

Institute Room

Sept. 19,

The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861.

NUMBER 10.

Miscellaneous.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—One of the most important associations in the world is one which exists in Great Britain for the cultivation of social science. It has now been in existence for several years, and its chief object seems to be the collecting of information and the reading and discussion of papers upon all questions affecting the welfare and condition of the whole people. The annual meetings are held in a different city each year, and at these gatherings each year nobles and plebeians fraternize, and sociality is promoted among all classes. Intelligence and good sense are the passports of these meetings, and they may also be called "Womans' Rights 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 Lord Brougham as president. His opening address was a summary of the progress of social science during the past year. He touched upon almost every subject relating to law, education, industry and literature. He is a powerful advocate of co-operation among all classes for the purposes of effecting a common good. Unions of working people for conducting manufacturing operations, he stated, were spreading in England and mechanics were now sharing the profits formerly secured entirely by manufacturers. About two hundred and fifty new companies of operative manufacturers were established within the past year. These co-operative societies are generally composed of sober and industrious operatives.

The reduction of the duty on paper which had been effected by act of Parliament was dwelt upon with great satisfaction. The benefits of cheap newspapers were pointed out with a feeling of mind, but the American press received a rebuke in the declamation. There is one penny paper in London which has a daily circulation of 80,000 copies. —Scientific American.

HOW LORD BROUGHAM VIEWS THE REBELLION.—At the annual meeting at Dublin of the Social Science Association a short time since, Lord Brougham made the Inaugural Address, his subject being "Political Progress." His only reference to American affairs was as follows:

"On this most unhappy subject it becomes us to abstain from what ever might be deemed to indicate an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. But we should ill-represent the friends of the science we cultivate if we did not breathe an earnest hope for the termination of a civil-war, the real origin of which has been the disappointment of faction in the thirst for places, and which as if to make it more respectable and more amiable, has assumed as its avowed principle the perpetuation and extension of slavery, now for the first time declared to be good in itself. Surely without offence to either party in this lamentable contest, we may breath a wish that the least of the war's evils—its heavy expense—were bestowed upon the redemption of the colored race, upon the amicable removal of the greatest obstruction that exists to American prosperity, the greatest blot that rests on the American name. Humbly but deeply, may we be thankful for the blessings we enjoy under our free and well-poised Constitution, which leaves us towards other nations without hatred and all uncharitableness, and certainly without envy; the blessing of being able to continue our labor in secure possession of freedom from all tyranny, whether of one or of the multitude—of individual caprice, so galling to our pride, or of the more insupportable domination of the mob, so omnipresent that nothing is too high for it to reach, nothing so humble and obscure as to escape."

ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN.—Dr. Wallace who accompanied the Bull-Dog as naturalist in the recent survey of the North Atlantic, for the proposed telegraph line, made a remarkable discovery. Nearly midway between the North of Ireland and Cape Farewell, soundings were obtained of twelve hundred and sixty fathoms. The sounding apparatus, which was of a very perfect description, brought to the surface a large mass of coarse, muddy matter, no less than ninety-five per cent. of which consisted of the shells remains of Globigerina, a genus of foraminifera—thus testifying that the ocean floor at that locality must be paved by countless millions of these animals, some of which were alive. But marvellous still, from the great depth, the sounding line brought up star fish in full activity radiant with beauty, which probably enjoyed life, though subjected to the enormous pressure of a ton and a half to a square inch. This most interesting discovery shows that no limit of life can be drawn in the sea. It has been found that the air on the summit of Etna, twelve thousand feet above the sea

level abounds with Batomacea; and now the ocean, at a depth of upwards of seven thousand feet and about five hundred miles from Greenland is found to teem with animals which have hitherto been supposed capable of living only in much shallower water.

There is a coal mine in Cheshire, England, which is 2,504 feet deep. There is a copper mine in Cornwall 2,180 feet deep. Engines of several hundred horse-power are required to lift the minerals and pump such mines.

Correspondence.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., ON MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, ETC.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

Sir.—I notice by your paper of the 12th inst. that Dr. Smith has made a lengthy and highly overstrained attempt to find some flaws in my letter of self-defence against his uncalculated accusation of victimizing the community. But judging from the wild manner of his ravings in this attempt, one would suppose that "aloetic dose" had thrown him into spasms for which he possessed no panacea among all the anti-spasmodics to be found in "Medical Hall." He has given us a large mass of verbiage, but—

"Words are like leaves; and where they most abound, Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

It will not avail him much to complain of unfairness in the exposure of his own short-comings by the removal of the editorial veil behind which he fancied he should have been screened. If he saw fit to make use of that "veil" to attack a system of healing diseases superior to his own, and class it among the humbugs of the day, and use words which would convey the impression that they were intended to implicate me as that parasitical "Professor," I maintain that the opening of his cage to let the public see the remarkable "critter" was perfectly justifiable. It is too late now for him, like some restless and meddlesome boy, always falling into mischief, to say he "did not mean to do it," however much we might be inclined to believe the statement. And if he was in possession of sufficient verbiage to squabble when uttering those words that I would quietly pocket all that sort of stuff, he has in the very natural order of cause and effect found out his mistake.

He has but little reply to make to the charge of dealing in quack medicines and by this traffic mystifying and indoctrinating the people into the belief that patent medicines are a most necessary and indispensable branch of the healing art, for this only reason—because the article in question was written editorially, and was not therefore his "individual opinion." Stephen Smith, M. D., cannot have nothing to say in favor of or against the traffic in quack medicines of Stephen Smith, Editor, because his editorial opinions about this sort of quackery are not his individual opinions concerning it. In the two capacities he may have opinions on the subject really differing in character, the same as two individuals, though he has the same identical faculties with which to think, reason and judge in both cases, and the same moral faculties with which to decide regarding the right or wrong of either in both capacities. Erasmus Wilson, one of those authors quoted in my last, and whose works he tells us he has, says: "This is the natural consequence of training a people to believe that drugs are their cure; they at last value the filthy stuff alone, and despise the judgment which directs it. Truly, indeed, do we deserve Napoleon's contemptuous sneer, that England is a nation of sleep-keepers, so long as we tolerate the mental attributes of the medical man only for the sake of enjoying his drugs, and pay gladly for the drugs, while we repudiate any reward as the harvest of a scientific education."

Only think for a moment of a man claiming the position that a gentleman should occupy with the title of M. D., appended to his name, engaging with his means and influence in that vast and health-destroying medical humbug embraced in the various branches of commerce devoted to patent medicines. If such a man believes the tendency of the traffic is to foster and inculcate in our minds wrong opinions regarding health and disease, and regarding the proper mission of the medical man, and still pursues the traffic, he is thus shown to be deficient in moral stamina, by following what he knows to be a dishonest vocation. But if he possesses so small an amount of intelligence as to render him incapable of comprehending its tendencies, then he should hold a mere apothecary's place, and not aspire to the position of an M. D.

It is all very well, if Stephen Smith, M. D., chooses to think so, for him to attempt to blur my authorities over by the means he has employ-

ed. But perhaps others may not think so. His strictures took in one of the agencies embraced in the Hygienic system of healing diseases. I merely undertook to show that with all his ridicule, there were others, even of his own school, and as good or better authority, who acknowledged that one remedial agent to be a potent means in the treatment of disease. And for this purpose those authors were, "all and singular," quoted fairly; and, I believe, without taking the trouble to look again, precisely in their own words, save in the case of Dr. Holmes. I aver that where an opinion has been given by an author, such as that by Dr. Forbes, or that of Dr. Clark, which militates against the use of drugs, that opinion is entitled to as much consideration as any other opinion he may express in his general teachings "in favor of drugs. And, indeed, it should be entitled to more consideration; because those passages let the cat out of the bag by showing that, notwithstanding their "general teachings," they are after all dissatisfied with "the deadly virtues of the healing art" they practice. Nor would the reading of the context qualify the meaning of those words. For instance, Dr. Smith says:—"No doubt most of our powerful drugs may be given in such quantity, and so inappropriately, as to diminish vitality very decidedly. But there are cases in which to diminish is to preserve." Now this quotation as it stands here, shows the meaning of its author fairly, and its meaning could not be mistaken if read at the tomb of Count Carou in Italy, who, we are told in the public journals, was bled to death by Allopathic physicians. And Professor Draper, M. D., of New York, says:—"Vitality once lost can never be regained. What is lost from the stock of life-power can never be replaced. The system is weakened just so much as it has lost vitality." And this too is a fair quotation, the meaning of which could no more be mistaken, than it would be impressive, if read at the same place. And, by the way, I doubt whether he will deny the authority of Professor Draper's opinion in medical matters, though the two opinions are an infant blank opposition.

