

Mechanics Institute

October 4,

The Woodstock Journal.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy Might.
VOLUME 7. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860. NUMBER 14.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!

Robert Brown
WISHES to call the attention of the Public to his importation of

NEW SPRING GOODS,
—WHICH CONSIST OF—
Cloth and Silk Mantles,
Mantle Cloths,
with trimmings to match.

SILKS IN PROCADES,
Plaids Stripes, Black & French Delains,
BARAGES,
FANCY PLAIDS,
CHALLE CLOTHS,
COBURGS,
ORLEANS,
ALPACAS & DELAINS

PRINTED MUSLINS, and CALL COES
PARASOLS; BONNETS and HATS,
all new Shapes a splendid assortment of

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS,
Lace and Muslin Collars and under-sleeves, Lace Veils, Fancy Chenille Hair Nets, French Kid Gloves & Gauntlets, Silk & Lisle Thread Gauntlets, Black Lace Mitts, Hosiery, Laces and Edgings, Lawn, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Ladies Corsets and Skeleton Skirts, improved Styles, Brown Holland, Grass Cloth, Striped Shirtings and Regatas, Gray & White Cottons, Blue & White Cotton Wraps, "warranted first quality," Black Broad Cloths, Casimers & Dressing Fancies Tweeds for Trousering.

Blk. & Colored Russel Goods and Alpaca, Shirts & Skirt Collars, Neck & Pocket Handkerchiefs, neck Ties &c. &c.

Ladies Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, Misses, Boys & Youths do. do. do. Children do. do. do. do.

The subscriber in advertising the passage of the Public would remark that he has not yet purchased his goods in St. John but this year he has imported from England, direct, which will enable him to sell at least fifteen per cent cheaper than before, and also having lost the principal part of his old stock by the recent fire parties may be sure of getting new goods.

ROBERT BROWN,
Woodstock, May 30, 1860.

More Finest Whiskey.
One Hhd. Mcharr's.

WATERSIDE DISTILLERY, Leno
donderry Celebrated Irish Whiskey, John Bradley's Importation, South Side Bridge.

OWEN KELLY,
May 31.

Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar, &c.
2 hhd. B-c flavored American Alcohol
1 hhd. Bright Sugar;
2 hhd. Molasses.
Will be sold low for cash.

OWEN KELLY,
Importer and Dealer

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS
WOULD take this opportunity of turning their sincere thanks to the people of Woodstock and surrounding country for the liberal patronage given since their commencement of business in this place, and would remind their friends and customers that they have moved to the new store in

Mr. Abnerull's
NEW BUILDING
where will be found a choice selection of

DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES,
with a great variety of other Goods suited for this market, which will be sold most reasonably for cash or Country produce.

VANWART & STEPHENSON,
Woodstock, June 1, 1860.

Steam Boat Lancing,
JOHN EDGAR has removed his residence to the house next below the late store and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. New Goods daily expected.
April 2, 1860. **JOHN EDGAR.**

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial and moral interests of New Brunswick. The primary objects at which it aims in the present circumstances of our Province are—
1. The promotion of immigration, and the settlement of the wild lands.
2. The opening of the country, and the facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication.
3. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly.
4. A system of Free Education for all—schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all without money and without price, and being supported by Direct Taxation.
While the Journal labors for these primary objects it does not neglect many others. It labors to introduce into the arena of politics a generous, sound and manly tone of discussion—to propagate sympathy, good feeling and harmony among all classes, creeds, conditions and parties—to establish a system of frank yet genial criticism of men and their words and deeds—to encourage freedom of thought and speech—to develop in our people a sentiment of manly self reliance—and to inculcate the doctrines of the *New Philosophy*.

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

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

These terms are in advance; if not paid in advance, \$1-2, and if not paid until the expiration of the year, \$3 will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

To any person who makes up a club at the above rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, gratis.

No subscription taken for less than half a year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, until the Proprietor chooses.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
BY THE YEAR.

1 Column,	\$30,	Half Column,	\$24
Third Column,	16,	Quarter Column	14

Ads, not exceeding four lines, 5 cts.
each additional line 50 cents.

BY THE HALF YEAR.
One third less than by the year.

BY THE QUARTER.
One half less than by the year.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

square of 12 lines or less 1st insertion,	75 cents.
each succeeding insertion,	25 "
each line above twelve, 1st insertion,	6 "
each succeeding insertion,	2 "

When an advertisement is sent to the office the length of time which it is to be inserted should be marked upon it. When this is not done it will be inserted still ordered out.

N. B.—No advertisements, or "Spec' notices," insert in the editorial columns or reading matter.

JOB PRINTING.
The Journal Office being supplied with a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Job Types, Script, Colored and Hazel Paper, Card Paper, &c., Job work of all kinds will be executed neatly, promptly, and cheaply.

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

BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, OF ALL KINDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, BLANK CHEQUES, ORDERS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, &c. PROGRAMMES, BILL HEADS, &c.

AW and MAGISTRATES BLANKS on hand or printed to order, &c., &c., &c.

All letters on business or otherwise should be addressed

"**EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL,**
WOODSTOCK, N. B."

and invariably postpaid.

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

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

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

N. R. KIMBALL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
is found at his office in Dr. Smith's new building.

Woodstock

DEPTH OF THE SEA.

As to the bottom of the basin of the sea, it seems to have inequalities similar to those which the surface of continents exhibits; if it were dried up, it would present mountains, valleys and plains. It is inhabited throughout the whole extent by immense quantities of testaceous animals, or covered with sand or gravel. It was thus that Donati found the bottom of the Adriatic sea; the bed of testaceous animals there, according to him, was several hundred ft in thickness. The celebrated diver Pesceola, whom the Emperor Frederick II employed to descend in the strait of Messina, saw there with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several yards long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In a great many places madrepores form a kind of petrified forests fixed at the bottom of the sea, and frequently, too, this bottom plainly presents different layers of rocks and earth.

The granite rises up in sharp-pointed masses. Near Marseilles marble is dug up in submarine quarries. There are also bituminous springs, and even springs of fresh water, that spout up from the depth of the ocean, and in the gulf of Spezia a great spout or fountain of fresh water is seen to rise like a liquid hill. Similar springs furnish the town of Ardrus with their ordinary beverage.

On the Southern coast of Cuba, to the southwest of the bay of Xagun, two or three miles from land, springs of fresh water gush up with such force in the midst of the salt, that small boats cannot approach them with safety; the deeper you draw the water the fresher you find it. It has been observed that in the neighborhood of steep coasts the bottom of the sea also sinks down suddenly to a considerable depth; while near a low coast, and one of gentle declivity, it is only gradually that the sea deepens. There are some places in the sea where no bottom has yet been found. But we must not conclude that the sea is bottomless; an idea, which if not absurd, is by no means conformable to analogies of natural science. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called abysses of the sea; but now the highest mountains do not rise to 30,000 feet.

THE REASON WHY.—In the last number of *Life* was an article headed "Sensuous Selfishness," illustrated with an apt engraving of a miserable, disconsolate "old bachelor," toasting his shins, solitary and alone, by the fire of his dunghill-like home. In that article you say, "Slipshod celibacy toasting his feet at the fender, with attendant skeleton and skulls, solitary meals, and dismal serving-maids, presents an undesirable picture of sensuous selfishness, and his life counts only a round cipher" to all of which I say most heartily, Amen!

But, dear *Life*, did it ever occur to you why there are so many disconsolate homes, or rather apologies for homes in our land? and why it is that the number is increasing so rapidly of late? Such a one is truly an "undesirable picture," and therefore is not and cannot be sought for intrinsic happiness or benefit. No man who is a man, and has the soul of a man, naturally seeks or desires such a situation. Why then, do so many occupy it? Simply because they cannot reasonably do otherwise. The extravagance and frivolity of our women have become so notorious and wide-spread, that men of moderate means, and still more, those who have to earn their living, dare not marry. They know full well—for it is a lesson being daily taught by the sad experience of their friends—that to marry one of the fashionable women of the day is to add to the burdens of life at least an hundred fold. They know that in marrying one of these creatures they get but the semblance of a woman—a painted toy a mere doll—whose temper has been spoiled by want of control on the part of her parents—whose health, if not already ruined, has been sadly injured by the dissipation and excesses of fashionable life and whose mind has been vitiated and her morals corrupted by an artificial and hotbed life. They know that to take one of these women as the mistress of their homes is to drive hence happiness and contentment; to increase their expenses by a thousand foolish demands to supply the arbitrary and artificial wants of fashion; to bring into the world a sickly and puny offspring, on whom are entailed the diseases of the mother. They know it is to have their earnings squandered in vain and foolish attempts to out their neighbors in a meretricious glare of show simply; or, if these things be denied her, to turn home into an earthly pandemonium. Is it any wonder, then, that so many remain single, preferring this "undesirable picture" to a still worse reality?—*Life Illustrated.*

A short time ago, a man became so completely "wrapped in thought" that he was tied up, labeled, and sent off on the "train of ideas."

