pelon); a saloon furnish Louis XV., decorated with of the court of the sover lady being inscribed at th The immense apartments namented in the most splai ned numerous articles were some immense vase than a century at the b to which marine vegetat a manner as to produ ments.

Gold and silver statua tastic incarnations of Bu of. Of silks, velvets, tissues, for the most part there were enough to cy larger than the Louvre, imperial domain of Xue prizes an extent of near

HEMLOCK BARK.—Th and thus preparing it fo power, has been success St. John for several mon being packed in bugs, it States and sold at a fair ed by our American exe sections of the United tanneries wer- formerly the works have been co reason of the want of bar existed in abundance. A ket presents itself for a believe easily procurab appears somewhat singular ments of procuring, a Hemlock bark to the U extensively pursued that discovered source of hon pursued, is a most "sur prosperity of the countr gin.—New Brunswick

TO RESTORE SCARLET of military uniforms cy tohus: Boil a quarter o cochineal in a pint of w then strain th- decocti with fresh wat r, but r reducing by this mean pint and a half of red li hot that the lard can be ounce of muriate of tin, of the color and give it cloth. To restore the be applied with a spon an indifferent rem-dy, cloth "must be boiled and this, of course, in again. It is "robable line made by Messrs. l Islington, London, wi this purpose. The ex is used may be judg stockings worn in win with rosoline.—Sept

A paper before uss years the Palace of dwelling, no French s its walls. In connect may be mentioned on since 15 13 every Fren the Tuileries his abod some time or other, to

A little boy in Ve have swallowed a c physicians have been to be dying slowly o have become paralyz ing weaker and weak

led by her side, listening to her... almost despaired, for the... brain fever was coming on...

not what you will think of what... but during these last few days... have entered my heart, and I...

her request, as she lay there... but with an eager expression... eye; so, right or wrong, I did as...

she was bitter, and we lifted her... a couch which was prepared for... person as there was in her in...

for that?" he said, his voice... great emotion... "I answered, "but you...

the Paris Siecle revives an... corner of the street leading... Temple, a large crowd assembly...

doing there!"... to see which is the most pig-... bystander; but they appear...

A paper before us states that during the 350... years the Palace of the Tuilleries has been a royal... dwelling, as French Sovereign has died within...

A little boy in Vermont, who is reported to... have swallowed a cent last summer which the... physicians have been unable to dislodge...

STUDY TO BE SUCCESSFUL.—To be successful... and happy costs something. Assure yourself... that if you yield to offensive suggestions you...

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN THE CHINESE EM-... PEROR'S PALACE.—A correspondent writes:—... Among the most curious discoveries made by the...

HEMLOCK BARK.—The grinding of this article... and thus preparing it for tanner's use by steam... power, has been successful operation in Carleton...

TO RESTORE SCARLET CLOTH.—Scarlet facings... of military uniforms can be partially restored... thus: Boil a quart of a pound of powdered...

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED!... TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT... MRS. PALMERS, NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE...

Slason & Rainsford... Commission & Forwarding... MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF... Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar...

G. M. CAPEN, DEALER IN—... BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS;... HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS;... BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS...

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 HEADS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades...

PHENIX Life Assurance Company. FOR GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE. ANNUITIES, OF LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA. CHIEF OFFICE, 1, Leadenhall Street, London BRANCHES.—16, DALE STREET, Liverpool. ST. JAMES'S CHAMBERS, Manchester. THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick; JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON, Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. BROWN. Woodstock, January 1, 1867.

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, 1867.

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 MRS. PALMERS, NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE. N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST, Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1866.

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.

SCOTCH WOOD ARTICLES.

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' Reticles, 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 14, 1866.

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 LIQUEURS. 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 the 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, 1866.

New Brunswick, Carleton, ss. To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton or any Constable within the said County Greeting. Copy. Whereas David J. Bradbury, Administrator of the Estate of James Bradbury, late of Hodgdon, in the State of Maine, Millwright, deceased, hath filed his account of the administration of said Estate, and hath prayed that a citation may be granted, calling upon the Creditors, Heirs, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the said estate to attend the passing and allowance of the said account.

You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Woodstock within, and for the said County of Carleton, on Saturday the fifth day of January next, at two of the Clock in the afternoon, to attend the passing and allowance of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this thirtieth day of November, 1866. A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Register Probates for said County. L. P. FISHER, Surrogate &c. Carleton.

Just Received! I CASE OF LADIES' FURS, CONSISTING OF Fitch Bona 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, 1866.

