

Institute Box

Nov. 28th,

# The Woodstock Journal.

VOLUME 8. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861. NUMBER 19.

## Woodstock Journal.

It is an eight page weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and particularly to those of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. The primary objects at which the Journal aims in the execution of its duties are principally as follows:

1. The Promotion of Immigration and Settlement of the Wild Lands. Its maxim in this matter is Cheap and Free Land for the actual Settler. Dear Land, or none at all, for the Speculator. It is far more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to see half a dollar more for them.
2. The opening of the country, and facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication. We need improvement in our Rivers, so as to facilitate internal navigation; and we need Railroads—the latter built if possible by private enterprise and not by Government in order to prevent jobbing, and all the other evils which accompany the construction of public works by Government.
3. 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 supported by Direct Taxation. If there is any one thing which will wake the whole people from their apathy with respect to Education, and give them a living, feeling interest in it, it is Direct Taxation for its support.
4. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly, in order to destroy the illegitimate influence of the Executive, and check the degrading and noxious strife between the two branches.
5. Looking to the future, we are decidedly in favor of a legislative union of the Lower Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as opposed to a federal union which would facilitate Canada, and to a relinquishment of a distinctive nationality in representation in the Imperial Parliament. We hold that such a legislative union would remove many of the political evils and difficulties under which all these Provinces now labour—would give them increased strength, importance and influence—would tend to a more rapid development of their native wealth, afford a vast impetus to home industry, and would effect more for the rapid progress of these colonies than any other political movement whatever.

Though these primary objects are never lost sight of, there are other things for which we labour. We have always endeavored, and hope that we shall ever continue to endeavor to introduce and support in the arena of political, social, and moral discussion a bold, generous and manly tone. We shall endeavor to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and orders of men. We shall give our unflinching support to free inquiry into whatever is within the bounds of reason, and a free discussion of whatever subjects it is possible for the human mind to apprehend. Nor shall we forget to inculcate in our people not only that feeling of independence and self reliance which is the essence of individual and national nobility, but also that love of order and subordination which makes the law its superior to all, and that Freedom is to be Freedom indeed must go hand in hand with Order.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**  
The JOURNAL is published on Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., by WILLIAM EDGAR, PROPRIETOR.

**ADVANCE TERMS.**  
Single Copies, \$2 a year  
Clubs of six, each 1.75  
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If not paid in advance \$2.50, and if not paid until the expiration of the year \$3 will be charged.  
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and correspondence for the paper should be addressed to "EDITOR JOURNAL,"

and in both cases INvariably POST-PAID.  
Office in the third story of Owen Kelly's New Brick Building, north side of King St., over the British House.

**PADDY RYAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.**  
Most of our readers know Paddy Ryan (formerly of Carriack-on-Sour, and more recently of Newnagh), the manufacturer of Irish tweeds. Paddy paid a visit to the camp at the Carragh of Kildare, during his Royal Highness' sojourn. By dint of stratagem he succeeded in getting into the presence of the Prince. Here Paddy paid homage to his Royal Highness, and the bright-eyed struck him that he might turn the occasion to a little personal advantage, and accordingly he displayed to the view of the Prince some specimens of his wares (which he had chanced to bring with him) at the same time treating his Royal Highness in his own peculiar brogue, to a gratuitous dissertation on the *modus operandi* adopted by him in the manufacture of the tweed, at his rural factory in Tipperary. The Prince ordered a coat of Paddy's own manipulation. Paddy promptly inserted his scissors, and severed the making of a coat from the favourite piece. The Prince of Wales then ordered liberal payment to be made, and here it was that Paddy showed he was not only a loyal subject but a generous one. Was it Paddy Ryan to take payment for a coat for his future king? The Prince insisted on remunerating him. Paddy was inexorable; but since his Royal Highness was so determined on recompensing him, if he would only give him his autograph, merely prefacing it with a brief statement that he had bought a coat of Irish tweed from Paddy Ryan of Tipperary (of his own manufacture), it was all that he would ask or accept. The Prince presented Paddy with the desired testimonial. Paddy made obeisance and salutations without number, offered prayers for the speedy and happy marriage of the Prince, and retired. He exhibited the Prince's certificate to all whom he came in contact, or rather, to such as would likely be influenced by Royal example, particularly in taking a coat of Paddy Ryan's tweed. The result more than realized his expectations, as we are informed that all the officers and men in every brigade, regiment, and depot at the camp invested in Paddy's merchandise.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

**THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.**  
THE JOURNAL is one of the papers which has given but few words to the discussion of the great contest going on between the two sections of the Republic. We have felt that it is a matter in which acts are so much more important than words, that words would in nine cases out of ten be thrown away. The question is not one capable of exact argument or of mathematical solution. It is one of those cases in which opinion and feeling must, after all, be influenced materially, if not decisively, by the result of the contest. If the South wins its independence by the sword, whatever may be the views of the North upon the matter, almost every disinterested state, and almost every disinterested person, will say that the South has been right. If, on the contrary, the North succeeds in overpowering the Confederacy, and brings back the revolted states into the Union, and keeps them there, without a breach of the Constitution which was a year ago common to all, then who shall be bold enough to deny that the result has justified the course which the North has pursued? In this view of the matter there is nothing inconsistent, and nothing dishonest. If a large and well-marked portion of a confederation of States,—or of a single State, for that matter,—differing from the remaining portion in almost everything which holds communities together,—in geographical position and peculiarities, in industrial character, in social and political condition and proclivities, in general interests,—chooses to endeavor to detach itself from the parent, and set up for itself, on the grounds that its own safety and the promotion of its own interests demand such a step, and makes by its own strength, energy and perseverance, that endeavour successful, we hold that by the immutable law of nature, it stands justified before the world. It proves its own right to independence by asserting that independence, and making it good by its own strength. But if the parent state, regarding the revolt but as a local disease, and an attempt on the part of a disappointed minority to shake off the constitutional restraint of government by the majority, crushes out the rebellion and brings back the wandering sheep into the fold, as in the other case, it justifies its act by showing that the revolt was but the work of a minority, who attempt to set up an independence which they have not the stamina to sustain. States and communities have no tribunal to which they can appeal for the ultimate decision of their differences but that of the red-handed god of war. The only test, in the last resort, is that of the sword. It may seem to be a rude, and an untrustworthy test; but there is none other. When we have that "Federation of

**LARGE FREIGHTS.**—The Portland Advertiser learns that the pressure of freight for Portland over the Grand Trunk road is so great that the officers of the road have been compelled to turn aside some descriptions of freight offering.—*Globe.*

## The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

### Delinquent Subscribers!

Subscribers in arrears two years and upwards are informed that the Proprietor is daily making out their accounts in order to place them in the hands of a Justice for collection. He has already made over a large batch of them; and each will have his turn so soon as his account can be made out. Circumstances have rendered this course absolutely necessary; a winter's stock of material having to be laid in, if the paper is to be kept going. The Proprietor has determined that those who do pay shall not suffer for those who do not; and consequently has resolved to hand over every account, as mentioned above, without exception, on reservation.

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the world" which exists but yet in the vivid imagination of the Poet, we shall have perhaps a tribunal in which all disputes between states and nations shall be decided according to the "very right" of the matter. But until that happy time arrives, we must make the best of the rude trial which nature prompts—the ordeal of battle. And, after all, badly as that mode of trial would be between man and man, promote the ends of justice, and advance peace and prosperity, as between nations it has merits which none but a fool will deny. To enjoy independence a nation must first win it, and then keep it. Strength and courage are the great requisites to the maintenance of national independence; and where you have these qualities, high moral and intellectual qualities will rarely be found wanting. Nations need their trials and their temptations just as do men; else they wax insolent in their unbroken prosperity, and forget their dependence upon the Ruler of nations.