The assertion that as "sneeringly as erroneously" with his system the "Allopathic School of Practice," I will just mildly say is itself an error. What school is it if not the Allopathic School? and so called by those eminent writers quoted in my last letter, of whom Dr. Smith himself says they "are no doubt good authorities." Witness Dr. Forbes's remarks about drugs. And is not his system also distinguished in our Dictionaries as the Allopathic School? He may not like the term, but he will be under the necessity of joining some other *ie*, or *pathy*, or his system will run much risk of being known in future history as the Allopathic School of Practice.

Again, the Dr. is as much in error regarding his enquiries into the real differences which exist between the Hydropaths and Allopaths, as he is unfair in his dealing with those authorities. He tells us that "the school of medicine which believes in the use of drugs as an adjuvant, believes to a certain extent in remedies, which he mentions, that are employed by those who practice the Hygienic mode. (But he is exceedingly careful about telling us definitely to what extent.) "It not only admits but urges on public attention the use of bathing." Does he really mean to have us understand that the Allopathic medical faculty of the present day, as a body, urges the remedial use of bathing? We are all very sure that it is as a body, urged no such thing before the discoveries of Friessnitz. And he will find some difficulty in showing us from the musty pages of Allopathic lore in England or America, the proper evidence to uphold the truth of the statement that it as a body has ever urged any such thing, whatever it may be about to urge now.

If the medical faculty of the Allopathic School should urge the Hygienic doctrines, it would very soon take the plethora out of its commerce in quack nostrums. If Dr. Smith has any notion of lighting his candle at the torch of the Hygienic Therapeutic system, its advocates will no doubt treat him with the most fraternal politeness, and for aught I know may then pay some deference to his opinions in medical matters. But as he insists, without a knowledge of its merits, in classing this system among the humbugs of the day, I shall take the liberty of stating that humbug or no humbug, it is a better system than the drug-bug system of the Allopaths, and challenge him to name the diseases that are curable with drugs, and which are not curable with the means employed by the Hygieno-Therapeutists.

With regard to the gentlemanly allusion of Stephen Smith, M. D., to my success in the community with the system, of course I can say nothing, for very obvious reasons; but if any one should feel sufficient interest in the matter to consult me privately about it, I may be permitted to furnish him with references which will put another, and a very different, coloring on the Dr.'s insinuation as to the nature of that success.

When Dr. Smith said that it was very difficult to obtain the best effects of the Hygienic system short of residing in an institution, he would have been nearer the truth if he had but added, in all cases. And I will say further, speaking from experience, which he will not profess to do, that some classes of maladies require a long course of treatment even in an institution; and sometimes the presiding physician has to pacify the complaints of the patient by telling him that he need not expect to realize his improvement fully until for some time after leaving the Cure. And in home treatment those maladies are still more tardy in their cure, unless proper means obtain to bring the best effects of the treatment to bear in the case, through the hearty co-operation of both patient and friends. But what of all that? Why, just nothing more nor less than this: That under equally favoring circumstances, I could cure a greater proportion of cases in a community than can be done through the drug agency employed by the Allopaths. And all those who have studied the system in a proper way for a sufficient time to gain an adequate knowledge of its principles, and the various laws of its applications, can do the same.

Now we can have a fuller examination into those authorities he vain would have believed were quoted so unfairly. He tells us that in a few cases "he has the works of those authors", and instances Erasmus Wilson as one, whose works "he has;" but tells us further that he does not choose to quote largely from his "published works." If, as he says, he has the works of this author, published or unpublished, he must know perfectly well whether his words were fairly quoted or not; and as he thus tries to make the public believe that they were not, he says plainly enough that Erasmus Wilson did not express that "very decided opinion" in favor of Hydropathic Establishments, and consequently tries to place me in what he conceives to be a most decidedly unpleasant position. Yet I still aver that "decided opinion" was given in favour of veritable Water-Cures, and not simply ordinary batung establishments, as he would in his innocent simplicity have believed. Nor does Dr. Wilson tell us that he would like to have drugs used as an "adjuvant" with the water.

But I also said that "he had written in favor of hydropathy;" and it must be that he did thus write, or that he did not. Stephen Smith, M. D., has his works, and makes no bones of telling the public that I am trying to mislead them in the matter. Now, if Stephen Smith, M. D., has the works of Erasmus Wilson, he knows better than to state that those citations from him were made improperly; and if he has not those works he should not say he had for the sake of giving the semblance of truth to his statements. I may take the liberty to state that I have been in possession of some of the works of this author since 1853, I think, and since that have obtained another one, from which those quotations were taken. Of course the use of drugs were commended by him; but so was the use of water. And what does this show? simply that in one chapter of his life we find him praising drugs, and in another we find him praising the remedial virtues of the Sitz-bath, Umschlag, and Leintuch of Water-Cure. He may if he chooses, assert that the majority of those authorities were taken at second hand, and the true meaning perverted, and he may also attempt to give the semblance of proof; but neither do his assertions nor adroit falsifications alter the facts regarding them. As to the quotations from Dr.'s Forbes and Mayo, whom he tells us are "no doubt good authorities" and "wise men," perhaps while I am about it, it may as well be stated that the citations were not taken at second or third hand from them, or used unfairly. Dr. Forbes says he would be glad to see the bold and happy plan of treating fevers employed by Dr. Curry revived again in England. What does this "teach"? If he was satisfied with the bleeding and drugging prescribed by all that garnered wisdom of Allopathy which he had followed through his own long medical career in the treatment of those very fevers, why would he make this statement? or, if the Allopaths as a body "urged on public attention" the use of water as a remedial agent, why the necessity for the expression of this sentiment by this most eminent member of that faculty? Dr. Mayo was cured at a Hydropathic establishment of a complication of ailments that resisted long and effectually the best skill afforded by the Allopathic School of England. And since that, "at the expense of relinquishing a professional career in London which was full of interest and promise of success," he has presided at the head of a Hydropathic establishment of his own; and I opine that Dr. Mayo's "teachings" about Water-Cure "coincide" at least with his own "opinions" concerning it—whether they do with "common sense" or not. Without further comment, that it would have been better for Stephen Smith, M. D., to have strangled that production in its birth, than to have brought forth

urniture.

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

URE TRADE.

ntfully invite the inhabitants of this country to call and examine our goods elsewhere, as my stock is from a thorough knowledge of its value in stating that I cannot

EADS, CHAIRS,

umber Setts, ed by any in the province

Wash Stands, Sinks,

ooking glasses t, Gilt Inlaid, Gilt, Oval and ure f. aines.

PELLERS,

Spinning Wheels, 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

ed for Sale.

Coldstream, Beckquimic, of William Co. k. Will be rochaser; one quarter down. annual instalments extending

ot of 200 acres on the second arm of Thomas Edgar and Iron Works. Same terms

ation apply to David Munro, John Edgar or Journal Office

NATHANIEL SCOTT,

ent, York County, }

ITISH

USE!

MOVED TO

S NEW BRICK

LDING,

POSITE

& Co's Store,

XT BUILDING TO

EW HOUSE.

