

Institute Box 162

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. NUMBER 34.

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

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 One third less than by the year.

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 One half less than by the year.

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Square of 12 lines or less insertion, 25 cents.
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All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed
 "EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,
 WOODSTOCK, N. B."

and invariably postpaid.

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

TO READERS.

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 reading. The Room is furnished with all the New Brunswick papers, with a number from Nova Scotia, with leading Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and other Canadian papers, and with a selection of the best United States papers, including 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, Willinger'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. 27th. Terms, one dollar a quarter. Woodstock, Oct. 11th, 1860.

Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Friday Feb. 15.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

On the reading of the 5th paragraph of the proposed reply to his Excellency's Speech, which runs thus:

"5. We unite with Your Excellency in the expression of our satisfaction in the progress which has been made in the organization of a local Military Force, and at the soldier like appearance of the Volunteers present during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

MR. GRAY said that the volunteer force of the Province had not been fairly entitled. When on the occasion of the Prince's visit they had been called out to supply the place of regular troops, in the absence of the latter, and appeared uniformed at their own expense, and received no remuneration for the time thus spent, he thought that they were entitled to much more care and consideration than they had received. They had not been properly countenanced and supported, and he understood from Colonel Foster, who had taken much interest in the force, and much trouble in endeavoring to promote their interests, that his correspondence with the Adjutant General was most unsatisfactory, and such as to discourage the volunteers in their efforts. This Province had not taken a proper interest in the movement. While in Nova Scotia, in which such a force was not so necessary as in New Brunswick two thousand pounds had been appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for its encouragement, here but three hundred were asked for that purpose. If more was not done the movement would entirely fail. He would be sorry to think that the volunteers had been led on to spend time and means in disciplining and uniforming themselves to accomplish nothing more than the trifling display of last summer. Their spirit ought not to be chilled by the indifference of the government. In the absence of the Report of the Adjutant General he should not remark further upon the subject. The Province was likely to have in the course of the present year a visit from another member of the Royal Family. He trusted that the Government or Legislature would take steps to have the vessel to which Prince Alfred belongs come into the Bay of Fundy and into the harbor of St. John, and not have him brought there in a small steamer, as was the Prince of Wales, thus tending to confirm and perpetuate the well known prejudice in the British Navy against the Bay. The harbor was quite as safe as that of Halifax; and yet it was regarded in the navy as insecure; and thus, when the Prince of Wales visited us he was brought over from Windsor in the *Styr*, a small steamer. He hoped that in the event of a visit from Prince Alfred the government would, if necessary, represent to Her Majesty that the harbor of St. John was capable of accommodating vessels of the largest size, so that his own vessel would be brought in, a step which would go far to dispel the unfortunate prejudice which exists concerning the Bay of Fundy and the harbour itself. This ignorance about the Province went to absurd lengths. He recently observed in a leading commercial English paper a statement in a letter that Anderson, the fugitive slave, could not be brought from Canada to a port in New Brunswick without travelling four hundred miles on snow shoes. He was afraid to say much more about the Speech, lest he should be accused of talking about nothing.—It was almost the same as that of last year; and he complimented the Government on the ingenuity shown in varying the expressions in Speeches on almost precisely the same subjects. The Speech he was surprised to see, contained nothing about any scheme of immigration to be laid before the Legislature. With respect to the improvement of the Grammar Schools, anything connected with education he had never looked upon as a matter of party and he should give the Government in the maturing of any measure upon that subject his most cordial aid.

The Provincial Secretary said that his hon. colleague being a Colonel in the Militia, and interested in the force, had, of course, to say something on that subject, and had actually not shown in his remarks nearly so much zeal as he expected. When the Report of the Adjutant General came in the gallant colonel would have an opportunity to ventilate the subject more fully. The Government had actually expended about £550 on the service. The £300 voted last year was merely for drill Sergeants, and those had been provided for the different companies. Providing drill rooms would be a matter for further consideration, and most likely the Government would ask a larger sum this year than last. The statement about Anderson was of course incorrect; but the gentleman who made it should not be cen-

sured so severely as had been the case, for he (Provincial Secretary) knew him to be a person much interested in the Province, and one whose principal object in writing about the Anderson matter was to draw the attention of the British authorities and the public to the necessity of a Railway communication between Canada and the lower Provinces.

Below we give the debate upon the address in reply to the seventh and fourteenth sections of his Excellency's Speech.

The seventh section runs thus:—

"7. It is satisfactory to be informed that the Railway from Saint John to Shediac has been opened for traffic, and we hope that the character of the Road and the regularity and safety with which Trains have been run, will ensure public confidence; it is also gratifying to learn that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimate."

MR. LAWRENCE said that the statements in the Speech concerning the Railway were very indefinite, and afforded no information that could be satisfactory to any one. It told them that the Road had been opened, a fact which almost the youngest school-boy in the Province knew. He did expect to hear that the Road was not only "opened" but "fully completed," and the construction account closed, and that steps had been taken to consolidate the management with the Board of Works. They were told that the earnings of the road had exceeded the estimate. He was not aware that there had been any estimate of the earnings of the Road. If the earnings were indeed so great it was a source of gratification; and he thought that the Government ought to have been prepared with a scheme for the extension of the Road. He was prepared to go for the extension; and if they brought in a good scheme, and one which would not give themselves much connection with the management, he would be prepared to support it. He regretted that the Speech was no more definite on this matter.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that the estimate spoken of was an estimate of £12,500 to be taken from the general revenue to aid in paying the interest on the debentures. The actual amount taken was £3,300, and if £2,500 which was in the hands of the Railway Commissioners had been paid over before the end of the past year, the general revenues would have been called upon for no more than about £800. The net earnings had been £10,500. In answer to several questions the Provincial Secretary explained that a balance of the Impost Fund of £7,000 from the previous year, with the 1 post duties and the earnings of the Road for the last year paid the interest upon the debentures, except the sum of £8,300, which was taken from the general Revenue.

MR. TIBBETS said that he was not satisfied with the language of the Speech on this subject; he should like to see something in it to indicate what had been actually done. He had expected some scheme for the extension of the Road. As the accounts were made up no later than the 31st October, they would show nothing of the effect on the earnings of the Road of the snows of this winter. It appeared also that the expenses of the whole staff of officials had been borne by the construction account, and that only those actually engaged in running the trains, and so on, had been supported from the earnings of the Road.—It was a very poor road indeed that would not pay the engine drivers. The Secretary's defence of the misstatement of the English writer who talked about bringing Anderson four hundred miles on snow shoes was very poor. People ought to be well posted before they undertook to write about the country. There was nothing in the world that would so much intimidate British capitalists from investing their money in public works in this country as such statements as that. He himself had recently travelled from Riviere du Loup to Tobique in two days. The address would pass, because there was nothing in it.

MR. WILMOT said that if the statement made by the Secretary as to the earnings of the road were correct, he was most agreeably disappointed, but remembering that after the cost of the construction had been estimated, the House was last winter informed that fifteen per cent more would have to be added, he should not take the favorable account of the Secretary for granted, but should wait till he could see the figures. If the statement were correct, and the road doing so well, he must blame the Government for not being prepared with a scheme to carry out its extension.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—"We have plenty of Legislation for that now."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the fifteen per cent addition arose from a miscalculation in the estimate of the Engineers; but the earnings of the Road were not a matter of estimate at all, but of fact. They had now plenty of law for the extension of the Road; but when they found the United States and Canada in a position to meet

them, it would be time enough to commence extending the Railway towards those countries.—Extraordinary events had occurred during the last year, it was impossible to tell what might happen during the present. He thought that whether the States or Canada was at present in a position to unite with us in Railway construction, and that it would be better for us to wait to see the effects of what we had done before extending our Road. If it became desirable to extend it there was law enough now for it.

