

such extensive credit to trespassers, especially when parties are able to pay. I cannot tell the reasons why this indulgence was granted to Mr. Connell. I do not know that I have any other similar obligations to this; I think there are some unsettled matters in the hands of Mr. Frazier, from Deputy Davidson. There are no monies that I know of, due the Department upon verbal promises, except Mr. Murray's.

"With regard to the Morrison matter. We had a correspondence with him. He was slow in paying. The Attorney General was directed to look after it, and followed him up vigorously and got the money. This was two years ago. We got the money soon after the Attorney General took it in his hands. If the Attorney General had taken steps similar to these with Mr. Murray, I think the money would have long since been paid.

Mr. Connell only claimed the offset lately, and the note was made some years ago. It must have been two or three years ago. [Here the Chairman read from Cap. 12, page 31, Sec. 5, of the Revised Statutes.] Under this act I do not know whether the amount can be recovered from Mr. Murray or not. I think it is likely they drove the logs away themselves. They were seized, but that would not prevent them floating away. I have no doubt they went to Mr. Murray's benefit. The Crown never released these logs to Mr. Murray after they were seized. I don't think the claim against Mr. Connell comes under the Act which has been read, but in Murray's case I cannot give that answer. Deputy Davidson had great trouble, and has not yet got his pay, and the Crown is, I think, indebted to him for one quarter of the value of the stumpage on these logs and for the remainder to the Anderson's.

"I don't know whether the seizing officer would have looked after the matter or not, if left to himself, but I know there was no interference on the part of the Government to prevent him. Deputy Davidson says the amount is due to him from the Government, and the reason he has not been paid is, I think, because he has never pushed his claim before the Government. Deputy Davidson has no friends that I know of belonging to the Government, which he has kept back on account of this claim.

"I can give you all the information about the question you put to Mr. Inches this morning and which he could not answer.

"What he stated about the lands on the Woodstock road is quite true, but I don't know anything about Mr. McAdams' connection with them.

"When the present Government took office we found the previous Government had been selling land on the Railway reserve for actual settlement under the Law.

"We received applications under the Labour Act, and likewise under the auction system, with conditions of actual settlement, for land upon these reserves. The Railway Company protested against our selling the lands at all. We showed them we were acting under the law. It was optional whether we would sell these lands or not, but as the preceding Government had done so, we continued to do it too, though I did not consider that a judicious course, and succeeded in stopping it, after some 15,000 acres had been sold. 5,000 of these sold under the labor act were on the Woodstock post road. This is the land we have been speaking of, with regard to the claims of Messrs. McAdam, Chipman, Freeman, Todd, and Buchanan. Ten thousand acres on the other side of the reserve made up the 15,000 acres. The latter was on the other end of the reserve.

"We sent the order of survey on the Woodstock road for single lots, 100 acres each, under Labour Act, to Deputy Curran, and the other to Deputy Whitehead. I know nothing about Mr. McAdam, except what Mr. I. told you. I know something about the other, viz.—Messrs. Todd and Buchanan, that of the 5000 acres on the Woodstock road. A good many lots are settled and I was told a large number of them had got into Mr. Buchanan's hands, and another portion into Mr. Freeman Todd's. I heard, last winter, that Mr. Buchanan was keeping them, and not operating on them at all.

"Mr. Curran has laid out \$2,884, worth of labor on this road and improved it greatly.

I have heard nothing about Mr. McAdam except what Mr. Inches said. I did hear a rumor that Mr. McAdam had got some of these lands. I heard nothing distinctly, but that Mr. McAdam was connected in some way. I do not know from whom I heard it. I heard it when I was in Charlotte County, some time ago—before the House opened. I do not, however, put much dependence in rumours.

