

Institute Box

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

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Miscellaneous.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, writing from Washington the 5th August, furnishes the following narrative of

THE SITUATION.

"Let us only hold on till October and we are safe." That, or something like it, was said to me over and over again in the South by men who play no inconsiderable part in the mystery drama of the Confederates. And when I asked one of the gentlemen, more than two months ago, what chance there was of the North giving the South all that time, I was answered almost in these words: "We are bound to go to the assistance of Virginia. The whole of the Northern frontier abounds in good positions, which can be fed by the rail from the South. The Abolitionists will come and give us battle. We are certain to whip them if they attack us, and the North will then learn it can't at once overrun us as they fancied. The leaders will pause. There will be a reaction up there. We will work all the harder and all the better for our victory, drilling our men and consolidating our resources. The Northern cities will become discontented. Foreign nations will ask when the cotton ports are to be opened. The North will have no reply. We shall be better able to fight in November than we shall to fight in June. Every week's delay will add to the complications and weakness of the North, and the end of the year will find them further from their aim than ever—divisions in their councils, even disturbances in their population; while we, inspired by the approach of success, will exhibit increasing energy and unanimity." A part of the programme has been already accomplished but it does not follow that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with as much nicety. So far the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. It is plain now that the Confederates were not only really unable to pursue their advantage, but that they were not at first aware of its extent. They suffer from deficient transport, and are better prepared for defence than for attack. Their army was almost as much "scared," to use an English word in an American way, as the Federalists, if the reports are to be believed of confusion, wavering, and retreat in their ranks—and of the passionate exertions of the officers, as well as of their losses. In fact, the Confederates stand before the world stripped of a good deal of the strength of which they boasted in actual numbers; and it is a poor cover to their weakness to put forward the assertion that only a small portion of their force was engaged, when it is notorious that they had sent to all quarters for reinforcements, and above all, when it is considered that, by using all the men at their disposal, they could have forced the mass of the Federalist army to surrender prisoners of war, and have occupied the capital. Their operations up to this time indicate hesitation and want of vigor; but it is just possible they may be preparing to strike some great blow.

DISCIPLINE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

It is hard to teach Americans discipline. Their regular army has been for the most part composed of German and Irish. The people are averse to obedience on principle; and even children, as I have observed particularly in the North, are less manageable—"biddable"—as mothers say, than in the old-fashioned country where the fifth commandment is held in respect. Master Pickle and Miss Pert are fond enough of saying "I won't" all over the world, but the breed is unusually large in America, and disobedience seems to pass current for independence. And, as the child is the father of the man, so Sovereign Smith on principle rebels against obeying the order of Sovereign Brown; kicks in his inner man, recalitrates morally and even physically, and only succeeds by the pressure of a self-applied dosage. "Serjeant, will you come and look at this man's pass," called out a sentry at the Long Bridge the other day; "do you think I'm going to shout myself hoarse for you?" And when the serjeant did arrive, the sentry, who had been sitting down when I came up, used bad language and threatened to report him. Yesterday evening, as I was riding through Georgetown, I saw an officer "fall in" his men to go on some patrol relief. They were drawn up by the side of the street. "What have you got in that bottle?" said the officer to one of his men. "Whisky," "Let's have a dram," quoth the affable subaltern. "Don't take it all, then," responded the proprietor, producing from his haversack the black bottle, which had been detected by the eagle eye of his superior. The officer held it up to the light, gauged the contents, smelt the mouth, and then

took a long pull, which was followed by a sounding smack of the lips, and a "First rate" of great intensity. The bottle was restored, and then "Shoulder arms—by the right, wheel—quick march," and away went bottle, officer, and men. It would be very unfair to assert that such officers are common, and such practices usual; but there is on question of discipline an extraordinary deviation in principle, sentiment, and practice in the American people from those of any other military people requires no proof when we see Colonel Richardson, in an official document respecting the conduct of his troops at Manassas, accusing his senior officer, Colonel Miles, who was in command of a brigade, of being drunk and incapable on the field, and Col. Miles in reply publishing a statement, which appears in all the newspapers, in which he says he was not drunk, and prays God to forgive his accuser. They will be taught by experience, and the sweet uses of adversity—bitter to them—will force them to bend to discipline in order that they may conquer; and if they desire to carry on the campaign, and escape the Caudine Forks, they must stoop, as people free, intelligent, and brave as they are, have done, to the thrall of order and obedience.

Gen. McDowell, I am glad to say, remains in command of the troops at Arlington, although serious accusations have been made against him in the papers, most, if not all, of which are quite unfounded. What could he do with the materials he had, except as the President said, "drive the locomotive as he found it?" Granted bravery, heroism, devotion, and all that kind of thing which could be expected of a regiment thus described in a New York paper?

In one of our regiments, while the colonel was on trial for drunkenness, the major lay drunk in his tent, and the lieutenant-colonel was so intoxicated at evening drill that he had to stagger up to the adjutant, and request him to give orders. The President is now vested with much extraordinary powers, such as were never heard of before, except under a virtual despotism, because by a recent bill, he is enabled to dismiss officers at pleasure, without giving a court of inquiry. But the evil was enormous.—Everywhere is the same story. At Newport the troops have been in a state of mutiny, officers have shot soldiers in self-defense. Demoralization prevailed largely in Butler's force, and the men had burned down part of the pretty village of Hampton. The day before yesterday a soldier shot a comrade in the street close to the spot where I was standing—one of many similar cases. The officers may not be responsible for all this, but they are to be blamed for a good deal of the disorder. As a treat to Prince Napoleon, who is passing his time here very quietly, the Washington papers propose that he should be invited to review the army by Gen. McClellan, but I do not think he will be asked to do anything of the kind.

LOSS OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.—The Charleston Mercury of the 26th ult., gives the subjoined account of the wreck of the privateer Jeff. Davis:—

"Capt Coxetter now made sail for the Florida Coast. On Friday evening, the 16th inst., he was off St. Augustine, but the wind having increased to half a gale, he could not venture in. He remained outside the bar the whole of Saturday without observing any of Lincoln's fleet. On Sunday morning, at half past six, while trying to cross the bar, the Jeff. Davis struck, and though every possible exertion was made to relieve her by throwing the heavy guns overboard, yet the noble vessel, after her perilous voyage, and the running of innumerable blockades, became a total wreck. All the small arms and clothing of the crew, with many valuable sundries, were, however, saved.

On the arrival of the brave but unfortunate crew in St. Augustine, they were received with a kindness they can never forget. The town bells rang out joyous peal of welcome, and the people vied with each other in their courtesies to the shipwrecked ones. Thanks to the noble hospitality of the Floridians, the name soon recovered from their fatigue. They are expected to arrive at Charleston on Wednesday next. The name of the privateer Jeff. Davis had become a word of terror to the Yankees. The number of her prizes and the amount of merchandise which she captured, have no parallel since the days of the Saucy Jack."

At New Orleans the rebels are busily engaged in building vessels that are intended to attack and destroy the blockading fleet. Several vessels belonging to the navy were at Key West at the last advices.

From the windows of the Capitol Secessionists may be seen erecting fortifications on Munson's Hill.

The great rhinoceros belonging to Dan Rice's circus which was knocked overboard about two weeks since by the colliding of two steamers on the Mississippi, was not killed, as first stated, but has turned up near La Crosse, Wis., where he is now "rampaging" to the great terror of the timid people.

Correspondence.

EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

SIR,—The subject upon which I take the liberty of addressing the public through the medium of your valuable journal, is one which, although apparently trifling, is not when considered in its physical and moral influences on a portion of the community, altogether unimportant. I allude to the pernicious practice which our traders indulge in, of keeping their places of business open at such unreasonable hours. In the summer about fifteen hours out of every twenty-four are devoted to business, which, providing a person obtains a proper amount of sleep, leaves little or no time for exercise or amusement of any kind. The advantages of a system of early closing, no sensible man will I think deny, while the disadvantages of the present system must on reflection be apparent to all. The early closing movement has been adopted in most cities and towns of any consequence in England and the Provinces, and that the public may not dismiss the subject from their minds as unworthy of consideration, I would add that it is a theme which some eminent men in England have not thought of too little importance to agitate and grow eloquent upon. To enumerate a few of the advantages of the system under discussion: Every body knows, or at least ought to know, that those whose employment is of a sedentary character require a certain amount of exercise to keep the body in proper health, and counteract the evil effects of confinement. By early closing both employer and employed obtain a little time for wholesome relaxation.—There are few that have not heard that homely proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Now this is true to a much greater and more important extent than many people at a casual glance would admit; and although we may not be all cubbed Jack, yet the proverb is equally applicable to all. The employment in a store is of that monotonous and unvarying character which is so vitiating to the human mind, that a proper amount of exercise and relaxation is absolutely necessary to keep not only the body but also the mind in a healthy and vigorous condition. The store-keeper perhaps finds that his clerk does not open his store quite so early as he would like, looks sleepy and dull, and does not go about his duties with quite as much activity as he thinks is proper. Perhaps not; but I would ask him in all earnestness who is to blame for all this? After keeping him in a close store fifteen hours, depriving him of all chance of spending a pleasant hour or two in some rational amusement, or enjoying the beautiful summer evenings, he expects him to go about his duties the next day with as much energy as though he had holidays by the score. If he take active amusement on the Sabbath, the good and pious of the community pronounce him a bad youth. On the contrary, let him have a little time for himself to spend in some rational manner, and you would find a vast improvement in this respect. But the great benefit to be derived from the adoption of early closing applies not only to the employed but also to the employer. True, he has his time at his own disposal, but even with this great advantage he would find it much more pleasant to be released from business two or three hours earlier than at present.

Last, but not least, a saying may be effected in both light and fuel; and although the saving effected would not amount to a very large sum, yet in such hard times as these it is worth attention. Now the question arises, is there anything to oppose these advantages? Perhaps some will say

that they would lose an hour or two's trade. This would certainly be a nonsensical argument. If all close business at a certain hour, none can be either gainers or losers, for the obvious reason that if it is a rule to keep stores open within certain hours, they will be careful to attend to their business within those hours, be they in number ten or fifteen.

In favor of early closing you have—for both employer and employed—health, bodily and mental exercise, recreation and economy; against it absolutely nothing.