The paragraph was then agreed to; as were the six following. The fourteenth paragraph was then read. It is as follows:

"14. Fully impressed with the advantages to be derived from the increase of our population and the settlement of the Province, we will consider whether additional measures may not be adopted to attain an object so desirable."

MR. ALLEN said he would like to hear the Attorney General on this extraordinary paragraph. This matter of immigration and settlement was of the very first importance; it was so considered this last year, and had been discussed very fully, and its importance urged upon the Legislature. It was a most singular thing, then, that the government had no scheme, but seemed prepared to receive one from that House. It was the duty of the Government to introduce the measure, and they should not throw the responsibility upon the House. It was made a ground of attack against the Street Government in 1854, that they had not done sufficient for immigration; and again in 1857 the Gray Government were attacked on the same ground, although they had not left the matter entirely to the House, but had actually prepared and brought forward a scheme, which he was not aware had been improved on since. He did not find that the men who had made these attacks, when they were now in power, had prepared any measure. He put it to the House whether that was the way in which the administration should meet this matter—that they should shirk it, and endeavor to throw upon the House the responsibility of preparing any scheme which might be desired. He intended to move an amendment to this paragraph, placing the responsibility of initiating the matter upon the Executive; and he should ask the House to pronounce upon that amendment. If hon. members wanted the government to take no responsibility in the matter let them say so; but he wished to have their opinion recorded, that hereafter it might be known what the duty of a Government was,—whether important measures which the country called for, were to be left to take their chance among individual members, and whether the Executive were to shirk their duty unless driven to it. He held that it was the duty of the Government to prepare such measures; and in confirmation of that opinion he should refer to the dispatch of Earl Gray, dated March 31st, 1847, and laid before the House in 1848, in which he quotes and adopts the language of Lord Sydenham. He says: "In my opinion by far the most serious defect in the government is the utter absence of power in the Executive, and its total want of energy to attempt to occupy the attention of the country upon real improvements, or to lead the legislature in the preparation and adoption of measures for the benefit of the colony."—He (Mr. Allen) would ask the House if this subject of immigration was of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the country? If Earl Gray was right, as had been universally admitted, why had the Government shirked this duty, and put such language in this Speech as that it "will afford the Government sincere satisfaction if the House shall be able to devise means to promote immigration?" Earl Gray says again: "It does not appear to have occurred to any one that it is one of the first duties of the Government to suggest improvements where they are wanted." Was there, then, no improvement needed in the matter of the settlement of our Crown lands?—Had we as many immigrants as we wanted. Was our population so large and our lands so thoroughly settled, that nothing more was to be done and the Government had no "improvement to suggest?" He would ask every hon. member if knowing and acknowledging these principles and facts they were prepared to say that the Government would be allowed to shirk their duty? If they were, then this would be a rule to all future Governments, altho' it had not been acknowledged as a rule for former administrations. He would ask the Attorney General why he did not not ask Earl Grey's views of the duties of a Government, not a single idea of which he (Attorney General) had not approved. These principles were surely as correct to-day as they were in 1854 or 1857.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—They have not been acted upon.

MR. ALLEN.—It did not matter that they had not always been acted upon. Earl Grey's despatch was good law yet. If other Governments had done wrong in neglecting those prin-

them, it would be time enough to commence extending the Railway towards those countries.—Extraordinary events had occurred during the last year, it was impossible to tell what might happen during the present. He thought that whether the States or Canada was at present in a position to unite with us in Railway construction, and that it would be better for us to wait to see the effects of what we had done before extending our Road. If it became desirable to extend it there was law enough now for it.

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MR. ALLEN.—It did not matter that they had not always been acted upon. Earl Grey's despatch was good law yet. If other Governments had done wrong in neglecting those prin-

add to the statistics

ciples, that formed no excuse for this Government. Other Governments had erred, and had been punished for their errors. This Government had the example of their punishment for their information and warning; and they had also all the experience of the conduct and fate of former Governments. But notwithstanding this, they had attempted to neglect the principle of Responsible Government, upon which the legislation of this Country was supposed to be conducted, and to shirk their duty. He should therefore move as an amendment to the 14th paragraph to strike the whole of it out, and substitute the following:

"Though we are fully impressed with the importance of promoting the settlement of the Province by the encouragement of a well devised system of Immigration, we nevertheless consider it to be the duty of Your Excellency's advisers to prepare and submit to the House any measure that may be necessary for the attainment of that object."

Mr. LAWRENCE seconded the amendment.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that he almost regretted that he had not more time before replying to his hon. colleague, that he might have been able to procure and present to the House some facts showing the progress and general prosperity of the Country. He agreed with all the hon. member's propositions respecting the duty of the Government. He had very early in his political life entertained the opinion that Responsible Government was suited to this Country; and in the last fifteen or twenty years there had been no change in his views. But he differed from the hon. member in the application of those principles. The speech contained the very thing of the very absence of which the hon. member complained. If he had given his attention to the precedents in Great Britain he would have found that many of the most important measures ever proposed by the Cabinet and passed upon by Parliament had been referred to in the Speech from the Throne in terms not more specific than those of which he complained. He would instancing the measure for the repeal of the Corn Laws as one. The hon. member from the City of St. John seemed to desire specific information but in Speeches from the Throne all allusions were made in very general terms. The Governor states that it "will afford him sincere satisfaction if the Legislature should be able to devise means whereby a larger number of immigrants may be induced to share, and by their industry still further to promote, the prosperity of the Province." And the House in the reply state that they are "fully impressed" with the desirability of such a result. He contended that there could be no stronger language used than this. By these words the Executive assure the House that their views on the question are most decided, and that they fully feel the weight of the obligation on them to endeavour to devise the means; that they have not been inattentive to the matter, and feel that now is the time to make a strong effort. The hon. mover of the amendment seemed to think the Regulations of the Gray Government the *beau ideal* of a scheme; but he could tell them that up to this day not a single acre had been sold under these Regulations.

The fourth regulation requires that the purchase money should be paid down; such a plan never could succeed; indeed the whole scheme proved abortive. Every year the Regulations were a subject of anxiety and improvement. Last year 162,000 acres had been sold under the Labour Act, and 56,000 acres for money. Grants have also been made to various associations, and settling was going on. With all our failures the Province was advancing fast. He was satisfied that the census to be taken this year would show that we were progressing in a vastly greater ratio than the adjoining States. The Government had felt that an effort should be made to divert to our shores a portion of the current of immigration now setting towards the United States; and they felt that this was the time for an extraordinary effort. They should ask this year a much larger grant for this purpose than last. But they did not intend to ask for further legislation; there was law enough now. The difficulties could best be met by Regulations of the Executive. They put in the Speech all that prudent men could. He could not understand what his hon. colleague meant, unless that having some doubt about his own opinions, he wanted to put them on record permanently. He and his colleague differed only about the application of the principles. If there had been in the Speech no mention of the subject of immigration, then the Government might be considered derelict. He could refer to similar cases to that in the Speech in the Speeches in the mother country, one with respect to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and another with respect to the famine in Ireland; in these the reference to the measures were not a whit more definite than that to immigration in the Speech before them. The subject had been introduced into the Speech because it was one of vast importance, and because the Government intended to ask for money to carry out their views, and not because further legislation was required. He had seen in the Speech of Gov. Washburn of Maine reference to a scheme to procure immigration from the north of Europe. He himself had long been of the opinion that immigration from such countries as Norway would be well adapted, from similarity in climate and the robustness of their constitutions, and their industrious and frugal habits, to this Province; and he had written to Governor Washburn concerning the Maine scheme, holding that what

was good for Maine was suitable for New Brunswick. In fact the Government had been up to the mark in this matter. He would say no more than that he was glad to find from the hon. mover that the subject of Immigration was to be considered irrespective of party.