DOHERTY & McTAVISIL,

FRONG, of the City of San having by deed bearing date October last, assigned and transferred and Personal Estate in said Deed such of his Creditors as shall come within two years from the date of notice that said Deed lies at the Market Square, in this City persons interested as Creditors are to present within the time prescribed, according to the terms of said Deed, their claims thereon.

FRAS. CLEMENSTON,

J. B. KEMP,

14th, 1859.

Notice.

ney by his late Will and Testament the undersigned, (who is the Executor) the duty of seeing that his late deceased maintained during his life to her for that purpose, of his real Estate. I am informed he has been attempting to tamper with his widow in order that they may get a share from her. I notify and forbid any such attempt at her peril.

L. R. HARDING, Executor.

terbury Station of the St. At Railway for Sale.

square, together with the Buildings thereon, now occupied by Hotel and Store at Canterbury, and adjacent to the Railway to-n

ars, apply to John C. Winslow, Woodstock; A. D. Allan, Esq., J. P. Sisson & Bainsford, St. Andrews, St. John.

J. H. AKERLY,

April 25

Sheet Iron Ware

HAMILTON has removed to his new building, adjoining T. L. Evans's, where he is prepared in kinds and all descriptions MANUFACTURES, including

any quantity of COTTON

ed for Sale.

for sale the Farm upon which he resides from Woodstock. It contains which forty are cleared, and has land is hardwood and of a good the whole, or one half of it, to suit

EDWIN BEDELL,

lasses, Sugar, &c.

ed American Alcohol, Sugar;

OWEN KELLY

such an airy phantom of stark staring imbecility, as the humble opinion of E. L. HOVEY. Woodstock, September 17th, 1861.

THE ROAD TO THE RAILWAY. To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—In a brief letter in your columns last week, I called attention to the subject of communication between the St. Andrew's Railway and Woodstock. That line is hastening rapidly to completion at the Houlton Road Terminus, and yet the citizens of Woodstock look carelessly on, and take no steps to derive benefit from it. I enter not upon the vexed question whether the terminus should have been located in the town of Woodstock or elsewhere, although my individual thought is that according to the common-sense meaning of the act the town is the place indicated. However, the track has been laid out elsewhere, largely worked upon and apparently will soon be finished; and there can be little doubt in the mind of any one that it will not be changed. We cannot control it, and we ought not as children to refuse to eat any bread because we cannot get the whole loaf. It is wisest to do the second best thing, if we cannot do the first. Since the railway will not take the shortest road to us, why let us make the shortest road to the railway. Why should we delay taking steps to secure the benefit of railway communication until the line has been completed? A railway forces trade even more than a river. Let us wait supinely, and the probability is that we will suffer loss. The more easy and numerous our communications are the better. If we do not attempt to slice the scream in our direction, it will find way elsewhere. Now, Woodstock has the means of benefiting much by railway traffic; it has business, means, and population. Let it refuse the offered means of trade, and it necessarily loses. The trade once diverted, it is either impossible or very difficult to re-divert it. How shall we derive most benefit from the Railway? By opening the shortest and best road to it. The Houlton Road is objectionable from its length, (9 miles) and its many and heavy hills. The old Hodgden road is much better, more level, and at a trifling expense could be put into good order; but the shortest route would be a direct road from McKenzie's Corner. There are two ways in which they might run. From McKenzie's to Jacob Smith's; the other from McKenzie's past Davis' and out by Upham's. Neither of these tracks would much exceed six miles; both of them run through a valley, admirable for a turnpike, and it is even said that the route would not be impracticable for a railway. This is the opinion of some who have traversed the ground, although as it has never been surveyed, no positive assertion can be hazarded on this subject.

Why not have a petition before the Legislature next winter for a special grant to open up such a road. It may be many years before a branch line is constructed to Woodstock. Why deprive ourselves of all benefit meanwhile. This road would practically bring the railway almost to our doors. It would open up a tract of excellent land now uncultivated. It would give easy access for our trade to the populous settlements of South Richmond. McKenzie's Corner is the centre of a well-peopled and excellent farming region; and our trade with that part of the country, especially with the south settlements, has not been as large as it ought to be and would be, just because of the long, roundabout and difficult road. A short road thither would be a mutual benefit to the farmers and the town besides being the best route to the railway. I could write much more on this subject, but I fear that I have already made my communication too lengthy. I remain yours, &c., J.

To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

STR.—In the last number of your paper, your correspondent "J" has attempted to show the desirableness and the advantage of a direct road from the town of Woodstock to McKenzie's Corner.

If he had adduced facts to prove his proposition he would be perfectly justifiable in his attempt. But his very first statement is false, and what are we to think of his conclusion? He has stated that "the proposed terminal station at the Houlton road is about 9 miles from Woodstock; and the road leading to it is one of the most hilly and difficult in the Province." It is 6 miles from Woodstock to Richmond Corner, and the distance then to the point where the Road intersects the Houlton road is about 3 or 1 mile, making in all, a distance of 6 1/2 or 7 miles at the most. This, you will see is by no means so bad as 9 miles. Your correspondent does not say what the distance between McKenzie's Corner and Woodstock village is by the Hodgden road. It must, at least be about 8 or 9 miles. Even if that road were available for traffic and travel it would have no advantage over the Houlton road, for it would not be more level, besides being about 2 miles longer.

Admitting that a direct road through the wilderness from Woodstock to McKenzie's Corner would be no more than 6 miles, and all we have for it is "J's" word, all that would be gained would be about 3 or 1 mile. So far from being one of the most hilly and difficult in the Province, the large portion of the great road in question is, by teamsters, considered one of the easiest and best to be found in this part of the province.

It is direct, and there are comparatively speaking, no bad hills from the proposed terminus to the main river.

The road slightly and gradually descends, so that the hauling, which would be chiefly from the terminus, to Woodstock, would be over a road the easiest and most favorable to be found. The proposed near road would be little or no advantage to the people of South Richmond. A Station near McKenzie's Corner would enable them to get all their supplies by St. Andrew's. They would be quite independent of Woodstock, and they would never perpetrate the folly of trudging thither for goods which they could buy cheaper at their own doors. What, then, is all this "fuss" about? A saving of less than a mile between Woodstock and a Richmond Railway Station. Verily the people must be simple if they can seriously entertain the idea of an enormous expenditure of money for so paltry an end. Yours &c., R.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS. To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SIR.—I have just read an article in your issue of the 19th inst., headed "Woodstock Village and the terminus of the St. Andrew's Railway." The article appears to point to the interest which the people of Woodstock should feel in having an easier road opened to the terminus of the Railway now said to be placed at a point nine miles distant. The person who penned this article is no doubt quite as much interested in the success of the Railway, as in the amount of accommodation the people of Woodstock may receive from it. The article has been thrown out as a feeler, to ascertain how far the company may go in violation of the expressed terms of their contract which reads that they shall erect a Railway "from St. Andrew's in the County of Charlotte to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, with a branch to the river St. Croix near the ledge." The terminus of the Railway now proposed at the Hillman Valley, is as near to the American town of Houlton, as the formation of the country would permit it being carried.

The people of this County have felt assured, that the Government in whose hands their interests in this matter have been placed—would see that the terms of the contract were complied with and not submit to so gross an imposition in the appropriation of the lands and revenues of the Province, as the company would now seem to contemplate. The provocation—not to use a stronger term—which has been had recourse to by the company with a view to subvert the real meaning of the contract with reference to the line being carried directly to this place, is only exceeded by the cool impudence of the proposition that to prevent our now being cut off from the benefits of the Railway, a new railroad should be made to or near Houlton! their proposed terminus. We look to the Government for justice in the premises, else will they establish a precedent, which will disturb the foundation of all future, sound legislation.

CARLETON. The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, September 26, 1861.

COUNTY EXHIBITION.