The point of view from which the North regards this war is easily understood. Were we citizens of the United States, living north of Mason and Dixon's line, we should probably take precisely the same view. It would be unnatural to expect that the people of a great state would allow one section to throw off its allegiance to the general Government without an attempt, and a strenuous one, to prevent it. It is the natural language of that love of life which is a faculty of the nation not less than of the individual. Then, in the occasion chosen for the revolt, and in the manner in which it was initiated, the North has strong ground for their stand. So long as the South had the dominancy in the State there was no desire for separation. Its respective combatants must, after all, be influenced materially, if not decisively, by the result of the contest. If the South wins its independence by the sword, whatever may be the views of the North upon the matter, almost every disinterested state, and almost every disinterested person, will say that the South has been right. If, on the contrary, the North succeeds in overpowering the Confederacy, and brings back the revolted states into the Union, and keeps them there, without a breach of the Constitution which was a year ago common to all, then who shall be bold enough to deny that the result has justified the course which the North has pursued? In this view of the matter there is nothing inconsistent, and nothing dishonest. If a large and well-marked portion of a confederation of States,—or of a single State, for that matter,—differing from the remaining portion in almost everything which holds communities together,—in geographical position and peculiarities, in industrial character, in social and political condition and proclivities, in general interests,—chooses to endeavor to detach itself from the parent, and set up for itself, on the grounds that its own safety and the promotion of its own interests demand such a step, and makes by its own strength, energy and perseverance, that endeavour successful, we hold that by the immutable law of nature, it stands justified before the world. It proves its own right to independence by asserting that independence, and making it good by its own strength. But if the parent state, regarding the revolt but as a local disease, and an attempt on the part of a disappointed minority to shake off the constitutional restraint of government by the majority, crushes out the rebellion and brings back the wandering sheep into the fold, as in the other case, it justifies its act by showing that the revolt was but the work of a minority, who attempt to set up an independence which they have not the stamina to sustain. States and communities have no tribunal to which they can appeal for the ultimate decision of their differences but that of the red-handed god of war. The only test, in the last resort, is that of the sword. It may seem to be a rude, and an untrustworthy test; but there is none other. When we have that "Federation of

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of Queen and Regent streets,  
Fredericton, N. B.

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**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.**  
Kies Balmoral, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and Lind Boots, Gents' Patent, Enamelled all Skin, Congress Boots, Course and Fine in every style, Boys' and Youth's Boots

above with the large assortment now on hand will be sold at a very small profit as our motto is  
**"QUICK SALES and Small Profits."**  
R. GRAHAM  
(Late S. K. Foster & Son.)  
Fredericton, May 18, 1861.

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olicies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when applications are signed.  
olicies are paid in St. J. N. h. n.  
olicies are deposited in St. John, both cash and as a guarantee fund.

ements of affairs has been duly filed in Scrotae, Fredericton, and with  
JOHN C. WINSLOW,  
Agent for Woodstock.

Woodstock, August 8, 1860

## Houlton Hardware STORE.

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Come and See?  
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WARE, GLASS, PAINTS,  
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Woodstock County, which we are selling at very  
**Low Prices,**  
of our Country produce at the  
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Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH,  
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**PATTERNS,**  
at various prices,  
**Very Cheap at Hugh Hay's.**  
July 14

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Stone. Also—Marble Mantlepieces, Centre Table  
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free workman, and one who is capable of executing  
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F. W. CLEAR.  
John N. B., Aug. 21, 1861.

during its term, would have in the slightest degree trench upon the legal and constitutional rights of the South. But Republican regard for law and justice was never put to the test. At the first intimation of the election of Lincoln, the first step towards secession was taken; by the time that he assumed the administration, the movement was far advanced. Clearly then the South had no respect for the Constitution and the laws but as they served their own purpose.

And the conduct of many leading secessionists, supposing their cause to have been good, was not that of honest and honorable men. They played the secret traitor as long as it was safe to do so, taking advantage of their positions in order to give sly stabs at the Government, which they hated, but professed to support. Under the guise of friends they inflicted wounds such as would not have been in the power of even the most potent open enemy. It was not merely that they were secessionists and rebels in heart; for an open and avowed rebel can be met on fair and equal ground. They were spies and traitors of the darkest dye; like Judas, betraying with a kiss.

Such we can understand to be the Northern view of the conduct and position of the South. And we can understand, too, how it must tear up by the root some of their fondest hopes and proudest anticipations to see their great state torn asunder. Ambition revolts against it; pride revolts against it. At one fell blow is levelled in the dust the splendid edifice which has been their pride, their glory and their boast. The state which spread from sea to sea, across the vast expanse of a magnificent continent, and from the lakes of the North to the waters of the tropics and the savannahs of Mexico, to be rent rudely asunder and shorn of its fair proportions! Who can wonder that they kicked against such a result? Who can wonder that anger and pride were fiercely aroused; and that before such a consummation should be suffered there was invoked the bloody arbitrament of the sword?

And to all this what answer can the South make? They reply that there are natural rights which are superior to all forms—to all constitutions and laws and constituted authorities. Constitutions and laws are made for men, and not men for constitutions. They uphold the Constitution and the Union so long as it found in the Constitution and the Union the means of that safety and that prosperity for which all political and social associations exist, or should exist. When a time arrived at which it was evident that the Union and the Constitution were no longer a means of welfare and happiness, but of tyranny and danger, it cast them aside, as one casts aside the clothes which, suitable and convenient in their day, no longer fit him and no longer satisfy his requirements of dress. Why should a man wear a coat that is out at the elbows, or a boot that pinches his toes, and hints to him of a crop of corns for the future? True, the preponderance of political power had passed over to the North in strict accordance with the basis of the Union and the forms of the Constitution. But what did that prove? Not that either the North should take advantage of its position, or that the South should submit to a position that was full of danger for the future, but simply that the Union and the Constitution no longer answered the ends for which the South held that they should exist. True, again, that the South was the minority, and the North was the majority, and that the majority should rule. But minorities no less than majorities have their rights. So long as a community finds it for its advantage to hold together, so long must the minority bend to the will of the majority. But there are things which are more precious than Union. Conformity is only beautiful when it rests on coincidence of opinion, interest or sentiment; when these are absent, it is not conformity but tyranny. Notwithstanding great differences, political, social and industrial, the North and the South managed to hold together up to a certain point, endeavoring to drown their differences in a dominancy of those interests and feelings which were common to both. A time arrived at which this was no longer possible. The coupled hounds were no longer animated by common feelings; when one wished to lie down the other was seized with an inclination to stand up; when one desired rest, the other wished to join in the chase; when one felt inclined to hunt Eastward, the other was equally strongly inclined to seek its gain in

the West. What was the natural result? Separation. The differing factions were not composed, as political parties are composed—of men living in the same community, mingling with each other, occupying the same villages, the same farms, the same streets. They were two geographical sections of an immense territory. They were separated from each other by well-marked lines—physically separated—antagonistic in industrial interest, in social feeling, in the very construction of society. This might seem to be sufficient to justify a decree of divorce; but there was still more than this. Between the North and the South a great gulf was fixed—Slavery. All other differences dwindled into insignificance beside the differences springing out of slavery. True, the North did not openly express an intention to interfere with the "domestic institution" in the States in which it was established. But the North did avowedly oppose its extension into the territory which was common to the federation. And who could say how long it would be restrained from interference with Slavery in the States themselves? The abolition sentiment was fast gaining strength. It was working its way from New England, its birth place, southward and westward, throughout the whole of the Free States. Under the forms of the Constitution Slavery was first to be denied its right of entrance into the territories; then, in all probability, it would be attacked in its very home. The anti-Slavery sentiment of 1860 was vastly in advance of the anti-Slavery sentiment of 1850. In 1870 where might it not be? It might be urged that the South should wait for some overt act of encroachment. Wait! How long? Until the North had gained such a preponderance of strength that revolt would be useless, and separation impossible? Surely that would be folly most egregious—mere madness. If the thing was to be done it must be done at once; the longer the delay the more difficult would its accomplishment become. It would be an unmanly policy as well as an unwise one to shift the work to the shoulders of the next generation. Better that the crisis should come at once; if the struggle should not be successful the sooner it was over the better; if it proved successful, then, whatever might be the sufferings of those who carried it through, it would be independence, safety and prosperity which the men of 1861 had sown.