Eye Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.
CARLETON CIRCUIT COURT.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.
George Connell against William Lindsay.

Although this cause occupied in its trial nearly a whole day of the court, it was a very simple affair. The action was for defamation of character, by speaking certain defamatory words. The defendant Lindsay, gave the plaintiff, Connell, a written authority in 1849 to commence a suit against Thomas Sutherland, for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note for £45. Although several writs were issued, nothing was collected until 1858, in consequence of Sutherland's residence in the State of Maine. In the latter year Lindsay and Connell agreed that the latter should send the note to an attorney in Houlton to collect, Connell to be responsible for all the costs, and to have a part,—Connell, in his evidence, said one half,—of the amount collected. The note was accordingly placed in the hands of Mr. James C. Madigan, Counselor at Law, Houlton, who collected the amount. Meanwhile some misunderstanding took place between Connell and Lindsay, and each endeavored to get the money from Madigan, and each threatened him with prosecution if he paid the amount to the other. Connell during this difficulty sent Madigan a copy of the written authority given him by Lindsay in 1849. A great deal passed between the three which it is not necessary to relate here. It was in a conversation between Lindsay and Madigan that the defamatory words were charged to have been spoken. Lindsay asked Madigan why he had not paid the money on an order which he had sent him a few days previous. Madigan's evidence was that he replied to Lindsay that he (Lindsay) had given George Connell a written authority which Connell had sent him. Lindsay asked to see it. Madigan replied that it was only a copy, and searched for it, but could not find it. Lindsay then said that he has given no such authority, and that if Mr. Connell had any such it was a forgery. These were the defamatory expressions upon which the suit was brought.—Mr. Staples, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Houlton, also gave evidence that Lindsay used pretty much the same expression to him. Lindsay, on the other hand, when put on the stand, swore most positively that these expressions were used by him with respect to an order which he understood Madigan to say he (Lindsay) had given Connell to get the money. After Lindsay's testimony was given, Mr. L. P. Fisher, his counsel, said that there had evidently been a misunderstanding in the matter, and proposed that the trial should proceed no further, each party paying his own costs. Connell refused; and the case proceeded. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.
Thomas Oliver against Robert Campbell and Francis Eliot.

This was an action of trespass. It appeared that Oliver and Eliot had "squatted" on a lot of land in the Parish of Wicklow, and had jointly made improvements upon it. Afterwards Eliot obtained from the Crown Land office a grant of the lot, and brought an action of ejectment against Oliver. The case came on for trial at the Carleton Circuit before Judge Wilnot, some nine years ago. At the suggestion of the Judge the parties agreed to leave the matter to an arbitration; a bond to that effect was given, and three of the jurors, Robert Harper, Elisha Baker, and Charles Campbell, were chosen arbitrators. They made an award, giving one half the lot to Eliot and one half to Oliver, each to give the other a conveyance of all his right and title to his portion. Under this award the parties divided the land amicably, tossing up for the choice of the half-lots. The southern portion fell to Oliver, the northern to Eliot. They jointly built a line fence between the part of their respective pieces

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which were cultivated, but no line was run through the wilderness part until the Monday preceding the trial. By the evidence of Oliver and others, it was proved that various kinds of lumber—cedar, spruce, pine, tamarac, and birch,—had been cut on Oliver's half within two years, by some persons; and by Oliver's testimony it appeared that the winter before last he had seen Eliot and Campbell at work cutting and hauling. That this cutting was done on the south half of the lot or on the half awarded to Eliot, and upon which he had resided, had been ascertained by Oliver getting Mr. James Hartley, Local Deputy Surveyor for the County, to go, on the preceding Monday, and run the line between the two halves which was found, so far as the clearing extended, to coincide with the line fence already erected. The lumber-cut was all on the south side of this line.

This was the plaintiff's case. On the defence there were put in, first, the grant from the Crown to Eliot, secondly, a deed from Eliot to one Bartholomew Maddox, dated a few days after the award of the arbitrators; and, thirdly, Campbell, one of the defendants, was put on the stand, and produced a written memorandum of agreement between Maddox and himself, in which Maddox sold him the right to cut cedars for shingles off the whole lot, at one shilling a thousand. Campbell swore that under this agreement, he, the winter before last, cut cedars sufficient for twenty thousand shingles, and one pine tree, which proved worthless, and nothing more of any kind, and that he hired Elliot, who was his step father, to assist him four days.

The Chief Justice, after the evidence was all given, proposed to the counsel for the respective parties that as the final result of the case must rest upon a question of law,—the title to the land,—they should allow the jury to assess the damages, and leave the law question to the Court above. The attorney for the defence, however, declined to accede to this suggestion.

The Attorney General, who with Mr. George Connell, was for the defence, contended that the grant to Eliot and the subsequent deed from Eliot to Maddox, carried the title of the whole lot, and that the award of the arbitrators, without the execution of a conveyance from Eliot to Oliver of the part which fell to him, did not affect the title. Consequently, Oliver, aving no title to the land, could not sustain this action. Even if a title had been made out for Oliver, it was proved that Campbell had got lumber only to the value of twenty shillings; and as this was a joint action against Campbell and Eliot, and as the latter, according to Campbell's testimony, was only engaged four days, the action could be sustained only to the value of lumber taken in the four days.

Mr. Allen, with whom were Messrs. L. P. Fisher and A. N. Gardin, argued for the plaintiff that although the title by the grant was in the first place in Eliot, he, by the award of the arbitration, and also by his own acts in consenting to the division of the land, and assisting in it, helping to put up a line fence, &c., was estopped from denying the title of Oliver, and that Maddox, holding from Eliot, could stand in no better position than Eliot himself. The cutting of the lumber by Campbell was evidently the result of a scheme between Eliot, Maddox and Campbell to rob and annoy Oliver. The jury in giving a verdict need not confine their consideration to the actual value of lumber cut and carried away, but might and should extend it to the trouble and expense to which Oliver had been put, and to their disapproval of the committal of such trespasses as this.

Sir James Carter said that it would have been preferable had the counsel for the parties consented to the arrangement which he had proposed; but as they had not, he, without holding himself bound for the future by any opinion which he might now give on what was a very nice question of law,—the question whether under the circumstances of this case Eliot, and all claiming from him, were estopped by the award, or by his

acts,—should tell the jury that he could recover; and that therefore, the only question for the jury was the amount of damages. When the matter came before the Court above, the parties would have the question of law, upon which the case must finally rest, decided by the whole bench.

The jury, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £15.

SURELY NOT.

"Last year, weeks of time (of the session of Assembly) were taken up in the Railway investigation, that resulted in nothing but idle talk and rapid declamation. Surely that topic will not be up again next winter!"—*Morning News, 3rd instant.*

Surely not! Surely a topic so uninteresting, so unimportant, so insignificant, will not be allowed to again occupy the precious time of the General Assembly of New Brunswick. A topic in which is involved a debt upon the people of this Province of five millions of dollars—a topic which regards an annual expenditure of a much larger sum than the whole Revenue of the Province—a topic which involves an annual tax upon each family of six and a half dollars—surely such a topic as this will not be considered worthy of attention by the representatives of the people of New Brunswick!

Surely the professional reputation of Mr. Chief Engineer Light is so high and spotless that no one would venture to suspect him of spending money foolishly. Surely the doings of the Appraisers of Railway Land Damages met last session with such a thorough approval and endorsement by all sides of the House that all interest in their proceedings has ceased. Surely Mr. Chief Commissioner Jardine is such a frank, outspoken, guileless official that no one would suspect him of seeking to hide little pecuniaries in the management of the works under his charge. Surely the whole Railway management, from top to bottom, has established such a reputation for economy that no one desires that the slightest investigation should take place. Surely Smashism is so pure, so immaculate, so scrupulous, that the people have no right to enquire, through their representatives, what it does, and how managed!