Pickles and Sauces. LOGAN & 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. Crosse and Blackwell, and E. Luggaby, London. The following varieties are at present in stock. PICKLES. Mixed, White Onions, Ginkins, Cauliflowers, Pignall, Chow Chow, French Beans, French Capers, Red Cabbage, Walnuts. SAUCES. Hartry Sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Laxemb's New, John Bull, King of Oude, Mushroom Ketchup, Tomato, Walnut, Soyers Relish, Essence of Anchovies. SUNDRIES. East India Currie Powder; Essence of Lemon; Bitter Almonds; Orange;

For Wholesale or Retail. 78 KING STREET. nov 1. TOP COATS! TOP COATS! Hats & Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, REMARKABLY CHEAP AT SKILLENS.

John Edgar.

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

GROCERIES. Flour, Fish, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Starch, Salt Smoked Fish in boxes, Ginger, Pimento, Whole and Ground Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, 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, Mortise & 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, Handsaws, Boiled & Raw Oil, &c., &c.

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

CROCKERY. A large Stock in China, White Stone, and Common Ware, Stone Jugs, &c. SUNDRIES. Stationary, Trunks, Valises, 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, 1866.

NOTICE. I do hereby give my son Robert Caldwell, full power and authority to collect all debts due me by Book account or note of hand. JOHN CALDWELL Woodstock, Nov. 26, 1866.

Seven Years!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country. Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber. Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive: 1st.—The large and superb engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled, "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits." 2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL." 3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to "THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 Broadway, N. Y."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art! comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit. The SUPERB ENGRAVING which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS," is one of the most beautiful popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and simple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificent illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America. The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid. Subscriptions will be received on all the Evening of the 31st of January, 1867, at which time the books will close, and the premiums be given to subscribers. No person is restricted to a single subscription.—Those remitting \$15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble. Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be \$3.50 instead of \$3, in order to defray extra postage, etc. For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address C. L. DEBY, Actuary C. A. A., 54, Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by JOHN EDGAR, Agent for Woodstock and vicinity, where specimens Engraving and Art Journal can be seen.

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, Beavskin, Cloth, &c., &c.; Prince of Wales Jackets, MANTLE 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, TAMPED MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c. Also, from Boston per schooner Leviathan. 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; Swansdown, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting; BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c. R. B. in 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.

Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860. ROBERT BROWN.

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 Middy, Seal Skin, Siberian, Tweeds, Doepkins, Cassimeres, Brown and Black German & French, Broad & Narrow Cloths, Red, White, Blue and Gray, Criméon and Fancy Flannels, Gray White and Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Drillings, White and Colored Counterpanes, Muslins, Lawns, Drapes, Colours, French Merinos, Delains, Lama, Alpaca's, Tweed Robes, Flannels, Stripes, Groceries, &c., &c., &c. Linens, Cloths, Silicoles, Jeans, Scotch Wool Shirts & Drawers, Socks and Ladies' Lamb's Wool Hosiery, Cottons, Cassamer and Kid Gloves, Cashmeres, Paisley, Plaid and Reversible Shawls, Black and Cold Silk, Broad and narrow turning Velvets and Fringes, Feathers, Trimmings and untrimmed Felt Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, skeleton Hoops, Umbrellas, Linen and Cotton Thread, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Wool Hoods and Chest Protectors, Capes, Mantles, Chemise 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, Morocco, Damask, Room papers, Table Covers, &c., &c.

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

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 sale enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. CHAS. H. McINDOE, Nov. 11, 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 fifty are cleared, and has upon it a house. The land is hard and of a good quality. He will sell the whole, or one-half of it, to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to EDWIN BRIDELL, Oct. 16, 1860.

EXTRA STATE FLOUR.—Landing ex V. H. large Belle from New York.— 100 Barrels FLOUR, "Railroad Mills," 50 do "Engle Mills"—from Now Wheat—For sale by WM. MOORE, North Wharf. Oct. 1, 1860.

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Christmas Groceries.

LOGAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of purchasers to their present large and well assorted Stock of GROCERIES and FRUITS, for the present season. DRIED FRUITS. Layer Raisins, Cooking do. Sultana do. Currants, Figs. Dates, Dried Apples, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel. GREEN FRUITS, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cranberries, Grapes, BUTTER, Lard, Eggs, Cream of Tartar, Carb. of Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powder, Gelatine, Mustard, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa &c. &c. SUNDRIES, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Cream of Tartar, Carb. of Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powder, Gelatine, Mustard, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa &c. &c. NUTS, Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts, Castana Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Ica Nuts, Chestnuts, Pecan Nuts, &c. &c. SPICES, Ginger, All-pice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Cinnamon, Sage, Summer Savory. &c. &c. C. Confectionary, Cheese, &c., 78 KING STREET.

TOBIQUE HOUSE.

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

French, German & English Vases and Toys.