About monies I collected for fines, in Charlotte County:—

In June, 1855, Deputy Jack paid	£131 9 8
"Sept " Jno. Campbell "	725 10 3
From a note due to Deputy Mahood, I collected the note and paid to Receiver General.	87 11 1
In March, 1855, Mr. McAdam paid for Dep. Campbell.	99 17 10
In Oct. Mr. McAdam for Dep. C.	209 0 0
" Feb. '57, Dep. Jack paid,	71 5 0
" Oct. '57, " " "	48 7 11
" May '58, " Curran,	9 5 0
" Oct. " " "	20 9 9
" " " " "	428 12 1
" Dec. '58 " Curran,	5 7 0

"May, 59, I paid Mahood's 1/2 part. 29 0 0
by Dep. Curran, last payment. 2 6 10

Making Total, £1911 3 5

"I don't know whether the Department has power to withhold Licenses from defaulters under trespass or not. I have been unsuccessful in York, though Connell's and Murray's are the only cases I now remember of.

"Deputy Campbell used to go around and inspect lumbermen's brows, and they settled the matter before the lumber left the brow. I might have got the money, if I had pursued the same course toward Mr. Murray that Deputy Campbell did on the Schoodie. The Deputies there acted by themselves without interference. I don't know of any case on St. John waters where trespassers have paid. I think there have been trespassers on the St. John, but nothing has been got from them to speak of.

"About shifting the Deputies.—I have been six years and two months in the office of Surveyor General. When I first went into office, I found Deputy Mahood incapacitated on account of insanity. Mrs. Mahood had a letter from the previous Sur., Gen. M. Wilmot promising her, if he should be restored to his health, he should get his situation again. In the meantime Deputy Jack was appointed until Mr. Mahood should recover.—He did recover and was reinstated. Jack blamed me for reinstating him, I pleaded Wilmot's letter, and Dr. Gove's certificate of his sanity. Mr. Mahood was taken ill again, and carried to Lunatic Asylum and shortly after died. Then Mr. Jack was appointed Local Deputy for the whole County of Charlotte. The district was extensive and more than Deputy Jack could attend to, and Mr. Campbell was appointed Seizing Officer at the upper end of the County. By and by they complained that the County ought to be divided into two districts. Most of the people wanted this, Mr. McAdam at one end of the County, and Mr. Gilmour at the other. They both lumbered extensively and wanted the two districts established. I made the Diglegwash the dividing line, and put Jack on one side, and Curran on the other. I remember, when they called upon me so loudly for another Deputy, I told them we had no other person in the County fit, but Mr. Jack, and, if they must have another I would send for Mr. McCready from Kings. They would not listen to this. Curran has been practised running lines and knew how to handle a compass, and we sent for him to come to Frederickton to be examined. He was under the instruction of Inches for a time; then we gave him a deputiation, and appointed him Local Deputy for one half of the County of Charlotte,—the Western half.—Then John Campbell, as we had no occasion for his services as Seizing Officer where the other was Seizing Officer too, was dismissed. He retired without grumbling. There was no complaint against him, and this is all I have to say about the matter.

Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th.

The Surveyor General this morning submitted a written paper to the effect of his opening remarks, as expressed in my Minutes of yesterday. Stating at the same time that he observed, in the "Colonial Empire" a paragraph saying that he was incompetent to fill his office.

The Surveyor General stated that he had a great deal more to say this morning to the Committee. The statements of Mr. Inches with regard to incompetency and misconduct of the Deputies are perfectly correct, in my opinion.

"I think the habit of making surveys on paper, and pretending to have run lines which actually they have not run, is one of the worst faults a Deputy can have.

"Many of the Deputies are very efficient, but the qualifications of some are not what they ought to be.

"Three incompetent Deputies have been removed; there are several others that ought to be removed, but I cannot state on account of my Oath, as Executive Councillor whether I have taken steps to have them dismissed. I have never examined Stiles' certificate in W. H. St. Eve's case, but have heard a good deal about it respecting that part of his duty I cannot give an opinion; but Stiles has been removed. Apart from Stiles' political bias, I think he was not a very correct Surveyor, but do not think the charge of incompetency was the cause of his dismissal. I think it arose from his inattention and the want of confidence in his Reports. I think his political views may have also been a cause; he would have been dismissed before, if the members for that County could have agreed upon his successor. In making local appointments it has been the general opinion that the members for the County where the appointment was to take place, should be consulted, and their wishes be complied with. This I think has been the case irrespective of politics. There is no other person that would know of the incorrectness of Stiles' reports out of the office; but I cannot tell whether I made representations to have him removed, because as before stated I am an Executive Councillor.