Are there no subjects of importance and interest with which our Legislature can deal that it should be driven to the petty consideration of the expenditure of five millions of dollars? Are there no sham trading companies to incorporate? Is there not a street in the city of St. John to be widened, or narrowed? Are there not some new legal enactments needed for the regulation of the election of constables and hogreves? Is there no strolling Yankee preacher that wants leave to celebrate marriage within our borders? Is the subject of Wolves and Bears nose thoroughly exhausted? Is there no Parish to be divided, or Lock-up House to be built, or Boom Company to be incorporated? Surely, something can be found to prevent the General Assembly of New Brunswick from undergoing the degradation of investigating the expenditure of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds on one hundred and nine miles of a Railroad!

O, the cool, unblushing assurance of the Smasher press! There is nothing under the sun that for bare faced impudence can compare with it.

We very much mistake if the coming session is not more occupied with the St. John and St. Edmund's Railway than any session that has preceded it. It will be the bounden duty of Her Majesty's opposition to make the most thorough investigation into the management that is possible under the circumstances, and to bring on a full discussion of some important points upon which the country needs enlightenment. What form the investigation shall take will be a matter for the serious consideration of the House at the opening of the session. Notwithstanding all the delay which took place last winter, and all the obstacles which the Government and the Railway official throw in the way, the committee got out several very important and significant facts. There was no period of the session spent more profitably than the few days at the close in the discussion of the majority and minority Reports from the Railway Committee. There was certainly a vast deal of "idle talk and rapid declamation" from some of the members and supporters of the Government; but there was also much said, on both sides of the House, which was to the point.

The *Morning News* will probably find "the topic up again next winter," how very disagreeable to it and to the Government which it supports "that topic" may be.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. Miller, Frederickton, sends us Harper's Magazine for October. It is a very interesting number. The illustrated article "To Red River and Beyond" is continued. There is short paper, with illustrations, on the "The Grave of Byron." "The Amour and the Steppes," and "A Journey to the Land of the Moon," complete the list of illustrated papers. The wood cuts in the former are exceedingly good. There is the usual variety of tales, sketches and editorial notes. We know of no pleasanter or more wholesome light reading than is found in Harper, and we heartily wish that it, or some other periodical of an equal rank, could take the place of the trashy weeklies from the United States the sensation stories of which are so po-

The Working Farmer for October is at hand. It is scarcely possible to commend too highly this excellent farmer's periodical. Its price is only one dollar a year.

We have also received the Genesee Farmer for October.

Our Musical Friend, No. 58, has come to hand.

The American Phrenological Journal for October has come to hand.

We have received No. 5 of the Altar of the Household, issued in parts by the London Printing and Publishing Company, and have much pleasure in again recommending it to all who desire to procure a form for family worship. It is well printed, with large type, and is therefore easily read by persons whose eye sight is bad.

CARLETON OATS.—Last week we republished from the *Dunbar Whig* a statement of 135 fair sized potatoes having been produced by Mr. S. McKay of Upper Stillwater, from a single potato. We can offset this with an account of the produce of a single kernel of oats, grown by Captain Elisha A. Cunliffe of this Parish. The prodigy can be seen in our office—thirty two stalks, growing from one seed; and the produce of one stalk; selected at random, one hundred and seventy two kernels. The stalks are five feet three inches long.

ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.—Another negotiation for the completion of this road to Woodstock has been, and still is, going on. We understand that a contract has been made with Messrs. Walker and Johnson, both of whom have had contracts on the Shediac line, for the repairing of the road from St. Andrews to Canterbury, and for its completion to Woodstock. As there are already some crews at work repairing under this agreement, we presume that it is not one of those abortive efforts of which there have been so many within a year.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.

FRANCE.—Emperor and Empress reached St. Cloud from Algiers 23. Napoleon in his speech at Algiers, promised his best efforts to forward the interests of the Colony.

The Sardinian Ambassador quitted Paris, leaving the business of the legation to the Secretary.

At Naples no new movements by Garibaldi.

The King of Naples was supposed to be still at Capua, which town was barricaded and armed. It was reported that the King's troops and Garibaldi's had exchanged shots at outposts near Capua.

French Minister would quit Naples 27th.

Garibaldi in a letter declares there exists irreconcilable difference between his policy and Cavour's. Reported that the quarrel between Sardinian Government and Garibaldi arrived at such a pitch that Victor Emmanuel declined to proceed to Naples for personal intercourse with Garibaldi.

The Neapolitan Ministry has resigned. Reported that Signor Comfote entrusted to form a new one.

SARDINIA AND ROME.—Official bulletins of battle of Castle Fidar published in the details agree with previous statements. Among the 600 prisoners taken by Sardinians were upwards of thirty officers, some of high rank. In consequence of the victory 4,000 Papal troops, mostly foreigners, fifty officers, the guards of Lamoriciere, with six guns, and ammunition had capitulated on the 19th, and had down their arms. Garibaldi conceded honors of war to this body, and permitted them to return home.

Lamoriciere with few horsemen reached Ancona. Nothing remained of his army except troops shut up in Ancona, and about 2,000 disposed of in mountains.

King of Sardinia decorated C. F. Hal with grand cross of military order of Savoy.

Asserted that the Sardinians advanced as far as Marda. Sardinian Government decided that the French soldiers in the Papal army taken prisoners, be immediately released.

General Fantis's headquarters were Loreto, Siege artillery disembarked at Sardinian camp near Ancona.

Arrival of General Guyon at Rome, had it was said, determined the Pope to remain at Rome.

AUSTRIA.—Incendiary proclamation calling people to arms, introduced into Hungary from Bucharest. All garrisons in Hungary were replaced on War footing. Austria had concentrated great force on the Po, and increased Military patrols and restricted use of arms in Venetia.

False reports have been current in Paris that Au trians re-crossed Mincio.

ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.—It was affirmed that Napoleon would not visit Warsaw, and had expressed no desire to go. Also, reported that Prince of Prussia would not be there at the same time as Emperor of Austria.

SYRIA.—Reported that French commander in Syria sends detailed report of Syrian affairs to Paris, giving his opinion that Syria will require foreign occupation at least two years.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

America from Liverpool twenty ninth. Off Cape Race Monday.

Italian affairs unchanged. Sardinians continue

siege of Ancona. Took another foot there. Ministerial crisis at Naples. Cabinet resigned.

Weather been unfavourable for crops. Breadstuffs firm. Steamer Palestine took fire in Dock. Put out. Damage slight. Provisions quiet and steady.—Consols 93 1/2 to 93 1/4.

THE PRINCE UPON THE PRARIES.—The correspondent of the New York Times telegraph the following particular information from Dwight Station, Illinois in regard to the movement of the Prince upon the praries:—

Before leaving Chicago the Prince presented Mr. Rice, of the Michigan Central Railroad, with a handsome diamond pin.—They retired at 8 o'clock and slept till nine the next day.—They attended the Old School Presbyterian Church on Sunday, heard a sermon on the text "Blessed are the meek," the rest of the day was spent in answering letters by special messenger to the Queen.

They breakfasted to day at 5 1/2, went out for prarie beans at 12, and lunched at the big hut of Wm. Hernan on-bred chickens, bread and butter. They are delighted with the praries and the abundance of game.

There is a total absence of restraint, and the party is jolly in the extreme. The Prince shoots well, but had the peculiarity of pulling the trigger with his little finger. The Duke sleeps the most of his time. All are well and in fine spirits. The courier went to St. Louis this morning to make arrangements for the party.

We are reliably informed that on the fifth of the present month, the Railway Police, under the command of William Scoullar, Esq., will be disbanded.

We also understand that in a very short time the Railway commissioners, are to tender their resignation, and the sole control of the Railway is to be placed in the hands of the Board of Works. It is understood that the line will be completed during the present month.