The House then divided on the adoption of the amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. Tibbets, C. Perley, Connell, Gilbert, Wilmot, McIntosh, Allen, McPherson, Botsford, Gray, Lawrence and Scovil.

NAYS.—Messrs. Chandler, Gilmour, Brown, Cudlip, St-adman, Fisher, Hannington, McLeod, Ferris, Tapley, W. E. Perley, McAdam, Tilley, Smith, Mitchell, McMillan, Lewis, Watters, McClean.—12.—19. Messrs. Read, Williston, Montgomery, Kerr, DesBrisay, McPhelin, Vail, Wright and End were absent.

The amendment being lost, the original paragraph, and the remaining paragraphs, were agreed to without further discussion.

BILL TO TAX UNIMPROVED GRANTED LANDS

On motion of Mr. Lawrence the Bill to impose a tax upon unimproved granted lands was committed.

The Bill being read by the Chairman, and the question put that it be read section by section.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that if he had entertained any doubts of the importance of this Bill, they would have been removed by seeing the hon. Surveyor General and the hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. End) the two senior members of the House, standing behind the Chairman and listening so attentively while the Bill was read. He found that as far back as 1840 the present Attorney General introduced a similar measure to the one now before the Committee. The preamble of that Bill was in these words:

"Whereas there are many tracts of wild land situate in various parts of the Province, which from being unimproved retard the settlement of the country; and whereas the imposing of a tax on the said lands would have the effect of impelling the owners to improve the same."

It appeared, then, that so early as twenty years ago the magnitude of the evil had impelled the hon. member to seek for this remedy. The Bill passed the House, but failed to become law. In 1842 Mr. Hill moved in the House, and the House adopted, the following resolution:

"Whereas experience has proved that large grants of Public Lands to individuals have been obstructive of the settlement of the country, and serious hindrances to the advancement of its Agriculture, and injurious to the resources of the Public Revenue, therefore Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to restrain the sale of Crown Lands at Auction to any one person, either at one or more sales, to a quantity not exceeding five hundred acres."

This was another attempt to restrain the growing evil. In 1852 a Bill of a character similar to this was introduced by Mr. John Earl, and passed the House by a vote of 18 to 8. Thus it appeared that the feeling of the House had been at all times for the past twenty years decidedly favorable to this measure. In an essay published this last year, written by the hon. Surveyor General, there was given a clear and striking illustration of the injury which the settlement of the Province had suffered by the policy of making large grants of land. At the 11th page the Surveyor General states that:—

"In the spring of 1837 about 30 Emigrant families arrived at St. John and went to Fredericton, intending to settle on the lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. They were a mixture of English and Scotch, from the banks of the Tweed, —farm labourers, healthy and strong, but without means. Disappointed in their engagements with the Company, they applied to Sir John Harvey, then Lieutenant Governor, who sent a message, recommending their case to the consideration of the House of Assembly, then in session. At that time the whole region from Hanwell to Magaguadavic, (about 35 miles) was an unbroken wilderness, and through it a line for a great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews had just been explored and marked out; and a member of the Assembly, who had assisted in the exploration, proposed to settle them on this line. He informed the House, that the line passed through an extensive tract of good meadow land, near the great Oromocto Lake. Such was the outline of the scheme then proposed, and which was agreed on at the time by the House of Assembly, but on preparing for the proposed survey, it was discovered that 2,200 acres of the intended land had been previously selected by three individuals, and could not therefore be obtained. This was a great disappointment, and a great hindrance at the outset. Another tract of land, less favorable, had to be selected, some of which was swampy, and not good for first crops. No continuous opening could be made, as in the first proposed scheme; the choppings had to be made in separate places, and the poor fellows, instead of getting each three acres ready for sowing and planting the following spring, had to toil on for three, whole years, before they all got settled in their different allotments. They proved first rate road makers, and ultimately paid for all the supplies furnished by government."

This was a most striking illustration of the injury done to the progress of settlement and the success of the settlers by the locking up of large blocks of land. In an able article on Nova Scotia in the Canadian Leader, a paper which appeared to have the confidence of our Government, as

New Brunswickers first learned from its columns the amount of the different sources of our Revenue for the past year,—written by the correspondent of that paper, who was in the lower Provinces on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, he found some remarks on this subject which were correct. The writer says:—"In former times enormous abuse prevailed in the granting of land in all these colonies. Nova Scotia suffered more than Canada and New Brunswick, partly because of having a smaller area, consequently it was more easy to exhaust the greater part of the valuable lands. Land monopoly early closed the door of Nova Scotia to the emigrant; and the best recipe for opening them would be the imposition of a tax upon its unimproved lands. The Province is gradually recovering from the evil effects of the wholesale grants of land that were so improvidently made in former times.—The large proportion of the granted lands still unimproved tells but too certainly that many of them are held in the firm grip of obstructive speculators." He would also quote the opinion of Professor Johnston on this subject. In the first volume of his *Notes on North America*, at page 220, he writes:—"Land jobbing has the effect of retarding the settlement of a country and the development of its natural resources. It is one of the internal evils under which our own North American colonies are suffering. And at page 56 of the same volume:—"In Carleton County most of the land in this region is granted. Here I first began to hear from the mouths of working farmers the complaint which has been made successively in all the Provinces, that large portions of the best land have been granted to speculators, who buy for the purpose of holding on till the neighborhood is improved, and then selling at a large advance. This is provoking to poor men and injurious to the country."