Questions were now put by Mr. Wilmot to Mr. Inches as follows.

Ques. "Has there been any understanding with you, or any other person with whom you are connected, and myself, with regard to the course I was to pursue as a member of this Committee?"

Ans. Most certainly not.

Question by Mr. Wilmot: "To your knowledge, was I, when Surveyor General, directly or indirectly connected with the purchase of any Crown Land?"

Answer by Mr. Inches: "You were not that I am aware of; if you had been I should have known it."

Question by Mr. Wilmot: "Do you think that I was in any way aware, while Surveyor General that parties had obtained Land, payable by instalments, beyond the quantity limited by order in Council?"

Ans. "I think you were not."

Question by Mr. W. "Was it not my practice to carry out the orders in Council, as strictly as possible, and that any deviations were referred to Council?"

Ans. "I say it was."

Question by Mr. W.: "Did I in my management of that Department, allow political influences to affect injuriously the public interests?"

Ans. "I do not think it would. This remark may apply equally to Mr. Browa and Mr. Montgomery in that respect as regards their individual capacity."

By Mr. Tibbits: "Has Mr. Wilmot ever during this investigation intimated to you, that in the event of his return to office, that you would be restored to your former position in the Land Office?"

Ans. "I have never heard the subject alluded to before."

The Committee adjourned at 1 1/4 A. M. in order to afford the Surveyor General time to obtain permission from His Excellency to divulge to Committee, movements and conduct in Executive Council.

At 2 P. M. Committee resumed. The Hon. the Surveyor General stated that he had received a qualified permission from His Excellency, but did not say to what extent. His examination was continued.

"The first officer in the Land Department is the Surveyor General; his duty is to superintend all the business of the Department. This consists of various miscellaneous services, comprising an extensive correspondence with the Deputies, and other persons, in all parts of the Province.

The Surveyor General has to sign all Grants and Licenses, and to prepare all the disputed cases which occur from time to time, to lay before the Council for decision. These comprise a very great number of complicated cases, transfers of lots and exchanges of land, and numerous cases connected with the Licenses. This is the Surveyor General's duty in brief.

"Next is the Head Draftsman, his business is, first to attend to all enquiries made by the public regarding land purchased, timber licenses &c., &c., and the questions growing out of them. He has to communicate by letter with the Deputies, same as Surveyor General. He has to prepare a portion of the official letters for the Surveyor General's signature, and the Surveyor General prepares a portion of them himself; the duty is divided between them. He prepares and arranges all the matters connected with the Department which have to go before the Council, upon the schedule. Then he inspects all returns of surveys, and the plans and descriptions of the Grants. Then, he has to arrange all the Timber Berths for Licenses, and take care they do not interfere with one another. Then he has to re-visit and correct the maps of Timber Berths from time to time, as the lands are sold, and to inspect those corrections.

"Next is the Accountant. This is a department by itself. The Accountant keeps a record of all the land sales; he prepares all the licenses for the signature of the Surveyor General. He prepares all the accounts of the Department.—He corresponds with all the Labor Commissioners in the Province, and keeps an account of the labor returns; he submits to the Surveyor General the certificate of the performance of the labor and settlement duties under the Labor Act, previous to the Grants being issued under that Act.

"Next is an Assistant Draftsman; he compiles all the new maps from recent surveys, and he renews such as are worn out. This is one man's business.

Next is an Assistant Draftsman; his business is to copy from the returns of survey, the plans of the lands surveyed, and then write out the descriptions for the grants to be prepared, in words at length.

The next officer is also another Assistant Draftsman; his business is to enter all the applications for land, to mark out all the orders for survey, and to prepare the advertisements for the Royal Gazette.

The next is still another Assistant Draftsman; he is a Copyist. He copies all the letters, drafts and tracings, and does other kind of service.

Last of all is a Messenger, whose business is to make fires, take care of office, and do other like services.