THE Subscriber has received direct from France and Germany, a large assortment of TOYS in Wood and China, also, a large stock of Parisian and other Goods suitable for Christmas Presents, to which the attention of dealers is solicited. F. CLEMENTSON, dec 18 29-Dock Street.

Slason & Rainsford

HAVE just received from New York & Boston— 16, 3-4 boxes TOBACCO 108, 4 do TWIST, 18 Extra Havana Cigars, 15 half boxes Souchong Tea, 6 do "Oolong do 12 boxes T. D. Pipes, 8 do American Cheese, 4 lbs best White Beans, 12 boxes P. Y. Soap, 15 " Window Glass 7x9 to 10x14, 25 Bags Cut and Red Nails, 8 coil small size Manila Rope. ALSO IN STORE 100 bags of Liverpool Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Starch, Bath Brick, Bicuit, Coffee, Mustard, Cash. Soda, Saleratus, Rue, Stove Polish Brooms, Nests, Tubs, Earthenware, Putty, English & American Pickles & Sauces, and a large assortment of English & American Hardware. All the above goods will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. St. Andrews, Jan. 7th, 1861. WANTED, 1000 bushels Oats, for goods. S. & R.

Wine, Brandies, &c. JUST RECEIVED.

2 Pun. Jamaica Rum. 2 Hds. Irish Whiskey. 2 " Campbleton " 2 " DeKuyper's Geneva. 6 Cases do do 6 Cases Palo & Dark Brandy. 10 cases do do 10 " Old Tom. 2 qr. casks Golden Sherry. 3 " Old Port. 8 Baskets Champagne "Creme de Reuy" " Closau Rai Mousseux." —ALSO— Best London Brown Stout Port and Pale Ale in pint and quart Bottles, all of the best brands. Reserved Salmon in one and two lb. cans. All the above with a variety of other articles will be sold at lowest Market Rates. SLASON & RAINSFORD, S. Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

NATIONAL HOUSE.

ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, PROPRIETOR, CORNER OF HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STS. BANGOR, MAINE. This House has been renovated and put in first-rate order, and newly painted, papered and furnished throughout, and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders. The house has a central location, and an excellent stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler. The proprietor hopes by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Bangor, Jan. 17.

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 STABLE attached. ELIJAH WATSON, Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Olyver. 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.

Postponement.

The BALL advertised below is postponed until TUESDAY the 2d April.

VOLUNTEER BALL!

A BALL, under the auspices of the YORK TROOP OF N. B. YEOMANRY CAVALRY, will be held at the Temperance Hall, Fredericton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of February next. TICKETS \$2.50. To be had at the Barker and Brayley Houses, and of any member of the committee. Officers and members of volunteer companies are requested to appear in uniform. COMMITTEE: John Saunders, J. H. Reid, H. Fairweather, J. Haviland, Dr. Dow, J. McCausland, Wm. Segoe, S. Atherton, C. Brannen, H. S. Estey, Secretary. Fredericton Jan. 9, 1861.

Turbans! Turbans!!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED. Dress Goods, LADIES' AND MISSES' GENTS' AND BOYS' TURBANS. FELT HATS, BLACK & COLORED FEATHERS, VELVETS, LADIES' KID & CLOTH GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, GENTS SILK & WOOLLEN UNDER CLOTHING, WOOLLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS, &c., &c. P. M-PEAKE, BRITISH HOUSE, Fredericton. Jan. 21, 1861.

Debates OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE undersigned appointed by resolution of the Legislative Council "to make arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of that House for the next Session," will receive Sealed Tenders until FRIDAY, the first day of February next, at noon, at the Office of the Board of Public Works at Fredericton. The size of the paper required to be Imperial Quarto, with three columns on each page, and in respect of Paper, Type, and Workmanship, to be in all respects similar to the Printed Debates of the House of Assembly in 1860. The number required will be 1000 copies to be published twice in each week, to be delivered, cut into single sheets in packages of 25 sheets in each package, at the Council Chamber, to whomsoever the Council may direct. To facilitate correctness of proof as well as distribution, the Printing to be done at Fredericton. JOHN ROBERTSON, WM. H. ODELL, W. H. STEVES. Fredericton, 15th January 1861.

Assessor's Notice.

ALL persons liable to be assessed in the Parish of Woodstock are hereby notified to render a valuation under oath of their Real Estate and Personal Property of either of the undersigned within one month from the date of this notice, to wit: J. A. C. PHILLIPS, Assessor of the Parish of Woodstock, and J. H. McLEAN, Assessor of the Parish of Woodstock, February 7th, 1861.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, Balls, Cues &c. complete, which they will sell for cash or approved paper. MYSHALL & RICHIE, Fredericton, Jan. 9, 1861.