We are obliged to postpone till next week the remainder of our remarks upon this subject.

**INQUESTS.**—An inquest was held in this town on the 27th ult., before John Bedell, Esq., on the body of James Donohoe, a man employed at the St. Andrews Railroad. It appeared from the evidence that on the Monday previous in the evening, he, with another man, Patrick Gray, was crossing the temporary bridge over Eel River; the night being very dark, and the bridge narrow, crooked, and without railing of any kind, the unfortunate man fell off and was drowned. Verdict, accidental death by drowning.

On Monday, the 25th ult., an inquest was held in the Parish of Woodstock, before John Bedell, Esq., on the body of George E. Ketchum, from some circumstances connected with whose death suspicion was created, and the coroner called upon to hold an inquest on the body. A number of witnesses were examined, with the physician in attendance on him during his illness, and from all the evidence before the jury nothing was elicited that could lead them to suppose that death resulted from other than natural causes. Verdict accordingly.

**LITERARY SOCIETY.**—A meeting of a number of gentlemen was held in the office of John C. Winslow, Esq., on Tuesday evening with the object of forming an Historical and Literary Society. Mr. Mayor Fisher was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel Watts appointed Secretary. Some discussion as to the proposed objects took place; resolutions were passed for the organization of the Society, and Rev. Messrs. Glass and M'Lardy and Mr. James Edgar were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and Bye Laws. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next at 7 1/2 in the same place. All those who have signed the prospectus will please to take notice, and are requested to give a punctual attendance.

**PREPARATION.**—We are informed that the Canadian Government has taken charge of the telegraph line from Woodstock upwards, as a measure of precaution.

**SAINT ANDREW'S CELEBRATION.**—The St. Andrew's Society of Woodstock celebrated the day of the patron saint of Scotland on Monday, Dec. 2d, by a dinner at Donaldson's. The table was well and tastefully laid, and the dinner reflected credit upon Mr. Donaldson. The Scotchmen and their friends numbered over forty, who all seemed pleased with the haggis, and the other good things provided. The utmost harmony, order, and good-fellowship prevailed throughout the evening, whilst the programme was gone through with. Toasts, speeches and songs, with the inspiring strains of the pipes, made the time pass joyously and speedily. We have not time in this issue for a more detailed account of the proceedings, or to notice any of the good things said.

**TROOPS FOR CANADA.**—On Sunday morning last four officers of Engineers and twelve sappers and miners, from Halifax, passed through Woodstock on their way to Quebec.

There does not appear to be the slightest truth in the statement, so generally circulated by the American press, that Mr. Crawford, H. B. M. Consul General in Cuba, had paid a visit in uniform to Messrs. Silldell and Mason when they arrived in the Island, and presented them to the Captain General. The New York Tribune quotes letters from high official authority, declaring that "there never was a paragraph more utterly untrue than that in which the announcement was made."

A telegraph despatch from Halifax, N. S., dated the 27th inst., which appears in late Boston papers, announces the arrival of the *Himalaya*. She brought a report that the steamer *Trent* had reached England and that a frigate had been with dispatches. Another rumor is current that the *Jarvis*, formerly a packet between New York and Charleston, but now a Federal frigate, had detained and searched a number of vessels sailing from England, and that the frigate "Pheasant" had been dispatched to look after her.

**DON'T BE DOWN-HEARTED.**—Some newspaper philosopher discourseth as follows to the down-hearted:—"Come now, be cheerful, if you cannot pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as you are able." "Care killed a cat." If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate upon the delicacies of the season, appropriate half of the amount for something more substantial and wholesome; kiss your wife, if you have one, if not kiss some pretty girl and marry her immediately—for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficially in their effects. If you have any quarrel with your neighbors, look upon the bright side of everything—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in the right trim, and if you find that your native town will not support you, pack up and go somewhere else. At all events, be cheerful."

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following particulars relative to the Department Reports of the Federalists: The Reports of the Secretaries approach completion. The great interest which the war will give to that of the War Secretary will be heightened by Mr. Campbell's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves willing to use them for the cause of the Union. He will support this by argument and historical references, and so show that his leading position upon this vital question has been as deliberately as strongly taken. As a foretaste of the administration, hereafter, of the War Department until the close of the rebellion, the public will learn with interest that Mr. Cameron will appeal to Congress, and to the Governors of States authorized to bind the Government, to practice the closest economy, and will sternerly require economy and accountability from every subordinate in the war bureau and the army in the field. Enormous as the cost of the war is, and will be, will not be permitted to bankrupt either the Government or the people. Mr. Cameron's Report will also probably contain recommendations that will go far to abolish the distinctions between regulars and volunteers. Among these will be the repeal of the regulation which confers rank upon the regular officer over the volunteer of the same grade leaving it to be determined by seniority according to date of commission.

Secretary Chase's report will recommend necessarily a large increase of revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require that the tariff be so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. A large incidental protection to American manufactures will of course be the consequence. Upon the vital idea of the war, it is said that Mr. Chase will fully develop the theory that the slaves in the Rebel States should be employed under wages to raise cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco for Government account. This policy has already been established by Mr. Cameron in regard to the un-gathered and un-ginned Sea Island Cotton in Beaufort. The nation will heartily approve its recommendation by Mr. Chase to Congress as a wiser disposition of the slaves than to leave them in the rear of our armies roaming at large, pillaging and marauding. It is a new form of emancipation, but an effective one.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "HIMALAYA" THE "TRENT" REACHED ENGLAND**

H. M. Transport *Himalaya*, with troops and stores for Halifax and the West Indies, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, after a passage of but nine days from England. She looked very prettily as she stemmed up the harbour. The Steamer *Trent* had arrived in England, and a frigate had left for the United States with Special Despatches.

**THE ARMSTRONG GUN.**—A large breach loading Armstrong gun, closing the breach from the side, was tried last week for quick and continuous firing, by the Ordnance Select Committee. The weight of the gun was a little over 4 tons, the shot weighed 114 pounds, and the charge was 16 pounds. 51 rounds were fired in 46 minutes 50, and deducting the time employed in re-loading the gun to another butt, because the shot passed through the one originally used, the gun not being in fault, the 51 rounds were actually fired in 21 minutes 56 seconds, the weight fired 2 1/2 tons; average rate of firing 25 seconds per round, but nine consecutive rounds were fired at the rate of three a minute. The escape of gas at the breach was effectually prevented.

The Colonial Empire directs the attention of the Attorney General to advertisements for recruits for Maine Regiments which are regularly published in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act in the *St. Croix Herald*, one of the papers supported by the Smasher Government, but which has long been remarkable for its Yankee proclivities. Perhaps the proprietor does not know that all the authorities declare that such conduct should not be tolerated in any well governed state, and that one most eminent authority says "Foreign recruiters are hanged without mercy and with justice." Probably he does not mean to do wrong, and it does look thoroughly Smasher and nothing more to see these advertisements flanked on either side by a Crown Lands Office advertisement or a Post Office advertisement.—*Freeman*.

**THE PASSPORT SYSTEM—ITALY AND THE PRIVATEERS.**

Washington, Nov. 25.—Mr. Giddings, Consul General to British North America, has accomplished the object of his visit here, viz. the removal of the delay and inconvenience of obtaining passports for British subjects taking passage to Europe from Portland. Heretofore passports were required to be countersigned at the State department, but that business is now to be performed by a Government agent.