The Show of the COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY on Monday was a decided success. The day though not what is called fine, was dry, and though cool, not unpleasantly cold. The number of entries exceeded that we understand, of any previous Exhibition in the County. In Section 1 of Class 1.—HORSES.—there were thirty entries; in section 2.—CATTLE.—fifty nine entries; in section 3.—SHEEP and SWINE.—fifty-one entries, thirty-two of which were of sheep. In Class II.—GRAIN CROPS and SEEDS.—the entries were seventy-nine; in ROOT CROPS and GARDEN PRODUCE thirty-six; in WOOLLEN and COTTON Manufactures sixty five; in Manufactures in WOOD, METAL and LEATHER forty one; and in POULTRY and DAIRY PRODUCE forty-seven. In all there were four hundred and two entries, and nearly all the articles entered were actually on the ground. Want of space obliges us to curtail such a particular notice of the various features of the Exhibition as they deserve; but we feel the less regret on this account because the attendance of people was so great, and so many of our readers in the County had an opportunity to see with their own eyes what there was to be seen. It was generally remarked that the stock showed that a great improvement had been made in cattle in the County of late years. In horses Carleton has always been strong; and the horses certainly came out strong on Monday. The show of wooden manufactures was larger than usual, although much smaller than might be expected. The mechanics scarcely keep up their side of our annual Shows in this County. There was a large exhibition of cereals, although the Show was held rather too early to give them a fair opportunity. The same remark might be made touching root crops. The turnips were magnificent; so were beets and other roots. The

show of Fruit was small; it is certainly rather strange that Carleton could only find two exhibitors of apples; but such was the case, and we take pleasure in singling out for particular mention, Messrs. F. P. Sharp and Andrew Stephenson. Besides apples, Mr. Sharp showed a specimen of various fruits, which excited the warm admiration of all who saw it, and received the hearty commendation of the Judges. Butter took the lead arithmetically, there being no less than nineteen samples exhibited. In the cloth room the display was large, and the appearance of so much warm looking clothing, or materials for clothing, gave the observer an agreeable sensation of comfort. We were glad to observe evidences of a cultivated taste in some of the articles exhibited; to beauty must be assigned one of the highest places in the circle of utility. Elsewhere will be found the list of awards of prizes. The Ploughing did not take place as advertised, owing to unfavourable circumstances and has been postponed to Tuesday, the 15th October.

OUTRAGE ON THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The Houlton Times of the 20th inst., contains the following editorial paragraph: AN U. S. ARMY OFFICER INSULTED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—We learn from Lieutenant W. H. Walcott, of the 17th Regiment, United States Infantry, that he was insulted at Woodstock, on his journey to Houlton by way of St. Andrew's Railroad. We regret that the uniform of an United States officer should expose the wearer to insult in the Queen's dominions. Americans would not consider themselves insulted, by the appearance among us of an officer in the uniform of her government, with whom we are at peace. Our neighbors seem to be qualifying themselves for a union with the Southern oligarchy. The Home government should have an eye this way.

It is a matter of regret that Lieutenant Walcott did not mention to the Editor of the Times the exact nature of the insult which he states was given him; or, if he did so, that the Times should not have published it to the world, that we might judge for ourselves of the heinousness of the offence and the culpability of the offender. Not having the Lieutenant's story we think it right to afford the public all the information in our reach on this interesting and important subject. One morning some time since Woodstock was honored, and her citizens entertained, by the appearance in our streets of a person rigged out in military costume "from top to toe," gauntleted in his elbows, feather flying and sabre dangling at his heels. Unused to anything in this line except the occasional appearance of our own volunteers, who are not much given to swaggering, a little crowd of amused boys was soon gathered, who followed the foreigner round with huge delight, having seen nothing so fine since the departure of the circus with its "Golden Chariot." Such of the military men of the Imperial service as business or pleasure may lead in this direction very rarely indeed flaunt around in their finery, as did our distinguished visitor from over the line; they come and go as other men do, without making much fuss, without any display of bright colours or gold lace, and consequently without being honoured with the notice and admiration of the boys and street idlers. But the gaudy plume and clanging scabbard of our Lieutenant attracted unwonted attention.

We regret to have to say that some unprincipled youngster, not having the fear of God and of the majesty of the United States of America before his eyes, so far forgot himself as to shout out as the apparition passed, "Say, boys, there goes Jeff Davis!" Furthermore, some extremely British Briton, stepping up to the stranger, asked, "What he was doing there with those clothes on;" and on being answered that he, the stranger, did not know that that was any of his business, replied indignantly that he would let him see whether or no it was any of his business. Such is the account current in this town as to this famous encounter. It is said that the Lieutenant soon after left the town of Woodstock, but whether in disgust at his treatment, or from fear of the rather vague threat above mentioned, we cannot say. Our wonder that a gentleman holding a commission in the United States regular army, the officers of which have borne a high reputation for education, politeness, and good sense, should be such a donkey as to have mentioned, or even given a second thought, to a matter so insignificant, is only surpassed by our wonder that the Houlton Times should have made itself ridiculous by affording place in its columns to a notice of what was worthy of nothing

more serious than a good natured laugh. The American Eagle must be a fragile bird if such a filip as this ruffles its plumage. Our neighbors had better beware that in their thin-skinned vanity they do not degrade it into a jackdaw.

The opportunity given the public to examine articles inside the Court House was very poor. The managers of the Society no doubt did the best they could under the circumstances; but we trust that next year an attempt will be made at improvement in this respect. The whole affair goes off in too hurried a manner; and some of the advantage of such an exhibition are consequently lost. A long tent, with a passage through the centre for visitors, and the articles ranged on both sides, would be much better than the several rooms of the Court House for exhibitors and spectators. In York County they have permanent buildings erected, and grounds set apart, for their County Shows. If Carleton cannot yet have the same it certainly can improve upon the past.

RIFLE PIC-NIC.—The Pic-Nic of Captain Baird's Company of Rifles took place on the Sheriff's Intervale on Friday, according to announcement. The day was a most lovely one, and with the amusements provided, passed off well. We have not heard the amount raised, but presume that it must be very considerable.

STIR AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—William Wells Brown, of Boston, the well-known colored author is now on his tour through the Canadas, encouraging and stimulating the colored people to self-elevation, sobriety and emigration from the cities and towns, to the W. S. Indies. The Prototype says he gave a very interesting lecture to the colored citizens in London, on Monday evening, on which occasion, a large number turned out to hear him. He urged his hearers to become tillers of the soil and said that to those who were unable to purchase land in Canada, the republic of Haiti offered a free homestead, equal citizenship with the natives, and all the privileges enjoyed by those born on the island. With regard to self-elevation, he urges his brethren to throw aside the use of intoxication drinks, give up the pipe and tobacco and devote their minds to the cultivation of their mind. The audience appeared to appreciate very highly the remarks of the speaker, and all felt that such lectures were calculated to accomplish much good among the colored population.

A BATTLE EXPECTED IN MISSOURI.—Jefferson City, Mo., Sep. 18.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes—"We have no definite reports from Lexington, but it is a settled fact that the place is infested by Gen. Price with some 15,000 Confederate troops. Good military authorities here are confident, however that the federal troops there have been reinforced, and that unless the place was taken yesterday it is safe. Gen. Price is reported to have a large park of artillery, part of which are the guns taken from General Sigel at the Battle of Springfield. A part of Gen. Price's force is reported to be 40 miles from this city. His scouts have been seen 15 miles from here.

Gen McCullough, with 18,000 well armed men is reported to be advancing rapidly from the Southwest, in the direction of either Rolla or this City. Many think this will be the point of attack. Another object of this march is said to be to get down our troops to Rolla and other points, and prevent a junction, while Gen. Price is operating against Lexington and the capital, and if these plans are successful, then form a junction with Gen. Price.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.—Information from Fairfax, which has been received by the authorities, state that Beauregard is at that point with a command numbering 110 thousand. The estimate is based upon the number of rations daily distributed, and it is believed that it is reliable. They had an abundance of provisions, except coffee, which was only given to the advanced guard. Forage, however was scarce, all the hay and feed having to be transported from Manassas, and by reason of this cavalry arm of the service had suffered much. They had an abundance of artillery.