LIQUORS,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE, 7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brandy 15 Cases " " 20 Hds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons); 20 Cases " " 2 Hds. Irish Whiskey—(Merrill's); 13 Quarter Casks 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Port Wine; 12 Quarter and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sherry; 2 Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum; 2 Cases Guinness' Extra Stout; 15 Barrels India Pale Ale; 10 Baskets Champagne; 50 Cases Keith's and Keltie's Ale; 10 Boxes Lemon Syrup. To arrive ex "Raven" from Bordeaux 5 Hds. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moonie & Co's Brandy. Ex "Pakantia" from Boston. 10 Puncheons Strong Rum. The above Goods are offered for at low rate (bond or duty paid) by MYSHALL & RICHIE, Fredericton, May 29, 1860.

CLOSING BOOKS!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle up their respective accounts forthwith, and notice is hereby given that any accounts not settled by the first of September next will be put in suit for collection. Office with J. R. Tupper opposite Snows Hotel. H. McLean, Woodstock Aug, 8th 1860.

S. P. OSGOOD,

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

FOR SALE,

quantity of Pine Clap Boards. By R. B. DAVIS, Woodstock Aug, 8th 1860.

Furniture.

THE subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal patronage, bestowed on him the last seven years, 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 can be under sold. My stock consists in part of— BEADSTEAD'S CHAIRS, 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 can be under sold. My stock consists in part of— BEADSTEAD'S CHAIRS, Rich Chamber Sets, not to be surpassed by any in the province. Beaureas, Wash Stands, Splendid looking glasses in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oak square frames. TABLES, Trivet Tables, spinning Wheel, 100 Bedsteads, which will be sold on reasonable terms. R. E. DAVIS, Woodstock, Feb 1st, 1861.

New York & Boston Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR & LASSES, &c. The subscriber has received from New York, Portland and Saint Andrews, by STEAMER AND RAIL, the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to us. People of Carleton. 300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR, 300 do EXTRA STATE, do 300 do DOUBLE EXTRA, do 100 do FANCY BRANDS, a choice article. 100 do CORN MEAL, 75 do HEAVY MESS PORK, 50 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 50 do RAW-MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 30 do RICE. 100 SACKS PURE WHITE BEANS, 5 Hds. PORTORICO 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 months from this date. The Subscriber will have Flour for sale at following places: Canterbury Station, Rankins Mills, Houlton, Carpenter's, Eel River, Woodstock. J. CALDWELL, Woodstock, Jan. 31, 1861.

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

FOR SALE,

quantity of Pine Clap Boards. By R. B. DAVIS, Woodstock Aug, 8th 1860.

NEW FURNITURE

Woodstock Furniture, CONSISTING OF Sofas, Couches, Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Came and Chairs. Centre, Card, Dress, Extension Tables. Black Walnut, Mahogany and Burceas, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. Bedsteads of all kinds and prices. Looking Glasses and Frames. BED ROOM SETS. Printed Cloth Window Shades, &c. which will be sold very low. Furniture of the best quality and the best workmen can only upon the durability of our particular attention paid to the manufacture and Counting Room Desks, upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the most possible manner. Circular and other work of all sorts done to order in Houlton.

Water-st

The New Brick building of MILLINERY, MANTLES, FLO

Water-st

which are ready for inspection and of public patronage. Country produce taken in exchange for Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Water-st

52 PIPES, 35 Hds. Large A

Water-st

1 Puncheon Pine Old Jamaica Rum, 3 Puncheons Scotch and Irish Whiskey, 12 Cases Fine Old Laid Whiskey, 10 Cases Fine Old Tom Gin, 60 Cases London Porter and Pale Ale, 2 Hds. "Alliepp's" Pa, 4 qr. Casks Fine Old Port, 4 qr. Casks Hennessy's colored Brandy, 20 Cases "In Store" 12 Hds. "Mata" and "12 puncheons pure Aitchcool. JAMES W. S. Woodstock, July 1860.

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Furniture.
 Furniture Trade.
 Chamber Sets
 Wash Stands, Sinks
 Looking Glasses
 Bedsteads
 100 Bedsteads

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
Furniture!
 Woodstock Furniture Store.
 CONSISTING OF—
 Sofas, Couches,
 Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat
 Chairs.
 Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining
 Tables.
 Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained
 Bureaus.
 OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
 Bedsteads
 of all kinds and prices.
 Looking Glasses and Picture
 Frames.
 BED ROOM SETTS
 Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands,
 &c.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, WOODSTOCK.
 No connection with St. John Establishment.
G. STRICKLAND
 Has received per late Arrivals,
24 CASES and BALES NEW GOODS,
 comprising every description of
DRESS GOODS,
 suitable for the coming season.
 among which will be found some of the Newest
 Designs in
Hats, Feathers, Flowers,
AND HEAD DRESSES.
 ONE CASE MANTLES, (the best in Town.)
Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs, Scarfs,
Blankets, Flannels, Cottons,
LINENS and TICKINGS.
Chenille nets, Fancy Pins, Ribbons, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY. All descriptions of
ANCY GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
 To Arrive—A well assorted stock of
HATS, BOOTS and SHOES.
 —AND—
COFFIN MOUNTING.
 Woodstock, January 1, 1860.