To get the grants and licenses prepared, and survey the land, sell it, receive the money, prepare the grants and issue the license is the object of the department. There is another important duty—that is to protect the Crown Lands and look after them. The department is by far the most important of any in the Province.

It refers to the public domain—the success of the present, and the hopes for the future all depending upon its proper management. On the 11th April, 1850, in the House, on motion of Mr. McClellan, it was resolved that an Address should be presented to His Excellency setting forth that,—"Whereas the expenses connected with Public Departments, and the administration of the affairs of the Province are beyond the necessities

and requirements of the Public service; and whereas in the present state of financial affairs, occasioned by the prosecution of the public works, and taking into consideration the existing Tariff and population, it becomes necessary that every legitimate means should be adopted to curtail such expenses, and bring the same within the capabilities of the Province; whereupon—

"Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased during the recess to take such steps and adopt such measures, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, as will cause an investigation of the Public Departments and administration of affairs, with a view to greater economy, commensurate with the position of the Province, an exigency of the Public service, and cause the same to be laid before the Legislature at its next meeting."

In consequence of this Resolution, as head of the department, I considered it my duty to make out a statement of the expenditure with a view to see if I could recommend any decrease in it. The Surveyor General's salary was, £600

Head Draughtsman, 300
Accountant, 250
Assistant Draftsman, 180
Assistant, whose duty it was to make copies, &c., and write description of ground, 200

Mr. Luckwood, 150
Timothy O'Conner holds the salary of £200 now; the £180 salary is vacant. The Copyist had £170; the messenger had £50; the stationary and binding cost £91; postages £156; printing £680; sundry contingencies £64; in all, £2,901, including advertising. I then proposed to reduce the salary of the Surveyor General to £500; and the cost of printing to £450 instead of £680, which would make a reduction, in that year, of £380. I brought this before the Government, but it was not concurred in; and I now give it in evidence. The Government thought it was not expedient. I thought I could do just as well with £500 as £600 a-year, and make as much money in the year, for they get it all away from me, any way.

I mentioned then, that it was the duty of the Head Draftsman to prepare the schedule to lay before the Council.

I am generally in the Office at nine in the morning, and from that until ten at night. I attend to the business of the Office first, and write my own letters afterwards. I used to make up my own notes to lay before the Executive Council. This did not take up any of Mr. Inches time, as I always did it myself. Mr. Inches said my predecessor used to make the schedule itself up.

I will now allude to a case of John Stirling, at Grand Falls. It was a very complicated case, but I got it all settled at last. The case came before the Council. We used then to settle as many as we could, and the rest had to "stand over." In reference to the Government, I have no salary as member of the Board of Works, except my travelling expenses. My duties as member of the Board of Works, interfere with my duties as Surveyor General.

I wish to show the difference between the two Governments. I took two years transactions of the late Government, and two years of the present one.

I find that from 27th Nov. 1851, for two years there were forty-three cases that came before the Council; from this date to the end of two years, forty-three cases for enquiry, twenty-eight other cases referred to the Law Officers, fifty-one ordered to "stand over," and three hundred and forty-three decided, refused, or adopted. They were disposed of.

Within the last two years there have been thirty-one for enquiry, twenty-three to Law Officers, sixty to stand over, two hundred and twenty six decided. Of the first two years, there appears to have been 122 cases set aside for the time being to be afterwards disposed of. In the last two years there are 114 similar cases. You will see by this analysis that the result of the two Governments does not differ so materially. This is the best criterion that I could institute to shew the workings of the two Governments.

About surveying of the Lands, you will see by looking into Journals of last year, a paragraph in Governor's Speech, which reads thus:—"It cannot be doubted that intending settlers on wild lands, derive much advantage from combining together, in their applications for wild lands. Tracts of land suited for settlements of this description will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, and roads will be laid out."

The Address contained a paragraph precisely responding to this.