The government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to piratical vessels on the high seas, dating upon American commerce. The American Consuls are keeping sharp lookout for the suspicious vessel lately seen at Malta. Thos. Anderson of Pennsylvania has been appointed Consul to Pernambuco.

**THE POTATO DISEASE.**—An English writer comes to the following conclusions in regard to the potato disease. We publish them for the consideration of our readers.

1. The desirability of early planting in dry, clean, and well prepared ground.
2. The white potatoes are less liable to disease and are therefore to be preferred to the colored sorts.
3. That the soil in no case produces or influences the disease.
4. That the disease is of a fungoid character, infects many varieties of plants, and increased in activity by atmospheric causes.
5. That all heterogeneous manures are injurious.
6. That lime and salt, mixed in the proportion of eight tons of lime with three cwt. of common salt, is the best manure; and this is the proportion used to the acre.
7. That potatoes that ripen the earliest should be exclusively grown.
8. That as soon as the disease appears, earthing up the stalks repeatedly with fine earth from the centre of the trench is the only effectual preventive to its ravages. To this operation the author attaches the greatest importance.
9. That when exhausted, sunlight appears to arrest the progress of the murrain, and prevents the further decomposition of the tuber.

**A MONARCHY FOR THE REBELS.**—Recent intercepted letters indicated that there is much apprehension of the establishment of a monarchy in the Rebel States. The passage in Gov. Pickens's Message calling for a "stronger Government," the action of the Richmond Convention in restricting the right of suffrage, and similar movements in Alabama and Louisiana seem to thoughtful Southerners to be regal precursors of the future.

There is a small salt lake near Ballarat diggings, in Victoria. The water of the lake yields 35 per cent. of salt in summer, and 25 per cent. in winter. Potatoes swim like corks in it, and beef is well cured in it. The lake, although a small one, is never dried up, and must be supplied from springs in the centre.

England took last year, from the United States cotton to the amount of nearly \$150,000,000, and exported its fabrics to the value of \$300,000,000.

Later from

City of Baltimore

**CAPE RA.** The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived on Friday evening. No tidings of the North over due. Thirty guineas demanded. The supposed privateer proves to be a lawful New and at Constantinople. Dr. Russell, in his last letters that the President is disposed to a peaceful arbitration, considering proposals asking for intervention of tentatives. Reported that several ships in London for the run from leans and back at 20 guineas.

Reported that consideration made on military estimates troops. It is stated by that Persigny had submitted project for disarmament. French portion of Mexico prizes 45 vessels, 339 guns 000 troops. French Senate had in December. The belief in French loan continues, Government being urged. Bourse from Renten ad. The Emperor Napoleon toria during the great E. ITA. It is asserted that a piracy is by no means an Italian Ministry rumored.

**AUSTRIA.** Austria has quietly gathered Squadron of evolution 50 vessels in all. The Madrid *Espana* accused of forming in all Republics of Spanish head of it. The address of the Queen's Speech had been all points of the speech. The Administration saw has been arrested.

**CALCUTTA.** The mails reached A on the 27th. The *Nashville* arrived 21st. On the 19th she *Harvey Birch* from H. last and took off Capt. lowing them to take a site to the ship and laid to the waters edge. The Captain and crew Southampton, and re Confederate flag flying. Commander Pennington has no commission from privateer. No South by the *Nashville*. The *Birch*, except the *Ca* until the arrival at 8 made to induce the oath to Confederate. Reported that a lar of millions of war.

BY TE

Steamer *Illinois* on the afternoon of 88 passengers, incl The steamer *Fla* the 24th, and rep mouth of the Es shelled by the P steamers, and meet ed and took posses hoisted. Countabind's co in large numbers. Gen. Sherman's the whole island. Large quantities houses and barns. A new expediti for the Southern gun boats were to Beaufort was boats were ancho The Schooner Head, and report at several times Hilton Head, by

Orders will soo of free States to



Literature.

THE EMPTY CHAIR.

Poor is the heart that never mourned,
Seve only for a selfish vow;
Joyless the soul that never turned
To others' joys with kindred glow.

Then memory brooding o'er the past
Recalls the light of festive hours,
And perished joys the shadows cast;
Still lengthening more as evening lowers.

Where once the old familiar face
Beamed welcome with its genial glow,
And hailed with hospitable grace
The chosen friends of long ago.

In friendly gatherings as of yore,
When merry song and toasts went round,
His jocund laugh is heard no more,
His welcome face no more is found.

As down the vale of vanished years,
A retrospective glance we cast,
How swift, how short the span appears,
The graveyard of the buried past.

As years decrease and friends decay,
Though other interests round us spring,
The ties that death has torn away,
Time back again can never bring;

The Haunted Bank of Hamburg.

"I know you cannot," said Delapres; "but
you can save the boy. The condemning evidence
is in your hands. Remember that neither your
pen nor your memory is infallible; that note may
have been in the packet."

"But you could waive that certainty to save a
young man's life, and make me your eternal
debtor. Excellent sir, what is tampering with a
bank entry, or admitting that you are not sure of
its accuracy, compared with spilling blood?"

"What! sir—falsify my books, and swear
what I know to be untrue?" cried the manager.
"Mr. Haroldson, I know you to be an honor-
able and pious man; but were your own son in
the same position, what would you wish to be
done? And does not the Highest authority you
acknowledge say: 'Whoever ye would that men
should do unto you, do even so.'"

Haroldson was not to be moved by such dex-
terous reasoning. He had a high and inflexible
sense of duty. Every man was bound to tell and
show the truth. He would do anything to save the
boy, but he must act according to his conscience.
Then the Frenchman took to prayers and entreat-
ies. He had a high spirit, or at least a good
deal of pride, like the most of his nation; but
he flung himself on his knees before the manager,
beseeching him to save Grundle, as if the life
had been his own, and my father used to say his
miserable imporing look haunted him for many a
year in his sleep. But Haroldson was not to be
prayed out of his duty, though tears came into
the good man's eyes, and at last he said resolu-
tely: "Mr. Delapres, I would not do what you
ask me, to save the whole city; and I doubt you
know more than you should about this business."

Delapres sprang to his feet, and his eyes took
that cold deadly gleam as he fixed them on the
manager. "You refuse to save him," he said,
"because it is not your duty, or, in other words,
because it would not please the merchants and
bankers of the town. Well, listen: do what I
asked you to-morrow, or I will make your bank,
your family, and yourself an example to all mer-
chant Dances, while the walls of Hamburg stand;"
and before a word could be said in answer, he
had gone and shut the door.

Haroldson was not the man to be intimidated,
but he shut up the bank with unusual care, and
looked sober and thoughtful all the way home.
My father thought he might have given in for
Delapres, in his desperation, had offered to in-
demnify the bank to the full value of the forged
note, and they believed, would have laid down
the money if he had owned so much. But Har-
oldson showed him what a bad example it would
set in Hamburg—what a wrong thing it would be

for a manager to do, particularly after such an
absurd threat. He was sure the Frenchman was
concerned in the transaction, and, therefore, wisest
plan was to give immediate information to the
police. The police were accordingly informed,
and Delapres' lodgings visited the same night;
but he had removed early in the afternoon, his
landlady could not say whither, and the whole
city was searched for him in vain. Next day, the
trial came on, and Haroldson gave his evidence.
It was conclusive against poor Grundle. He
would say nothing in his defence but what he had
said before. Sentence of death was accordingly
passed upon him; but in hopes that the boy's
heart would fail, or something turn up to throw
light on the mystery, that day three months was
fixed for his execution. The poor fellow's stead-
fastness surprised all; he went back to prison
without saying one word; but whether from the
weakness of his West Indian constitution, or the
terrors of his mind, he was soon after seized with
a brain fever, and died within the fortnight. No
one thought him guilty, but they laid him in the
prison burial-ground; it was the law for all who
died within the walls.