CASH! CASH! CASH!
BLANCHARD & CO.
 SINCE their commencement in business in this town—
 have given the public the benefit of their cash pur-
 chases from the first Houses in Boston, St. Andrews, and
 St. John, and have so far as they are concerned—brak-
 en up the system of taxing the public enormous profits
 on every commodity sold them. They buy for cash and
 sell for cash—or country produce. Consequently they are
 enabled to sell Goods in their Trade cheaper and bet-
 ter than can be had elsewhere. Their stock of
Flour, Pork, Sugars,
Teas, Molasses,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
SPICES OF ALL KINDS,
CONFECTIONARY,
LIQUORS,
GLASS WARE,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
HARDWARE,
 is the largest and best assortment in Woodstock. At
 Wholesale to the trade they offer extra inducements,
 and on Retail Goods cannot be purchased to better
 advantage in the city of St. John.
 They have made a further reduction on the prices of
 staple goods—they will now sell you the best Porto Rico
 Molasses—bright and heavy at 2s per Gallon—and will
 also give you 10-12 bright Muscovado Sugar for one dol-
 lar, or 8 lbs crushed or granulated sugar for \$1 00 All
 they ask for Paradise, Albertine, or Kerosene Oil is 5s
 per gallon, and for Burning Fluid 4s per gallon, Matches,
 the best manufactured—can be had for 7-12 per quarter
 gross, and pulverized saleratus the best for 5d per lb—
 Tobacco the very best only 1s 8d per lb, and Tea at 2s 6d
 per lb. a trial of which only is necessary to induce the
 use of good tea to exclaim, "This better than I've paid
 three shillings for at other stores in Woodstock!" they
 have also: Ning yong, Oolong & Pison Tea, Java Coffee,
 Ground 1s 3d per lb, Packag: Coffee 10 per lb, layer
 Raisins 1s. per lb. A certain Trader in this Town adver-
 tises to sell "Pimento at 4s cents per lb." They never
 did ask over 20 cents per lb. for the same articles and
 other spices in proportion &c. &c.
BALDWIN'S AMERICAN EATING APPLES,
CHEESE,
NUTS OF ALL KINDS,
CASTILE & P. Y. SOAP,
PAIRS,
BROOMS,
BUTTER CRACKERS,
SODA BISCUIT,
CLOTH LINES & BED CORDS,
CANDLES,
SEAMLESS BAGS, &c., &c.
 The best cider Vinegar is only 1s 3d per gallon.
 Pickles in Brls on Retail and Bottle Pickles, Ketchup
 and Peppers, Kosuth Hars, Golden syrup, &c.
 Their stock of Wines and Liquors is of the best qual-
 ity—and each article will be warranted genuine. The
 trade will save money by noting their prices before pur-
 chasing elsewhere. Buy where you can get most for your
 money. Times are good but money is worth Cash!
 Their store is on King Street—opposite the called Water
 Street—opposite the New Brick Building of W. T.
 Baird, Druggist.
BLANCHARD & CO.