It has been stated by several of our contemporaries that the Russian government designs to connect the Asiatic and American possessions of the Empire with a telegraphic cable passing through Behring's straits. A Russian officer is about to be sent to the Northwest American coast to ascertain the most suitable place for a telegraphic depot.

The last Paris novelty is the milkmaid petticoat—red, gray or white, and worn over the dress.

It is calculated that there are 1,000 to 1,500 acres within ten miles of London under the strawberry crop.

The amount of money expended by the State of Massachusetts on account of the United States since the commencement of hostilities against the South, is a fraction over \$1,900,000.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPEAN

Despatches have been received at Tientsin, Cochin China. They state that 500 or 600 mites had suddenly attacked a French frigate on the frontier, placed under the command of M. Vial, a midshipman. This frigate had 25 sailors to defend the place, and he himself in a fortified redoubt, where an obstinate defence. The enemy, terminated approached so close that they succeeded in killing two of the most forward who led the attack. The loss of the frigate produced a panic among the Cochin Chinese fleet, leaving 33 dead or wounded ground.—The midshipman received a wound in the thigh, which is not considered serious.

THE FUTURE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The extremity of the Camp, slightly from the general mass of huts, and standing way up a gentle slope of grassy mountain rather larger than the rest, very neatly with a lawn and little garden round it, the hut of the Prince of Wales. It was occupied by General Ridley, who was in another small mansion of the same name nearer to head-quarters. The Prince rode from the station across the Curr role to this temporary wooden villa, the Prince of Wales. But his Royal Highness, already left, and was out with his regiment in the green sloping valley, some mile from the plain. To this spot therefore, rode, and remained attentively through Guards while they were put through difficult maneuvers which one might have said of performing. Beyond one of peasants who happened to be passing, hardly a single spectator in the plain, might was a suggestive one, though grand or very striking as a spectacle, it was only three mounted gentlemen on a regimental drill. Even the people present did not know that the sort was one of these three, or that the officer with black craps on his arm, of the regiment, who was so quick in obeying Percey's stentorian orders, and such rigid attention among the private company till the word "Officers attend to him and other time to rest and wipe was the Prince of Wales, the future England. Yet there he was, should or with privates Smith and Brown, after his company with as much activity as all the rest of the captain.

He looked, as he always does in remarkably well, perhaps a little certainly more robust and formed in than he did on that eventful morning, led from the Hero and won the head of Halifax by standing under the dockyard while his photograph. The drill of the regiment and with it lasted continuously for some hour or so. It is quite superfluous to say that the Guards acquitted themselves of animation. Long and strict training this superb corps to such a perfection that the whole regiment resembles of machinery in the solid, even every movement. The marching quick, and double time was real. When the drill was at last over the sort rode by the side of the Prince, the corps marched back, and waiting was dismissed, when both Vial and his Royal Highness quarters.—L. Corragh.

THE NEW PAMPHLET.—The new pamphlet issued in Paris on the 1st entitled the "Emperor, Rome and Italy," implies that it is impossible at Rome anything else but a "Cobden against the King of Italy, the Emperor, French, civilization, progress, the liberty. Such a conspiracy cannot draw the French flag, France is drawn her troops and the principle of non intervention will be strictly maintained. single guarantee, either moral or political, the independence of the Sovereign Court of Rome obstinately persists, appeal will be made to the Roman Plebiscite will take place under the French army. If Victor Emmanuel to reign, on the following day the will be relieved by the Italian troops of Italy will publish the accord between him and the Catholic view to the independence of the Pope may then act as he pleases.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA"

The Persia, from Liverpool, arrived at 8 30 on Sunday morning. Political news unimportant.

BRITAIN.

The times ridicules the past America, and says it will not second. The only complaint English in the matter is with regard to leaving Lord Lyons to learn of the movements of the newspapers.

Movements were making of the Russell writes to the Times was becoming master of his situation that the movements of Federalists

Literature.

HOPE.

There are some hearts, that, like to tender flowers, Bloom in the golden sunlight days of Spring—

THE HIGHWAYMAN.

My father, who was a clergyman, resided in the early part of his life in the Isle of Wight.

In my youth, said he, I had occasion to go to London on business, but what part of England I travelled through, or from what town I started on my journey, is immaterial.

"Coach stops here for breakfast gentlemen," said the guard, holding the door open.

My companions were all well informed and agreeable, and the officer, especially, kept us in continual laughter by his lively sallies.

"He certainly was a very gentlemanly-like person, and very agreeable too," said the lady, turning to me, "but did you not think there was something peculiar in his voice?"

"Peculiar! Not at all, ma'am," broke in the merchant, who had taken a vast fancy to the young man.

"Still," said the lady, "I think his voice was very peculiar—so singular, that I am sure I could swear to it anywhere if I heard it again."

I made no reply, and nothing more was said about the young man, or his voice. We conversed pleasantly together till we reached the wayside inn, where we had tea.

"I am not apt to be alarmed unnecessarily," said the lady, "but I must say this is a dreary spot; it looks like just such a place that one would expect to be robbed in. I wish we were in London."

The words were hardly out of her mouth when the coach suddenly pulled up. In a moment my hand was upon the window, and I was about to enquire the cause of the stoppage.

We were not heroic. We very meekly gave him the contents of our purses and pocket-books, and then we were permitted to continue our journey.

"Like his, ma'am?" said the merchant; "why the highwayman's voice was gruff and fierce, and the young fellow's soft and pleasant. You were too frightened to notice, or you couldn't have thought them alike."

"Still," said the lady, quietly, "I think the voice was like his." It had not struck me until she suggested the idea, but now on reflection, I also was convinced it was his voice.

When the coach stopped, the merchant sprang out, and began to bustle his luggage. I helped should be glad of a word with you alone, Madam.

"I am so sure," she replied, "that I could swear to it. It was his voice."

"I must confess it struck me, too, as being very like it," said I; "but as we have no proof beyond mere conjecture, and Mr. Thomas positively denies that it resembled it in the least, I think it would be more prudent to say nothing about the similarity. I will meantime make inquiries, and let you know the result."

"I will do as you wish, Mr. Benson," she replied; "after all, I might be wrong, and I would not wish to injure an innocent person." So we shook hands and parted. I called a chaise and drove to my hotel.

On arriving there, I instantly sent for an Army List. The young officer had told us in what regiment he served, and the name of his colonel, as well as where they were then quartered; and on referring to the list, I found he had spoken the truth.

I was engaged the greater part of two days, (9th and 10th of December) in fitting him out—furnishing him with a map of the Province, Johnston's Report, Perley's Book on the Fisheries, means of obtaining the band book for Emigrants, Johnston's agricultural map, a letter from myself as Surveyor General, and the copies of regulations before mentioned.

Soon after his departure, I was delighted with the accounts of his success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, but was suddenly taken "aback" by a letter of 10th June, written to the Government in a series of letters in the Provincial papers, unless they paid for his advertising and other expenses!

the same time that he had incurred a heavy debt at play which he had no means of paying, and that he had taken this terrible way of obtaining money in order to avoid being disgraced as a man of honor.

"I dared not," said he with tears, "apply to my father for assistance, for such a sum would ruin him, even if he would pay it, and I had no alternative between raising it by any mode, or being dishonoured."

"If," said I, "I pay this debt for you, will you pledge me your word as an officer and a gentleman, never to gamble again?"

"I never will, on my honor. Never," replied he.

"O, sir," he answered, "if you will but help me out of my difficulties, you shall never have cause to repent it. I will never touch a card again as long as I live." He spoke in an accent of sincerity, and the tears stood in his eyes.

"I trust you," said I, "and I will help you." In brief, I paid his debts, and sent back to his regiment a happy man. And some time afterwards, by circuitous routes, so that it could not be traced, I transmitted to each of my fellow-travellers the exact sum of which they had been robbed. I had never any reason to repent of my conduct. The young man proved sincerely penitent and grateful for my forbearance and kindness. He devoted himself to his profession, and rose in it. I constantly corresponded with him, and he took measures to ascertain how he conducted himself for many years. He kept his promise, and never gambled again.

THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT AND THE REV. C. G. GLASS.

To the Reverend William Elder, Editor of the Colonial Presbyterian.

REVEREND SIR,—In your paper of the 25th ult. you informed your readers that Mr. Glass, in a series of letters, would deal with the statements made by the Surveyor General last winter before the Crown Land Investigation Committee.

The promised letters have been published, and though my name and character occupy a prominent position therein, he deals with no statement of mine whatever.

In the summer of 1859, Mr. Glass called at the Crown Land Office, and desired to obtain a reserve for one year of 10,000 acres of land, on which to settle one hundred families of Presbyterians, which he proposed to send out from Scotland. I entered heartily into his scheme, and gave him every possible information, brought his application before the Governor in Council, and was there one of its most earnest advocates.

I had a great deal of conversation with him, and he proposed to assign the different lots to persons in Scotland; this I repeatedly told him could not be done, that the lots must be located to the individuals after their arrival, each man the plan of survey would be useful to show the position of the allotments, roads, &c., that the tract would be shut out from common applicants for one year; but that the emigrants, when they did arrive, would be on a footing of equality with all other persons in regard to form of application, price, condition of settlement, &c.

That there might be no possible misunderstanding in this matter, I furnished him with copies of the Government regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands, and also with an advertisement in the Scottish Journal, setting forth the price of lands and conditions of settlement.

Soon after his departure, I was delighted with the accounts of his success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, but was suddenly taken "aback" by a letter of 10th June, written to the Government in a series of letters in the Provincial papers, unless they paid for his advertising and other expenses!

After his return, I was delighted with the accounts of his success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, but was suddenly taken "aback" by a letter of 10th June, written to the Government in a series of letters in the Provincial papers, unless they paid for his advertising and other expenses!

Soon after this, three of the emigrant families arrived, who expressed great dissatisfaction with the Government because the roads through the land had not been finished, in accordance, as they stated, with their engagement to Mr. Glass. Upon which it turned out that Mr. Glass had concealed from these strangers the Government regulations, misinforming them as to the price of the land, and made them believe all that they had to pay was £1 10s. to the Government and an additional sum to him.

The whole matter now assumed an alarming aspect, happening as it did at the time when an Emigration scheme was under discussion, and connected as it was with one of the ministers of a numerous and intelligent religious denomination, and although it necessarily became the subject of an official correspondence with Mr. Glass, it was not deemed necessary to publish it; and it rested till the 9th of March last, when the petition of William Hayward and 83 others, was put into my hands by the Chairman of the Crown Land Committee. That petition charged me with misapplying the public money on the opening of the roads in Glassville, and the questions there put to me, called forth, under oath, the statements before the Committee, which I have here written.

The accompanying letter to Mr. Glass, copied from the letter book in the Crown Land Office, I also read as testimony under oath. It is a public document, and can be examined by any one who desires to see it. I offer it also for publication.

I remain, Rev. sir, your obt. servant, JAMES BROWN, late Sur. Gen.

(COPY MR. BROWN'S LETTER TO MR. GLASS)

Fredericton, N.-B., 13th Oct., 1860. Reverend Sir,—I have just received, and carefully read your letter dated at Aberdeen, to which I now intend to reply; and in order that we may understand one another properly, I shall review the whole of the proceedings up to the present time.

In the summer of 1859, you inquired of me, whether a tract of land in Carleton County, could be reserved for one year, for the accommodation of one hundred families of Presbyterians, whom you desired to send out from Scotland. I was much pleased with your proposal, and brought your application before the Governor in Council. On the 9th of August, I obtained an order for the survey of 10,000 acres of land, and your friends chose a very superior tract on the eastern side of the River St. John, contiguous to lands already settled. Through this tract, lines of road were explored and marked out, on one side of which, lots of one hundred acres were laid off. Before leaving for Scotland, you called on each of the members of the government as were then in Fredericton, and asked for pecuniary assistance to aid you in the enterprise. They replied, that as you were a clergyman, and intending to send out persons of your own creed only, they could neither regard you as an agent, nor furnish you with money; but that if successful, a sum would be allowed you on your return. On the 9th and 10th of December, just before you left, I had a great deal of conversation with you, and furnished you with an agricultural Map of the Province; Professor Johnston's Report; regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands; an advertisement from the Scottish American Journal, setting forth the price of land and conditions of sale; and a letter of introduction from myself as Surveyor General; also a tracing of the survey, which was afterwards sent to you by mail.

Soon after your departure, we were all delighted with the accounts of your success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers; but all our pleasing anticipations were suddenly reversed by your letter to Mr. Shives, dated at Glasgow on the 10th of June last, which contains the following paragraph:—"Not one sixpence has the Government yet advanced to forward this will bring hundreds of first class emigrants to the Province; and if they stand back much longer, and refuse to pay for all my advertising and other expenses; and also to give a little assistance to the party referred to, I will be under the necessity of drawing the attention of the public in New Brunswick, in a series of letters, to what I consider the absurd and short-sighted policy of the Government, in regard to the whole scheme of Emigration!"

What induced you to utter such a threat as that, is best known to yourself. My own view and feelings in respect to it, were set forth in a letter to Mr. Tilley, in the following words:—"I confess that I read this article with feelings of mingled indignation and regret. Mr. Glass knows, and we all know, that he has not a claim on us for a single shilling. He knows that we never employed him as an Emigrant Agent, and that any allowance which he might be found to deserve, could only be determined after his return, and we have been earnest in all our endeavors to serve him. I took a great deal of pains with him myself, furnishing him with every possible information."

The three families which have arrived are now on the ground, and all making a fair effort to do well. I was there a short time ago, and saw Mrs. McIntosh and her children in a camp, within half a mile of their chopping, in excellent health and spirits; her husband was out that day mowing or reaping. Messrs. Joyner and Bissett were chopping together, and had cut down between them about 14 acres, and McIntosh had cut about 6 acres; they expressed themselves

well pleased with the land and the country, disappointed and dissatisfied in regard to conditions. McIntosh says that you promised him two hundred acres of the land; you that this is contrary both to the law and printed regulations which you received from the Government. They all say that you told them that road accommodations would be finished at public expense. The Government are making all the lots accessible, in that as well as in all the other tracts lately surveyed (more than 100,000 acres in all.) by clearing such roads as are everywhere used in the woods, for carting on the lumbering operations of the country, and to be afterwards turnpiked and finished by the settlers in payment for their lands, set in the printed regulations. All this appears to be unknown to them; as you had told them, that all that they would have to pay for acres of the land would be £1 10s. to the Government, and £2 to you.

After my return I enclosed to Mr. Joyner printed copies of the regulations and advertisement, exactly similar to those which I have handed to you. I told him in my letter, I sent at the same time, that you knew that applicant must be over 18 years of age, that he must apply by petition in the form set out in the regulations, for no more than 100 acres that he must pay, in money or labor, three shillings for every acre.

I told Mr. Joyner that you must have copied from him and his associates the Government regulations, misinforming them in regard to price of the land, and exacted from each of a sum of money to which you had no right or title.

I did regret, and do still, that it became my duty thus to write; but as the head of the Land Department I was bound to set the truth and fairly before them.

Enclosed is another copy of the regulations—the 4th article has lately been altered, Glassville Reserve, will, under article 10, at the end of the present year. If you continue, it will be necessary to name an agent in this country, and to send out the names of intending emigrants, in order that I may hold the land for them another season.

I remain Reverend Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES BROWN, Surveyor General of New Brunswick.

WANTED!—BRITISH SUBJECTS TO FIGHT THE AMERICANS.—Notwithstanding the boasted superiority of the Northern journals with regard to the avility with which volunteers are obtained, it is evident that the recruit no means meets the requirements of the Strong appeals are made on all hand players are counselled to dispense with the vices of able-bodied young men, and to take for them only men who are unfit for duty. And threats are held out that matters undergo a satisfactory change, will be inevitable. We shall witness forced marches before winter.