Nothing more was seen or heard of Delapres,
and Grundle's relations thought it good riddance;
so did Christian Haroldson, though he did not
say it. The manager was a prudent man, and
things went well with him; his son went to col-
lege; my father came into my grandfather's of-
fice; no more forged notes turned up, and his
wealth was increasing. In the safe fashion of
those times, he was not only manager, but one of
the four proprietors of the bank. One lived in
Copenhagen, one in Bremen, and one at Lubeck;
they did little in the way of direction, but left
the entire management to Haroldson, as the right
of his family, and though not stingy, he kept his
house and his son economically, that a capital
might accumulate to buy back the family estate
when Frederick came to his greatness. A year
passed quietly away; the young man came home
to see his family—they said much improved. He
returned to college, but with the minister's son;
Frederick and he did not sort well. His father
now believed he could take care of himself, and
it appeared the manager's confidence was not
misplaced. Frederick's letters came so regular-
ly, and were so proper, detailing from week to
week how he spent his time, how he spent his
money, what progress he was making, and what
acquaintance he formed; they were all the sons
of grave lawyers or clergymen, steady students
and exemplary characters. Haroldson showed
the letters with great pride to his friends—who
all agreed that they had been mistaken, and he
correct, in the estimate of his son.

The winter was a particularly dark and depress-
ing one in Hamburg. Heavy fogs hung over the
city, and the Alster was not safe for country traffic, while, as
usual, it blocked up the shipping; provisions
were in consequence dear, business was dull,
and there was little news except what began to
be whispered about the Danish bank. As the
nights grew long and dreary, a report got up
among the clerks and servants regarding a tall
figure in white—positively a winding-sheet—
which came out of dark corners, and surprised
them in the loneliest parts of the building. The
porter had seen it first in one of his nightly
rounds; then it appeared more or less distinctly
to several of the clerks, but always when they
were alone; and at last my father got a glimpse
of it in a corridor leading to the strong-room.
We Danes equal, if we do not surpass, the Ger-
mans in our faith and fear of the supernatural.
The bank had been a convent, a castle, and a
prison. Dark deeds had been done within it un-
der every form. There was a garden behind,
which had been changed into a prison cemetery;
the strong room itself was the crypt of a chapel;
the flat tombstones of knights and abbots might
yet be traced in its floor. Half a score of legends
might have been recalled to account for the ap-
pearance; but—why or wherefore my father could
never make out—the whole establishment be-
lieved it to be Edward Grundle. They had a
notion that he had been unjustly condemned, and
that therefore his restless spirit haunted the
scene of his accusation. The terror this idea
inspired was so great that some of the oldest
clerks gave up their places; the porter, whose
courage had never been known to fail before,
would not go on his rounds alone; and my father,
who had given evidence on the trial, though only
concerning the date of the transaction with the
English house, said his hair used to stand on end
when he had to cross any of the passages after
nightfall. The manager alone did not appear to
be frightened, though it was generally allowed he
had the best right. It was long before any one
dared to tell him of the spectre. When one of
the clerks mentioned it as the cause of his resig-
nation, he tried to laugh him out of the nation,
insisted that good spirits had no wish to return to
his wicked world, and that evil ones were not
permitted to molest honest people; but when the
man would not stay, and others went, when my
father confessed to having seen it, he took to
going about the place after dark, and must have
caught some glimpse of it too; for Haroldson all
at once acknowledged that there was something
in the business he did not understand, though
nothing would bring him to admit that it was a
ghost. A fact which seemed to corroborate his
opinion came to light about mid-winter, when the
nights were longest and the fear at its height. It
was discovered that cash to an unknown amount
had been abstracted from the coffers in the strong
room, to which by a fixed rule of the establish-
ment, no one had access unless accompanied by

the manager or his chief clerk. There was no
mode of entrance or egress except by the iron-
bound door of which Haroldson kept the key.
On examination, this appeared secure as ever;
nothing was disturbed, nothing out of order;
the papers, jewels, and plate deposited there for
many a Danish family, were all safe in their
chests, yet keys had been found for old-fashioned
coffers which contained the specie—the bank had
a good deal in store just then—and crowns and
dollars could not go without hands.

"It's no ghost, Peterson," said the manager,
as he and my father talked over the matter in
private. "There is some wicked trick a playing
on us. You remember what Delapres said, when
I would not do as he wished. These French are
fearfully clever in mischief. I know it is he that
has first frightened the house, and then robbed it.
Nobody has ever heard noise in the strong room;
but don't you observe that the thing in white has
been always seen in that direction. I can't im-
agine how he gets in; but I'll match him, Peter-
son, if you stand by me," and the manager
looked fiercer and harder than my father ever
thought was in his nature. "To-morrow is Fri-
day, the day on which poor Grundle was con-
demned, and the clerks say the figure is always
seen that night. We'll make-believe to go home
at the usual hour of closing; but I'll have my
pistols here, and come back, if you'll come with
me. It may be cowardly, but I confess, I do not
care for trying it alone; there may be more than
myself. We'll take no light with us; I know
every step of the house; we'll station ourselves
behind the great pillar in the corner of the
strong room, and the first sound we hear I'll fire
in that direction. Mind you bring your pistols,
and not a word to the clerks."

My father promised to stand by his principal,
and keep secret. The bank was closed at the
accustomed hour next evening; and when all the
clerks were fairly out of sight, Haroldson and he
met at the door as appointed, re-entered and
locked it, found the pistols, which they had pri-
vately loaded, and deposited in the manager's
office, groped their way to the strong room door,
which the manager also locked upon them, and
took their station behind the pillar, pistol in
hand. It was the only clear night the city had
seen for months; and as they stood there, the
moon, which was near the full, shone in through
a small narrow window set high in the thick wall,
and doubly grated. Just at that moment, they
heard a grating noise in the corridor, then a key
turned outside, and as the door of the strong
room opened, a tall figure clad all in white glid-
ed in, and made straight up to the coffers. My
father saw the manager raise his arm, and level
by the moonlight; the next moment the report
of his pistol rang through the old house, but it
was followed by a shriek from a voice whose
name he could not discern. Both rushed to the
prisoner man, but they could not discern his
face. "For God's sake, go and strike a light!"
said Haroldson; and when my father brought the
candle, he was standing in a pool of blood, and
close to his feet lay the dead white face of his
son! It was Frederick, from whom he had got
one of the good and proper letters that very day,
who had come, night after night, clad in a shroud
and sheet, and armed with a bunch of skeleton
keys, to frighten his father's clerks, and rob the
bank.

The mode of his entrance was also visible;
one of the flags forming the floor of the corridor
was turned up, disclosing an open grate, a lad-
der of strong ropes, and a passage below, which
wound away under the bank, till it terminated in
a sort of fissure in one of the arches of the Al-
ster Bridge hard by, of easy access from the ice
on the river. Nobody had dreamed of the exis-
tence of that passage; it must have been con-
structed in the monks' time, as some condescence
to those holy brothers, and the memory of it lost
in course of time. How young Haroldson spent
the money, or who wrote the letters from Copen-
hagen, was never discovered.

The unfortunate manager went all the way to
inquire; but he could only learn that his son had
never lodged at the respectable house from which
they were dated, nor been known to any of the
acquaintances mentioned in them. He returned
to business, and tried to go on as he used to do,
but never looked himself again. Within six
months, he resigned his managership, and before
the close of the year, was laid beside his son.
The husband of his eldest daughter succeeded
him—a discreet man, my father said; but the
bank did not prosper under his government;
people somehow lost confidence in it, after the
story of young Haroldson. If that were Delapres'
revenge, or how he contrived to execute it,
neither time or inquiry ever informed my father.

When the French occupied Hamburg, the Dan-
ish bank was the first of the public funds they
seized. The old house was ruined in the subse-
quent bombardment, and has since given place
to timber stores. So my father lost his clerk-
ship; but he got another in Bremen, lived to a
good old age, and told my childhood many a tale;
but he was never partial to repeating that of the
Haunted Bank of Hamburg.