These proposals were discussed in the House. It was adopted by all sides. There is no minute of Council made with respect to it; but the whole thing grows out of these two paragraphs in the Speech and Reply. There was an Association called "Working Man's Association," got up in St. John, they sent up an agent; his name was Bowes. He represented to Gov't. that they were anxious to settle a number of these working men on lots of land in the country, and the Government agreed on the application of any considerable number of these men, to issue a warrant for the Survey of a block of 10,000 acres. The applications came in to us from this Association to a very great extent. They wanted Warrants for Survey in different parts of the Province.

We told him we would survey the land, and lay it out in 100 acre lots. I directed my Deputy

to lay the block out in the form of a square, and to run the outside lines all around the block first; then begin at one end, better, but don't always answer for the purposes; the road has a good width, was a good one. The consequence was considerable trouble to the Surveyor General, make all the lots to front on the road contain 100 acres, and have a common wall the "Colonial Empire" to run this and put it beside his notes, and imbecility of the Surveyor General, hearing.

"The 'Colonial Empire' is great the Hon. James Brown, Surveyor General Brunswick, for this notice. The 'Colonial Empire' does not believe that laying out acres on a crooked road, with the same needs a great amount of ability in the Surveyor General, and it is clear from many of Mr. Brown himself, that he has none of these requisites. When you find persons like Wilmot and Arnold in office contrary to his expressed wish, position by losing all control, and retiring instantly. His allowing other the Government, as well as Deputy, to ride over him in the conduct of his duty, affords such a display of incompetence, as ought to deprive him of the instant.

"On these blocks there were actual settlements attached.

"I cannot say that I did meet with any difficulty in getting the Government to pay schedule, but I certainly had a trouble in getting my schedule through the pressure of other business.

"Steps were taken by me to remove those who were in the habit of putting on paper which they had not surveyed. Deputy Wilmot's case and that of Arnold before the Council. I was anxious in the case of Arnold to procure his dismissal.

"Mr. Arnold was in the habit of the Office, until they wrote for the would be the first we would know of paid for their lands. He was not the reason that a majority of the for his retention. He was in the habit of the matter fully before the cannot say that I considered this interference with my department as I responsible for the acts and directed department.

"I do not think, in my capacity of the Office, that I could exercise surveillance over an officer of this kind contrary to my wishes, as he would like one who was retained with my whom I could dismiss.

"I do not know of Deputies being upon political grounds purely. Deputies was not in the habit of keeping people but he used to make paper surveys, sent a line between two settlements, one, which was but a crooked road, a great deal of difficulty and delay. I have no confidence in him. Two years ago; I brought the matter before fully, but did not advocate his dismissal as Arnold's; but the same arose against his dismissal as in a Deputy Stiles, but it was brought Council by another member. I think we were not, reliable. I did not about this as an interference with my case was not so glaring as in others. It was my opinion, that it was properly dismissed."

"My opinion is that the other and Arnold were kept on the staff competent, and we never employed competent matter, so with Deputy Col who was the same way.

"My own opinion is, that no land should be sold at all, except for settlement, and that to that effect.

"I remember receiving a letter from the House, desiring that lands of settlement should not be sold except by member was Mr. Tibbits; I do not date of the letter.—no action was taken. I did not know of any application for speculation in that quarter. The letter referred to a person who had no means of knowing whether were applied for speculating purposes except my knowledge that the land for lumber. They might have been held unsettled till their value was by the labor of other settlers. In making up land has a most injurious growth of settlement. These lands were in Victoria County.

"I have taken no effective steps to interruption and breaking up of the Executive, though I entertained opinions. I have always been open to be locked up this way, but never

March 21,

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I am generally in the Office at nine in the morning, and from that until ten at night. I attend to the business of the Office first, and write my own letters afterwards. I used to make up my own notes to lay before the Executive Council. This did not take up any of Mr. Inches' time, as I always did it myself. Mr. Inches said his predecessor used to make the schedule itself.
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The Address contained a paragraph precisely responding to this.
These proposals were discussed in the House, and adopted by all sides. There is no minute Council made with respect to it; but the whole grows out of these two paragraphs in the speech and Reply. There was an Association called "Working Men's Association," got up by St. John, they sent up an agent; his name was Jones. He represented to Gov't that they were anxious to settle a number of these working men on lots of land in the country, and the Government agreed on the application of any considerable number of these men, to issue a warrant for the survey of a block of 10,000 acres. The applications came in to us from this Association to a very great extent. They wanted Warrants for Survey different parts of the Province.
We told him we would survey the land, and lay it out in 100 acre lots. I directed my Deputy