Mr Pennefather, Secretary to the Governor General, was sent on to Detroit, after the Prince, with despatches for His Royal Highness, and came very near losing his life thereby. He had just landed on the wharf, amidst an immense crowd, when the horses attached to a carriage became frightened, and dashed off, the crowd gave way before them, and Mr. Pennefather was thrown into the water. Three times he sank, the last time given down by the steamer's paddle, but as often rose to the surface, with his despatch still in his hand, and was finally rescued by the bystanders.—*News.*

SERIOUS FIRE.—We regret to learn that two large barns filled with harvest produce of Hugh McManagie, Esq., Sussex, were destroyed by fire on Monday last—uninsured.—The loss will be very heavy.—*Id.*

It affords us much pleasure to announce that the St. Andrews Railway Company have made such arrangements as will enable them to recommence operations on that line forthwith. We are informed that it is to be completed as far as Woodstock, in November, 1861. Messrs Walker & Co., have got the Contract.—*New Brunswick.*

A CARAVAN IN DISTRESS.—The Calais Advertiser says, "We had quite a heavy storm of wind and rain here on Wednesday night. It blew down the canvas of the Royal Menagerie, lashed over several cages, stirred up the monkeys and animals. One of the elephants, a monkey and two foxes got loose and were out in the rain all night; they were all secured next day but one fox. One elephant got into a garden and helped himself to beans cabbage, and such other green stuff as came in his way.

An English Government agent has been sent out to persuade the king of Dahomey not to kill 2,000 captives and float a canoe in their blood, in way of propitiating the manes of his departed father. It is several months since the intelligence of the King's intention reached England; and it will be some time before the persuasive messenger can reach Dahomey. There is danger that he may be too late for the 2,000.

A Letter from a reliable source to the London Times says:—

"The 600 prisoners of war taken at Spoleto, are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of them and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects."

A TORNADO.—The thunder showers of Tuesday afternoon were accompanied by a destructive tornado in the town of Standish, Cumberland County. The breadth of the tornado was not more than twenty rods; but within this space it took and carried all before it. The barns of D. Moulton, Mr. Shackford and H. J. Swasey were unroofed. Many elms and maples prostrated and broken to pieces, windows broken and sheds blown down.

A Committee of the Government met here yesterday to consider some matters relative to the railway. There will be a Council next week.—*Globe.*

We understand the railway police force was discharged to day.—*Globe.*

PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.—It is reported the letters speak of Ireland as advancing in moral and material prosperity, notwithstanding the large emigration going on.—The land under the present system of tenantry, is being relieved of a redundant population landlords prefer to devote their estates to grazing rather than divide them among those who have neither skill nor capital for profitable tillage. The removal of a portion of the inhabitants is but a process of adjustment to a changed condition of things. Education and criminal reform are likewise progressing, and the various religious denomination exhibit an activity which promises well for the moral advancement of the people.

THE NEW SILVER MINES IN UTAH.—The first considerable shipment of silver ore from the Washoe mines was received at this port on Sunday, by the Northern Light. There were one hundred bags of this ore, valued at over one hundred thousand dollars—a modest sum when compared with the very large stories which have been told about the new mines, but still enough to show that there is something in them. The Californian and Australian gold deposits came next to making silver the more valuable of the metals, because of its rarity, but the newly discovered silver deposits will bring values back to their former condition. The discovery of the Utah and Arizona mines has been most fortunate as it came directly at the time when a supply of silver was needed for the East Indian and Chinese trade.

TIMBER AND DEAL TRADE. (From *Fairweather and Jardines Timber Circular*)

LIVERPOOL, 20th September, 1860.—The importation of Colonial Timber in the past fortnight has been moderate, showing a still greater decrease in the aggregate for the present campaign with the past year. This is caused by a considerable falling off in the supply from St. John to other ports in the Lower Provinces, while in Canada there is a large excess, there is however ample time before the season closes to make up this deficiency and, should there be a fair inducement it is quite possible the supply of the present year will eventually much more nearly approximate the last.

The consumption continues large, consequently stocks are not excessive.

The consumption is large and stocks moderate and there is a deficiency of about 1,000,000 pic in the supply compared with last year, still there is an impression that the importation will, at the close of the year, approach more nearly that of 1859; mean while freights are high, and Deals the latest rates paid, cost considerable more than can be realised in this market.

London.—St. John and Quebec wood brought 80s. to 90s. per fathom.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—The North West Agricultural Society held its annual show and Fair in this village on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The display of cattle and horses was quite large. We saw a few specimens of neat cattle, but in general we could not make a favorable comparison with what we have seen in the older counties of the State.

It has been but a short time since the farms within the limits of this Society have given their attention to the improvement of their stock, we apprehend that a few years will work a great change in this particular branch of industry. The class of horses was much better than that of cattle we think very fair.

SECOND DAY.—The second day was entirely the arrival of Fort Fairfield, followed by about 50 horsemen dressed in red flannel shirts and black pantaloons, striped with red. The company presented a fine appearance.

The Agricultural address, delivered by Mr. P. Hinds of Mapleton, was a good effort and gave general satisfaction.

LOOK OUT.—Bills of Bank of British North America, New Brunswick, are in circulation of one dollar and two dollars, but bearing on the right hand corners a large 5 and 10 respectively and are passing from hand to hand as five dollar and ten dollars respectively, till they reach Bank when the holder loses money. They are very stupidly engraved, and calculated to deceive Montreal Pilot.

Bowdoin College has three political clubs. The clubridges has 7 followers, Douglas 39, and Lincoln 165.

The population of Paris is given at 1,562,850 souls, an increase of 395,454 since 1846. The number of omnibuses running in Paris 530, of hackney coaches and cabs 2082, with 278 additional, which run on Sunday.

In the trot to day by Flora Temple of the miles against time—7 3/4, two attempts were made, first in 9 3/4, second in 7 4/4.

The value of the cotton crop of the slave States this year will be \$200,000,000, and the cotton on the free State \$260,000,000.

The splendid Ball Room at Montreal is open to the public at the charge of 25 cents admission.

A gentleman coming into the room of the late Mr. Burton, told him that Mr. Vowel was dead. What said he Vowel dead. Let us be thankful that we see it.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Sardinian Generals are making their way into the States without any formidable opposition. General Cialdini took 1200 prisoners at 300 more at Faenza, and obtained undisputed possession at Urbino. On Wednesday General Fanti entered the Papal States at Castellorosso, and on Friday Perugia. The latter defended by 300 men, who fought with resolution. The garrison had raised the flag on all parts of the town, and occupied the street from which they fired upon the Sardinian street was the scene of a conflict; but it was afforded to General Fanti by the Sardinians the struggle much shorter than otherwise have been. A considerable number of the Pontifical carabinieri contrived to get to the town; the others retired to the city could not hold out long. Towards evening the Sardinians entered the town, the whole of the consisting of sixteen hundred men, men, prisoners, as well as General Schabdt, who the Italians so cordially detest.

The citadel of Spoleto has fallen into Fanti's hands by capitulation, the 6000 Sardinians (Irish men) who composed its garrison surrendered.

General Cialdini is drawing his troops Ancona, off which place Admiral Persico with the Neapolitan fleet. General Persico has occupied very strong positions at Jesi, Orsino, and Castellorosso. The latter has risen in insurrection, and the gendarmes have been driven away. A National Government was constituted amid "Long live Victor Emmanuel."

BATTLE NEAR ANCONA.—DEFEAT OF CIERE.

A telegram from Turin on Wednesday morning General Lamoriciere with a force of 11,000 men, attacked General Persico's army at Ancona at the same time as the Sardinians. After a bloody combat Persico was completely routed, leaving 5000 men wounded in our hands. General Lamoriciere, with some dragoons succeeded in reaching Ancona, passing the gorges of Monte Conero. Outside of Ancona there is not a single Pontifical soldier. General Pimodan died last night. A telegram, dated Turin, Wednesday through Mr. Rooter's office states that the quarters of our army in the Marches lentia. General Masini's column continuation towards Viterbo. The insurrection has risen in insurrection, and a Provisional Government has been constituted.

SURRENDER OF THE PAPAL ARMY.

The following despatch, dated Thursday, has been received:—"In consequence of the battle of the 18th the greater part of the Pontifical army has capitulated. The troops will return to their respective quarters. General Lamoriciere, with some dragoons succeeded in reaching Ancona, passing the gorges of Monte Conero. Outside of Ancona there is not a single Pontifical soldier. General Pimodan died last night. A telegram, dated Turin, Wednesday through Mr. Rooter's office states that the quarters of our army in the Marches lentia. General Masini's column continuation towards Viterbo. The insurrection has risen in insurrection, and a Provisional Government has been constituted."