Gentlemen who smoke allege that it makes
them calm and complacent. They tell us that
the more they fume the less they fret.

"Joe, why were you out so late last night?"
"It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of
twelve."

"How dare you sit there and tell me that? I
was awake when you came in, and it was three
o'clock."

LORD ROSSE'S GREAT TELESCOPE.

A few years ago a very great interest was
created amongst astronomers by the construction
of the largest telescope ever made. Sir William
Herschel had previously constructed, with his
own hands, telescopes of 20 and 40 feet focus,
with which he had made many brilliant discov-
eries. The Earl of Rosse had also constructed
one of three feet aperture which received the
highest commendation of eminent astronomers.
But in 1842 he commenced one of gigantic di-
mensions. The speculum was six feet in diam-
eter, and weighed three tons. The materials of
which it is composed are copper and tin, united
in the proportion of fifteen parts copper to seven
of tin. The progress of grinding was conduct-
ed under water, and the moving power employ-
ed was a steam engine of three horse power. The
substance made use of to wear down the surface
was emery and water, and it required six weeks
to grind it to a fair surface. The tube of the
telescope is fifty-six feet long, and is made of
wood one inch thick and hooped with iron. Its
diameter is seven feet. At twelve feet distance
on each side of the telescope, a wall is built 72
feet long, 48 feet high on the outer side and 56
on the inner, the walls being 24 feet distant from
each other, and lying exactly in the meridian.
The lateral movement of this telescope is limited
to fifteen degrees between the walls, and it can
only be elevated parallel with the earth's axis.
The cost of this instrument was about fifty thou-
sand dollars. It has a reflecting surface of 4071
square inches, while that of Sir William Her-
schell's 46 feet telescope had only 1811 square
inches.

"Never before in my life did I see such glori-
ous sidereal beauties as this instrument afforded
us. The most popularly known nebulae observ-
ed, were the ring nebulae in the James Venetia,
which was resolved into stars with a magnifying
power of 548, and the 94th Messier, which is in
the same constellation, and which was resolved
into a large globular cluster of stars, not much
unlike the well known cluster in Hercules. On
subsequent nights, observations of other nebulae,
amounting to some thirty or more, removed most
of these from the list of nebulae, where they had
long figured, to that of clusters; while some of
the latter exhibited a sidereal picture in the tel-
escopes, such as man before had never seen, and
which for its magnificence baffles all description."

This telescope has been of the greatest ser-
vice in nebular observations, and has been the
medium of great accessions to knowledge in that
department of astronomy.

For the foregoing description I am indebted to
a work published in 1851 by Professor Loomis
of New York.

YOUNG COMMANDERS.—George B. McClellan
becomes Commander of the United States army
—half a million of soldiers—as he approaches
the completion of his thirty-sixth year of life
and closes his fifteenth of military career. Yet
he is above rather than below the average years
of the great captains whose names are handed
down as the chieftains of their day and genera-
tion.

Alexander the Great had achieved a reputation
at the age of eighteen. He ascended the throne
before twenty, and at twenty-five he reached the
zenith of his glory, having already conquered
the world. He died before the age of thirty-
two.

Julius Cæsar greatly distinguished himself be-
fore the age of twenty-two. Hannibal joined the Carthaginian army in
Spain at twenty-two, and was made Commander-
in-chief at twenty-six. Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six,
conquered Aquitania at twenty-eight, made him-
self master of France and the greater part of
Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his brow the
iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered
Spain at thirty-six.

Other great commanders attained their highest
renown at early ages. Thus: Scipio Africanus,
the elder, twenty-nine; Scipio Africanus, the
younger, thirty-six; Philip of Macedon, twenty-
five; Saxe, forty; Peter the Great of Russia,
thirty; Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, twenty-
four; Frederick the Great of Prussia, thirty;
Cortez, thirty-six; Pizarro, thirty-five; the first
Napoleon, twenty-six; Desaix, thirty-two; Soult,
twenty-nine; Eugene Beauharnois, thirty-one;
Gouvion, St. Cyr, Suchet, Oudinot, Ney, Lannes,
Joubert, Victor, Murat, Marmont, McDonald,
Bernadotte, Lefevre, Bessieres, and Duroc all
acquired a high military reputation in the field
before the age of thirty-five.

THE STRIDES OF CELEBRATED ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN HORSES.—Flying Childers' stride was
25 feet. He was foaled in 1715, and died in 1741.
He is said to have leaped, with his rider, 30 feet
on one occasion on level ground. English Eclipse,
foaled in 1764, and died on the 27th of February,
1789. His stride was 25 feet. He won eleven
King's Plates, in ten of which he ran with 168
lbs. on his back. American Eclipse was foaled
in 1814; his stride was 24 feet. Boston was
foaled in 1823; his stride was usually 23 feet.
In his race with Fashion on the Union Course,
six strides were measured, and averaged 26 feet
each. Fashion was foaled in 1837; her stride
was 22 1/2 to 23 feet. She ran more 4-mile heats
than any horse or mare in this country. Peytona
was foaled in 1840; her stride was 26 feet.
She was 17 hands high, and powerfully built.
She ran four 4-mile races, and the best heat was
6:39, when Fashion was her opponent.—N. Y.
Spirit of the Times.

Miscell

"Mike, an' is it yours
lin' me how they make it?"
" In truth I can; don't
cowlid ovens, to be sure!

An honest Hibernian,
cian's bill, replied, that
pay him for his medicine
return.

A New Wife.—"B
father will get married
" No, Tom, I did no
woman!"

No; he gets a new
A Frenchman sneered
wearing a Waterloo me-
cost the British Govern-
may have cost the Bri-
frances," said the soldier
a Napoleon besides."

Barrymore happenin
tre, and having to dres
the last moment, when
ty, the key of his draw
" Confound it!" he
lowed it."

" Never mind," said
you have, it will serv
INEFFICACY OF BR
the long French war,
Scotland, were going
the other:

" Was it not a wo
were aye victorious o
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Miscellaneous.

"Mike, an' is it yourself that will be after tellin' me how they make ice creams?"

An honest Hibernian, upon reading his physician's bill, replied, that he had no objection to pay him for his medicines, but his visits he would return.

A NEW WIFE.—"Bob, did you hear that my father will get married again next Easter?"

"No, Tom, I did not. Does he get an old woman?"

"No; he gets a new one."

A Frenchman sneered at a British soldier for wearing a Waterloo medal, a thing which did not cost the British Government three francs.

Barrymore happening to come late to the theatre, and having to dress for a part, was driven to the last moment, when, to heighten his perplexity, the key of his drawer was missing.

"Confound it!" he said, "I must have swallowed it."

"Never mind," said Jack Bannister, coolly, if you have, it will serve to open your chest."

INEFFICACY OF FRENCH PRAYERS.—During the long French war, two old ladies in Stranraer, Scotland, were going to kirk, when one said to the other:

"Was it not a wonder that the British were aye victorious over the French in battle?"

"Not a bit," said the other old lady; "dinna ye ken the British aye say their prayers before goin' into battle?"

The other replied, "But canna the French say their prayers as well?"

The reply was most characteristic: "Hoot! the jabbering bodies, who could understand them!"

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The Morning Advertiser publishes an account of a wonderful invention in France, by which a foot-soldier in heavy marching order is enabled to walk on the water without sinking.

A FEMALE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.—At Tullamore (King's County) Quarter Sessions, last week, before Henry West, Esq., Q. C., chairman of the county, during the revision of the parliamentary voters' list for that division of the county, an application was made by a Mrs. Winters, to the effect that her name should be inserted upon the list as a voter of the King's county, under and by virtue of properties held by her under letters patent granted by the Crown to her ancestors.

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

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrew's Railway for Sale.

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

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence. THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older, and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a rebellion in the interest of the walls of caste and the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly elected rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries.