With a hope that a discriminating public will give this matter their serious consideration and hearty and cordial support, and making humble apology, Mr. Editor, for taxing your time and patience with so imperfect a review of a subject which is worthy a better pen.

I remain, respectfully yours,

September 14, 1861.

WOODSTOCK VILLAGE AND THE TERMINUS OF THE ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

SIR,—That the St. Andrews Railway is to pass through Richmond, and not through Woodstock, seems to be a fixed fact. The route has not only been surveyed, but the road cut out and graded more or less almost to the proposed terminus at the Houlton road. Now, doubtless, it would have been more pleasant and convenient, and perhaps more profitable for the people of Woodstock, had the line been brought to this town. As there is no likelihood of that at present, the next best thing is to seek the most convenient road to the line. I hope you will give me some small space in your valuable paper to call attention to what would be, I believe, the shortest and best route to the railway.

The proposed terminal station at the Houlton road is about nine miles from Woodstock; and the road leading to it is one of the most hilly and difficult in the Province. It would therefore be a most serious hindrance to traffic between the Railway and Woodstock; and if we desire to derive any benefit from the Railway we must find another road, better at least, shorter if possible. We need not go far to seek it. It is proposed to have a way station at or near McKenzie's Corner, and from this point easy and good communication might be obtained with Woodstock by two roads, either of which would be very much superior to the Woodstock and Houlton road. One route would be along the river from Woodstock to the mouth of the old Hodgdon road, and thence back to McKenzie's. This road needs to be greatly repaired, but it is the best route that has yet been opened from the river back to Richmond and Houlton; the most free of hills, and to the Railway not farther than the proposed station on the Houlton road.

A much shorter route however could be obtained by opening up a direct road from McKenzie's to Woodstock. This would be a road almost free from hills, easy for traffic and travel, and what is most to the purpose the shortest route to the Railway. The distance would not exceed six miles. The saving of three miles in distance and of many heavy hills, is a matter deserving consideration. It would not cost much to open up such a road, the saving effected on traffic would pay the cost of it in a very short time, and it would besides be a great benefit to the farmers in South Richmond.

The people of Woodstock are much interested in this matter. Whatever brings the Railroad nearer to them benefits their town; and if they allow themselves to be cut off from the Railway, as they practically will be by a long and difficult road, they will find that they have done themselves a great, perhaps an irreparable, injury. Trade must have vent, and the shortest route will carry the day.

I have not entered into the subject as fully as I might. Perhaps I may again trouble you—but it humbly appears to me to deserve attention, calm and unbiassed.

Yours, &c.,

Right Binding

The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, September 19, 1861.

THE HARVEST.

The beautiful Autumn days which we have recently enjoyed have given such opportunities to our farmers, that the harvesting is now far advanced, and notwithstanding the backwardness of many fields, in a week more the greater portion of the grain will be in the barn. A few weeks since we heard much of the destruction of the crops by the plant louse—of the approach of the terrible army worm—of the devastation by the potatoe rust—of the loss caused by the early frost. One would have supposed from the lamentations which arose from a few credulous and faint-hearted people that ruin and famine were at our very doors. Each of the pests mentioned, the army worm excepted, has doubtless been the cause of some damage and loss; the potatoe crop, we fear, is less than an average. But the harvest upon the whole seems an excellent one. From various quarters we hear that the little wheat that was sown has turned out well, showing that this crop is reviving in this part of the Province. Early sowing has been found by many the best preventive against the attack of the weevil. The very superiority of our country, in a farming way, gives rise to more than half the fear and discontent observable upon an occasional partial failure of any particular crop. From many, we may say most, of the diseases which affect, and the vermin which infest, crops in old countries ours in this new country has been hitherto exempt. As our country grows older, these gradually creep in, just as the vices of civilization follow, or, rather, accompany the spread of enlightenment into every corner of the world. Some fine morning the New Brunswick agriculturist walks out into his grain fields, and finds there, rioting upon the juices which are to form the precious kernel, some tiny, to him unknown, depredator. Forthwith he takes fright—sees in imagination his whole crop eaten up—and has a vision of ruin to New Brunswick sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. If he but knew that in other countries—in one of those glorious old islands from which his forefathers came—the insect upon which he gazes with such horror has been for hundreds of years a yearly and familiar visitant, and is regarded in no worse light than the haymaker looks upon a rising shower, his fears would be calmed, and his face assume a less elongated appearance. The farmers of New Brunswick cannot expect to forever escape the plagues of other regions; they should be thankful that in their day of small things their immunity has been so great, and brace themselves up manfully to meet the difficulties and trials of altered circumstances, and, in fact, improved condition. For these new visitants which have feasted on Bluenose grain of late years, are, to a great extent, the consequence of an advance in the settlement of the country, in tillage, and in facilities of communication with our neighbors. If a man chooses to become a hermit, and bury himself in a

“lodge in some vast wilderness,” he may perhaps escape the infection of the small pox or cholera. If he prefers the benefits which arise from association, and communion with his fellow beings, he must stand his chance of catching the diseases which prevail amongst them. Just so with our farmers. They cannot expect all the advantages which the improvements taking place around afford them, without accepting also the drawbacks. Instead of whining over partial failures of crops, let them set about preventing such failures for the future, to what extent is possible, by the use of such means as have been found efficacious in other countries, and the additional means which their own observation and experience may suggest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY for the use of Schools. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL. B., F. R. G. S. Printed and published by John Lovell, Montreal. Here, in a convenient quarto form, with maps and illustrations, we have a specimen of home manufacture which is much needed. Many of the primary geographies used in our schools are the work of our neighbors over the border, who, possessed with the spirit which one of their Presidents let slip from his pen in the expression “the United States and the rest of the world,” devote

so large a share of their respective works to the Republic, and so small a share to British North America, as to be out of all proportion, if not to the comparative importance of these respective regions, at least with regard to the requirements of the young ideas among us to whom a knowledge of their own country is a matter of the first concern. The information as to these colonies in the school books which come from the other side of the Atlantic is equally meagre, and even less accurate. In the work before us British North America has the place and the space which it of right should occupy in a manual intended for use in British North American schools. We are sorry to observe in the description several inaccuracies which it would seem could only have occurred through carelessness. The population of St. John is stated to be 21,000. Under the head of “Railways” we have the following paragraph: “Railways extend (1) from St. John to Shediac, 115 miles, with a projected branch to Nova Scotia, 37 miles; from Shediac to Miramichi 90 miles; thence to Canada; and from St. John to the State of Maine, 75 miles. (2) From St. Andrews to Woodstock, 100 miles.” This may be meant for a joke; but we are not aware that it is usual to introduce jokes into elementary school books. With these exceptions the description of our Province is satisfactory, and as full as could be expected. The general arrangement of the whole work we like much; and we think it might very well be introduced in our common schools.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

By Prof. JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON. Printed by Barnes & Co., St. John. We are truly glad to see that this little work has been “approved by the Board of Education for use in the schools of New Brunswick,” and has been reprinted for that purpose. It has been for many years known to the educational world, and has received the commendation of being translated, as the advertisement states, into nearly every European language, and used in the schools of a dozen different States, European and American. It is clear, precise, pointed, concise and practical, containing in the space of sixty-eight pages a vast amount of most useful knowledge. The parent or guardian of every schoolboy who is intended for an agriculturist should place a copy in his hand, and see that he studies it. The only difficulty which we see in the way of its successful study is the want of an extensive knowledge by teachers of the sciences of Chemistry and Geology on their relation to Agriculture. The author seems to have anticipated some such difficulty, and observes that “the teacher himself will find further information in the Author's Elements and published Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, and with one or other of these works, as a help in teaching, he ought to provide himself.” Arthur for September, and Godey for October have come to hand, as also the *Lives of Life* for September.

FISHER GOLD MEDAL.

The Gold Medal offered by Mayor Fisher for competition in shooting by Captain Baird's Company was shot for on the 11th inst., the ground chosen being the east side of Bull's Island, where the lowness of the water affords a long stretch of beach. There were but twenty-three competitors. Each fired three rounds at two hundred, three at three hundred, and three at four hundred yards. The firing was at first very wild, but improved very much. According to the score kept by Captain Baird, at the shooting stands, Sergeant Wm. Q. SHAW and Private JOHN BUCK were the two highest, each making seven points. The score kept at the target differs from this, adding to these two Private Edward Estabrooke as having also made seven. The decision of the Company sustained the Captain's score; and the tie has since been shot off, BUCK winning with 5 points in nine shots.

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

The Government have recently been in session on some Railway propositions as to connecting with Canada by the Shediac and St. Andrews Road. We shall probably by and by hear the result of their deliberations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Hovey's letter has been received; but as, on account of tomorrow's holiday we have got the Journal out earlier than we otherwise should, we are compelled to postpone its publication until next week.

The population of Paris now amounts to 1,700,000 souls.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston was installed, with all the ancient ceremonies, warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover on the 28th of August. In a speech he delivered on the occasion he eulogized the strong defensive measures adopted by England. He said that perfect defense was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with foreign powers. He alluded to the battle of Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of men individually brave, but imperfectly drilled, against an organized enemy.

The Times has another editorial in regard to the loan and expenses of the federal government for war purposes. It concludes with the belief that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless task, even if the North pours forth its wealth unsparsingly into the federal exchequer. But if the North should attempt to defray their accumulating charges with money borrowed at seven per cent., they will find themselves engaged in an expenditure that no country in the world could support.

THE IRISH HARVEST.

The Northern Whig says: The disastrous continuance of wet weather is filling the minds of the farmers with gloom and disappointment. It is impossible to estimate the loss inflicted by each day's rain; every symptom of a change is welcomed with eager anxiety, for the fate of our harvest this year is trembling in the balance, but the splendid promise of the early season is not to be fulfilled. A fearful accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, on Sunday, Aug. 25. An excursion train was run into in the entrance of Clayton tunnel. Twenty-two persons were instantly killed, and a great number seriously injured. A despatch to the Times, of Monday evening, says: “The number of deaths of yesterday has, we regret to say, not been over estimated.”