Letters from Rome assert that the Pope has issued a manifesto calling upon the Catholic Powers for assistance.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

Though Garibaldi has now been in Naples the excitement has scarcely subsided. The General has his headquarters at de'Angri, in the Toledo. All Neapolitans have voted houses useless, and the revolution is in the streets. In the evening the thoroughfares are almost impassable shouts for Garibaldi, Vittorio Emanuele, Italia Una are deafening. Wherever moves a vast sea of heads surround his carriages, and the people fall on to kiss his stirrups or his clothes. The tears running down their cheeks from excitement, stretch out their hands to the saviour of Italy, whilst from the showers of flowers fall on his head. Great efforts are being made to administer of the country, and able measures have been passed. A soners are to be set at liberty direct tollhouse barriers between Sicily and Milan constant are abolished. The for infants are established in the institutions are municipal, and are ed at the expense of the State. The rial funds are abolished. Trial by causes is to be adopted. The results, and all their dependencies, the continent of the Two Sicilies; ty, movable and immovable, is det. All contracts weighing on property of the order are annulled. Consignations fanaticism and aristocratic the late Government to make dis between the dead, the burial of the the walls of a city is absolutely prohibited. Persons are prohibited the red coat, or any other uniform belong to them.

If we may believe the *Patrie*, ready actively engaged in preparing attack on Venetia. He proposes, raise an army of 150,000 men by Neapolitan volunteers and soldiers old bands, and engaged in forming gun-boats.

Garibaldi has declared that he claim the annexation of Naples to

Literature.

THE BATTLE OF NASEBY.

BY OBADIAH BIND- THEIR-KINGS-IN-CHAINS-AND- THEIR-NOBLES-WITH-LINKS-OF-IRON, SERGEANT IN IRETON'S REGIMENT.

From Lord Macaulay's Later Miscellanies. Ah! wherfore come ye forth, in triumph from the North. With your hands, and your feet, and your raiment all red? And wherfore doth your rout send forth a joyous shout? And whence be the grapes of the wine-press which ye tread?

Oh! evil was the root, and bitter was the fruit, And crimson was the juice of the vintage that we trod; For we trampled on the throng of the haughty and the strong, Who sat in the high places, and slew the saints of God.

It was about the noon of a glorious day in June, That we saw their banners dance, and their cuirasses shine; And the Man of blood was there, with his long-essenced hair, And Astley, and Sir Marmaduke, and Rupert of the Rhine.

Like a servant of the Lord, with his Bible, and his sword, The General rode along us to form us to the fight, When a murmuring sound broke out, and swell'd into a shout, Among the Godless horsemen upon the tyrant's right.

And hark! like the roar of the billows on the shore, The cry of battle rises along their charging line! For God! for the Cause! for the Church! for the Laws! For Charles King of England, and Rupert of the Rhine!

The furious German comes, with his clarions and his drums, His bravos of Alsatia, and pages of Whitehall: They are bursting on our flanks. Grasp your pikes, close your ranks, For Rupert never comes but to conquer or to fall.

They are here! They rush on! We are broken! We are gone! Our left is borne before them like stubble on the blast. O Lord, put forth thy might! O Lord, defend the right! Stand back to back, in God's name, and fight it to the last.

Stout Skippon hath a wound; the centre hath given ground; Hark, hark! What means the trampling of horsemen in our rear? Whose banner do I see, boys! 'Tis he, thank God, 'tis he, boys, Bear up another minute: brave Oliver is here.

Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a row, Like a whirlwind on the trees, like a deluge on the dykes, Our cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the Accort, And at a shock have scattered the forest of his pikes.

Fast, fast, the gallants ride, in some safe nook to hide, Their coward heads, predestined to rot on Temple Bar; And he—he turns, he flies;—shame on those cruel eyes That bore to look on torture, and dare not look on war.

Ho! comrades, scour the plain; and, ere ye strip the slain, First give another stab to make your search secure, Then shake from sleeve and pockets their broad pieces and lockets, The tokens of the wanton, the plunder of the poor.

Fools! your doublets shone with gold, and your hearts were gay and bold, When you kissed your lily hands to your lemans to-day; And to-morrow shall the fox, from her chambers in the rocks, Lead forth her tawny cubs to howl above the prey.

Where be your tongues that late mocked Heaven and Hell and fate, And the fingers that once were so busy with your blades, Your perfum'd satin clothes, your catches and your oaths, Your stage-plays, and your sonnets, your diamonds, and your spades?

Down, down, forever down with the Mitre and the Crown,

With the Bellial of the Court and the Mammon of the Pope; There is woe in Oxford Halls; there is wail in Durham's stalls; The Jesuit smites his bosom; the Bishop rends his cope.

And she of the Seven Hills shall mourn her children's ills, And tremble when she thinks on the edge of England's sword; And the kings of earth in fear shall shudder when they hear What the Hand of God hath wrought for the Houses and the Word.

BACHELOR'S HALL. (Concluded.)

Mr. Roland had a harder task. He undertook the refitting of the drawing-rooms, and the new furnishing of the suit of rooms up stairs, for the use of Miss Rutherford and her maid.

Back and forth to the city went he—back and forth from the city came the upholsterer. Long conversations they held, with closed doors, and with doors open. Then came various artificers, and pots of paint, and whitewash, and varnish; and next, great vans and furniture wagons came and went, depositing fat rolls of carpeting, and long, slim rolls of matting and canvas, and new furniture, carefully veiled from vulgar eyes in mats and boxes; and then the noise of hammers was heard in the lead, and dusty-looking men, in paper caps and short aprons, were seen at intervals, and the stately drawing-rooms shone out in renewed splendor.

The Corinthian capitals of the white pilasters had all been regilded; the draperies all taken down and renovated; splendid new carpets replaced the time-faded old ones; the furniture had been newly polished, the couches and chairs new-covered; and a few new articles tastefully selected; the pictures were revarnished, their frames, and the sconces, and mirror-frames newly burnished; the grand piano tuned, and supplied with new music; the leathern cover taken from the harp; and a brave new ribbon hung to Sister Kate's guitar.

But it was upon the upper rooms that Brother Roland had laid out his utmost skill and taste. Rumor said that Roland had been deeply injured in early life, and death had deprived him of the object of his heart's tenderness; and this might account for his chivalrous devotion to woman in general, although he remained unwedded; and it was, perhaps, as much in memory of the past as in preparation for the future that he furnished the rooms—lavished upon the apartments of the expected Miss Rutherford all the comforts and ornaments which his love had once designed for the intended Mrs. Rutherford of long ago.

His taste was exquisite, and it was a perfect bower of beauty; from the soft carpet of richly blended mosses, whose varied greens were relieved by a tiny flower or bright colored shell, to the pretty French paper, whose moss roses climbed in graceful profusion over an unique trellis-work—from the bed, with its cloud of snowy white draperies, to the white marble toilet-table, with its mirror quaintly framed in fretted silver, where a snow-white brooding dove held up the rich lace curtains, looped aside with a single blush rose, it was faultless.

The mantle and toilet ornaments were of the purest Parian marble, exquisite in workmanship, and recherché in design; and the fountains of perfumed waters on the tables were selected by a fastidious taste. The dressing-room and the boudoir were corresponding in richness, and a room next adjoining, prepared for the lady's maid, was pretty and neat enough for most ladies.

But perhaps the hardest lot of all fell to Brother Herman, for he had been the greatest aggressor; while the bachelor habits of his brothers had been negative, his had been positive—his traps, as he called them, were all over the house, and to clear the library was like cleaning the Augean stables! Day after day he might be seen working zealously with John and his own little negro-boy Sadi, half-smothered in a cloud of dust, removing guns, fishing-rods, great coats, maps, pictures of sporting-dogs, prize-pigs, and race-horses; models, seeds, and specimens of geology, chonchology and ornithology, most of them worthless rubbish, which the hand of a devoted wife, "cruel only to be kind," would happily have relieved him of, at stated periods of weekly or spring cleaning, but which had accumulated in the sanctum, year after year, undisturbed. Now, standing tip-toe, like an ancient Mercury on the top of the carpeted steps, straightening the books or

arranging the busts on some top shelf; now bending like Atlas beneath the weight of one of the globes; now dispatching Sadi with fencing-foils, mask, and boxing-gloves! now cheering John's heart by an unconditional surrender of personal property in the shape of shoes, boots, and old hats. At last the room was cleared—all the strange, heterogeneous mass of extraneous matter was removed, the globes were lifted to their pedestals, the books were in their places, the study-table and chairs disencumbered, and the room was fairly abandoned to Mrs. Harris and underlings to sweep, and clean, and dust at their pleasure.