TERMS. DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum), \$5. SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum), \$3. WEEKLY (52 issues per annum), \$2.

To Those Interested!

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

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN C. WINSLOW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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

I. E. STODDARD, Harness Maker and arriage Trimmer, MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Has just received a Few Gents' and Ladies' RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES and MARTINGALES, which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

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

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

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

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

G. M. CAPEN, DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS; HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS; BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS; Cheap for Cash at Capens. Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs. Calais, Maine.

DOCTOR SMITH, has removed his Drug Shop and Office, to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King Street, next door to the Post Office.

RENEW HOUSE! THE Subscriber having leased that new and commodious Hotel lately erected by W. T. BAIRD, Esq., would inform his friends and the travelling public in general that it is now open for all those who wish favorably to be accommodated, and who are desirous of attending to the wants of his patrons he will merit the continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.

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 CALAIS HOUSE, AVENUE STREET, Calais, Maine.

GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor. This Hotel has been repaired and placed in thorough order, under its present manager. Permanent and transient borders accommodated on reasonable terms.

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

A large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. 5 bales heavy Sheetings, 2 Cases Heavy Mixed Estinets, 50 cts. yard, India Rubber Machine Belting, and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

George F. Campbell offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, Jan 12, 1860.

JOHN HAYLAND, Harness and Collar Maker, King Street nearly opposite the Woodstock Hotel, Woodstock, N. B.

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

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

OWEN KELLY, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., South side Madurnakik Bridge, Woodstock.

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

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

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

BLANCHARD HOUSE, MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B. RE-OPENED NOVEMBER 1st, 1861. WOODSTOCK, 6th Nov., 1861.

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

GENTLEMEN Can be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE or FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT, by calling at the Barber shop over Blanchard & Co's store, (opposite the New House) King Street.

REMOVED to the Shop in M'GLIN'S New Brick Building, KING STREET. RUGH HAY. Woodstock, June 27, 1861.

REMOVAL. EUREKA, Dry Goods AND CLOTHING STORE, REMOVED TO Charles Connell's New Building, SECOND STORE FROM THE BRIDGE. J. G. MCARTH.

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



ANOTHER STAMPEDE!

FROM all parts of the country they come in the direction of

Skillen's New Store, UNDER THE RENFREW HOUSE,

King Street, where may be found the largest, newest, and best assorted stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, in this place This Season.

LADIES FELT HATS, MANTLES, FURS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES of every description and quality from 25 cents, to six Dollars per pair.

Broad-Cloths, Doeskins, Beaver, Pilot, Whitney and Siberian Cloths, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c., in all the leading makes.

READY MADE CLOTHING. Always on hand a large assortment of

TOP COATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold very

CHEAP. To the above unusually large stock has just been added a full and complete assortment of

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF—

Flour, Corn Meal, Teas, Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Starch, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, &c., &c., &c.

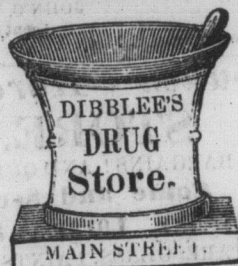
Just call and examine the GOODS and prices and satisfy yourselves that this is the place to purchase your Goods this Winter. Cash and every kind of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, (anything but "your face.") The list of Prices will be found as low as at any other Establishment in Town.

Remember the place, Skillen's New Store, next door to W. T. Baird's Drug Store, King Street.

W. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

Woodstock, Nov. 1st, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED AT



DIBLEE'S DRUG Store.

MAIN STREET.

In addition to a large stock of English Drugs & Chemicals,

Patent Medicines, &c., a complete stock of School Books consisting in part as follows:—

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Book of Lessons.

FIRST ARITHMETIC IN DECIMAL CY., Walking's, Irish national Board, SUPERCEDED and CARPENTER'S Spelling Books.

Murray's & Dilworth's Do.

HISTORY OF— ENGLAND. ROME. GREECE.

Moopy's Eaton Latin Grammar, Anthon's Latin Dictionary, Andrew's Caesar School Bibles, Testaments, and all other Books now used in Common and Grammar Schools

ONE GROSS OF SCHOOL SLATES, assorted sizes. Morocco and Velvet bound Bibles, Winchel & Isaac Watt's Hymn's, Wesley's Hymn's, Presbyterian Psalm's, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS and HYMN'S.

Foolscap and Letter paper Ruled and Plain Note. Envelopes of all sizes and colours, Black edged do. and a complete stock of

DRAWING MATERIALS. English and American Hair, Hat, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Rubber and Buffalo Horn. Dressing Combs. Scrubbing, Shoe, Flesh and Paint Brushes.

ONE GROSS BATTERY & CO'S MIXED PICKLES. One keg English Baking Soda.

Mustard, Starch, Ginger, Allspice, Cream of Tartar, Corn Starch, Broma, Sago, Tapioca, Cinnamon, Scotch and Black Snuff.

One box candied Citron, Nutmegs, Cloves. Ess. Lemon, Orange, Peppermint, Vanilla, Rose. Pimento and Laban's Extract's. Jockey Club, Patchouly, New Town Hay, Heliotrope, Frangipanni, Roudoleine, Vegetable Essence Burgamot, Lavender with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Wm. Diblee. Nearly opposite the "Sentinel" Office, and City Market. Woodstock, Oct. 31st, 1861.

A NATIONAL STANDARD BOTH IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

WORCESTER'S SERIES OF DICTIONARIES.

CONSISTING OF Worcester's School Dictionary, \$0 38 Worcester's Elementary Dictionary, 0 75 Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, 1 12 Worcester's Academic Dictionary, 1 75 Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary, 3 50 Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, 7 50

A liberal discount will be made to the trade, to Teachers, and to Schools.

THESE Dictionaries have received the approval of the most eminent literary men, both in England and America. The Royal Quarto Dictionary, although first published in 1860, has already become the standard work in most of the literary institutions in the country; while the smaller works, especially the Comprehensive and the Primary School Dictionaries have been extensively introduced into the best Academies and Common Schools in the United States.

They are now the Authorized Dictionaries for New Brunswick, as will be seen by the following certificate: EDUCATION OFFICE, Fredericton, August 22nd, 1861

The Board of Education having authorized Worcester's Dictionaries for the use of the Public Schools in New Brunswick, I have much pleasure in recommending the Work to the favorable consideration of Teachers. JOHN BENNET, Chief Supt.

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY, (Illustrated), 1864 PAGES 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

This is entirely a new Work, and all the new words, synonyms, and illustrations will be found in their proper places. Attention is particularly called to the following testimonials, selected from hundreds received of the same import:—

From H. R. H. Prince Albert, in an Autograph Letter to the Hon. Ed. Everett, dated Buckingham Palace, May 9th, 1860.

My Dear Mr. Everett: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me; and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they manifested towards me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development and the preservation of its purity in your country.

From the Rev. W. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of "History of the Inductive Sciences."

I have repeatedly consulted the Dictionary since it has been in my possession, and have seen reason to think it more complete and exact than any of its predecessors.

From Joseph Bosworth, D. D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford.

It is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest Dictionary that I know.

From Charles Dickens, England.

It is a most remarkable work, of which America will be justly proud, and for which all who study the English language will long have reason to regret your name, and to be grateful to you.

From E. Ryerson, D. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Upper Canada.

I have for several years used Webster, as the best Dictionary of its kind—always excepting its orthography—but I regard and recommend for our schools and public institutions, Worcester's Dictionary, as a very great improvement upon that of Webster's pictorial edition.

From the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York.

I regard it (the Quarto) as one of the best, if not the very best published in our language.

From the Rev. A. F. Ciampi, President of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

The work is great, and destined not unlikely, to supersede other English Dictionaries now in use. Its definitions of religious terms are singularly fair and impartial. The collection of synonyms is most appropriate and altogether suitable to the want of the student.