The American barque California had arrived at Hull, and reports being boarded by the privateer Jeff. Davis about 150 miles S. E. off Bermuda. The privateer hoisted the French flag of distress in consequence of which the captain of the California bore down to her. The commander of the Jeff. Davis requested the California to back to sea, as he wanted to send a letter on board. Instead of the letter being handed in, the boat's crew, eight in number and armed to the teeth, boarded her and demanded the ship's papers, which were immediately delivered up. The cargo proved not of a nature (being pine and pitch) to suit them; they therefore let them go. The New Galway and New York screw line of steamers have selected Southampton for their head quarters.

The Indian government continue to publish reports from all parts of the country relative to the cotton producing capabilities of India, which are represented to be equal to all wants, provided that a steady demand and good roads are established.

Dr. Russell's latest letter to the London Times says that the issue in America is rapidly narrowing between slavery and abolition. He thinks that the President will soon declare all the slaves within the limits of the United States army free. The Times editorially advises a compromise between the North and the South.

It is stated that leading houses in Liverpool have purchased fifteen thousand bales of Surat cotton for shipment to New York.

Earl Russell, in a manifesto on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, says that American forbearance cannot be calculated on as permanent.

FRANCE.

The hearing in the appeal of the Mires case was progressing. The attorney general had argued in favor of the maintenance of the first decision.

The pays denies the report that the government had notified the foreign ambassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The minister of marine proposes a large increase of the officers of the navy, of which the Emperor approves, and says that a similar increase will be necessary again next year.

The Pays says: “Gen. Pinelli has defeated a band of brigands in the environs of Avellino.”

The *Moniteur* of August 26, contains the following: Mr. Roebuck has recently affirmed that he knew of the existence of a convention by which Sardinia would be eventually ceded to France. We give a formal denial to this assertion. Not only does such a convention not exist, but even the thought of entering into negotiations on this subject with the cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's government.

The wheat crop is now completely gathered in throughout France, and housed in excellent condition. The new wheat is heavier and of better quality than was expected, but the quantity is short.

At the opening of the Council General for the Department of the Puy de Dome, Count Morny, the president, said: The internal embarrassments of almost all the powers, and above all, the words of the Emperor, remove all apprehension of any war breaking out in which France could be engaged. France must direct her efforts toward labour.

ITALY.

The statement made by several Italian newspapers, that some Bourbon partisans had attempted a disembarkation on the 21st, at Ascoli, is without foundation. A large vessel conveying them sailed off without any attempt to disembark.

on account of the alarm having been immediately spread among the inhabitants.

The Chevalier Visone, Intendant General of Piacenza, will temporarily replace Signor Cantelli at Naples.

A despatch from Naples, of August 24, says: News has been received here that Col. Laren has attacked Chiavone's band on the mountains near Sella, in concert with the French.

Advices from Sorò to the 23d state that it was rumored that some French troops had arrived at Castanvita, in order to prevent Clávon from entering Roman territory.

The Florence *Nazione*, of August 25, publishes a despatch from Rome dated the 23d, stating that a band of 500 reactionists had set out from Rome in the direction of the Tuscan frontier.

The *Gazetta* of Torino of August 25 says: It is rumored that General Cialdini had demanded fresh troops in order that he may be enabled to make a simultaneous attack upon the insurgents.

A despatch from Naples of August 26 says: Yesterday the reactionary band in the mountain of Somma was dispersed. The brigands at Matese, having been surrounded by 24 battalions, were all killed or taken prisoners. Four hundred who endeavored to cross the frontier were taken by the French troops.

HUNGARY.

A despatch from Pesth, of August 25, says: Two circulars, addressed by the Hungarian Chancellor to the Oberzeshaus of Hungary arrived here yesterday. One of these contains the assurance of the Emperor's intention to maintain the Hungarian constitution intact.

In the other hopes are expressed that the public mind will remain tranquil until the assembling of the new Diet, and that the attitude of the people will be such as to render a reconciliation possible.

The Emperor also solemnly declares that he has no intention of incorporating the Hungarian crown with the crown lands of the Austrian empire, but that he wishes to maintain the self government and independence guaranteed to Hungary by the imperial rescript of 1790.

A great popular demonstration took place at Pesth on the 25th. The people shouted “Deak forever!” “Hungary forever!” Order was not disturbed.

AUSTRIA.

The *Donau Zeitung* of August 24, gives a denial to the news published by some Bulgarian journals, that M. Brentano, ministerial councillor, is now in London negotiating the conclusion of a loan of six millions.

A telegram from Vienna, of August 25, says: Both houses of the Council of the Empire have voted an address, acknowledging in loyal and grateful terms, the firmness of the Emperor in maintaining the historical rights of the crown, and thanking him also for his intention of persevering in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his intention of persevering in the constitutional path upon which he has entered, and for his policy in protecting the interests of the non-Hungarian provinces, without, however, neglecting the means of bringing about some understanding with Hungary.

THE FIGHT AT HAND.

Affairs at Washington rest upon “the perilous edge.” The line of secession pickets has gradually been drawing nearer and nearer to the Capitol, the fortifications of the rebels have been advancing week by week, until now along the line from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge a cannon shot from almost any of our camps would fly over the outposts or the breastworks of the enemy. Their regiments drill within sight of our strongest fortifications, and the flag of treason flaunts the air within sight of the Nation's Capitol. It were impossible that this state of things should continue very much longer without an engagement; indeed within the week—perhaps while these very lines are read, the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry may be resounding from the heights of Arlington and Alexandria, and a general engagement be taking place, which is to add to the Bull Run disaster another yet more depressing to the hopes of freedom-loving, loyal citizens, or which shall retrieve the loss of that mournful day, and strike the first great blow upon the front and forehead of treason. We are not permitted to state the numbers or the disposition of our forces, but the country may be assured that an army larger than any which has hitherto been gathered in defense of the Capitol, better equipped, better officered, and better disciplined, and better disposed with relation to the enemy,—will defend our holy cause. The plans by which they are guided have been moulded by the greatest General and strategist of his age—they will be executed under the personal lead and direction of the young and gallant General in whom the trust of the nation is so confidently reposed. Our armies will fight for Law, for Liberty, for Order, for a good Government, and for a Union which is the palladium of our own Constitutional liberties and the hope of civilization the world over. And now may the hearts and the arms of our soldiers be nerved to fight bravely and victoriously, and may God defend the right.

A passenger from Manasses 5th states that the rebels killed 300 Federals and losing only 20 in a sparp skirmish on the 4th, and taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

The Charleston papers state that the planters have unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island cotton either North or South, having pledged the entire crop to the Confederacy.

HATS OFF—AN INCIDENT IN MONTREAL.

An amusing incident occurred the other day in this city, which at the time created quite an excitement. The band of the 47th Regiment had been “discouraging sweet music” opposite the Lawrence Hall, and, as is the custom, concluded with “God save the Queen.” No sooner was the National Anthem commenced than all the hats were uncovered—no, I am wrong, not all—but still remained on the head of a free-lance American. He was one of those rugged, but useful individuals who might truthfully be described as “half horse, half alligator.” There stood, a man of elongated stature and ferocious countenance, defiance in his look and insolence in his very attitude. The cry of “hats off!” from different parts of the crowd, but the finishing Yankee still gazed, or rather glared around him with lowering brows and undaunted mien. Great indignation arose among the standers, and our independent friend, notwithstanding his warlike appearance, must inevitably have “come to grief” had he not been taught useful lesson and saved a drubbing in a manner which he little expected and probably could not appreciate. An officer of the 47th stepping forward, gently removed the offending heaver from the head of the fire-eater and immediately placed it in the hand of its owner with a polite “The effect was miraculous. The king of hats at once assumed the gentleness of the dove, from that moment his meekness was exemplified; he very soon retreated to his private room the hotel.”

A NOVA SCOTIAN ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Halifax papers are discussing, with some warmth of course, the United States authorities in arresting a Scotian named Leguire who recently arrived in Boston by the steamer “Eastern State,” en route for Memphis, Tennessee, whither he was proceeding to take care of a store for his brother, charge of “conspiring with the insurgents of the seceded States, giving them aid and comfort, and assisting them in their warfare against the Government of the United States.” It is from the evidence produced at the trial, that Leguire from his brother, requesting him to chase in Boston some dry goods, etc., for his use; and a uniform of the “Halifax Rifles” found in the prisoner's trunk. The uniform was argued, was for the Secession army decision has since been given; and the *Traffeller* of the 4th, we extract the following: “This morning U. S. Commissioner gave a decision in the case of James Leguire of Halifax N. S. charged with conspiracy against the government, and, after a detailed statement of the case, ordered to be committed to jail, out bail, to take his trial at the next term of U. S. District Court, for treason. His counsel asked that he be admitted to bail, but this refused. The Court will be in session on day next, and the evidence will probably be placed before the Grand Jury without delay. At noon to-day, Leguire was taken to Boston by a deputy Marshal, and will be carried to Judge Sprague, on a motion that he be admitted to bail.

OUTRAGE!

We are informed that upon arrival of the steamer *New Brunswick* at port yesterday, on her passage from Boston to this city a gentleman belonging to, and a doctor Miramichi, in this Province, was immediately arrested by the Federal authorities; the same having been purposely detained at Eastport, order that this heroic act could be the more fully performed. The serious crime with which prisoner stands charged, is, that of speaking mind too freely, of the present disarrangement of affairs in the United States, and that whilst the *New Brunswick* was on her way between Portland and Eastport!

We sincerely hope, first, that our information in reference to this cowardly transaction strictly correct; and secondly, that if it is substantiated, that neither the captain or any officer of the boat is implicated by giving information of the offence, so trivial in itself, which has resulted in the arrest of a British subject, in a country which pretends to the name of liberty and speech, or at least from arrest, by giving utterance to it. The phase of the revolution of France, the stated to us, can find no parallel.—*St. John's Review.*

FRESH SUCCESSSES OF THE EX CHAMPION.

The star of Mr. Edward Ross, of Cambridge University, appears to be again in the ascendant at the Montrose Rifle Gathering, on Wednesday, Scotland's Cup, shot for at 760, 800, 840 yards, five shots each, was won by that man. He made eight, seven, and six. Smith of the Edinburgh Volunteers won second prize with three, eight, and seven. Major Moir of Stirling won the third prize, shooting off ties at 15, with two other. Stranger's Cup was competed for at these being ten shots at 300 yards and 200 yards. Ross made 18 points; K. Renfrew, 17; and Moir 16 points.