But this was not all that Mr. Herman Rutherford had to do. All! Bless your heart, no, not the half of it. He had the garden to see to, the pond had to be cleaned out, and the fountain and the summer-house put in order. Oh that summer-house! that was a day's work itself! Herman and the gardener had between them made a seed-room, and tool-house of it; bags of pease and beans, bunches of seed-corn and grains, dried herbs and hanks of twine, hung against the pretty frescoed walls; dahlia roots, bulbs, seeds, sticks, and tallies filled the tables; the statues were crowded out of their niches with odds and ends, hammer and nails, matting and listing, the windows full of cobwebs above and flower-seeds below, and the floor littered with small tools, garden-trowels, clippers, saws and pruning-knives. All this came under the care and supervision of poor Herman, who worked, and fretted, and laughed, and scolded, and held up the expected Miss Rutherford before the mind of the gardener, until he fairly caught the contagious spirit of improvement, and rose early and worked late, giving extra hours to clip the live hedges and boxwood to a long unknown state of perfection! He did contemplate clipping one small bush into a Goddess Diana in compliment to the young lady, but failed in the attempt and decided to turn it into a Washington, but baffled in this patriotic endeavor, he made a very pretty sugar-loaf of it, and that was very well for a man so hurried and harassed, in mind and body, and estate, as he was by Mr. Herman Rutherford!

At last the important day of arrival came, and all was in order. The young lady was expected in the afternoon, and a late dinner had been ordered. It cost Mr. Oliver and the housekeeper a world of thought to arrange that dinner—light and elegant enough to meet the requirements of his brothers but even this was settled at last—there is no impossible to the persevering spirit.

As Mr. Roland left his own chamber he opened the door of Miss Rutherford's room to take one more look at the beauty which he had created, and which was henceforth to be sacred, even from his intrusion. How beautiful it was in its soft green light!

There seemed a presence half divine Floating unseen above, The shadow of calm thoughts, the sign Of maiden faith and love, As if some spotless heart had shed A dew of pureness there, Which brooded o'er the placid bed And glorified the air.

A vase of white lilies stood on the center-table, filling the air with fragrance, a little of the golden pollen from one of the snow-white chalcids had fallen on to the white marble slab. Mr. Roland bent down his stately head and blew it aside. There was nothing else that he could find for to do.

He descended the stairs—the house seemed under martial law. Frounce and Juno, expelled from good society, were whining mournfully in the stables, not a fallen leaf lay on the steps or the smooth graveled approach, he looked into the dining-room, the plate upon the sideboard had been rubbed to an unnatural brilliancy! The table was laid for four, in the plate at the head lay a superb bouquet of hot-house flowers; indicating that Miss Rutherford would fill the place once occupied by his mother, and then by Kate.

John, in full company trim, but with his white gloves on, not yet upon his hands, was busy arranging something at the sideboard; and Mrs. Harris, brisk and buoyant, dressed in the brown cinnamon silk she had received at Kate's wedding and her best cap and brave pink ribbons, passed him as he came out, with a pleasant, satisfied smile and a respectable courtesy.

They waited a few moments. "Miss Rutherford makes it late," said Mr. Herman. Oliver compared his watch with the drawing-room clock and thought nervously of his fricassees and his pates.

Another pause then Mr. Roland got up, and changed the disposition of the window curtains, and smelled of the roses in the vases; wheels were heard. "There she is!" exclaimed all three of the gentlemen in a breath; and they all rose and advanced to the drawing-room door and paused, for there seemed to be some delay. A voice with foreign accent was heard. Possibly it was not Miss Rutherford, then after all. What was amiss? John came up.

"Who is it John?" asked Mr. Oliver Rutherford. "I don't know, sir; it is a woman with a child, Sir, asking for you," replied John gravely.

"Asking for us? A woman and child! It must be some mistake. What can it mean," asked Mr. Oliver, turning to his brothers.

"I don't know my dear fellow," said Herman, dryly. "Hadn't you better go and see about it? Don't keep the lady waiting."

"Go down yourself, Herman, if you please, or you Rolle," said Oliver with some asperity. "I don't know anything about her."

"She did not ask for us, but for you, you will please to remember," said Brother Roland, with milk-gravity.

"For me," said Mr. Oliver nervously, turning to John. "John, did she ask for me particularly?"

"She did, Sir," said John demurely. "She said she had a claim—I think she called it upon Mr. Oliver Rutherford."

"You see," said Herman.

"I don't know anything about her," said Mr. Oliver, hastily. "Come with me one of you, can't you?" And he went out.

In the dim light of the hall stood a well-dressed woman with a large bundle under her cloak.

"What do you want my good woman," began Mr. Oliver blandly. "Did you ask to see me? I think you have been made some mistake."

"Is not this Rutherford Place?"

"It is," said Mr. Rutherford, waving his hand with dignity.

"And are you Mr. Oliver Rutherford," continued the woman.

"Certainly I am."

"And were you not expecting us to-day," said the woman.

"No," said Mr. Oliver, gravely; "upon my word no. We expect no one to-night but my niece Miss Rutherford and her maid."

"I thought," said the invader, triumphantly

"All right, I am Miss Rutherford's maid."

"You," said Mr. Oliver bewildered and surprised, "you, bless my soul, and where then is my niece?"

"Of course she's with me, only she's fallen sleeping, tired with the ride."

"Oh, yes, I understand, in the carriage," said Mr. Rutherford, recovering himself, and hastening forward; "I will go and assist her to get out."

"No," said the woman, quietly intercepting his progress. "She is not in the carriage."

"What in thunder!"—he began, "I mean, where is Miss Rutherford?"

"Here," said the woman, and flinging open her cloak she laid a very diminutive but very pretty golden haired little girl in Mr Rutherford's arms.

Brother Oliver was a brave man, had it been a young grizzly bear, a bomb shell or an infernal machine, he would have borne it—but a baby. Never in his whole life had he held a baby in those strong arms before; and here was the little soft cheek, all flushed with slumber, resting against the glossy surface of his immaculate black coat. Just at this moment his two brothers brimful of mischief and quite unable longer to restrain their curiosity came out into the hall. Roland came first. "Is it all right, Oliver," he asked, with a half-smothered laugh. "And where is Miss Rutherford?"

"Here," said Oliver, transferring the child to Roland, but he was quicker yet—repeating the magical "here," he passed her over to Herman. He did not speak but he was a naturalist, given to the investigation of all new specimens; and he showed such unmistakable signs of an intention to take her by the nape of the neck, and hold her up at arms-length as he did his young dogs, that nurse instinctively drew near and regained her little charge.

"And this is Miss Rutherford is it," said Mr. Roland, in a tone of pity and contempt. "This is Tom Rutherford's daughter."

"Yes sir, she is," said the nurse, tossing now awakened child in the air.

"How old is she?" asked Mr. Oliver through his eye-glass.

"Can she trot! Set her down on her will you," said Herman.

"Can she talk any, inquired brother man.

"She's got a good eye," said Herman, her with the air of an accommoisseur.

"thick, bright mane, he said, laying on the little girl's golden tresses; "groomed too, by Gorge!" he added, proving nod at the nurse.

"Can she eat; What does she live the provident Oliver, the family man his larder.

"Oh, indeed any thing that comes but mostly on milk and potatoes," said and indeed it is quite time the poor supper, and was asleep poor thing, long ride. Kiss your uncle's, Good Rutherford; and well you may, they your own dear papa, poor dear gentle taking up the child she held her out to each of the gentlemen in turn as if her for baptism!

Mr. Oliver was the first victim; his feelings were short. He was, spared anticipation. The kiss was given and fore he had time, as children say, "to hurt him, and he stood breathing shorting himself like a Newfoundland dog the water.