SALE.
 To be sold at public auction on Thursday the twenty-fifth
 day of April next, at noon, at Strickland's Corner, in
 Woodstock, the following pieces and parcels of land, viz:
 1. A certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in
 the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton,
 known as a grant from the Crown to Adam B. Sharp,
 bounded as follows: Commencing at a marked birch tree,
 standing at the angle of intersection of two reserved roads,
 and distant four rods westerly from the north west angle of
 lot number one in the Fifth Tier of lots in the William
 town Settlement, granted to James Ramey; thence run-
 ning by the magnet south one hundred and six chains (or
 four poles each) and fifty links; thence west twenty
 chains; thence south two chains and fifty links; thence
 west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and nine
 chains; and thence east eighty chains to the place of be-
 ginning; containing eight hundred and seventy acres more
 or less. Also, All that certain other lot of land situate
 and being in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County,
 known and distinguished as part of lot number forty-three,
 in a grant to Samuel M'Kean and others, fronting on the
 west side of the River Saint John, and conveyed by Wm.
 Jackson to Ephraim Land, bounded on the south by lands
 formerly owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Wil-
 lam Jackson; on the west by the great road leading to
 the Canada line; on the north by lands owned and occu-
 pied by Charles Marvin; and on the east by lands owned
 and occupied by Francis P. Sharp; the same having been
 heretofore granted by Charles Marvin to Adam B. Sharp.
 Also, A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in
 Woodstock aforesaid, known and described as part of lot
 No. 43, in a grant to the said Samuel M'Kean and others,
 fronting on the said River Saint John, bounded on the west
 by the said before-mentioned road, and on the south by
 lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William
 Jackson, and on the north by lands heretofore described,
 being the same heretofore granted by Rachael Wright to
 the said Adam B. Sharp.
 Also All that certain other piece or parcel of land, being
 a piece of land eight rods fronting on the west side of the
 River Saint John, in the said Parish of Woodstock known
 as part of a grant to William Jackson in a grant from the
 Crown to Samuel M'Kean and others; bounded on the
 south by lands owned and occupied by Rachael Wright;
 on the west by lands owned and occupied by A. B. Sharp,
 extending three rods north of a cedar post standing on the
 northeast angle of the said land owned by A. B. Sharp;
 thence east to the River Saint John, eight rods in width,
 containing two acres more or less.
 Also, All that certain other piece of parcel of land hereto-
 fore conveyed by Adam B. Sharp to Francis P. Sharp,
 by deed dated December 1st, A. D. 1847, and duly re-
 corded in Book I. of Records, pages 52 and 53, and de-
 scribed as follows: being a piece of land seventy-eight and
 a half rods wide, fronting on the eastern side of the high-
 way road in Northampton, bounded on the south by land
 owned and occupied by the heirs of the late James Sharp,
 on the west by highway road, on the north by lands owned
 by Frederick Phillips, and on the east by lands owned
 by Isaac B. Sharp, containing twenty acres more or less.
 The said sale being made by virtue of a power of sale
 contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the
 twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, between Francis
 P. Sharp, and Maria his wife, of the one part; and Mynor
 Brown of the other part, and duly registered in Book
 K of the records of the County of Carleton, pages 184,
 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189.
 For terms of Sale and particulars apply to John C. Wins-
 low, Esq., Woodstock, or to
CHARLES W. WELDON,
 Solicitor of Mortgages,
 St. John, December 22, 1860.

York & Boston
Direct!
PORK, SUGAR
ASSES, &c.

of which will be sold very low for CASH. We
 manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber,
 employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buy-
 ing rely upon the durability of our articles.
 Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Book
 and Counting Room Desks,
 Chiseling and Repairing done at short notice and in the
 most possible manner. Circular and Dig Sawing and
 fine work of all sorts done to order at Mr. Michie
 in Houlton. **HUBBARD & RICE.**

PATRONISE
Domestic Manufacture!
 THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his
 friends and the public for the patronage heretofore giv-
 en him, would beg to inform them that he has enlarged
 his Factory, and Ware Rooms, and is now manufacturing
 and keeping constantly on hand
ALL SORTS OF FURNITURE
 which he warrants as good in MATERIAL and WORK-
 MANSHIP, if not better, than any made here or else-
 where.
 Having served his time, and given his whole attention
 to the Cabinet business, and receiving constantly the
LATEST DESIGNS
 of Furniture from the States and elsewhere; and superin-
 tending the work himself, he feels confident that he can give
 better satisfaction with regard to
QUALITY AND PRICE,
 than any other establishment in Woodstock.
JIG and CIRCULAR SAWING and TURNING done
 on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch.
 Particular attention given to UNDERTAKING.
 Woodstock, Jan. 9, 1861. **ROBERT CAMPBELL.**
 P. S.—You will find his Factory and Ware Rooms on
 Main Street, near Hayden's Steam Mill, and opposite the
 Baptist Chapel. **R. C.**