The Halifax Sun

says that the mackerel continue around our shores, and are taken in considerable numbers. This we believe is time for eight or ten years that this fish has been so early in September. It is said to be the time of a large run of good fish late in the season. *New Brunswick.*

account of the alarm having been immediately spread among the inhabitants.

The Cavalier Visone, Intendant General of Canzini, will temporarily replace Signor Canzini at Naples.

A dispatch from Naples, of August 24, says: we have been received here that Col. Laren has asked Chinavone's band on the mountains near...

Advices from Sorò to the 23d state that it was reported that some French troops had arrived at...

The Florence Nazionale, of August 25, publishes a despatch from Rome dated the 23d, stating...

A despatch from Naples of August 25 says: It is announced that General Cialdini had demanded...

A despatch from Pesti, of August 25, says: we are to be informed that the Hungarian Chancery...

The Emperor also solemnly declares that he has no intention of incorporating the Hungarians...

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HATS OFF—AN INCIDENT IN MONTREAL.

An amusing incident occurred the other day in this city, which at the time created quite an excitement. The band of the 47th Regiment had been 'discussing sweet music' opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and as is the custom, concluded with 'God save the Queen.' No sooner was the National Anthem commenced than all heads were uncovered—no, I am wrong, not all—only...

Four Teachers were elected members of the Institute, and after attending to the financial affairs Mr. Gummel read an Essay on Education, accompanied with a poem on the same subject.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at half-past two, when a short time was devoted to Arithmetic.

Thus the duties of the day were concluded. The meeting then adjourned to meet on or about the winter holidays.

N. SMITH, Secretary.

THE PRIMROSE MEDAL.—The third firing for this medal, by the Scottish Volunteers, came off on Wednesday afternoon. Private Charles H. Caldwell was the winner, having made the excellent shooting of 9 points at three hundred yards, with five rounds—the range and number of rounds at which this medal has previously been fired for, Mr. C.'s score was one bull's eye, 2 centres, and 2 outers. This is the best shooting, by a Halifax Volunteer, that has yet come under our notice.

Sergeant Gray won this medal at the first firing, and Captain Mackinlay at the second—the latter gentleman not competing this year. There will be one more firing for this prize, but at present Mr. Caldwell stands at the list of competitors.—Halifax Sun.

THE HUNDRETH.—An order has been issued limiting the enlistment of recruits for the Hundredth Regiment to native Canadians. None else would be admitted. It is gratifying to those who assisted in promoting this marked testimonial of Canadian to the empire, to know that the regiment is in high favor at the War Office. Some of its members have been promoted to respectable positions in other branches of the service; and Mr. Henry Jones of Brockville, who entered as a private, and was afterwards made sergeant, has been promoted to an ensigncy without purchase.—Quebec Chronicle.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We understand that Capt. Allen McLean and wife were thrown from their wagon while descending a hill in the Black Settlement on their way from Quaco on Saturday last. Mrs. McLean's injuries were of a very serious nature—her face, neck, chest and limbs having been severely bruised. Mr. McLean was not so badly hurt, and both he and Mrs. McLean were doing well yesterday—in fact much better than their friends anticipated they would be. We hope to hear of their complete recovery at an early day.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, hereby announces that the Lieutenant Governor and Council has offered a Prize for competition, by Members of the Active Local Military Forces of Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and this Province.

The place of competition will be Sussex Vale, in the Province of New Brunswick. The firing will commence on the third day of October next. The number of competitors from each Province must not exceed twenty of all Ranks. Each competitor from Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, will bring with him a Certificate from the Adjutant General of the Militia to which he may belong, giving his Name, Rank, and the Regiment or Battalion to which he may be attached. The competitors on the part of New Brunswick will be the twenty Members of the Companies of the Militia of the Province volunteering for Drill and Exercise, who have made the best "Firing" for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Cup on the preceding day. All competitors will appear in the Uniforms of the Corps to which they respectively belong. The Prize will be competed for with the long Enfield Rifle, and the regulated allowance of ammunition.

By Command, R. HAYNE, Lt. Col., Adj. Gen. of Militia.

No. 2. FREDERICTON, Sept. 11, 1861.

Officers commanding Companies of Militia volunteering for Drill and Exercise, are hereby directed to send to the Adjutant General's Office without delay, the names of the Members of their respective Companies who may have been selected, under the Regulations published in the Royal Gazette of the 10th July, and of the 23rd August last, to compete for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup.

By Command, R. HAYNE, Lt. Col., Adj. Gen. of Militia.

Forty 100-pounder Armstrong guns are ordered to be forwarded to Portsmouth, England, to be placed on the salient points of the sea face of its defences and the western approaches of Spithead.

No authentic account of the death of Jeff Davis has been received.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN FUNDS.—The total amount of Southern funds seized in the city of Boston on Tuesday last, reached fifty thousand dollars, the greater portion of which was found in the hands of the Southern Steamship Company.

Of the whole amount, about thirty-five thousand was in the shape of Treasury notes.—N. Bkr.

The New York Abolitionist states that Mr. W. Patrick, a Nova Scotian, carrying on business in that city, has been arrested on charge of treason and transferred to Fort Lafayette under warrant of the Secretary of War.

It is stated that there is enough Wheat grown this year at Burnt Church, N. B., to produce 1000 barrels of flour.

John Dwyer, at Washington a British subject, complains of outrages committed on him by the United States troops. He says his family were turned out of doors, and his furniture destroyed. It is reported that Lord Lyons has demanded redress from the Government.

Ten regiments of North Carolina troops have left the army in Virginia for home.

It is estimated that 25,000 slaves in Missouri will be liberated under General Fremont's proclamation.

Fremont is steadily organizing an immense army to proceed down Mississippi.

It is said that Beuregard must soon capture Washington or suffer a disruption of his army by the withdrawal of troops to the invaded portions of the Southern Confederacy.

A quartz-crushing machine is shortly expected at Halifax from Glasgow; it is intended for the Tangier mines.

MARRIED.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Thomas Hartin, Mr. Samuel Cropley of North Lake, to Miss Elizabeth Hutchins, eldest daughter of Hugh McKay, Esq., J.P., of Canterbury, York County.

At the same place, on the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. John Jarvis, to Miss Catherine, eldest daughter of Thos. Cunningham, senior, of Canterbury, York County.

DIED.

In this town on the 1st inst., after a long illness, JOHN HIRAM, 3d son of Mr. Amos Telford, aged 34 years and 6 months.

At Adover on the 5th inst., ELLEN TEEL, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days, youngest daughter of Adam and Ellen Baird.

Dear Ellen thou art gone, Thy loss we do deplore, But we shall meet again, I think on Canaan's shore. How sad for us to see, Thy beauty fade away, Just like the blushing rose, Which blooms but for a day. Then Ellen, fare thee well, For well it is with thee, Since God has called thee home, With HIM and HIS to be.

At Canterbury, York County, on the 28th of July, Mr. Robert Lord, aged 26 years, a native of England, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 22d ult., Mr. John Wade, aged 70 years, leaving a wife and a large family of children.

Fisher's Brick Building, King-Street.

FLUID, CRUSHED SUGAR, FRUIT, &c., LOGAN & LINDSAY have received per steamers from Boston and sea. A. Sawyer.

10 bbls Burning BLEND, (Porter's); 10 do. Crushed SUGAR; 7 do. Granulated do; 30 doz Assorted Cooking Extracts, Lazenby and Son's and Burnett's;

15 boxes CHEESE, 10 bb's APPLES; 1 bbl Sweet Potatoes; 4 do Onions; 2 baskets Peaches; 1 box Lemons; Saint John, N. B. Sep. 5th, 1861.

N. R. KIMBALL'S

WOODSTOCK HOTEL.

ON KING STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE WOODSTOCK HOTEL.

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the subscriber either by book account or note of hand, unless paid in twenty days, their respective accounts and notes will be handed over to a legal gentleman for collection.

JOHN LENAHAN. Sept 13th, 1861.

SHOW & PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE Annual Exhibition of STOCK, FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES of the Carleton County Agricultural Society, takes place at the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, UPPER WOODSTOCK, ON Monday, September 23rd!

Over four hundred dollars are offered in prizes. Payment of One Dollar entitles any person to compete. All articles must be entered on the Thursday previous, with the secretary, on application to whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH takes place on SATURDAY, SEPT. TWENTY-FIRST. At 2 P. M., at Mr. Ralph Ketchum's, near Upper Woodstock.

JAMES EDGAR, Secretary. Woodstock, Sept. 4th. sen. 2 in

STOVE NOTES!

THE subscriber has left the remainder of the notes given by purchasers of the Carleton Air Tight Stoves! with John C. Winslow, Esq., Barrister, Woodstock, for collection; and the drawers of these notes are required to pay their respective amounts to him as the notes become due. O. EPH & D. N. A. M. Woodstock, Sept 3rd, 1861. sen 4 in

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 BAXTER, Chief Supt.

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.

(Illustrated.) 1854 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 24, 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 me 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 respect 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 his 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. P. 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.

To Sea Side Visitors.

MRS. MOSES, CAMPOBELLO.

WISHES to inform those who may desire to visit the sea side, or who desire to take advantage of sea bathing, that having a good and commodious House, she is prepared to board three or four single persons during the Summer or Autumn. She is also prepared to accommodate a family, on reasonable terms. The situation of the House is very fine, and every attention will be given to those who may stay with her. Campobello, Aug. 15th, 1861.

ALE & PORTER, On Draft.

Philadelphian Clarified Cider. Cider Vinegar, Paraffine Oil, &c., August 28th, 1861. OWEN KELLY.

STOLEN.

WHEREAS the subscriber's horse, with saddle and bridle, were stolen from near the shop of T. L. Evans, Woodstock, and the two latter have not yet been recovered, the subscriber will give a reward to any one who will return them, or give such information as will lead to his recovering them. The saddle is of logskin, and the bridle a black leather one.

CHARLES KETCHUM. Upper Woodstock, August 30, 1861.

NOTICE.