Such was the opinion of a very competent authority. And looking over all the Regulations made from time to time by the Executive for managing the disposal of the Crown Lands it would be seen that the Government regarded the locking them up from settlement and improvement as an injury to the Province; for hon. members might observe that in the sale of lots, not exceeding 100 acres sold to either to be paid for in money instalments or by labour on Roads, the Regulations made it an indispensable condition that the purchaser should live upon the land and clear up and cultivate a portion of it; and that the occupier could not cut one stick of timber from the land until these conditions were fulfilled. Thus from the poor man, who had to pay for his land by making roads, or who, at best, could only pay for it by instalments, was required actual residence and improvement; while the wealthy purchaser, who could buy for money down, was exempted from all such conditions, and could hold his land unoccupied and unimproved. There was one policy for the rich and another policy for the poor. He could not understand why from the man whose means allow him to buy but one hundred acres there should be exacted conditions, which were not asked from the man who could buy five hundred. Whatever might be the fate of this measure equal justice should be dealt out to the purchaser of a hundred and the purchaser of a thousand acres, and nothing should be required from the one that was not required from the other. He found that the Press was almost unanimously in favor of this Bill; and it must be a matter of gratification that amidst so many differences there was one point upon which they all agreed. He should now address himself to the question as to what extent the evil existed. In the Journals of 1840, in reply to an address moved by the present Attorney General, was a statement of grants made from 1830 to 1840. It appears that altogether in that time 518,123 acres were disposed of. Of this quantity, 324 persons each got grants of from 200 to 500 acres; 57 persons got grants of from 500 to 1000 acres; 19 persons grants of from 2000 to 5000 acres; 9 persons grants of from 5000 to 10,000 acres, or upwards each.—During the same time 17,403 acres were granted to the Churches of England and Scotland, and four Manufacturing Companies got 73,000 acres. Besides there were of free grants within the same period, to twelve Naval Officers 11,989 acres; to twenty-two Officers of the Army 19,539; and to ten Legislative Councillors 20,000 acres. Coming down to more modern times, he found that since January, 1855, various persons had got large grants. He should not mention any names. In Carleton one gentleman had got a grant of 1,000 acres; in Westmorland and Albert, to one person there were grants of 1026 acres; in King's, to one person, 1280 acres; in York to one person, 1348 acres; in Albert, to one person, 1500 acres; in York, to one person, 1682 acres; to another person, in York, 1712 acres; in Westmorland, to one individual, 1773 acres; in York, to one person, 3126 acres; in Charlotte, to one person, 4060 acres, and the same person in York, 570 acres more; and to one person, in Albert, 4534 acres, and in Westmorland 900 acres, and to one person in Charlotte 2,500 acres, and in York 12,937, making a total to this person of 15,437 acres. In 5 years 12 persons had got grants amounting to 40,000 acres. Hon. members would observe that if the rich mining County of Albert, where the right to Mines and Quarries went with the soil, a single individual had got over four thousand five hundred acres. He asked them to consider the consequence of such wholesale alienations of the public domain.

FREDERICTON, FEB. 26.

On motion of Tibbets—Committee consisting of

Tibbets, Kerr, McLeod, Wilmot, McLellan, to which shall be referred all matters connected with Crown Land Department, appointed. McPhelin asked if motion was induced from statements in *Colonial Empire* under head of "Land Jobbing." Tibbets said in a view of that and many other similar matters object was general inquiry. Smith desired to state before further discussion that Government had called meeting for immediate and strict inquiry. Smith condemned in strong terms the system which it had been alleged in the papers, was pursued. Tilley made financial statement, occupied him one hour and twenty minutes. Income for 1860 was £168,894, being excess of estimate of £11,547, and £15,745 more than 1859. The revenue exceeded the expenditure for 1860, by over £6000 covering expenses of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and all other charges of the year. Ordinary revenue, 1861, estimated \$698,500, expenditure, \$697,899, roads and bridges \$152,000, Education \$116,000, Emigration \$8000. Several bills introduced and progress made in others. Adjourned at 4.45.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

We are happy to learn that the Directors of the Mechanic's Institute in this place have lately been enabled to make a considerable addition to the number of books in their library.

To a community like ours, where but few persons have a sufficiency of private means whereby to obtain anything like a proportion of the interesting works on all subjects, which have been issued, and are daily issuing from the press, a public circulating library, from which, at small cost to each one, a perusal of a much greater variety of books than could otherwise be within our reach, may be obtained, is a matter of no inconsiderable importance, and should meet with an adequate support from our people.

The benefit of cultivating a taste for reading, more especially in the young, cannot be disputed. It is at once a useful and agreeable mode of passing our leisure hours,—it gives an occupation for those hours, which might otherwise be spent in scenes of dissipation, even by those who have no special taste for that sort of amusement, but who are driven, to it by sheer want of some better way in which to occupy their time.

If it were of no other use than this, it would be worthy of attention, as a means to an end, which our philanthropists seek in many ways to obtain,—by laws, by associations, by constant efforts of many kinds.

But this is not by any means the only good to be derived therefrom. In books are contained the history of the past, the experience of those who have gone before us, the results of the mental labor of wise and able men. By their perusal we gain a vantage ground over those who have gone before us,—we take the position which they gained by much labor, as our starting point, from whence we may reach higher and further, than their limit of time allowed them to reach. Thus, each generation may acquire a higher degree of enlightenment than its predecessors.

But we have heard it urged, against these public libraries in general, and the one in question in particular, that the character of the books is not the most desirable. That they are made up chiefly of light reading, works of fiction, or, as they are contemptuously christened—novels.

Now, without wishing to enter into an elaborate defence of novel reading, so called, we may urge, that to a majority of those persons whom such libraries as this reach, no book is acceptable which does not amuse as well as instruct. Taken up, not as a task, but as a relaxation, there must be something in its style which is pleasing; it must not be, if history, a mere dry hash of events; or, if science, a text-book for a student of that science; but it must have its wisdom so garnished as to be readily swallowed and easily digested. Within late years authors have begun to understand this want, and to suit the taste of their readers better. In former years the readers of books, more especially scientific books, were a much smaller proportion of mankind than at present. They were confined to a great degree to the more highly educated classes, whose taste for reading already acquired, did not so much require the stimulus of piquancy of style to urge them to their perusal. Then, the only style of book which was essentially popular with the less educated classes was a tale whose high wrought plot created a maudlin kind of sensibility, and kept the reader's mind on the stretch, in anxious

expectation of the and heroine from was the kind of l to men of sense a they gave to v views of life, and in weak minds th wrong. But in o prevails,—though fully driven out which instruct i give animated pi ting which much thus make fiction in truth. At the torical works ha and male to ap the works of f speaking. The character; th and thus both b We have exam ent Institute Li it to our townsp of such works Most of the wor acter as must t mind, while it c scientific, histor while they "re minis of pure g of attentive per Again, we re ple of Woodsto made of much done by a const volumes, an on a commensurat subscribers.

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Literature.

SNOW.

Silently down, gracefully down, Over the forest and over the town, Robbing the earth in a pure white gown, Wafting to and fro; Drifting, circling, eddying round, Comes the feathery snow.

Gently it falls, quietly falls, Covering huts and covering halls, Building its miniature cities and walls Over the earth below; Spreading in sheets, rolling in balls— Dancing, frolics snow.

Cold and bleak, frozen and bleak, Flying about in a merry freak, Twirling around the mountain peak Down to the valley below; Losing itself in the rippling creek, Fickle and fleeting snow.

Over the ground, the frozen ground, The crystal flakes chase each other round, Forming a valley or building a mound, When the north winds blow, With its icy breath and mourning sound, Drifting the virgin snow.

Clinging to trees, the evergreen trees, Forming fantastic images, Scattered as the merry breeze Rushing onward dotli go; Losing itself in the snowy seas, Fair and fragile snow.

Sweeping away, melting away, When the sun with its golden ray Into the arbor creeps to play, Where the violets grow; Melting, wasting, hiding away, Frail and beautiful snow.

INTELLECT IN RAGS.

It was a black wintry day. Heavy snow drift lay piled up in the streets of New York, and the whole appearance of the city was cold and dismal.

Seated on the steps of one of the large dwellings on Fifth Avenue, was a boy apparently thirteen years of age. He was liberally clothed in rags, his hands were blue, and his teeth chattered with cold. Lying upon one knee was a newspaper he had picked up in the streets, and he was trying to read the words upon it. He had been occupied thus for some time when two little girls, clad in silk and furs, came towards him. The eldest one was about twelve years old, and so beautiful that the poor boy raised his eyes and fixed them upon her in undisguised admiration.