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
 NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
 THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his
 friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large
 and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCH-
 ARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English
 and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of
 the very latest designs in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 which upon examination will be found second to none in
 this place—to enumerate would be next to impossible.
COME AND SEE OUR
Mantles and Shawls,
Hats & Furs,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
RIBBONS & LACES,
 Collars and leeces, Scarfs and Head-dresses, Nets and
 caps, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and
 Trimmings of every description. Our Silks, Crevassans
 Wineys, Tipped, Novettes and Persian Cloths, Coburgs,
 Orleans and Alpacas Gingham, Amians, Calicoes, &c.,
 &c. in all the newest patterns, with staple goods and lin-
 en-drawery such as may be expected at a first class Dry
 Goods Establishment.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 Our stock in this department is replete with Gents,
 Ladies, Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes in every
 style and quality suited to the present and coming season
 and at a price to warrant quick sales.
CLOTHES
 In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal
 Whittney, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths,
 Cassimeres, and Doecings in all the leading makes, Bed-
 ford Cord, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.
VESTINGS
 In Satin, Grenadine, Plain and out Velvets, Marseilles,
 Kamshatka, Cashmires, &c., &c.
CLOTHING.
 In our Clothing Department as usual, may be found a
 large full and fashionable assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
IN TOP AND DRESS COATS.
 Pants, Vests, &c., with furnishing goods suited to the
 wants of all classes such as shirts, Drawers, Scarfs
 Gloves, Hats, Caps, Trunks, arpet Bags, &c.
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to
 order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as
 there is connected with this establishment a first class
 Cutter, and experienced Workman. All Orders taken at
 our own risk.
W. SKILLEN,
 Proprietor,
 Main Street,
 Woodstock, 1860.

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
 Boston, 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,
 Willmer's and Smith's European Times (Liverpool), and the
 London Punch. Other newspapers and magazines will be
 added as the increase to the subscription list renders it
 justifiable. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a quarter
 commenced with Sept. 25th. Terms, one dollar a quarter.
 Woodstock, Oct. 10th, 1860.

People of Carleton.
 SUPERFINE FLOUR,
 EXTRA STATE, do
 DOUBLE EXTRA, do
 FANCY BRANDS, a choice
 CORN MEAL,
 HEAVY MESS PORK,
 CRUSHED SUGAR,
 RAW MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
 RICE,
 PURE WHITE BEANS,
 PORTORICO MOLASSES,
 SPTS CONGOU TEA,
 SOUCHONG,
 TOBACCO,
 PORTER'S BURNING FLUID.

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

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
 NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
 THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his
 friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large
 and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCH-
 ARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English
 and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of
 the very latest designs in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 which upon examination will be found second to none in
 this place—to enumerate would be next to impossible.
COME AND SEE OUR
Mantles and Shawls,
Hats & Furs,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
RIBBONS & LACES,
 Collars and leeces, Scarfs and Head-dresses, Nets and
 caps, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and
 Trimmings of every description. Our Silks, Crevassans
 Wineys, Tipped, Novettes and Persian Cloths, Coburgs,
 Orleans and Alpacas Gingham, Amians, Calicoes, &c.,
 &c. in all the newest patterns, with staple goods and lin-
 en-drawery such as may be expected at a first class Dry
 Goods Establishment.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 Our stock in this department is replete with Gents,
 Ladies, Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes in every
 style and quality suited to the present and coming season
 and at a price to warrant quick sales.
CLOTHES
 In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal
 Whittney, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths,
 Cassimeres, and Doecings in all the leading makes, Bed-
 ford Cord, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.
VESTINGS
 In Satin, Grenadine, Plain and out Velvets, Marseilles,
 Kamshatka, Cashmires, &c., &c.
CLOTHING.
 In our Clothing Department as usual, may be found a
 large full and fashionable assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
IN TOP AND DRESS COATS.
 Pants, Vests, &c., with furnishing goods suited to the
 wants of all classes such as shirts, Drawers, Scarfs
 Gloves, Hats, Caps, Trunks, arpet Bags, &c.
 N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to
 order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as
 there is connected with this establishment a first class
 Cutter, and experienced Workman. All Orders taken at
 our own risk.
W. SKILLEN,
 Proprietor,
 Main Street,
 Woodstock, 1860.

PISCATAQUA
Fire & Marine Insurance Company
OF MAINE.
 STOCK DEPARTMENT.
 Authorized Capital—\$500,000. Hon. John M. Goodwin,
 President; Obed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W.
 Ricker, Secretary.
 DIRECTORS.
 Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shepley W.
 Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Paine,
 F. W. de Roeument.
 Agents in the principal towns in New Brunswick issue
 Policies against loss or damage by Fire.
 Marine Insurance Policies issued by
 O. D. WEINMOR, Genl Agent
 for New Brunswick.
 So that for all practical purposes this Agency is essentially
 a local office, strengthened by a paid up capital of
 \$2,445,76, securely and advantageously invested.
 Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when
 the applications are signed.
 Losses are paid in St. John.
 Premiums are deposited in St. John, both cash and
 notes as a guarantee fund.
 Statements of affairs have been duly filed in Secretary's
 office, Fredericton, and with
JOHN C. WINSLOW,
 Agent for Woodstock.
 Woodstock, August 8, 1860.

WANTED!
COATS
AND
FURS.
T. B. WINSLOW'S,
 Upper Woodstock.
 Wanted,
 ANY quantity of Homespun Cloth, Socks,
 Mitts, and good shipping Furs, for which the
 highest prices will be given.
W. SKILLEN.
 Woodstock, Jan. 10, 1860.