THOSE parties indebted to me either by book account, or Note of Hand, are hereby notified that I have left them in the hands of J. C. Winslow for immediate collection.

B. D. DAVIS. Woodstock, August 30, 1861.

Literature.

A BLESSING.

BY ELIZA COCKE. As I wandered beside the blue measureless tide, While the water and winds were at play, A woman, forlorn, pale, weary and worn, Arose like a ghost in my way.

THE RUINED CHAPEL.

About a mile and a half from Castletown, the metropolis of the Isle of Man, there is a bay, with a small hamlet and pier in it called Derby Haven. I walked to it lately one fine afternoon from Castletown. My way lay along the coast over the turf which fringed the beach, and which goes by the name of the race-course.

There was not a living human creature on the whole island but myself and one old man, who was crawling in aimless sort of way among the rocks, as if he had lost himself and could not get out.

What a bundle of history the old man tied on his back at last, he and it alike in the last chapter of the tale! As he crept towards me, I thought of questioning him about the ruined chapel which was there; perhaps he might know its history or legend.

with your light-houses and life-boats, and coast-guard, and police, either them that owns the wreck got ashore all right, and avaricious after their things; or if so be they don't, 'tain't often you get much more than the value of these few out of a ship, not even when she goes to pieces.

"Why, sir," he continued, "not long ago, there was a vessel wrecked off Scarlet; she was loaded with flour (a French ship she was,) and that they sold by auction."

After a little pressing, the old man slowly swung his bundle of staves off his back, seated himself on a stone, fixed his eyes on the ruin, and recited this legend, which I give in my own language.

Many years ago, there was a famous priest who gave up all that he possessed and came to teach Christianity in these parts. He was not a Manksman, though he could talk with the people in their own tongue.

Now, while they were full of admiration at this dream, the good father bade them rise up and follow him to the place where he had seemed to see the chapel, and, lo! when they got there, they found the ground marked out where the foundation of the chapel now stood, and a border drawn some distance round which that wall was built, which you can now trace in the grass.

There was abundance of stone close by, and the architecture of the edifice was of the simplest kind. Four plain thick walls with a roof was all they aimed at. Now, this part of the work was comparatively easy; but Father Kelley began to be sore perplexed as it approached completion, how he should furnish it within, and so fulfil the dream in providing such a costly altar as he was persuaded he ought to build.

"Very well," replied another, "how does she lie? Here goes, mate, by the north-east corner."

Then came the sound of digging, and pauses, as if men were stooping down to lay something in the ground; after that Father Kelley heard the mould put back, and some one stomp it down. Though the church had not been furnished, two or three funerals had taken place in the grave-yard, one of which he had himself celebrated only that afternoon.

What could the object of these strange night-visitors be? They had not disturbed the dead—they did not remain long enough for that; their work, whatever it was, seemed to be accomplished in a quarter of an hour, after that time he heard a slapping of hands, as if some one were cleaning them of the dusty earth, and a voice saying: "There! that is done; and as dead men tell no tales, we may trust the present company."

Then Father Kelley heard them walk down towards the water, and presently distinguished the grating of a boat's keel as she was pushed off; then the double sounds of the oars in the rowlocks died away, and all was still. He got up from the floor, and walked out of the chapel. It was a midsummer night. The air was warm and motionless; clouds, however, had crept up so plentifully as to cover the sky.

"Ah!" said soothingly, "times are changed. But talking of the past, can you tell me why this chapel here came to be pulled down, and why they don't keep the pews from grubbing about among the graves?"

"Why, yes," he replied, "I can; not that I saw it done myself, but there ain't a house about here where that tale ain't told on winter evenings."

After several years of this intercourse, he proposed to the men that they should build a small church on the island. St. Michael, he said, had appeared to him in a vision, and pointed out a chapel on a flat space upon the grass close to the rocks; he had seen it, he said, quite plain in his dream; the light was shining out of the window; he crept up under the wall, and looked in, and lo! there he saw himself kneeling before a costly altar, and he recognised the congregation as themselves.

"Father," said the dying man, "will you hear the confession of a pirate and a murderer?" The priest, seeing there was no time to lose, signified his assent, and kneeling down by his side, bent his ear to listen.

"To whom did it belong?" said the priest. "God knows," replied the man; "to me now, I suppose. Those who owned it can use it no more; the ship from which the captain took it went down, with all on board; we burnt her."

"What was the vessel's name?" asked Father Kelley. "Name?" said the dying man. "There, take the gold and shrive me; I have confessed!" Then, without another word he died. The people buried him, and gathered up some few pieces of timber from the wreck of his ship, but nothing came ashore to show whether she was laden or not.

"The words 'Take the gold' haunted the good father, long after the man who died in uttering them, had been committed to the ground. The chapel was finished, but not furnished; the fulfilment of the dream was incomplete.

The words "Take the gold" haunted the good father, long after the man who died in uttering them, had been committed to the ground. The chapel was finished, but not furnished; the fulfilment of the dream was incomplete.

Accepting this rather fearless challenge of the old gentleman's, I walked with him to the wall, and knocked, when, lo! I suddenly found that I had waked myself by striking my hand upon the stones by which I had sat down to rest. It was all a dream. I had fallen asleep thinking of the chapel, and watching the old man among the rocks.

Well—come along!"

upon the whole people to which he belonged. Then again it looked as if the sin attached to the appropriation of this gold had been punished in the persons of the pirates who had taken it. It looked as if it were rescued from the service of the world to be devoted to that of the church—snatched from the devil himself to be given to St. Michael, his chief enemy.

On the whole, he decided upon using the gold, if he could find it. He must, however, be cautious in the search; he would not trust the people to look. It might not be there, and then he would be ashamed. There might be more than he thought, and they might be tempted to take some; or, if not that, he jealous of his retaining the possession of it himself.

Having therefore waited for a suitable moonlight night, he went very late to the churchyard with a spade. There was no one there. The shadow of the building fell upon the likely spot; he could work unperceived, even if some late returning fishermen were to pass that way. Half ashamed of the errand, he had not removed many spadefuls of earth from the grave he suspected, before he struck upon something hard. Stooping down, he felt for it with his hands; it was a heavy box. He took it up, smoothed down the soil, carried it straight home, double locked his door, and broke it open.

The church was furnished, the altar was decked, the image was bought, and round its neck he hung the string of fair, large pearls.

One evening as he sat there, a vessel came round the point, and dropped anchor in the haven. She drew his attention as being unlike any of the common coasting ships, or even of the traders which ventured on more distant voyages. She carried more canvas in proportion to her hull, and had her sails furled almost as soon as she had swung round with the tide.

Presently a boat came off her, and was rowed to the shore just beneath the spot where he sat. Two men, apparently officers, got out and walking up to him, begged him to accompany them back to the ship, as they said one of their crew was dying, and needed the offices of a priest. He went with them at once without suspicion; a man who had been with him and heard the summons, immediately returning to Derby Haven.

What they learned from Father Kelly, no one ever knew. Some of the men returned to the shore, strolled into the chapel, and doubtless recognised the necklaces as one of the costliest items of their lost treasure. The next morning, the ship was gone, and the people, searching for their priest, who had not returned home at night, found the chapel sacked, and his corpse set over the altar in the place where the image of the Madonna had been, with a knotted cord like a necklace tightly twisted round his throat.

The superstitious of the natives never permitted them to use the chapel again. It gradually became a ruin; the roof fell in; the storms lashed the walls within as well as without; until at last it passed into the state in which it is to day.

This was the story of the old man. He added that even now, whoever struck the walls and listened, could hear a moan within, and a noise like the jingling of money. "You can try it yourself," said he, "and find whether I have told you the truth."

I accepted this rather fearless challenge of the old gentleman's, I walked with him to the wall, and knocked, when, lo! I suddenly found that I had waked myself by striking my hand upon the stones by which I had sat down to rest. It was all a dream. I had fallen asleep thinking of the chapel, and watching the old man among the rocks. He was not in sight now. I was quite alone, and trying to replace a piece of skin which I had knocked off the knuckle of my middle-finger by rapping on a stone. I doubted even whether I had asked the old man any questions at all; so I shook myself, rubbed my eyes, and looking at my watch, happily found that I should not be too late for dinner if I set off on my return at once.

me truly we sat down, I asked my friend for the true history of the little church, and he told me there was none. "Now," said I, "that re-

markable deficiency has been applied to me;" and when the cloth was cleared away, drew around the fire, and I told my host's and girls the true legend concerning the chapel on St. Michael's Island.

CHILDREN'S CONFIDENCE.—Do you want to know how to make children love you? I want the key that will unlock the innermost of their natures? Then sympathize with their ways. Never allow yourself to ridicule their little secrets. Never say, "Oh, ps! when they come to show a new kite or a new lous top; and "I can't be troubled," which hard knot won't be untied, and two and two nately refuse to make four on their small Kites and knots are the only precursors of thoughts and deeper trials which the parent one day learn in vain to share!

THE GRAND VICTORIA FALLS IN AMERICA.—Some very interesting news has been received from Dr. Livingstone. His description of the falls is worth quoting. He says:—"After our visit, I am inclined to believe that the Victoria Falls are the most wonderful in the world. It is the only grand sight the gentle A. have to show. I tried to get them taken artist, but to my regret I failed. There is about eighteen hundred and sixty yards the river at this breadth leaps down three and ten feet, i. e. if my memory dece me, double the depth of the Niagara. From into which it falls, though, when seen from below, it looks like the letter L, longed in the most remarkable zig-zag. The promontory formed by the zig-zag me to see the falls on the east side as well the Island, and being level and of the altitude as the bed of the river above the you can walk along and see the river some hundred feet, before you, and on both sides jammed in a space of some twenty yards. The base of one promontory is a hundred and thirty paces from a dry fissure the base of another is only four hundred broad, measuring from the fall fissure river now was very low—never saw it so low, people could wade from the north my Garden Island. This enabled me to whole thing plainly, but even now there feet of waterfall. The columns of vapor water; only two good ones I think. I could sure their height—probably over two feet. The lips of the fissure at Gardner when measured by sextants, were eight but we could not throw a stone across may be more. Come when you may, no! be disappointed by the falls of Victoria. I bought canoes at Sinamanes and dropped the stream below Chiconia. Kensalo has pediment, but a bysialtic dyke a little makes a dangerous rapid for canoes. Another dangerous rapid for canoes at M but a boat would through easily. The were but six inches above water, and led."