The child of wealth stopped before him, and turning to her companion exclaimed: "Marian, just see that feller on my steps! Boy, what are you doing here?"

"I am trying to learn to read upon this little bit of paper," answered the boy.

The girl laughed derisively and said: "Well truly! I have heard of intellect in rags, Maria, and here it is personified."

Maria's soft hazel eyes filled with tears, as she replied.

"Oh Louisa do not talk so; you know what Miss Fannie teaches in school—the rich and poor meet together and the Lord is the Maker of them all."

Louisa laughed again, and said to the boy: "Get up from here, you shall not sit on my steps; you are too ragged and dirty."

The boy arose, and a blush crimsoned his face. He was walking away, when Marian said:

"Don't go, little boy, you are so cold, come to my house and get warm. Oh, do come," she continued, as he hesitated; and he followed her into a large kitchen, where a bright warm fire was shedding its genial warmth around.

"Well, Miss Marian, who are you bringing here now?" asked the servant woman.

"A poor boy, who is almost perished; you will let him warm, will you not Rachel?"

"Oh, he shall warm; sit here little boy," and Rachel pushed a chair in front of the stove; she then gave him a piece of bread and meat.

Marian watched these arrangements, and then glided from the room; when she returned, she had a primer with the first rudiments of spelling and reading. Going to the boy, she said:

"Little boy, here is a book that you can learn to read from better than a piece of paper. Do you know your letters?"

"Some of them, but not all. I never had anybody to teach me. I just learned myself; but oh, I want to read so badly."

Marian sat down beside him, and began teaching him his letters. She was so busily occupied in this work that she did not see her mother enter the room, nor hear Rachel explain about the boy; and she knew not that her mother stood some time behind them, listening to her noble child teaching the beggar boy his letters.

There were but few that he had not already learned himself and it was not long before Marian had the satisfaction of hearing him repeat the alphabet.

When he rose to go, he thanked Rachel for her kindness and offered Marian her book.

"No I don't want it," she said; I have given it to you to learn to read from. Wont you tell me your name?"

"Jimmie," he replied.

"I will not forget you Jimmie; you must always remember Marian Hayes," was the little girl's farewell.

Louisa Gardiner and Marian Hayes were playmates and friends. Their dwellings joined, and almost every hour of the day they were together, for they attended the same school. These two children were differently dispositioned, and very differently brought up. Louisa was proud and haughty. Poverty in her eyes was a disgrace and a crime, and so thought nothing too severe for the poor to suffer. These views she learned from her mother. Mrs. Gardiner moved into one exclusive circle—the *bon ton* of New York. Without its precincts she never ventured, for all others were beneath her. Louisa, taught to mingle with no children excepting those of her mother's friends, was growing up believing herself even better than they.

The teaching that Marian Hayes received was totally different from this. Mrs. Hayes was acknowledged by Mrs. Gardiner as one of her particular friends; yet though she moved among that circle, she was far from being one of them. Her doctrine was the text that her little girl had used: "The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all." Thus she taught Marian, there was no distinction as to wealth and position; that the distinction was in worth alone. She taught her to reverence age, and to pity the poor and destitute; and that "pleasant words were as sweet as honeycomb, sweet to the soul," a little kindness was better than money. Marian learned the lessons well and was ever ready to dispense her gentle words to all, whether they were wealthy and influential, or ragged and indigent as the boy she had that cold morning befriended.

A gay and brilliant throng were assembled in the city of Washington. Congress was in session, and the hotels were crowded with strangers. It was an evening party. The brilliantly lighted rooms were filled with youth and beauty.

Standing near one of the doors were two young ladies busily engaged conversing together. The elder of the two suddenly exclaimed—

"Oh, Marian, have you seen Mr. Hamilton, the new member from W.?"

"No, but I have heard a great deal about him."

"Oh, I want to see him so badly. Mrs. N. is going to introduce him to us. I wish she would make haste, I have no patience."

"Don't speak so, Louisa, I wish you could not be so trifling," said Marian.

A singular smile played around the mouth of a tall, handsome gentleman who was standing near the girls; and as he passed them, he scanned them both very closely.

In a short space, Mrs. N. came up with Mr. Hamilton, the new member, and presented him to Miss Gardiner and Miss Hayes. As they were conversing together Mr. Hamilton said:

"Ladies we have met before."

But Louisa and Marian declared their ignorance of the fact.

"It has been long years ago, yet I have not forgotten it, nor a single sentence uttered during that meeting. I will quote one that you may call it to your memory. 'The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.'"

The rich blood tinged the cheeks of Marian, but Louisa still declared herself ignorant as before, Mr. Hamilton glanced for a moment at Marian, then turning to Louisa he said:

"Long years ago, a little boy ragged and dirty, seated himself upon the steps of a stately dwelling on Fifth Avenue, New York, and was busily engaged trying to read from a bit of paper, when his attention was attracted by two little girls, richly dressed. The eldest of the two particularly attracted him, for she was beautiful as an angel; but as they came near unto him, she lifting up her hand exclaimed:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

"The boy answered he was trying to read."

The child of affluence derided him and said that she had heard of intellect in rags, and he was the personification of it. Her companion's answer was, that the rich and the poor shall meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all. The elder girl drove the boy away from the steps, but the younger one took him into her dwelling and warmed and fed him there. When they parted, the little girl said, 'You must not forget Marian Hayes.' And Miss Hayes, he never has forgotten her. That ragged, dirty boy, is now before you ladies, as Mr. Hamilton, the member of Congress; and allow me, Miss Gardiner to tender my thanks to you for the kind treatment of that boy."

Overwhelmed with confusion, Louisa knew not what to say or to do.

In pity for her, Mr. Hamilton rose, and turning to Marian, said:

"I will see you again, Miss Hayes," and he left them.

Louisa would not stay in the city, where she daily met with Mr. Hamilton, and in a few days returned to New York, leaving Marian with the consciousness of having done nothing to be ashamed of, and enjoying the society of distinguished Congressmen.

Marian and Mr. Hamilton were walking together one evening, when the latter drew from

his bosom an old and well worn primer, and handed it to Marian.

"From this," he said, "the man who is so distinguished here, first learned to read. Do you recognize the book?"

Marian trembled, and did not raise her eyes, when she saw the well remembered book. Mr. Hamilton took her hand and said:

"Marian, Jimmie has never forgotten you.— Since the day you were so kind to him and gave him this book, his life has had one great aim, and that was to attain to greatness, and in after years to meet that ministering angel who was I the sweetener of my days of poverty. When I left your house with this book, I returned to my humble home ten times happier, and went assiduously to work to learn to read. My mother was an invalid, and ere long I learned well enough to read to her.

When my mother died, I found good friends, and was adopted by a gentleman in W. as his son I have been educated. A year ago he died and left his property to me. Of all the pleasant memories of my boyhood, the one connected with you is the dearest. I have kept this primer next to my heart, and dwell upon the hope of again meeting the giver. I have met her. I see all that my imagination pictured, and I ask if the dear hand that gave this book cannot be mine forever."

Louisa felt deeper grief than ever, when Marian told her she was to become the wife of Mr. Hamilton, the poor boy whom she once spurned from her door, and derisively called "intellect in rags." But she learned a severer lesson, and one that soon changed the whole current of her life. For awhile she shunned Mr. Hamilton, but by persevering kindness he made her feel easy in his presence, and she the acknowledged friend of the Congressman and his noble wife.