Mr. Roland's turn came next, but he bravely. Young as the child was a incipient woman, and a Miss Rutherford treated with honor due in both capacity to her caress with an air of presenment and kissed the little bigger than a rose-leaf.

But Herman—ah, poor brother Herman was the greatest sufferer. He saw pending, and could not escape it. Lik and bashful persons, he doubted his rissament, and prolonged his sufferings less attempt to evade them—in vain, screaming with laughter, emboldened ance, and excited by opposition, held by his whiskers, and gave him a do of kisses until, in answer to his cry of "Take her off, take her off!" the nurse again took possession of her.

"And now, if you please, gentlemen her up stairs!" said the nurse.

Roland thought of his bower of be graceful and costly adornments, a He looked at the child. She was a R had the Rutherford smile, his father cousin Tom's eyes, and he himself sh up stairs.

When Mr. Roland came back to room he found his two brothers stand either side of the chimney-piece, w each resting on the marble, like the gures seen doing weeping duty ove mental urn in mourning pieces. E them, and silently placed a hand up der of each. Had Canova seen t thus, the world of art might have male companion piece to his "th but he didn't.

The three brothers Rutherford l other's faces:

"Rolla!"

"Herman!"

"Oliver!!!"

And then they laughed long and "Fairly done!" said Herman, at

"And so that is Miss Rutherford!

Oliver.

"And the ring-tailed baboon!"

er Roland.

Herman rang the bell. "Serv John; Miss Rutherford will not d day!" he said, trying to suppress a

"And here, John," said Bro

"tell some of them to untie Froun will you! And tell Sadi to huan case."

The next morning, when Mr. R his chamber door, there ascended, aroma of the coffee, a strain of m for many years before in the old b ford place—the careless, clear, hearted, joyous laughter of a me infectious was its merriment that consciously laughed too, though u he laughed at. With his hand up he descended the stairs, feeling as was on "the baselless fabric of a opened the door of the morning rutherford, all duly befooled and curled and becoared, and screm ter, was riding, man-fashion, on the held in her perilous and rather un held by the strong arms of Uncle Hor cle Oliver, with his napkin tucked ton-hole, and with a bit of sausage a fork, was on his hands and k tempt the dissatisfied-looking steec motion!

"Herman, Herman!" said Mr

ing just outside the door transfixe ment—"Herman, remember the frounces, and what-do-you-call-u the ring-tailed-baboon!"

"Oh! never you mind her dro said the delighted nurse, charmed

October 11,

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Ladies, Misses, Girls and Children's Hats of all kinds, Ladies, Misses, Children and men's Boots and Shoes of every description...

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THE Subscribers beg to announce to the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods...

Flannels, Cottons, Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drilling, Bating, Shawls, Fur Caps...

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Flannels, Cottons, Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drilling, Bating, Shawls, Fur Caps...

Notice

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that they have received a fresh supply of Goods...

Flannels, Cottons, Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Ribbons, Satinets, Drilling, Bating, Shawls, Fur Caps...

NEW GOODS AT THE British House.

JUST received a large, cheap, and well assorted Stock of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS...

CONSISTING OF Broadcloths, Castimores, Doekskins, Tweeds, Vestings, Mantle Cloths...

MUSLIN DRESSES, HDKES, SHAWLS, PRINTS, &c., &c.

PREMIUMS & REDUCTIONS!

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

The LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.) The EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.) The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (F Church.) The WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

Regular Prices. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00 For all four of the Reviews, 9 00

For Blackwood's Magazine, 2 00 For Blackwood and one Review, 3 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, 4 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 5 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 6 00

For the four Reviews, the five years, 25 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 For Blackwood and one Review, 13 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews, 17 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 21 00 For Blackwood and the five years, 25 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 25 00

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Iced Soda Water

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR. CONSTANTLY on hand a first rate article of FAMILY FLOUR. Steam-boat Landing. JOHN EDGAR. May 30, 1860.

DYE STUFFS AT EDGAR'S. Indigo, Logwood, Stick and Ground, Extract of Logwood; Sticks Red wood; Fustic, Vitrol, Coppers, Cudbear, Alum. Cheap or pay down. May 30.

JUST RECEIVED AT F. W. BROWN'S Drug Store.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF ENGLISH STATIONARY. Consisting in part of Blue & White Foolscap Paper Ruled & plain, Blue & White letter, do do do Blue & White note, do do do Superior opaque Envelopes, ass't sizes, Extra cream laid, do do do Pink, Buff & Yellow, do do do Tooth, & Nail Brushes. The above stock will be sold for ready cash cheaper than any offered in the market before. Main Street Woodstock, May 0, 1860.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS AT DAVIS'S

A superior lot of New Goods for sale very low at the EAGLE FURNITURE STORE, consisting of Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Biscuit, Fish, Mustard, Saleratus, Ginger, Pepper, Raisins, Figs, Salt, Woodstock Pipes, Brooms, Pails, Brooches, Bed Cord, Clothes Pins, Tubs, Window Glass, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Soap, Tobacco, Black Lead, Extract of Logwood, Vitrol, Paraffine Oil, Burning Fluid, Candles, Milk Pan, Glass and Crockery Ware, Grey Cottons, Bed Ticking, Calico, &c., with a good variety of superior CANDLES.

As a superior assortment of English Hair, Tooth, & Nail Brushes. The above stock will be sold for ready cash cheaper than any offered in the market before. Main Street Woodstock, May 0, 1860.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES YOU CAN BUY BONNETS AND RIBBONS, For Half Price, BRITISH HOUSE.

in LINDSAY'S Building, in the Store formerly occupied by the late JOHN H. CAMPBELL, south side the Creek. DOHERTY & McTAVISH, British House. Woodstock, June 14, 1860.

Golden Fleece! NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamer THE North Briton, Bohemia and Canadian, 22 Packages, containing a general assortment of Fine Goods. JOHN McDONALD. Fredericton May 2, 1860.

NOTICE. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of the City of Saint John, Grocer, having by Deed bearing date the Eighteenth day of October last, assigned and transferred to the said Robert Armstrong, in said Deed, his Real and Personal Estate in said Deed, as shall come in and execute the same in two years from the date thereof. We here in 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 debared from all advantage thereof. F. B. KEMP. St. John, N. B., Nov. 14th, 1859.

Domestic Manufacture.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his warehouse a large and varied assortment of ploughs, manufactured at his Foundry, including all those approved for NEW BRUNSWICK USE. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of COOK and BOX STOVES, Farmer's Boilers, &c. All kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made to order at short notice. A. R. A. H. Woodstock, May 5th, 1860.

Domestic Manufacture.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to supply to all who may require them, BOLL LOZENGES, in boxes of 4 lbs each, of his own manufacture, without any adulteration, and at a lower price than it costs to import a spurious article. Traders, by calling, will find a strong inducement to purchase in the shape of a lib card discount. JOHN C. McINTOSH. 45, Dock-street. P. S.—On hand, CONFECTIONERY, CARDAMOMS for sweetening the breath. J. C. McI. St. John, April 5, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on the 18th day of June next, at the Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, County Carleton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M. All the right, title, interest, claim and demand, that JAMES CLARK now has, or had at the time of the levy on the following lot, piece and parcel of Land, and all his right and interest to the improvements thereon, Situate in the Parish of Brighton, County of Carleton, on Gin Brook or Winklow Settlement so called, being on the North Side of the Backgumieck River, in Rear of Front Tier Lots on said Backgumieck, Third range, and containing one hundred acres more or less, and being same and occupied by said James Clark. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against said James Clark. F. R. J. DIBBLEE. Sheriff. Woodstock, May 9, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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JOURNAL READING ROOM.

THE Proprietor of the Journal has established a Reading and News Room in the office adjoining the Journal Printing Office. The Room is provided with some fifty newspapers and magazines, from our own Province, Nova Scotia, Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; and the number and variety will be very considerably increased in the course of a few weeks. The latest European News by Telegraph will always be on the Table. When all the arrangements are completed it is hoped that this Reading Room will have sufficient merit to become one of the institutions of the Town.