to lay the block out in the form of a parallelogram, and to run the outside lines all around the whole block first; then begin at one end, and lay out a good road, and not a straight line which may look better, but don't always answer so well for useful purposes; the road has a good many crooks, but was a good one. The consequence of this caused considerable trouble to the Surveyor, as he had to make all the lots to front on the road, and each to contain 100 acres, and have a common rear line. I want the "Colonial Empire" to take notes of this and put it beside his notes relative to the imbecility of the Surveyor General, if he is within hearing.

The "Colonial Empire" is greatly obliged to the Hon. James Brown, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, for this notice. The "Colonial Empire" does not believe that laying out lots of 100 acres on a crooked road, with the same rear line, needs a great amount of ability in anybody; and certainly is no proof of the efficiency of the Surveyor General, who merely ordered it to be done. The "Colonial Empire" believes that firmness, decision of character, perfect independence, business talents, and a determination to dismiss all unworthy or incompetent persons, are absolute requisites for perfect fulfillment of the duties of the Surveyor General; and it is clear from the testimony of Mr. Brown himself, that he did not possess any of these requisites. When he found that unfit persons like Wilmot and Arnold were retained in office contrary to his expressed wish, he lost his position by losing all control, and should have retired instantly. His allowing other members of the Government, as well as Deputy Whitehead, to ride over him in the conduct of his Department, affords such a display of weakness, and incompetency, as ought to deprive him of office on the instant.

On these blocks there were conditions of actual settlement attached.
I cannot say that I did meet with great difficulty in getting the Government to dispose of my schedule but I certainly had a great deal of trouble in getting my schedule through on account of the pressure of other business.

Steps were taken by me to remove the Deputies who were in the habit of putting down lines on paper which they had not surveyed. I brought Deputy Wilmot's case and that also of Deputy Arnold before the Council. I was particularly anxious in the case of Arnold to procure his dismissal.
Mr. Arnold was in the habit of keeping people's money until they wrote for the grants, which would be the first we would know of them having paid for their lands. He was not dismissed for the reason that a majority of the Council voted for his retention. He was in the habit of making lines which he never run except on paper. I laid the matter fully before the Council. I cannot say that I considered this direct interference with my department as I think we are all responsible for the acts and direction of every department.
I do not think, in my capacity as the head of the Office, that I could exercise the same surveillance over an officer of this kind so retained contrary to my wishes, as he would not obey me like one who was retained with my consent, and whom I could dismiss.
I do not know of Deputies being dismissed upon political grounds purely. Deputy Wilmot was not in the habit of keeping people's money, but he used to make paper surveys. He represented a line between two settlements as a straight line, which was but a crooked road, and got us into a great deal of difficulty and confusion.
I have no confidence in him. This was some years ago; I brought the matter before the Council fully, but did not advocate his dismissal so strenuously as Arnolds; but the same difficulties arose against his dismissal as in Arnolds case.
I never made a formal complaint against Deputy Stiles, but it was brought up before Council by another member. I think his surveys were not reliable. I did not think much about this as an interference with my department. His case was not so glaring as either of the others. It was my opinion, that Deputy Stiles was properly dismissed.

My opinion is that the other two, Wilmot and Arnold were kept on the staff improperly. We were aware of Deputy Cutler being incompetent, and we never employed him in important matter. So with Deputy Colling in Quebec who was the same way.
My own opinion is, that no lands should be sold at all, except for settlement, and with conditions to that effect.
I remember receiving a letter from a member of the House, desiring that lands in a certain locality should not be sold except with conditions of settlement the same as Labor Act. That member was Mr. Tibbitts; I do not recollect the date of the letter.—no action was taken upon it. I did not know of any applications being made for speculation in that quarter. This was my opinion. The letter referred to a particular place and had no means of knowing whether these lands were applied for speculating purposes or not, except my knowledge that the land was not fit for lumber. They might have been bought up and held unsettled till their value was quadrupled by the labor of other settlers. This mode of taking up land has a most injurious effect on the growth of settlement. These lands were at Tobique in Victoria County.