INDIAN SUMMER OF THE SOUL.—In the good man there is an Indian summer beautiful than that of the season; richer, and more sublime than the most glorious summer which the world knew—it is the summer of the soul. When the glow has departed, when the warmth of life is gone, and the buds and blossoms are changing to the zero and yellow of the mind of the good man, still ripe and anxious, relaxes its labors, and the memoir well-spent life gush forth from the secrets, enriching, rejoicing, and fertilizing a sweet and holy warmth, and the soul a heavenly lustre is no longer restricted narrow confines of business, but soars beyond the winter of hoary age, and dawns fully and happily upon that bright summer which await him within the gates of adieu, evermore.

upon the whole people to which he belonged. Then again it looked as if the sin attached to the appropriation of this gold had been punished in the persons of the pirates who had taken it. It looked as if it were rescued from the service of the world to be devoted to that of the church—snatched from the devil himself to be given to St. Michael, his chief enemy.

On the whole, he decided upon using the gold, if he could find it. He must, however, be cautious in the search; he would not trust the people to look. It might not be there, and then he would be ashamed. There might be more than he thought, and they might be tempted to take some; or, if not that, he was jealous at his retaining the possession of it himself. He would search alone. The conversation he had heard outside the chapel, while he listened on the eve of the storm, indicated the spot in which he should look.

Having therefore waited for a suitable moonlight night, he went very late to the churchyard with a spade. There was no one there. The shadow of the building fell upon the likely spot; he could work unperceived, even if some late returning fishermen were to pass that way. Half ashamed of the errand, he had not removed many spadefuls of earth from the grave he suspected, before he struck upon something hard. Stooping down, he felt for it with his hands; it was a heavy box. He took it up, smoothed down the soil, carried it straight home, double locked his door, and broke it open. It contained broad shining pieces of gold. They made such a flash on his table as he had never seen before. There was, moreover, in the box a necklace of large pearls. Gold for the chapel, jewels for the Madonna.

The church was furnished, the altar was decked, the image was gilded, and round its neck he hung the string of fair, large pearls.

Father Kelly saw his dream fulfilled, and as success often produces conviction, he thanked St. Michael and all angels for having turned the robbers' booty into sacred treasure. So it was written in his book, but he told not whence these riches came. Some of the simple folk thought the Virgin herself had brought these jewels to the father. He, however, many a time while he sat on the rocks by the chapel looking out to seaward, and watching the white sails go by, wandered back to the questions whence these riches came, and whether, after all, they might not hide some after-curse or other.

One evening as he sat there, a vessel came round the point, and dropped anchor in the haven. She drew his attention as being unlike any of the common coasting ships, or even of the traders which ventured on more distant voyages. She carried more canvas in proportion to her hull, and had her sails furled almost as soon as she had swung round with the tide.

Presently a boat came off from her, and was rowed to the shore just beneath the spot where he sat. Two men, apparently officers, got out and walking up to him, begged him to accompany them back to the ship, as they said one of their crew was dying, and needed the offices of a priest. He went with them at once without suspicion; a man who had been with him and heard the summons, immediately returning to Derby Haven.

The ghostly summons, however was a ruse; this was the sister-ship of the pirate that had been wrecked here in the storm—now some time past. The new-comers had learned her fate, and had landed to search for traces of the treasures she had on board. They had first taken the priest, as they thought with much probability, he could tell them whether the inhabitants of the village had plundered the wreck, and also whether any of her crew survived.

What they learned from Father Kelly, no one ever knew. Some of the men returned to the shore, strolled into the chapel, and doubtless recognised the necklace as one of the costliest items of their lost treasure. The next morning, the ship was gone, and the people, searching for their priest, who had not returned home at night, found the chapel sacked, and his corpse set over the altar in the place where the image of the Madonna had been, with a knotted cord like a necklace tightly twisted round his throat.

The superstition of the natives never permitted them to use the chapel again. It gradually became a ruin; the roof fell in; the storms lashed the walls within as well as without; until at last it passed into the state in which it is to day. This was the story of the old man. He added that even now, whoever struck the walls and listened, could hear a moan within, and a noise like the jingling of money. "You can try it yourself," said he, "and find whether I have told you the truth."

Accepting this rather fearless challenge of the old gentleman's, I walked with him to the wall, and knocked, when, lo! I suddenly found that I had waked myself by striking my hand upon the stones by which I had sat down to rest. It was all a dream. I had fallen asleep thinking of the chapel, and watching the old man among the rocks. He was not in sight now. I was quite alone, and trying to replace a piece of skin which I had knocked off the knuckle of my middle-finger by rapping on a stone. I doubted even whether I had asked the old man any questions at all; so I shook myself, rubbed my eyes, and looking at my watch, happily found that I should not be too late for dinner if I set off on my return at once.

Directly we sat down, I asked my friend for me the true history of the little church, and he told me there was none. "Now," said I, "that re-

markable deficiency has been supplied through me;" and when the cloth was cleared away, we drew around the fire, and I told my host's boys and girls the true legend concerning the ruined chapel on St. Michael's Island.

CHILDREN'S CONFIDENCE.—Do you want to know how to make children love you? Do you want the key that will unlock the innermost recess of their natures? Then sympathize with them always. Never allow yourself to ridicule any of their little secrets. Never say, "Oh, pshaw!" when they come to show a new kite or a marvelous top; and "I can't be troubled," when the hard knot won't be untied, and two and two obstinately refuse to make four on their small slates. Kites and knots are the only precursors of older thoughts and deeper trials which the parents may one day plead in vain to share! Don't laugh at any child's ideas, however odd and absurd they may seem to you—let them find your sympathy ready in all their wanderings aspirations. Is there any man so wise in his own conceit as to have forgotten there was once a time when he was also a child? The little folks are too much crowded out in this world—people generally seem to think they can be put any where, or made to eat anything, or be crammed into any out-of-the-way corner, to awake themselves anyhow. We don't agree with these crossgrained wisecracks. We don't take much to make a child love you and trust in you, and the benefits are absolutely incalculable. Oh, how much better it is for children to bring all their cares, and troubles, and temptations, under the eye of a wise parent! What a safeguard it is for them to feel that there is always a kind ear to listen to their doubts and griefs, and a gentle shoulder for their little heads to nestle against! Respect their rights—never think you can say bitter things in their presence, or do unjust actions. They are the finest discriminators of fair and unfair in the world. Somebody says "When you feel inclined to be cross with children for being slow to learn, just try a minute to write with your left hand!" Preserve us from those precocious infants who spring up ready made philosophers and casuists—cherry cheeked little blockheads and infinitely preferable. Above all, do not be ashamed to let them know that you love them. Remember that they will be men and women some day, and the slightest word which may influence their future lives should become a thing of moment in your eyes.—*Life Illustrated.*

THE GRAND VICTORIA FALLS IN AFRICA.—Some very interesting news has been received from Dr. Livingstone. His description of the Victoria Falls is worth quoting. He says—"After a second visit, I am inclined to believe that the Victoria Falls are the most wonderful in the world. It is the only grand sight the gentle Africans have to show. I tried to get them taken by an artist, but, to my regret, I failed. The breadth is about eight-hundred and sixty yards. Then the river at this breadth leaps down three hundred and ten feet; i. e. if my memory deceives me not, double the depth of the Niagara. The fissure into which it falls, though, when seen from Garden Island, looks like the letter L, is prolonged in the most remarkable zig-zag manner. The promontory formed by the zig-zag enabled me to see the falls on the east side as well as the Island, and being level and of the same altitude as the bed of the river above the falls, you can walk along and see the river some three hundred feet, before you, and on both sides of you jammed in a space of some twenty or thirty yards. The base of one promontory is only one hundred and thirty paces from a dry fissure, and the base of another is only four hundred paces broad, measuring from the fall fissure. The river now was very low—never saw it so dry; indeed, people could wade from the north bank to my Garden Island. This enabled me to see the whole thing plainly, but even now there were 800 feet of waterfall. The columns of vapor were fewer; only two good ones I think. I could not measure their height—probably over two hundred feet. The lips of the fissure at Garden Island, when measured by sextants, were eighty feet; but we could not throw a stone across it, so it may be more. Come when you may, you will not be disappointed by the falls of Victoria. We bought canoes at Sinamanas and dropped down the stream below Chicono. Kensalo has no impediment, but a bysalty dyke a little below it makes a dangerous rapid for canoes. There is another dangerous rapid for canoes at Mburumas but a boat would through easily. The canoes were but six inches above water, and easily filled."

RUINS OF DAMASCUS.—Damascus is now almost a heap of ruins, charred and blacked by fire. A recent visitor says that he saw not a soul except here and there a lazy Arab sitting his donkeys before him laddened with the debris of the fallen houses. This is what what the Turks call rebuilding the quarter! Throughout the length and breadth of what but a year ago was the handsomest part of the city, not one single house is left standing—Greek, Latin, Syrian, churches and convents, European consulates &c. were mingled in one common destruction. There were still remaining many traces of the former magnificence of the houses. Broken marble columns and reseslated pavement were thickly scattered in the court yards, and the walls in many places were richly inlaid with mother of pearl or gold.

The recent retreat of Wis—from Gauley bridge was precipitate and disorderly—he left his camp utensils and cooked food behind him. Gen. Cox handled his men so as to obtain a decided advantage, in position, and Wis was forced to retreat or fight without almost a certainty of defeat. It was a perfect rout without a battle, the movement of the scattered and retiring forces of the ex-Governor extending over 100 miles. The letter from which we glean these facts, says, under date of August 24: "Last week Floyd's army advanced to attack us, but in a brisk little battle, our advance guard so worsted him, that he beat a retreat, and we have seen no more of him." The movement of Gen. Cox have received the warm approval of Generals Scott and McLellan.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Apprehensions being felt that the Branch of the State Bank at Fayette, Mo., would be robbed, the cashier sent the specie on Friday Aug. 30, amounting to about \$100,000 to Allen depot, on the North Missouri Railroad, for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen the money was seized by a party of 20 Secessionists, led by Capt. Poindexter, and carried off. Whether it will be recovered is not now known, some saying that Capt. Poindexter has been induced to return it to the bank, while others assert that he will attempt to cross the Missouri River and carry it to Gen. Price's army in the north-west.