From the London "Literary Gazette."

The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America.

From the London "Athenaeum."

To conclude, the volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster, it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English Lexicon.

For sale at all the principal Book Stores. SWAN, BREWER, & TILSTON, Publishers, 131 Washington Street, Boston

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby informs his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his store to the new Building on the north side of the BRIDGE, recently erected by Hon. Charles Connell, and has there opened in a commodious shop his SUMMER STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, HATS, AND CAPS.

In his shop will be found Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines, Muslins, Cashmeres, Muslin Dress Patterns, Calicoes, Cottons, Blue Drillings, Cotton Flannel, Fancy Regatta, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

CLOTHING Ready Made.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER WARES. In consequence of the scarcity of money all these Goods will be sold at a TREBLE ABOVE COST.

JOHN LENAHA. Woodstock, July 4th, 1861.

New Store & New Goods.

James McElroy, WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK and the public generally that he has opened a large Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, in the new store erected by

MR. O. CONNELL, on Main Street, and begs leave to call their attention to his

STOCK OF GOODS, which is now complete for the summer trade.

His stock in part consists of the following articles, Ladies Dress Goods, Black Silks, Ribbons, Irish Linen Prints, Gray and White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Cotton Ginghams, Drillings, Towelling, Skeletons,

Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths, HOSE & GLOVES.

BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DOESKINS, Hispeck Tweeds, Blue and White Warps, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gents' Furnishing

GOODS. Together with a large stock of

FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SALERATUS, STARCH, PEPPER, GINGER,

CANDLES, SOAP, PAILS, BROOMS, 1 box Corn Starch, 5 boxes T. D. and Woodstock Pipes, 1 bbl. Currants, 1 bbl. Mason's Blacking, 1 case Shoe and Horse Brushes.

All kinds of Country PRODUCE taken in exchange for GOODS at CASH PRICES. Woodstock, June 21st, 1861.

BLANCHARD & CO.

AUGUST 1, 1861.

BEST WEST INDIA GOODS At Blanchard & Co.'s GROCERIES, at Blanchard & Co.'s

FLAX, at Blanchard & Co.'s FISH, at Blanchard & Co.'s LIQUORS, WINES, &c. at wholesale, at Blanchard & Co.'s

GLASS WARE, at Blanchard & Co.'s ALBERTINE LAMPS and fixings at Blanchard & Co.'s CROCKERY WARE, at Blanchard & Co.'s

BOOTS, at Blanchard & Co.'s STAPLE DRY GOODS, at Blanchard & Co.'s TOBACCO and TEAS, at Blanchard & Co.'s SHOVELS, SPADES, &c., at Blanchard & Co.'s

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

Having personally selected our Stock in Boston, Portland, St. Andrews and St. John, we are enabled to sell GOODS FOR CASH much cheaper than those who credit parties indiscriminately, and who must necessarily make bad debts.

Purchasers for CASH will make a saving of 25 per cent by purchasing their commodities at BLANCHARD & CO.'s. One dollar cash is worth two dollars credit, hence we are enabled to sell

10 lbs. Bright Muscovado Sugar at one dollar, 7 1/2 lbs. Granulated or Crushed Sugar at one dollar, Best Black Tea, warranted good, at 50 cents per lb., Best Muscovado Molasses, at 40 cents per gallon, Best (Harper's Tons) Tobacco at 40 cents per lb., Best (Irvin's Tons) Tobacco at 34 cents per lb., Best Java Coffee, ground, at 25 cents per lb., Best Pulverized Saleratus at 5 cents per lb., Best Baking Soda at 15 cents per lb., Best Packages Coffee 20 cents per lb., Best Matches 12 1/2 cents quarter gross, Vinegar 30 cents per gallon, Candles 20 cents per lb., Burning Fluid at 90 cents per gallon, Paraffine Oil at one dollar per gallon, P. Y. Soap at 10 cents per lb.

Also Pails, Brooms, Brushes of all kinds, Stove Polish, Blacking, Dried Apples, Rice, (4 loths Pins, Wooden Measures, Boker's, Stoughton & Harry's Bitters, Clothes Lines, Net Lines, Pocket Knives, Wallets, Portemonies, and a thousand other articles.

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

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

FROM NEW YORK AND ST. ANDREWS DIRECT.

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

150 Bbls. Double Extra FLOUR, per bbl., \$7 50 50 do do do do do do 7 00 100 do SUPERFINE, do do 6 00 20 do RAW SUGAR, 12 lbs. f. r. 1 00 20 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 8 lbs for 1 00 5 do BURNING FLUID, per gallon, 50 25 do CORN MEAL, per bbl., 5 00 6 Boxes TOBACCO, by the box per lb., 0 50 6 Chests TEA, per lb., 0 45 3 Hhds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, per gall. 0 45

Together with a General Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell LOW FOR CASH.

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

JOHN CALDWELL. Woodstock, August 13th., 1861. Font Im.

Groceries.

JUST opened at English's, in the English Block one door above R. Donaldson's, a general assortment of groceries which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

Woodstock, June 20, 1861

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber take this opportunity of informing the public that the

BRITISH HOUSE, removed to OWEN KELLEY'S New Brick Building, opposite Blanchard & Co's Store, and next building to the Renfrew House, we have just completed our summer Stock, of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS, which is one of the largest and

CHEAPEST that has ever been imported into Woodstock.

The stock consists in part as follows:— Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Hoops, Hats, Feather, Mullins, Berages, Paints, Cottons, Delaines, Challis, Robes, Warps, Ribbns, Collars, Ties, Cloths, Oilcloths, Floorcloths, Counterpane's, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Linings, Trimmings, Jeans Silicas, Cambrics, Cullianas, Table Covers, Braces, Umbrellas, Drillings, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Chenille Nets, Velvets, Tussels, &c., &c., &c.

We call particular attention to our stock of CLOTHS AND READY MADE Clothing

which has no equal in this County for styles, quality, price and make.

Garments of any style, made to order, on the shortest notice, parties finding their own cloth if they wish.

We have on hand a large quantity of Fancy Goods that we shall at cost for Cash, also a very superior quality of white Warps very low.

DOHETTY & McTAVISH, Ash House, Kelley's Brick Building, opposite Blanchard & Co's store, next building to Renfrew House.

E. D. WATTS, Agent. Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

NO. 81, KING STREET.

Spring Importations!

1861.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamer—via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

Linens, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace Falls, Muslin Collars and Sleeves; English and American Parasols;

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Russel Cord and Italian Cloth;

Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in variety.

Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market—Terms—Cash and No Second Price. (Hour Times &c.) M. McGUIRE, JR.



N. B. & CANADA R. R. & LAND COMPANY LIMITED.

On and after 1st July, the Coach will leave Woodstock every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M. to meet the Cars at

CANTERBURY STATION. To connect with the STEAMERS for St. John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston.

Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

War at Hand!

ALL Parties indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Account,

If not paid within TWENTY DAYS will be sued. As this is my first notice, all parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. R. L. ARMSTRONG.

Woodstock, Oct. 10th, 1861.

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

JOHN E SMITH

DESIRES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND the clothes-wearing public generally that he has REMOVED his Shop to the Shop recently occupied by Mr Joseph Dent, next door above W. Diblee's Drug Store, Main Street, where, thankful for the large share of patronage which has been hitherto accorded him, he is prepared to do

TAILORING in all its branches, in the most modern approved Style, and with that neatness of Fit and Taste which is the Workman's pride for which his work is so well known. Cutting done promptly and on reasonable terms. Woodstock, August 1, 1861.

Milk Pans and Crocks.

600 DOZ Milk Pans, white inside 120 doz Crocks, do 35 doz. Lugs, assorted sizes; 50 " Preservative Crocks; 20 " Card do.

Wholesale and Retail, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON 25, Dook street.

100 Bedsteads,

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