Years have passed since then, and Louisa is training up a family of little ones; but she is teaching them to despise not intellect in rags, but be guided by Marian's text, "The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all."

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON CHINA.—The London Times of the 18th favors the eastern extension of Russian power, and thinks the recent treaty between Russia and China should not meet with the disapprobation of the English:

"There is no special reason why we should be jealous of Russia's development in the Eastern ocean. It cannot be expected that so vast an empire will submit in perpetuity to be cut off from the sea. She is ice bound in the Baltic, she is treaty-bound in the Black Sea. It would be hard to prevent her from bursting forth into the Pacific. Under proper treaties and with a proper understanding, she must be a better government to trade with even than the government of our new Tartar friends. Her outposts on the north and west of China have for a long time been engaged in a sort of work that sailors witness in remote seas when a thrasher fixes itself upon a whale. The impotent and unwieldy monster has made a few unavailing efforts, but they were quite vain; Russia, having access to the sensitive part, has long since thrashed China into submission. The Sinologists who watched the Pekin Gazette frequently met with imperial groans over the ill success of the war with the Russians, and the embezzlements of ammunition which had been intended for that purpose. We knew that something was going on up there in the north. There was a private victimization; but now, when France and England are upon the spot, it is necessary for Russia if she intends to pursue her policy; to come forth boldly, and to hunt her prey under the eyes of Europe. This new treaty is certainly a bold step in this direction. If the frontier line which it settles be traced upon a very good map, we shall find, after reconciling the difference in names, and identifying the rivers and lakes it mentions, that it takes a very thick peel off the west and northeast of China. To us China is the oyster which by our sword we open; to the Russians China seems to present itself under the image of an onion, which peel by peel they propose by themselves to devour."

A GIGANTIC PROJECT.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has given his sanction to the project of building a railway between Calais and Dover. This undertaking, probably the most stupendous in the history of the world, contemplates the tunneling of the British channel between the points above named—a distance of nineteen miles. It is intended, we believe, to build a number of stations or islands along the route. The bed of the channel along the proposed route has been ascertained to be solid rock, which will render the proposed tunnel, when completed, impervious to water. Contractors are busy preparing their estimates of the probable expenses of the work.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A LEG.—The New Orleans Picayune states that Mr. Arthur Choppin, who lost one of his legs in a collision on the Carrollton Railroad, has obtained in the Sixth District Court, a verdict of \$25,000 against the Company.

The Governor of South Carolina has given notice that the war expenses of that State already amount to a million and a half of dollars.

It is said that the list of shipwrecks kept at Loyd's reveals that five vessels were wrecked upon an average each day of the past year.

A grand cock fight was announced to take place at a sporting house in New York a few days ago. Twenty-one Troy birds were matched against twenty-one New York birds at \$50 on each battle, and \$500 on the old match. John Morri-ay, the bruiser, backed the Troy, and it was said that the President of the Board of Aldermen backed the New York cocks, although he declared he came only as a spectator. After the arrangements had been completed and the main announced as between 21 birds on one side, and 21 birds on the other side, weighing between 4 lbs. 6 oz. and 5 lbs. each side to furnish one cock of the highest and lowest weights, the crowd proceeded to the pit. The Tribune says there were Aldermen, Councilmen, representatives of the Federal Government, bank Presidents, butchers, gamblers, merchants, prize fighters, rowdies, horse-jockeys, stable-boys, and other fast men, nearly all of whom were smoking, and all of whom had paid \$3 for admission. Some delay had caused great impatience until it was explained by a police captain, who suddenly presented himself and forbade the sport in the name of the law.

At the Augusta (Maine) bridge, a novel mode of transit for winter teams has been adopted. A track is laid the entire length of one carriage way and a large platform car placed thereon, so constructed that a loaded sled can be driven upon it and easily drawn over.

GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA DEMANDS THE ARMS SEIZED AT NEW YORK.—New York, Feb. 5. It is said that Governor Morgan has received a communication from Governor Brown of Georgia, demanding the instant surrender of the muskets seized on board the Manticeller. No reply has yet been given.

Angelina Brown of Wendell, New York, started across lots to a neighbour's house, one mile distant, to be absent several days, on the 21st ult. On the 24th she was found frozen to death about twenty rods from the house she had left. It is supposed from her tracks in the snow that she turned back on account of the cold and perished before she could reach shelter.

A uniform penny-postage scheme for all Italy is among the first measures to be presented to the national Parliament on its next meeting. It is, properly speaking, merely a scheme of reduction of postage from twenty to ten centimes (from 2d. to 1d.), as the former postage is already established throughout all the old and new provinces.

The French Post Office returns for 1860 have been made up, and from them it appears that on an average every inhabitant of France writes eight letters per annum. In England (with Wales) the average is twenty-four—just three times the number; it is less in Scotland; still less in Ireland, where the Post Office does not pay its own expenses.

Among the passengers from England by the Arabia, was a messenger from the Court of Queens Bench, en route for Canada, with the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Anderson, the fugitive slave.

In a small village of Illinois may be seen, daily taking his morning walk, a jolly old Frenchman who prides himself upon having built the first house upon the spot where Chicago now stands, with her 111,000 inhabitants.

Last year 33 iron steam vessels were turned out by the Clyde builders, their gross tonnage being 47,700 tons; and there are now on the stocks 46 vessels, with a tonnage of 44,900 tons.

At Colt's manufactory, Hartford, they are now making 300 pistols a day, and about 500 revolving rifles a month. Contracts for 10,000 rifles, to be completed within a year, were concluded at Sharp's rifle factory last week.

The Saturday Review and two or three other English newspapers were seized lately in Paris; it therefore appears that the "free circulation," which M. de Persigny professes to accord to foreign journals, is not absolute.

The new Government Map of Canada, says a contemporary, has recently been circulated through Ireland. A pamphlet accompanies it, giving much valuable information for intending emigrants.

FACTORIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—England and Wales have over three thousand factories, and they pay their operatives \$10,000,000 per annum; their entire trade in the various fabrics amounts to \$525,000,000 annually.

Several vivid flashes of lightning were observed in this city on Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock an unusual occurrence at this season of the year. Friday was the coldest day we experienced during the winter.—Halifax Paper.

SNOW! SNOW!—Since the storm of Thursday and Friday last the country is literally engulfed in snow. The Storekeepers in Chatham had to cut their way through Snow-banks some 12 or 16 feet high.

The St. John Newfoundland states that the reports of the prevalent distress in the island are greatly exaggerated.

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NOTICE

I hereby give that the Election for MAYOR, COUN-
CILLORS and ASSESSORS, for the Town of Wood-
stock, will take place on the second MONDAY in March,
prox., at the following places:

For Ward No. 1, at or near John Caldwell's;
"Ward No. 2, at the Town Hall;
"Ward No. 3, at or near Nathaniel Fletcher's;
Court for nomination of Candidates to open at 9 o'
clock, A. M., polling to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.;
Mayor to be nominated at the Town Hall, Councillors and
Assessors at each polling place.

JAMES H. JACQUES,
Clerk of Town Council,
Woodstock, Feb. 12th, 1861.

Sled Shoe Steel.
A 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.