The rebel earthworks at Munson's Hill are completed, and it is momentarily expected that they will open fire, upon the camps at Bailey's Cross Roads. In this event it will of course become necessary to silence them, and a general engagement may thus be provoked.

"Now look'er yer, Charlie, Jim must be an honest nigger, and then again he moult; but if I was a chicken, and knowed he was about the yard, I tell yer wot, nigger, I'd rosst high, I would."

Quilp says, when he sees kisses between women it reminds him of two handsome unmatched gloves—charming things with proper mates, but good for nothing that way.

When we beheld a beautiful mother with lovely children around her, we are reminded of those trees which blossom in October, and whose fruit and blossoms are on the bough at once.

TO PLACE WATER IN A GLASS UPSIDE DOWN.—Experiments of this kind are not only amusing, but instructive; they illustrate what at first sight appears to be the "laws of Nature reversed;" while in truth, when we are familiar with them they teach the "immutability of Nature's Laws." The more experiments a boy makes, the greater number of rounds will he ascend upon the "Ladder of Learning;" and when he is at the top how bright is the prospect before him. All is beautiful, wonderful and lovely. Then can he come down, and

Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

But to our paradox. Procure a plate, a tumbler, and a small piece of tissue or silver paper. Set the plate on a table, and pour water in it up to the first rim. Now very slightly crumple up the paper and place it in the glass; then set it on fire. When it is burnt out, or rather just as the last flame disappears, turn the glass quickly upside down into the water. Astonishing!—the water rushes with great violence into the glass! Now you are satisfied that water can be placed in a drinking glass upside down. Hold the glass firm, and the plate also. You can now reverse the position of the plate and glass, and convince the most skeptical of the truth of your pneumatic experiment. Instead of burning a paper, a little brandy or spirits of wine can be ignited in the glass; the result of its combustion being invisible, the experiment is clearer.

When I look upon the tombs of the great every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we most quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divide the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.—*Adison.*

DEVELOPING ROOMS
IN MRS. ENGLISH'S
NEW BRICK BUILDING!
UP-STAIRS—IMMEDIATELY OVER
THE BANKS & POST OFFICE.
E. M. ESTABROOKE,
Woodstock, Aug. 21st, 1861. ARTIST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
IN MRS. ENGLISH'S
NEW BRICK BUILDING!
UP-STAIRS—IMMEDIATELY OVER
THE BANKS & POST OFFICE.
E. M. ESTABROOKE,
Woodstock, Aug. 21st, 1861. ARTIST.

I. H. STODDARD,
Harness Maker and Carriage 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.

DR. J. H. BRIDGES,
Renfrew House,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
Office Hours from 1 to 3 & 6 to 8, P. M. until
9 o'clock, a.m.

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.

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

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea,
TOBACCO, &c., &c.
NO. 10, 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 CAPEN'S.
Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs—
Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEN.

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

80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses,
Duty paid at St. Stephen,
10 lbs. Burning Fluid,
Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of
Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Shades
A large assortment of
ROOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
5 sales heavy Sheetings,
2 Cases Heavy Mixed Satinets, 50 cts. yard,
India Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all
wholes, at Manufacturers prices.
A good assortment of Groceries at Wholesale.
Calais Milk, Flour & Meal in bbls & bags.

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
Stason & Rainsford
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar,
MOLASSES, FISH,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c
HATCH'S WHARF,
ST. ANDREWS.

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

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

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

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

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with
the above establishment.

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

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

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.
R. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.

Extensive LIVERY STABLES in con-
nection with the above

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

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

Woodstock, Fredericton and Grand Falls!

Mail Stage.

LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sun-
days excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M.

Fare \$3.
Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wed-
nesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.
M.

Fare \$4.
Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard
House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and
Brayley House, Fredericton.

J. R. TUPPER.
Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860.
Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest
notice.

New Store! New Store!

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has opened his New Store with a large
and fashionable stock of Dry Goods, to which he re-
spectfully direct the attention of the public. The stock
is very large and varied, consisting in part of—
Black, Coloured, and Fancy Dress Silks;
Black Silk for Cloaks;
Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls;
Black Lace Shawls;
A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles;
Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns;
Muslins, Prints, Brillants, Marcellines;
Hosiery and Gloves, Axleander's best French Kid
Gloves;
French Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers;
Cloak Cloths;
Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Deekings;
Mispeck Tweeds, Table Linens;
Grass Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c;
Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats;
Tassels, Curtain Laces, Marcellines Cu
Orib Quills, Damasks, Towelling, &c.,
New Embroideries, Soft Chenille Hair Nts;
Silk Underclothing;
Gentlemen's Finishing Goods;
White French Shirting;
Handkerchief, Gloves, &c., &c.
M'PEAKE.
British House, 'ton, May 8, 1860.

GOLDEN FLEECE.
NEW SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED per ship "Lampedo," a very large and
varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
JOHN McDONALD
Fredericton, May 8, 1861

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.

JOHN E SMITH ESQUIRES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE CLOTHES-WEARING PUBLIC GENERALLY...

TAILORING all its branches, in the most modern approved Styles...

To Those Interested! hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Hugh McLean...

CLOSING ACCOUNTS. Having appointed the Agent and Attorney of MES WOODD, M. D., all persons indebted to him...

Visit of DR. LA'MERT to the North American Provinces. DR. LA'MERT, of Bedford Square, London...

Advisement. FLORENCEVILLE, July 25th, 1861.

EDITOR, Sir,—Please insert the following scheme in your paper...

Scheme to build two or more bridges across the Saint-River, one at Florenceville and the other at Woodstock...

Applied to one Bridge at Florenceville. Let Government grant Forty thousand acres of land...

Applied to one Bridge at Woodstock. Let Government grant Forty thousand acres of land...

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Applied to one Bridge at Florenceville. Let Government grant Forty thousand acres of land...

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE or FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT...

WOODSTOCK, July 21, 1861. DOCTOR SMITH has removed his Shop and Office...

THE OLD STAND. ROBERT DONALDSON has moved into his new brick building...

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. of the best quality at moderate prices...

Visit of DR. LA'MERT to the North American Provinces. DR. LA'MERT, of Bedford Square, London...

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Applied to one Bridge at Woodstock. Let Government grant Forty thousand acres of land...

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby informs his numerous customers and the public generally...

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

IN his shop will be found Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines, Muslins, Cashmeres, Muslin Dress Patterns...

CLOTHING Ready Made. AND A VARIETY OF OTHER WARES.

REMOVAL. THE Subscriber take this opportunity of informing the public that the BRITISH HOUSE...

DRY GOODS, CHEAPEST that has ever been imported into Woodstock.

REMOVED to the Shop in WOODSTOCK. The Subscriber has removed his shop...

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MARBLE WORKS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for sale at his Establishment, Gothic Building, South side King Square...

Manufactured work on hand:—Italian Marble Mantels, Circle and Square Fronts...

Also—A large quantity of Italian and American Marble Headstones of different variety...

RENFREW HOUSE! THE Subscriber having leased that new and commodious Hotel lately erected by W. F. BAIRD...

NOTICE. THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity...

Spring Importations, 1861. THE Subscriber has received per Steamers...

REMOVED to the Shop in WOODSTOCK. The Subscriber has removed his shop...

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Cheap Drug Store.

THE Subscriber having bought out the Drug Establishment and business of Mr. F. W. Brown...

On commencing business for himself he feels that his success must depend upon strict attention...

DRUGS & MEDICINES. PATENT MEDICINES. STATIONARY, PERFUMERY...

GENEVA, BRANDY, WHISKEY, TEA, STARCH, &c. May 26, 1861.

SODA FOUNT. will be in operation. Wm. DIBBLEE.

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JOHN D. BAIRD. N. B. & CANADA R. R. & LAND COMPANY LIMITED.

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

WOODSTOCK, July 1, 1861.

James McElroy, WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK and the public generally...

REMOVED to the Shop in WOODSTOCK. The Subscriber has removed his shop...

WOODSTOCK, July 1, 1861.

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WOODSTOCK, Dec. 11, 1860.

SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of April next, at Strickland's Corner in Woodstock, the following pieces and parcels of land, in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, known as a grant from the Crown to Adam B. Sharp, bounded as follows: Commencing at a marked birch tree, standing at the angle of intersection of two reserved roads, and distant four rods westerly from the north-west angle of lot number one in the Fifth Tier of lots in the Williams-town Settlement, granted to James Haney; thence running by the magnet south one hundred and six chains (of four poles each) and fifty links; thence west twenty chains; thence south two chains and fifty links; thence west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and nine chains; and thence east eighty chains to the place of beginning; containing eight hundred and seventy acres more or less. Also, All that certain other lot of land situate and being in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County, known and distinguished as part of lot number forty-three, in a grant to Samuel M'Kean and others, fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, and conveyed by Wm. Jackson to Ephraim Lane, bounded on the south by lands formerly owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William Jackson, on the west by the great road leading to the Canada line; on the north by lands owned and occupied by Charles Marvin; and on the east by lands owned and occupied by Francis P. Sharp; the same having been heretofore granted by Charles Marvin to Adam B. Sharp. Also, A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Woodstock aforesaid, known and described as part of lot No. 43, in a grant to the said Samuel M'Kean and others, fronting on the said River Saint John, bounded on the west by the said before-mentioned road, and on the south by lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William Jackson, and on the north by lands heretofore described, being the same heretofore granted by Rachel Wright to the said Adam B. Sharp.

Also All that certain other piece or parcel of land, being a piece of land eight rods fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, in the said Parish of Woodstock known as part of a grant to William Jackson in a grant from the Crown to Samuel M'Kean and others; bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by Rachel Wright on the west by lands owned and occupied by A. P. Sharp, extending three rods north of a cedar post standing on the northeast angle of the said land owned by A. B. Sharp; thence east to the River Saint John, eight rods in width containing two acres more or less.