Assessor's Notice.
 Persons liable to be assessed in the Parish
 of Carleton are hereby notified to render a value
 of their Real Estate and Personal Property
 under the undersigned within one month from
 the date of this notice, to the Assessor of
 the Parish of Carleton, at Woodstock,
 on the 10th day of February, 1861.

AROSTOOK
WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY
ESTABLISHMENT.
 THE subscriber has just returned from N. York
 with the largest and best selected stock of
 Watches, Clocks and Jewelry ever offered for sale in
 part of the country, and at the lowest prices at wholesale
 and retail also.
GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,
 Gunning and Fishing Tackle, School Books, Miscellane-
 ous Books, Stationery,
**SILVER and PLATED WARE SCISSORS and RA-
 ZORS.**
 Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles of all kinds; Coffin Plates,
 Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cith and Hat
 Brushes.
CHILDREN'S TOYS.
 Best drilled eyed sewing needles, Crochet needles, Vio-
 lin, Violin strings, Flutes, Pipes and Accordions and all
 kinds of.
FANCY GOODS.
 Children's Primers, Picture Books and Writing
 Books. All kinds of Christmas and New Year's Pre-
 sents.
 Fancy Vases, Match Safes, &c. Please call and the
 will show the rest.
 Repairing and engraving neatly done. Also having
 a long experience as Surgical Dentist, would attend to
 all business in that line that he may be favored with.
 Old Gold and Silver, Wood, Oats, Wheat, Hay and Furs
 taken in exchange for Goods.
D. LUCY,
 Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

AROSTOOK
WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY
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 Old Gold and Silver, Wood, Oats, Wheat, Hay and Furs
 taken in exchange for Goods.
D. LUCY,
 Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

NOTICE.
 THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public
 that he has on hand and for sale, cheap, the
 following articles:
 27 bbls. Labrador Herrings,
 25 " Extra Flour,
 100 bundles Fine Warps,
 Paints and Oils, cheaper than any in town, FOR CASH.
HENRY DOW,
 Customhouse please call and examine his Herrings.
PORTRAITS!
MR. EDWARD ESTABROOKE desirous to inform
 the public that he is prepared to take off the
 "HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"
 at his Saloon, first below Mr. Perley's Shop, Main
 Street, in almost every style of the
"Photographic Art,"
 and at the most reasonable prices. The style of his like-
 nesses is so well known in this place that he need say nothing
 about it.
WANTED,
 TONS good butter, at
Davis's Cheap Store.
 Woodstock, Sept. 25th, 1860.

Picture Frames!
 In great variety and the
Latest Styles,
 for sale at the
NEW FURNITURE STORE,
 nearly opposite the Woodstock Hotel.
HUBBARD & RICE.
 Woodstock, Jan. 10, 1861.
Just Arrived!
 AT THE
New Furniture Store!
 A LARGE STOCK of Looking Glasses, Win-
 dow Blinds, and Picture Frames. In Owen
 Kelley's New Building, adjoining Grover and
 Donaldson's Brick Building.
 January 2d.

REMOVED!
 THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public
 that he has removed to his OLD STAND in the NEW
 BRICK BUILDING on KING STREET, where, with
 increased facilities for business, he hopes to meet his
 friends and customers as heretofore.
 Gratis Almanac for 1861. **W. T. BAIRD,**
 Woodstock, Dec. 16, 1860. **Druggist.**

CLOSING BOOKS!
 indebted to the subscribers are requested to
 settle up their respective accounts forthwith—
 hereby given that any accounts not settled by
 the 1st of March next will be put in suit for collection.
R. Tupper opposite Snows Hotel
 H. McLean
 Jan. 24, 1860.

LIQUORS,
 NEW STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
 D.S. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brand
 Cases " " " "
 s. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons);
 s. Geneve Scotch Whiskey;
 s. Irish Whiskey (Menzies);
 s. rarer Casks 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Port
 Wine;
 s. rarer and Octaves Pale and Dk. Sherry;
 s. Geneve Old Jamaica Rum;
 s. Geneve's Extra Stout;
 s. India Pale Ale;
 s. Ketchikan Cognac;
 s. Keith's and Keltie's Ale;
 s. London Syrup;
 s. Arrivez "Raven" from Bordeaux
 s. and 20 Cases J. Dennis, H. Moonie &
 s. Brandy.
 s. "Pohakoutas" from Boston;
 s. Thomas Strong Rum.
 s. Goods are offered for at low rat
 duty paid by
MYSHALL & RICHIE
 n, Jan. 9, 1861.

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