The Mails are to be conveyed in a vehicle drawn by
one or more horses, and at a uniform rate of speed of
not less than four miles per hour.
Tenders must be made on the proper printed Forms,
which can be obtained from any Postmaster; must state
the sum per annum for which the service will be per-
formed; and be addressed to the Postmaster General,
JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General,
Post Office Department, Fredericton, 7th Jan. 1861.

New Fall and Winter Goods.
ROBERT BROWN,
H VING received by ENGLISH Steamers EU-
ROPA 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, Beerskin, 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,
STAMPED 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;
4 Cases Deming, Tickings, Striped Shirting,
Kiln-dried, 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:
ROBERT BROWN.
Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
THE pleasantly situated House now
occupied by the subscriber, contain-
ing 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 sub-
scriber.
Nov. 21, 1860.

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

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

Christmas Groceries.

LOGAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of pur-
chasers to their present large and well assorted Stock
GROCERIES and FRUITS, for the present season.

DRIED FRUITS.
Layer Raisins, Almonds, Walnuts,
Cooking do. Filberts, Castana Nuts,
Sultans do. Hickory Nuts, Pea Nu
Currants, Figs. Chestnuts, Pecan Nuts,
Dates, Dried Apples,
Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.

GREEN FRUITS.
Apples, Oranges, SPICES,
Lemons, Cranberries, Ginger, Allspice,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace,
Pepper, Cinnamon,
Sage, Summer Savory.

SUNDRIES.
Butter, Lard, Eggs, Cream of Tartar, Carb. of Soda, Sa-
leratus, Yeast Powder, Gelatine, Mustard, Tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Cocoa, Confectionary, Cheese, &c.,
&c. 78 KING STREET.
dec 15.

**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 Parian 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 bbls best White Beans,
12 boxes P. Y. Soap,
15 " Window Glass 1x9 to 10x14,
25 Bags Out and Rot Nails,
8 coil small size Manila Rope.
ALSO IN STORE
100 bags of Liverpool Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Starch,
Bath Brick, Bisquit, Coffee, Mustard, Carb. Soda, Saler-
atus, Rus, Stove Polish Brooms, Nests, Tubs, Earthen-
ware, 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.
3 Pun. Jamaica Rum.
2 Hds. Irish Whiskey.
2 " Campbellton "
8 " DeKuyper's Geneva.
6 Cases " do
6 Cases Pale & Dark Brandy.
10 cases do do do
19 " Old Tom.
2 gr. casks Golden Sherry.
3 " " Old Port.
8 Baskets Champagne "Creme de Bouzy" "Closdu
Roi Mousseux."
—ALSO—
Best London Brown Stout Port and Pale Ale in pint and
quart Bottles, all of the best brands.
Preserved 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.
St Andrews, Jan. 1st, 1861.

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

CLOTHING,
Dress, Frock and Over Coats, Pants and Vests of all des-
criptions 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.

EXTRA STATE FLOUR.—Landing ex Vi-
lage Belle from New York—
100 Barrels FLOUR, "Railroad Mills";
50 do do "Eagle Mills"—from
New Wheat—For sale by
WM. MOORE,
North Wharf.
sept 1

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 Feb-
ruary 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. Segee, S. Atherton,
C. Brannan, H. S. Estey,
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,
GENTLEMAN'S GLOVES,
GENTS SILK & WOOLEN UNDER
CLOTHING,
WOOLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
HEARTH RUGS,
CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS,
&c., &c.
P. M-PEAKE,
BRITISH HOUSE,
Fredericton.
Jan. 21, 1861.

THE Council of the Municipality of Carleton
having adopted the Decimal system of keep-
ing their Books and accounts, according to the
regulations of the Legislature, it is therefore requi-
sited that Assessors and Collectors of Rates should
assess and collect by that system and also all
County and other Parish officers and all persons
having any business with this Municipality
should keep accounts, render Bills and Returns
under the same system.
ANTHONY KEARNEY,
Rankins Mills,
Warden.
JAMES McLAUCHLAN,
Secretary Treasurer.
Woodstock, Jan 24th, 1861.

Upper Woodstock Hotel.
THIS House, formerly occupied by Y.
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 im-
mediate neighborhood of the Court House; and as
every care and attention will be given to travel-
lers and boarders, and every pains taken to make
them comfortable, the subscriber confidently ex-
pects a fair share of public patronage.
GOOD STABLING attached.
ELLIJAH WATSON.
Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17.

VOLUNTEER DRILL BOOKS.—Manual of
Rifle Drill;
Manual of Artillery Practice;
Field Exercises;
Standing Gun Drill, &c.
R. HUNTER,
St. John, Jan. 21, 1861. 35 Dock-street.

DOCTOR SMITH
has removed his
RESIDENCE
to the house next below Mr. Grover's.
Woodstock, Aug. 28, 1860.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

BEADSTEDS CHAIRS,
Rich Chamber Setts,
not to be surpassed by any in the province
Beaureas, Wash Stands, Sinks,
Splendid looking glasses
in mahogany, Walnut, Gilt inlaid, Gilt, Oval and
square frames.
TABLES,
Trivet Tables, Spinning Wheels,
Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

FROM
New York & Boston,
Direct!
FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR MO-
LASSES, &c.
The subscriber has received from New York, Portland,
Boston and Saint Andrews, by
STEAMER AND RAIL,
the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever of-
fered to the

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

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

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 date.
J. A. C. PHILLIPS, Assessors of Rates
JAS. H. JACQUES, for the Parish
H McLEAN, Woodstock.
Woodstock, February 7th, 1861.

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

FOR SALE.
TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of
Wicklow, Carleton County, being that for-
merly owned by David Oliver. An unexception-
able title will be given. Terms of payment
liberal.
Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or
to the subscriber,
A. W. RAINSFORD.
Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,
quantity of Pine Clap Beards.
By R. B. DAVIS.
Houlton, Jan. 17,

FURNITURE
Fur
BETTER and Cheap
in Carleton County.
Woodstock

—CO—
Sofa
Parlor, Stuffed,
Centre, Card, D
Black Walnut
OF OUR
of all
Looking GL

BED
and Painted Cloth Win
&c., &c.
All of which will be
Manufacture our Furni
and employ only the be
ng can rely upon the d
Particular attention R
Cases and Counting R
Upholstery and Repa
eatest possible man
Machine work of all s
Shop in Houlton.

New Store
MRS. CROZIER
inform the L
surrounding Count
business in
W
in the New Brick
variety of
MILLINERY, M

which are ready
share of public pat
Country produce
Woodstock, Dec
Brandy, Gin,
R
Ex Parkfield from
Liverpool, via St. Joh
52 PUNCHEONS
35 Hds
30 Cases
1 Punccheon
11 Cases
3 Punccheons S
12 Cases Fine
10 Cases Fine
60 Casks London P
2 Hds.
4 qr. Casks
2 Hds.
4 qr. Casks
10 Hds.
18 qr. Casks
20 Cases

19 Hds. "Metall
vintage 1857 and 1858
12 punccheons pure
Woodstock, July 18

**ARC
WATCH-MA
ESTA**
THE subscriber
with the larg
Watches, Clocks and
part of the country,
and retail. Also,
GUNS, PI
Gunning and Fishing
-us Books, Stationer
SILVER and PLAT
Brushes.