Also, All that certain other piece or parcel of land heretofore conveyed by Adam B. Sharp to Francis P. Sharp, by deed dated December 1st, A. D., 1847, and duly recorded in Book I. of Records, pages 52 and 53, and described as follows: being a piece of land seventy-eight and a half rods wide, fronting on the eastern side of the highway road in Northampton, bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late James Sharp, on the west by highway road, on the north by lands occupied by Frederick Phillips, and on the east by lands owned by Isaac B. Sharp, containing twenty acres more or less. The said sale being made by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, between Francis P. Sharp, and Maria his wife, of the one part; and Margaret Brown of the other part, and duly registered in Book R. of the records of the County of Carleton, pages 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189.

For terms of sale and particulars apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Woodstock, or to CHARLES W. WELDON, Solicitor of Mortgages, St. John, December 23, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until the fourth day of June next.

The above Sale is Postponed until the ninth day of July next.

The above sale is still further postponed until Tuesday the 24th September next, at the same place and hour.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

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. Bedsteads of all Kinds and prices. Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. BED ROOM SETTS and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands, &c. All of which will be sold very low for CASH. We Manufacture our Furniture of the best of seasoned lumber, and employ only the best of Workmen, and persons buying can rely upon the durability of our articles. Regular attention paid to the manufacture of Book and Counting room Desks. Upholstery and Repairing done at short notice and in the most possible manner. JOHN M. RICE.

Removal.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by MRS. CROZIER, in MR. MCCOY'S BRICK BUILDING, King Street, where with a choice assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass Ware, Paints Blue & White Oils & Nails. Together with a large assortment of New GOODS suited for this market, which will be sold on terms the most reasonable to suit the times. VANWART & STEPHENSON. Woodstock May 7th 1861.

CASH GIVEN for hides at the CITY MARKET.



St. John Marble Works.

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

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

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

Collars and leaves, Scarfs and Headresses, Nets and caps, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and Trimmings of every description. Our Silks, Girassians Wincey, Misses Novacote and Persian Cloths, Coburgs, Orleans and Alapaca 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, Childrens Boots and shoes in every style and quality suited to the present and spring season and at a price to warrant quick sales. CLOTHES. In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal Suits, Vests, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings in all the leading makes, Bedford Cord, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c. 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, Carpet Bags, &c. N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as there is connected with this establishment a first class Cutter, and experienced Workman. All orders taken at our own risk. W. SKILLERN, Proprietor. Please recollect the place at the late "Blanchard House," Main street.

RUSSELL HOUSE, CANTERBURY STATION.

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

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing nine rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout. Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on the corner, fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of an enquiry of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. CHAS. H. MCINDOE. Nov. 21, 1860.

Graham's Family BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner of Queen and Regent streets, Fredericton, N. B. THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Woodstock and the surrounding country, that he has just received a large supply of English and American Boots and Shoes, embracing every variety of stock commonly kept by the Trade, consisting of— Ladies' Misses' and Children's Spring and Summer Boot's and Shoe's, in various new styles and qualities. Serge Kid, and Morocco, Cashmere, Elastic side, Military and Flat Heels single and double soles in great variety. Gents walking and Dress Boots Congress and Lace Shoes in Patent Enamelled and Calf Skin, Boots heavy and light. Slippers in great variety DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. Ladies Balmorel, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and Jenny Lind Boots, Gents' Patent, Enamelled and Calf Skin, Congress Boots, Coarse and Fine Boot's in every style, Boys and Youth's Boots and Shoes. The above with the large assortment now on hand will be sold at a very small profit as our motto, "QUICK SALES and Small Profits." R. GRAHAM. (Late S. K. Foster & Son.) Fredericton, May 18, 1861.

PISATAQUA Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT. Authorized Capital \$500,000. Hon. John M. Goodwin President; Obed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W. Riek Secretary. DIRECTORS. Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shepley W. Rieker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Faine 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 \$2,345,76, 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.

Stone Ware!

45 DOZ. pieced stone ware consisting of Butter Crocks, PITCHERS, CREAM POTS, Preserve Crocks, JUGS, Flower Pots, Water Fountains, &c. For sale low by JOHN EDGAR. Woodstock, June 21.

Houlton Hardware STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALES. Come and See? One of the Largest Stocks of HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, PLOWS & CASTINGS, BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTERS TOOLS, GROCERIES, &c., &c. in Aroostook County, which we are selling at very Low Prices, For Cash or Country produce at the Houlton Hardware STORE, the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH, Esq. ALMON H. FOGG & Co. Engines for Sale. 3 8 horse power, portable, with Boilers complete. 1 10 horse do do do do 1 12 do do do do 1 10 do on Wooden frame do 1 Pony, with 3 throw pumps (Barden's Patent.) 1 do with small Boiler complete. The above are for sale on easy terms. Apply to T. T. VERNON SMITH, Custom House Buildings, St. John, N. B. Just received from the Factory 100 Bedsteads, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861. R. B. DAVIS.

'Furniture.

THE Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for their very liberal age, bestowed on him the last seven years he in the FURNITURE TRADE.

BEADSTEDS, CHAIRS, Rich Chamber Setts, Beaureaus, Wash Stands, Sinks, Splendid looking glasses

mahogany, Walnut, Gilt, Oval and square frames. TABLES, Trivet Tables, spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS. Land for Sale. 1000 Acres on Coldstream, Beckagumic, vicinity of William Coak's. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; one quarter down, and the balance in annual instalments extending over five years. Also,—A wood lot of 200 acres on the second tier, adjoining the farm of Thomas Edgar and three miles from the Iron Works. Same terms as above. For further information apply to David Munro, Esq., Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office Woodstock, or to the subscriber, NATHANIEL SCOTT, Poquik Settlement, York County, June 27, 1861.

BRITISH HOUSE!

REMOVED TO KELLEY'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, OPPOSITE Blanchard & Co's Store, AND NEXT BUILDING TO RENFREW HOUSE. DOHERTY & McTAVISIL. Woodstock, June 13.

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

Notice.

THE late Robert Gurney by his late Will and Testament imposed upon the undersigned, (who is the Executor appointed in said will,) the duty of seeing that Jane Gurney his widow is decently maintained during her life. The testator has left to her for that purpose, during her life the use of his real Estate. I am informed that certain persons have been attempting to tamper with the aged and infirm widow in order that they may get a lease of said Real Estate from her. I notify and forbid all persons from so doing at their peril. Dated this 9th day of April, 1861. L. R. HARDING, Executor.

Property at the Canterbury Station of the St. Andrews 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. For further particulars, apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Barrister Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P. on the premises; Messrs Slason & Bainford, St. Andrews, and the Subscribers at St. John. J. H. AKERLY, J. R. MACHANE, Barrister, April 25.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he fire to his new building, adjoining on the sheriff's square T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared to furnish Tin WARE in kinds and all descriptions of SHEETIRON MANUFACTURES, including S TOVE PIPES. He will purchase any quantity of COTTON RAGS. Land for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm upon which he resides, about six miles from Woodstock. It contains two hundred acres, of which forty are cleared, and has upon it a house. The land is hardwood and of a good quality. He will sell the whole, or one half of it, to suit the purchaser. Apply on premises to EDWIN BEDELL. Oct. 16, 1860. ALCOHOL, Molasses, Sugar, &c. 2 hds. fine flavored American Alcohol, 1 hhd. Bright Sugar; 2 hds. Molasses. Will be sold low for cash. OWEN KELLY May 31.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—One of the important associations in the world is one exists in Great Britain for the cultivation of social science. It has now been in existence several years, and its chief object seems the collecting of information and the ready discussion of papers upon all questions of the welfare and condition of the whole. The annual meetings are held in a different city each year, and at these gatherings capabilities and plebeians fraternize, and are promoted among all classes. Intelligent good sense are the passports of those men and they may also be called "Womans' Associations," as ladies as well as gentlemen take part in the proceedings. This year the association held its annual congress in Dublin, with the venerable Lordham as president. His opening address summary of the progress of social science the past year. He touched upon almost every subject relating to law, education, industry, agriculture. He is a powerful advocate of co-operation among all classes for the purposes of effecting a common good. Unions of working people conducting manufacturing operations, have been spreading in England and mechanics now sharing the profits formerly secured by manufacturers. About two hundred new companies of operative manufacturer established within the past year. These active societies are generally composed of industrious operatives. The refection of the duty on paper was been objected by act of Parliament upon with great satisfaction. The cheap newspapers were printed out withing of mind, but the American press re-echoed in the declamation. There is a paper in London which has a daily circulation of 80,000 copies.—Scientific American.

How LORD BROUGHAM VIEWS THE CON.—At the annual meeting at Dublin Social Science Association a short time Lord Brougham made the inaugural address, his subject being "Political Progress only reference to American affairs was allowed: "On this most unhappy subject it becomes to abstain from whatever might be deemed an opinion upon the merits of the very. But we should ill-represent the of the science we cultivate if we did not an earnest hope for the termination of the real origin of which has been the element of faction in the thirst for places, as if to make it more respectable and noble, has assumed as its avowed principle protection and extension of slavery, now first time declared to be good in itself, without offence to either party in this contest, we may breath a wish that the war's evils—its heavy expense—were ended upon the redemption of the colored the amicable removal of the greatest of that exists to American prosperity, the blot that rests on the American name, but deeply, may we be thankfuk for the we enjoy under our free and well-position, which leaves us towards other without hatred and all unbecomingly certainly without envy; the blessing able to continue our labor in secure of freedom from all tyranny, whether of the multitude—of individual capricious to our pride, or of the more insidious domination of the mob, so omnipresent thing is too high for it to reach, nothing ble and obscure as to escape."

ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN.—Dr who accompanied the Bull-Dog as the recent survey of the North Atlantic proposed telegraph line, made a remarkable discovery. Nearly midway between the Ireland and Cape Farewell, sounding tained of twelve hundred and sixty fat sounding apparatus, which was of a description brought to the surface of a coarse, muddy matter, no less than per cent, of which consisted of the shells of Globigerina, a genus of foraminiferous living that the ocean floor at that location paved by countless millions of shells, some of which were alive. But still from the great depth, the sea brought up star fish in full activity and beauty, which probably enjoyed life, ejected to the enormous pressure of a half to a square inch. This most interesting discovery shows that no limit of life can be seen. It has been found that the limit of Etna, twelve thousand feet above