In these circumstances, what do Canadian think of the efforts that are being made to recruit on this side of the harbor Kingston, placards have been stealthily displayed, inviting British subjects to be kicked out of the livery of Uncle Sam. Agents are stationed in the neighboring with a view to the organization of another fish regiment, the material for which is drawn from Canada.

Unremitting exertions are used to tempt individuals who have served, or are serving the British army, for the purpose of drill instructors. In various forms, evidence is that the North hopes to counterbalance willingness to fight which exists amongst people, by obtaining fighting help from the Irish provinces.

It is possible that the Federal agents a little too far in this work. But what their enticements, we have no fear of the cost. The outrages perpetrated upon the Highlanders excited a feeling of indignation which will not speedily subside. Our generally understand that foreigners in transient favor in the republic—that sought when hard labor is to be performed serious danger to be encountered, they permitted to enter the innermost court temple; and are disposed, therefore, to Americans themselves the task of slaying and being shot at for the sake of the These feelings will certainly not be weak the evident reluctance of Americans to their own army. It must strike the duller woodsman that if the people who shout night to the praise and glory of the Union care so little about it as to leave its defense to others, Canadians would be fools to fight in its behalf. In the event of a victory know who monopolize the laurels, and fair that they should purchase them with their own blood.—Toronto Leader.

THE LOUDEST NOISE THAT EVER WAS—Prof. E. W. Evans of Marietta College gives in the last number of Student's an elaborate account of the great meteor passed over Ohio on the 1st of May 1860, says that the explosion was heard over an area of about 150 miles in diameter.

The best thing to be done when evil upon us, is not lamentation, but action; sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the root

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your obt. servant,
HOW, late Sur. Gen.

TTER TO MR. GLASS)
N. B., 13th Oct., 1860.
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Surveyor General of New Brunswick.

WANTED!—BRITISH SUBJECTS TO FIGHT FOR THE AMERICANS.—Notwithstanding the continued boasting of the Northern journals with regard to the avility with which volunteer soldiers are obtained, it is evident that the recruiting by no means meets the requirements of the war. Strong appeals are made on all hands. Employers are counselled to dispense with the services of able-bodied young men, and to substitute for them only men who are unfit for military duty. And threats are held out that unless matters undergo a satisfactory change, drafting will be inevitable. We shall witness forced levies before winter.

In these circumstances, what do Canadians think of the efforts that are being made to obtain recruits on this side of the harbor? At Kingston, placards have been stealthily distributed, inviting British subjects to be kicked and cuffed in the livery of Uncle Sam. Federal agents are stationed in the neighboring cities with a view to the organization of another Scottish regiment, the material for which is to be drawn from Canada.

Unremitting exertions are used to tempt hence individuals who have served, or are serving, in the British army, for the purpose of drilling volunteers. In various forms, evidence is afforded that the North hopes to counterbalance the unwillingness to fight which exists amongst its own people, by obtaining fighting help from the British provinces.

It is possible that the Federal agents may go a little too far in this work. But whatever be their enticements, we have no fear of their success. The outrages perpetrated upon the 79th Highlanders excited a feeling of indignation which will not speedily subside. Our people generally understand that foreigners enjoy but transient favor in the republic—that though sought when hard labor is to be performed, or serious danger to be encountered, they are not permitted to enter the innermost courts of the temple; and are disposed, therefore, to leave to Americans themselves the task of shooting, and being shot at for the sake of the Union. These feelings will certainly not be weakened by the evident reluctance of Americans to enter their own army. It must strike the dullest backwoodsman that if the people who shout day and night to the praise and glory of the Union really care so little about it as to leave its defence to others, Canadians would be fools to lift a finger in its behalf. In the event of a victory, we all know who monopolize the laurels, and it is but fair that they should purchase them with their own blood.—Toronto Leader.

THE LOUDEST NOISE THAT EVER WAS HEARD.—Prof. E. W. Evans of Marietta College, Ohio, gives in the last number of *Silliman's Journal*, an elaborate account of the great meteor which passed over Ohio on the 1st of May 1860. He says that the explosion was heard over an area of about 150 miles in diameter.

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—Some notion may be obtained of the comparative size of the solar system, of supposing a globe two feet in diameter placed in the center of a plan, to represent the sun; a grain of mustard seed, placed at the distance of 82 feet, would represent Mercury; a pea at the distance of 142 feet, would give a representation of Venus; another pea not perceptibly larger, at a distance of 215 feet, would represent the Earth—the scene of man's existence, his cares, his ambition, and his glory; Mars is less dignified still for a pin's head, placed at a distance of 627 would afford a true representative size; and four grains of sand, at a distance of 500 feet would convey some perceptions of the position and size of Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, and Juno. A moderate sized orange, at a quarter of a mile, would represent Saturn; and the far off planet Herschel dwindles into a cherry, moving at a distance of thirteen hundred yards from the central globe representing the sun.

A GOOD AND A POOR COW.—Suppose a man wishes to buy a cow. Two are offered him, both four years old, and which might probably be serviceable for ten years to come. With the same food and attendance, the first will yield for ten months in the year an average of five quarts per day, and the other for the same term will yield seven quarts, and of equal quality. The difference in yield is six hundred quarts per annum. For the purpose of calculating, we will suppose it is worth three cents per quart—amounting to eighteen dollars. Is not the second cow, while she holds to give it, as good as the first, and three hundred dollars at interest besides? If the first just pays for her board and attendance, the second, yielding two fifths more, pays forty per cent. annually; yet how many farmers, having two such cows for sale, would make more than twenty or thirty dollars difference at most in the price? The profit from one is eighteen dollars a year—in ten years one hundred and eighty dollars, besides the annual accumulations of interest—the profit of the other is just nothing—if the seller has need to keep one, would he not be wiser to give away the first, than to part with the second for a hundred dollars?—Goodales Principles of Breeding.

P. E. I. VOLUNTEERS.—I had the pleasure, during my stay in town, to see two Volunteer companies going through their evolutions, which they did in a very creditable manner. They drill on the Barrack square; a very pretty site much frequented by promenaders. Great interest is manifested in the Volunteer movement, and the companies take great pride in their drills and firings. The humblest district will furnish its squad, and upon state occasions think nothing of driving some 30 miles to be present! When we consider that the Island is barren of fortification, having no military, we cannot but admire the patriotism which animates the Islanders in thus holding themselves in readiness to guard their "homes and alters from" a ruthless invader; if such should present himself.—Halifax Journal.

A traveller stopped at a house for the purpose of getting dinner. Dismounting at the front door he knocked, but received no answer. Going to the other side of the house, he found a little white headed man in the embrace of his wife, who had his head under her arm, while with the other she was giving her little lord a pounding. Wishing to put an end to the fight, our traveller knocked on the side of the house, and cried in a loud voice: "Hallo, here who keeps this house!" The husband, though much out of breath, answered: "Stranger, that's what we are trying to decide!"

The Montreal Witness says:—"We lately copied a paragraph on the fecundity of French Canadians. A friend lately told us of two families on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, which numbered so many members that if all families grew at the same rate, the time would arrive when Lower Canada would be too small for its rapidly increasing population. An old Canadian lady recently died, about 90 years of age, whose descendants numbered over 300 individuals; and there was recently living in the same neighborhood a French Canadian about 100 years old, whose living descendants numbered 400.

The marriage of middle age is companionship; the second marriage of maturity, perhaps the reparation of a mistake, perhaps the pallid transcript of a buried joy; but the marriage of the loving young is by the direct blessing of God, and in the realization of the complete ideal of a lovely human life. Let those who have found that pearl hold it fast and keep it safe. Within the doors where love dwells no evil thing should enter; and the loving bride would be the happy wife, must specially guard against her own impatience, and despair when the lover is merging into the husband, and the flatterer into the friend.