CHILD
Best drilled eyed s
lines, Violin strings, I
kinds of
FA
Children's Primar
Books. All kinds of
cents.
Fancy Vases, Matc
will show the rest.
Repairing and eng
ad long experience
all business in that
Old Gold and Silver
taken in exchange fo

Houlton, Jan. 17,

niture.

respectfully return sincere thanks to customers for their very liberal patronage in the last seven years he

FURNITURE TRADE.

respectfully invite the inhabitants of the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of furniture, as my stock is so large and my knowledge of the trade so extensive that I cannot but be successful in my business.

SEATING CHAIRS.

Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat Chairs.

Wash Stands, Sinks,

Looking glasses

Tables.

Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained

Bureaus,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Wardrobes,

of all kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Picture

Frames.

BED ROOM SETS

and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We Manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber, and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buying can rely upon the durability of our articles.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Book Cases and Counting Room Desks.

Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the easiest possible manner. Circular and Jig Sawing and Machine work of all sorts done to order at our Machine Shop in Houlton.

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

in 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.

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Old Jamaica

Rum &c., &c.

Ex Parkfield from London, and Bell of the Ocean from Liverpool, via St. John;

52 PIPES

35 Hnds } Geneva "DeKuyper's" Large Anchor Brand. 20 Cases

1 Puncheon } Fine Old Jamaica Rum. 11 Cases

3 Puncheons } Scotch and Irish Whiskey. 12 Cases

12 Cases } Fine Old Lelay Whiskey. 10 Cases

50 Cases } London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints. 2 Hnds.

4 qr. Casks } Allsopp's Pale Ale. 2 Hnds.

4 qr. Casks } Fine Old Port Wine. 10 Hnds.

18 qr. Casks } Hennessy's Best Pale and colored Brandy. 20 Cases

In Store

12 Hnds. "Matell" and "Hennessy" Brandy vintage 1857 and 1858

12 puncheons pure Alchohol. JAMES W. STREET & SONS. Woodstock, July 1860.

ARROOSTOOK

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, Miscellaneous Books, Stationary,

SILVER and PLATED WARE SCISSORS and RAZORS.

Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles of all kinds; Coffin Plates, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth and Hat Brushes.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

Best drilled eyed sewing needles, Crochet needles. Violins, Violin strings, Flutes, Fifes and Accordions and all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

Children's Primers, Picture Books and Writing Books. All kinds of Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Fancy Vases, Match Safes, &c. Please call and we will show the rest.

Repairing and engraving neatly done. Also having had 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.

FOR SALE.

Acres of Land in the parish of Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver. An unexceptionable price will be given. Terms of payment

P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or A. W. RAINSFORD, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,

Clap Boards. R. B. DAVIS.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

Furniture!

BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered for sale in Carleton County, can be had at the

Woodstock Furniture Store.

—CONSISTING OF—

Sofas, Couches,

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.

Wardrobes,

of all kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Picture

Frames.

BED ROOM SETS

and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We Manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber, and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buying can rely upon the durability of our articles.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Book Cases and Counting Room Desks.

Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the easiest possible manner. Circular and Jig Sawing and Machine work of all sorts done to order at our Machine Shop in Houlton.

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Ex Parkfield from London, and Bell of the Ocean from Liverpool, via St. John;

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50 Cases } London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints. 2 Hnds.

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GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,

Gunning and Fishing Tackle, School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationary,

SILVER and PLATED WARE SCISSORS and RAZORS.

Pocket Cutlery, Spectacles of all kinds; Coffin Plates, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth and Hat Brushes.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,

Best drilled eyed sewing needles, Crochet needles. Violins, Violin strings, Flutes, Fifes and Accordions and all kinds of

FANCY GOODS,

Children's Primers, Picture Books and Writing Books. All kinds of Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Fancy Vases, Match Safes, &c. Please call and we will show the rest.

Repairing and engraving neatly done. Also having had 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.

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 netts, 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. novem. 1. 1860.

PATRONISE

Domestic Manufacture!

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore given him, would beg to inform them that he has enlarged his Factory, and Ware Rooms, and is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand

ALL SORTS OF FURNITURE

which he warrants as good in MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP, if not better, than any made here or elsewhere.

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 superintending 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 "BLANCHARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of the very latest designs in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

which upon examination will be found second to none in this place—to enumerate would be next to impossible.

COME AND SEE OUR

Mantles and Shawls,

Hats & Furs,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS,

RIBBONS & LACES.

Collars and levers, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Nets and caps, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and Trimmings of every description. Our Silk, Circassian, Winey, Tipped, Nouveaute, and Persian Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans and Alapacas Gingham, Alaciana, Calicoes, &c., &c., in all the newest patterns, with staple Goods and Haberdashery such as may be expected at a first class Dry Goods Establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our stock in this department is replete with Gents, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes in every style and quality suited to the present and coming season and at a price to warrant quick sales.

CLOTHS

In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal White, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths, Cassimeres, and doeskins in all the leading makes, Bedford Cord, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.

VESTINGS

In Satin, Grenadine, Plain and out Velvets, [Marseilles, Kamschatka, 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, a pot Bags, &c.

N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as there is connected with this establishment a first class Cutter, and experienced Workman. All orders taken at our own risk.

W. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

Please recollect the place at the late "Blanchard House," Main Street, Woodstock, 1860.

JOHN C. WINSLOW

has removed his Office and the Central Bank Agency to Tobias McLean's New Building, over Mr. Leary's Shop, on Water Street,

CASH! CASH! CASH! BLANCHARD & CO.

SINCE their commencement in business in this town—have given the public the benefit of their cash purchases from the first Houses in Boston, St. Andrews, and St. John, and have so far as they are concerned—broken 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 better 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 10-1-3 bright Muscovado Sugar for one dollar, or 8 lbs crushed or granulated sugar for \$1 00. All they ask for Paraffine, Albertine, or Kerosene Oil is 5s per gallon, and for Burning Fluid 4s per gallon, Matches, the best manufactured—can be had for 7-1-2 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 lover of good tea to exclaim, "This is better than I've paid three shillings for at other stores in Woodstock!" they have also, Ning yong, Oolong & Hyson Tea, Java Coffee, Ground 1s 3d per lb, Package Coffee 10 per lb, layer Raisins 1s. per lb. A certain Trader in this Town advertises to sell "Pimento at 45 cents per lb." They never did ask over 30 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,

PAILS,

BROOMS,

BUTTER CRACKERS,

SODA BISCUIT,

CLOTH LINES & BED CORDS,

CANDLES,

SEAMLESS BAGS, &c., &c.

The best older Vinegar is only 1s 3d per gallon.

Pickles in Brils on Retail and Bottle Pickles, Ketchup and Peppers, Kosuth Hate, Golden syrup, &c.

Their stock of Wines and Liquors is of the best quality—and each article will be warranted genuine. The trade will save money by noting their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Buy where you can get most for your money. Times are good but money is worth cash!

Their store is on King Street—erroneously called Water Street—opposite the New Brick Building of W. T. Baird, Druggist.

BLANCHARD & CO.

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, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Paine, F. W. deRochemont.

Agents in the principal towns in New Brunswick issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire.

Marine Insurance Policies issued by O. D. WETMORE 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 \$253,445.76, 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 has been duly filed in Secretary's office, Fredericton, and with

JOHN C. WINSLOW, Agent for Woodstock.

Woodstock, August 8. 1860.

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. Parley's Shop, Main Street, in almost every style of the

Photographic Art,

and at the most reasonable prices. The style of his likeness is so well known in this place that he need say nothing about it.

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