The Room is now open for use. TERMS.—One dollar per quarter, or one pound a year, always in advance. Room open from nine in the morning until 11 in the evening.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by public auction at the Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, on Saturday 8th day of December next, between the hours 12 noon and 5 o'clock, P. M. All the right and title of James Mackay to a lot of land, situate in the parish of Winklow, County of Carleton, known and distinguished as lot number seven, in the fifth tier of lots on the western side of the river Saint John, rented to Sherman Mackay, and now in possession of said James Mackay, containing 100 acres, more or less, the same having been seized under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Benjamin P. Griffith against the said James Mackay. Sheriff's Office. F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff. Woodstock, May 29, 1860.

F. W. BROWN

Re-Opened HIS DRUG STORE on the site of the Lower Corner of the late Blanchard House, where may be found in addition to the above a good stock of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionary and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention. Woodstock, May 17th 1860.

DR. GEORGE A. BROWN would inform his friends and the public that he still continues in the practice of his profession. Office at the above establishment, where his Profession of advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

UNION LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

A STEAMER of this Line will leave 11 o'clock every Morning (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock Returning, leaves Fredericton each day at 10 o'clock, morning.

STEAMER FOREST QUEEN will commence to run by Night on SATURDAY EVENING 19th inst, leaving Indiantown on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at 6 o'clock. Returning, leaves Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at 6 o'clock.

MISS CALDWELL

INFORMS her friends and the public that she has removed to the new building on Queen Street opposite the residence of Messrs. Dow and Edgar, where she is prepared to attend to her customers, and to execute any work in the MILLINERY LINE which may be desired. Woodstock, 9

Clearing Out Sale.

THE Subscriber, desirous of drawing his business to a close in this place now offers to the Public the remainder of his extensive stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at decided bargains. Parties purchasing a bill of ten pounds and upwards may rely upon liberal terms, as the whole stock must be disposed of in 30 days. Clothing, of which there is a large quantity on hand, either ready made or made to order for the above space of time will be sold positively at 35 per cent less than can be had at any other house in the trade. To those in want of a fit and now is your time—call and examine the stock on the site of the "Blanchard House." W. SKILLEN.

FIRE!

THE SUBSCRIBER having saved a few traps out of the late disastrous fire, may be found in the shop lately occupied by T

THE GREATEST Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR...



St. John Marble Works, South side King Square, St. John, N. B. THE Proprietors of this Establishment...

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor. They have also on hand a great variety of finished Monuments, Tombstones, and Head Stones...

Old England For Ever! THE SUBSCRIBER, having engaged one of the BEST WORKMEN from the city of St. John...

MR. CREDIT Has Died Since. Garmen's cut and made to order in any style of fashion...

Farm for sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, in Northampton, opposite to Woodstock...

"EMPEROR" SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. In connection with the Railway to Halifax, with the River Lines of Steamers...

Notice. THE Undersigned, having made an extension of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad to his wharf...

JOB WORK, DONE WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale all that valuable Property belonging to the Estate of the late John Wilson, Esq., situated as follows:

CHAMCOOK. That very fine field opposite Mr. John Townsend's, containing 15 acres. The field fronting on the water, known as the Tide-mill field, containing 10 acres...

ST. ANDREWS. The Store now occupied as the "Union Store," and a valuable building privilege adjoining the same with a good wharf...

GRANDMANAN. 7 or 8000 acres, well timbered Land, with many valuable privileges, a very valuable property.

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

TRANSPARENT WINDOW BLINDS. THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish TRANSPARENT SHOP WINDOW BLINDS...

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE New Brunswick & Nova Scotia LAND COMPANY.

SEVERAL FARMS, having Houses, Barns, and Out-Buildings erected thereon, for sale...

PILOT BREAD. 73 lbs. Pilot BREAD, good article. For sale by JOHN BRADLEY, 24 Dock street.

Milk Pans. NOW landing from the Barque Collins—160 Doz. MILK PANS, and 50 Cates of assorted EARthenWARE...

OLIVE BRANCH BOOK STORE, FREDERICTON.

The Proprietor of the above ESTABLISHMENT begs leave to inform the Public that he keeps always on hand a large stock of STATIONARY, SCHOOL BOOKS, AND LITERATURE...

To Buyers of Land. THE Subscriber offers for sale a hundred acres of superior Land, thirty acres of which are cleared...

GOLDEN FLEECE. ROOM PAPER. Just received at the above establishment Paper Ship Gertrude, from Liverpool, 1000 Thousand Rolls English Room Paper...

STEAMBOAT NOTICE. THE STEAMER RICHMOND will commence running from Fredericton upward on the opening of the River, and continue during the season...

SHOE AND SHOE MAKING. Mr. James Clark informs his customers and the public that he has removed his shop to his new building between Mr. Sisson's and Mr. Sharp's...

Fin and Sheet Iron Ware! WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed since he fire to his new building, adjoining on the sheriff's square...

J. C. PETERSON, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church, St. John.

WHITE LEAD, OILED & RAW OILS & SPIRITS FINE TURPENTINE. Waded at 11th 1867.

Steam Engine for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for Sale a steam Engine and Boiler complete thirty Horse power, suitable for a Cabinet maker...

Trugs, Medicines, Seeds, THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the public that his shop may be found in the building of Mr. Day, next below the Millchur, where his usual assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c., &c. will be made up with the least possible delay...

Mr. Abner Bull's NEW BUILDING DRY GOODS. AND GROCERIES, with a great variety of other Goods suited for this market, which will be sold most reasonably for cash or Country produce...

Steam Boat Landing. JOHN EDGAR has removed his remnant store and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. New Goods daily expected.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Robert Brown WISHES to call the attention of the Public to his importation of NEW SPRING GOODS, WHICH CONSIST OF: Cloth and Silk Mantles, Mantle Cloths, with trimmings to match. SILKS IN PROCADES, Plaids Stripes, Black & FRENCH DELAINS, BARAGES, FANCY PLAIDS, CHALLE CLOTHS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, ALPACCAS & DELAINS, PRINTED MUSLINS, and CALICOES...

PARASOLS; BONNETS and HATS, all new Shapes, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS. Lace and Muslin Collars and undersleeves, Lace Veils, Fancy Chenille Hair Nets, French Kid Gloves & Gauntlets, Silk & Lisle Thread Gauntlets, Black Lace, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces and Edgings, Lawn, Handkerchiefs, neck Ties, &c., &c.

ROBERT BROWN. More Inmishowen Whiskey. One Hhd. Mechan's. WATERSIDE DISTILLERY, Londonderry Celebrated Irish Malt Whiskey, John Bradley's Importation.

WEN KELLY, Importer and Dealer. General Groceries, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., South Side Molokanik Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS. WOULD take this opportunity of turning their sincere thanks to the people of Woodstock and surrounding country for the liberal patronage given them since their commencement of business in this place...

Mr. Abner Bull's NEW BUILDING DRY GOODS. AND GROCERIES, with a great variety of other Goods suited for this market, which will be sold most reasonably for cash or Country produce...

Steam Boat Landing. JOHN EDGAR has removed his remnant store and near the Steamboat Wharf, where he will be happy to wait on his customers. New Goods daily expected.

The

VOLUME 7.

OUR OWN ADVERTISERS. The Woodstock Journal is a large eight column sheet devoted to the advancement of the industrial and moral interests of New Brunswick. The primary objects at which it aims are: 1. The promotion of immigration, and the wild lands.

Single copies, one and three quarters. Clubs of six, one dollar. Clubs of ten, one dollar and fifty cents. These terms are in advance, if not paid by the 1st of the month, the paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR. A Column, \$36. Two Columns, \$60. Three Columns, \$84. Four Columns, \$108. Five Columns, \$132. Six Columns, \$156. Seven Columns, \$180. Eight Columns, \$204. Nine Columns, \$228. Ten Columns, \$252.

JOB PRINTING. The Journal Office being supplied with the most complete assortment of Printing Types, Galleys, and all the necessary apparatus for the execution of all kinds of Printing, will be executed neatly, promptly, and at the lowest possible rate.

LAW and MAGISTRATES BLANK. All letters on business or otherwise, addressed to the Editor of the Journal, will be forwarded to the proper authorities.

DOCTOR SMITH. HAS removed his Drug Store to a new building, the second below the Millchur, where he is daily expecting a fresh supply of MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

LOST. BY the Subscriber all hopes of accounts collected, without notice, after the 1st of the month of September, will be handed to one of the gentlemen for collection.