One of our contemporaries disposes of the virtue of early rising as follows: "We have watched those fellows who are the early risers, and as a general thing, they are the first chaps who go to the groceries in the morning. It is all moonshine about the smartest and greatest men being the earliest risers. It might have been so in old times, but nowadays when you see a chap moving about very early, you may be certain that he is after a drink."

A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind, is like one who illuminates the outside of his house, and sits within in the dark.

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. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

G. M. CAPEN,
—DEALER IN—
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS;
HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS;
BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS;
CHEAP FOR CASH AT CAPEN'S.
Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs.
Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEN.

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

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

WHITTEKIR & PURINTON,
NO. 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clothing and Drapers,
IMPORTERS OF
Staple Dry Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK
S'ason & 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 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.

M. FAIRWEATHER,
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 Maduznakik Bridge, Woodstock.

Woodstock, Fredericton and Grand Falls!

Mail Stage.
HAVING 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 \$1.
Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard
House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and
Brayley House, Fredericton.

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 directs 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 Coats;
Silk, Tissue, Paisley, and Indiana Shawls;
Black Lace Shawl;
A large stock of Cloaks, latest styles;
Dress Stuffs in all the newest patterns;
Muslins, Prints, Brillants, Marcellines;
Hosiery and Gloves, Axletenders best French Kid
Gloves;
French Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers;
Clean Cloth;
Black and Fancy Casimeres and Doekings;
Miscellaneous Tweeds, Table Linens;
Grass Bleached Irish Linens, Sheetings, &c.;
Carpet Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats;
Tassels, Curtain Laces, Marcellines Cu-
tib Quills, D masks, Toweling, &c.,
New Embroideries, Soft Chenille Hair Nets;
Silk Underclothing;
Gentlemen's Finishing Goods;
White French Shirts;
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c., &c.

British House, 4ton, May 8, 1860.
M'PEAKE.

GOLDEN FLEECE.
NEW SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED per ship "Lampada," 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.



Cheap Drug Store.

THE Subscriber having bought out the Drug establishment and business of Mr. F. W. Brown of which he has been the manager for eighteen months, intends to carry it on, on his own account. From nearly four years experience of the business he feels confident that he can afford to the public satisfaction, both as to the quality of the goods which he will keep for sale, and in his own personal attention to the making up of prescriptions, and to the general wants of customers.

On commencing business for himself he feels that his success must depend upon strict attention to the demands of the business, and to the quality of the goods he keeps; and he trusts that in both these respects the management of his shop will be such to insure a fair share of the public confidence and patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand a full stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

STATIONARY, PERFUMERY,

and an assortment of Toilet Articles, and a

GENERAL STOCK

of the goods usually kept in such establishments.

He would call particular attention to his stock of

PAINTS, OILS and DYE STEFFS,

of which he has a complete stock, which will be sold as

LOW AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

During the summer months a

SODA FOUNT

will be in operation. WM. DIBBLEE.

FIRST

Spring Goods.

RECEIVED from London, Glasgow and Boston, part of

my

SPRING STOCK.

PARASOLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

FEATHERS,

TICKING,

DUCKS, &c., &c.,

GEO. STRICKLAND,

B. An assortment of White, Black and Coloured

Cotton and Silk for Sewing Machines.

HORSE-SHOING.

THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the

Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and

John Riordan's, for the purpose of Shoeing, and Curing

lame horses.

From my long experience and knowledge, part of

which I have received from one of the most eminent

Veterinary Surgeons in New York, I feel confident of

success in most cases, if not all. My motto being,

NO CURE, NO PAY!

I shall start early in the beginning of March. Parties

requiring my services, will please leave word for me,

at any of the Public Houses on the route. Charges no

derate.

Pay when work performed.

ROBERT C. CAMPBELL

Woodstock Febr 13 61

NEW

FURNITURE STORE!

Furniture!

BETTER and Cheaper than ever before offered for sale

in Carleton County, can be had at the

Woodstock Furniture Store.

—CONSISTING OF—

Sofas, Couches,

Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cane and Wood-seat

Chairs.

Centre, Card, Dress, Extension and Dining

Tables.

Black Walnut, Mahogany and Grained

Bureaus,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Bedsteads

of all Kinds and prices.

Looking Glasses and Picture

Frames.

BED ROOM SETS

and Painted Cloth Window Shades. Sinks, Wash Stands,

&c., 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 buy-

ing can rely upon the durability of our articles.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Book

and Counting room Desks.

Photocopy 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 for-

merly 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 Mar 7th 1861.

CASH

GIVEN for hides at the

CITY MARKET.



St. John Marble Works.

South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

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, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops, etc.,

of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for

buildings.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Proprietor.

ROBT. MILLIGAN, & Sons.

They have also on hand a great variety of finished Mo-

numents, 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. Glas, Prince William; Rev. Mr. Smith,

Harvey; Hugh McLean, Woodstock.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

NEW STORE and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his

friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large

and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCH-

ARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English

and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of

the very latest designs in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

which upon examination will be found second to none in

this place—to enumerate would be next to impossible.

COME AND SEE OUR

Mantles and Shawls,

Hats & Furs,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS,

RIBBONS & LACES,

Collars and leaves, Scarfs and Hosiery, Nets, and

other articles, Corsets and Skirts, Hosiery & gloves, Velvets and

Trimmings of every description. Our Silk, Circassians

Wincey, Tipoo, Novosute and Persian Cloths, Couburg,

Orleans and Alpacas (Ginghams, Aching, Calicoes, &c.,

&c., in all the newest patterns, with staple goods and Haberd-

ashery such as may be expected at a first class Dry

Goods Establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our stock in this department is replete with Gents,

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Boots and shoes in every

style and quality suited to the present and coming seasons

and at a price to warrant quick sales.

CLOTHES

In Black Broad from one to seven Dollars per yd. Seal

Whitney, Flax, Beaver, Oxford, and Venetian Cloths,

Cassimers, and doerings in all the leading makes, Bed-

ford Cord, Satinets, Homespun, &c., &c.

VESTINGS

In Satin, Grenadine, Plain and out Velvets, Marcellor,

Kamschatka, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

CLOTHING.

In our Clothing Department as usual, may be found a

large full and fashionable assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

IN TOP AND DRESS COATS,

Pants, Vests, &c. with furnishing goods suited to the

wants of all classes such as shirts, Drawers, Scarfs

Gloves, Hats, Caps, L. necks, apron Bags, &c.

N. B. Parties wishing a fashionable garment made to

order, will find it to their advantage to give us a call as

there is connected with this establishment a first class

Cutter, and experienced Workman. All Orders taken at

our own risk.

W. SKILLEN,

Proprietor.

Please recollect the place at the late "Blanchard House,"

Main Street.

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

DOUGLASS, Esq., for an Hotel, at Canterbury Station, and

having furnished it throughout with

NEW FURNITURE

of suitable descriptions, is now prepared to accommodate

all who favor him with their patronage.

His long experience in this business and the satisfac-

tion given to the Public heretofore warrants the assertion

that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfac-

tion to all.

The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Hos-

ler 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, contain-

ing 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 Dickerson, Esq. This House is new and well

furnished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For

terms of an enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the sub-

scriber.

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 Sum-

mer 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 Balmoral, Kid, Serge, Prunella, and

Jenny Lind Boots, Gents' Patent, Enamelled

and Calf Skin, Congress Boots, Gorse and Fine

Boots in every style, Boys and Youth's Boots

and Boots.

The above with the large assortment now on

hand will be sold at a very small profit as our

"motto" is

"QUICK SALES and Small Profits."

R. GRAHAM.

(Late S. K. Foster & Son.)

Fredericton, May 18, 1861.

PISATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Authorized Capital \$500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin

President; Oben F. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W.

Rick Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Hon. John M. Goodwin, Oben F. Miller, Shepley W.

Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oates, John A. Faine

F. W. deRochement.

Agents in the principal towns 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 appellations 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 Secreta-

ry'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,

&