I have taken no effective steps to prevent the interruption and breaking up of settlements with the Executive, though I entertained these opinions. I have always been opposed to having the land locked up this way, but never brought my

views directly before the Council. I have been earnest in my endeavor to attach the conditions of settlement to all surveyed lands in the Province.

I do think it is inconsistent with the public interest that the head of the Land Department should go out with every Government. I wish to correct what I said about no action being taken by me upon Mr. Tibbitts' letter. I remember now that I brought it before the Council; it was referred to me, but I cannot tell with what results. I don't think I ever reported on that letter." Committee adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 7th March.

Mr. Brown desired to give place to the Attorney General, by his request—which Mr. Inches objected to, on the ground that the legal members of the Government evidently took a great deal of interest in the investigation, and that Mr. Brown was evidently acting under their advice.

Mr. Smith indignantly threw back the imputation of Mr. Inches, that he was there as an adviser of Mr. B., and stated, that he thought Mr. Inches had entirely forgotten his position.

Mr. Inches here said, that he would be willing to allow the Sur. Gen. to give place to the Atty Gen. provided he should be allowed to ask the Sur. Gen. one question first.

The Attorney General thought, as a matter of fairness, that he should have come after Mr. Inches. The matter had gone before the country, and he had not yet been heard. He thought as a vacancy had now occurred, and they had allowed the Sur. Gen. leave to conclude his statement in writing, that he should now be heard.

Mr. Wilmot thought the Atty General should be heard, but that Mr. Inches' question could occasion no great delay. Mr. Inches' question was then put as follows:—

"Do you remember conversing with me about the delay and the increase in Deputy Whitehead's survey? Did you not say to me, that the Atty Gen. came to you twice of his own accord, and told you, that he had nothing to do with Deputy Whitehead's delay, and did you not then tell me, that you did not believe him?"

Answer by the Surveyor General.—The truth of the matter is, I had a good deal of conversation with the Attorney General.

I had a great deal of trouble with Deputy Whitehead's delay; he delayed us all through the season; when we wrote to him several times, we found he had not completed the survey. We told him to make the survey forthwith. While this delay was going on, Mr. Inches told me it was occasioned by the interference of the Attorney General with my Deputy; from what I could gather I believed it. The Attorney General came to me on two different occasions, and without my asking him anything about it, said he had nothing to do with this delay; he came again and did the same thing after that, without my asking him anything about it.

Then from the conversation with Mr. Inches about this, believing as I did, that the Attorney General had interfered with my Deputy, I did not believe the Atty Gen. I believed what Mr. I. told me, and from all I could gather, I thought strange of the Atty Gen. coming to me in this way. He first came and said this to me of his own accord, and I had other reasons beside what Mr. Inches told me. I know that the Atty Gen. was in the habit of interfering with my department, of my own knowledge. The advertising was an instance of this. He has been in the habit of interfering. I did not find any fault with him for it, but just let it pass on. I considered myself more responsible than any other member of the Government with respect to my department.

Mr. B. was here allowed to retire, and prepare the conclusion of his statement in writing for the Committee, as he had intended. He said it would take him two days to complete it verbally. The Attorney General was sworn by his own desire. He explained that he would answer any questions actually relating to the subject in hand, and had obtained leave for the purpose from his Excellency, but that he should use his discretion in deciding what were, and what were not, relative to the matter.

In the Attorney General's language.

The first statement is this.—Mr. Inches stated that I endeavored to induce him not to come before this Court. I aver most positively, that neither by word, thought, or action, did I, in any way endeavor to induce him to stay away, and I state this, without any reservation or qualification whatever, and in the strongest terms which the English language enables me to employ.

My belief and desire, and the conclusion in my own mind was, from the beginning that Mr. Inches would, and should, give evidence before this committee. I took it for granted, that he would be the very first witness called. If anything had occurred, which I could not anticipate, to prevent his doing so, it would have been a calamity to the Government. It was the desire of myself and colleagues, that he should give evidence.

He has endeavored to impress the committee with the belief, that because I had bought some land, I was afraid of the disclosure. I knew the moment the enquiry was instituted, that every transaction would be exposed and revealed. I never considered nor do I now consider, that I had been guilty of any violation of law, or morality.

I will endeavor to give the Committee the substance of what passed between Mr. Inches and myself. And here I will observe, that I recollect

distinctly what I said, and what I did not say; and also all that took place substantially; but I shall not attempt to give the substance of it in the exact order it occurred. Mr. Inches and I had several interviews; and all I have to say about what transpired between us, took place at one or the other of these interviews, I will give it all in substance, but I cannot do so in the exact order in which it occurred.

I felt very anxious about Mr. Inches, when I heard of this investigation, on three grounds.—One was, because in all the past, politically and otherwise, I had found him a friend, and I looked upon his loss as very great, if not irreparable, on account of his extensive knowledge of the Department. I felt inclined if he could be safely and consistently with honor and duty retained in his office, it was desirable to do so. Another ground was, that I felt very keenly when I heard what struck on the Committee, because I had been the cause of Mr. Inches getting into difficulty with Mr. Wilmot, who was one of the Committee. Two years ago an impression went abroad, placing me in a false position; and Mr. Inches came forward to my relief manfully, and told me the real state of the case, and vindicated my conduct.

The conversation that did take place between Mr. Inches and myself substantially with regard to those difficulties has not been stated fairly by him and as a whole it is untrue from its effects. The effect is, to misrepresent myself and the Government.

My desire was with regard to the land, to state it myself; first, because, without any desire on Mr. I's part to misstate the affair, he not knowing the whole of the facts, it might make a good deal of difference. I saw him several times during the day the Committee were appointed. During the whole of that day he was in a state of the most intense excitement, which may account for his misstatements. On another day, he called me out of the Secretary's office, when another conversation took place. He was then excited also. On another morning, we had a conversation. He appeared calm and collected; and I was pleased to see him so.

After the Committee were appointed, I went in to see him; very little took place between us then. He said that he had bought land, or did not deny it at least; but did not think he had been guilty of any moral wrong; he said there was no rule of office against it; and that if a rule was made he would not buy any more. The amount of it was, he did not think he had done wrong, and he was willing to go according to instructions of the Department, or his superiors. This was in the Crown Land Office. He said he looked to me to protect him, and it in a very strong language. He appeared desirous to throw himself upon me. It is very likely I told him that I would do everything I could, consistently, for him. He went before the Council after this; but it is of no consequence what was said there. The next conversation we had, I told him I would aid him all I could consistently. He complained of the composition of the Committee, and of the weakness of the Government. He spoke of Mr. Wilmot. I regretted Mr. W. was on the Committee, and told him I had objection to Mr. W., only on his account. Then he said he had regretted what occurred between him and Mr. Wilmot, with regard to my own transactions. I told him he had come forward himself, and of his own accord, and I had not forced it upon him. He said substantially, that he had been under some obligation to Mr. Wilmot before. I told him I would mention this to Mr. Wilmot; I think he said "Do as you please!" Then he said, "No, don't say I regretted it; but state I had regretted it." The inference he conveyed, to my mind, was not to put it on the precise terms I had mentioned, but as he stated it literally.

In one of these conversations, he said he would not reveal the names of two persons. I inferred, that the point he would not tell was, the names of the persons who were connected with him in these land transactions, and did not apply the remark to any other matters. I thought, from the way he put it, he was impelled by some high confidential sense not to do so.

I said in reply, I thought they could imprison him only during the Session if he did not answer but was not quite sure. This applied only to the divulgence of these two parties I thought. I did not think he wanted to withhold anything else.
He appeared to be particularly anxious on this point, and I think I said to him, in speaking to him of the Committee, that I would endeavor to ascertain the feelings of the House or something of that kind. I told him, I think, there would be a good feeling towards him; I thought there was.

After being away some time, I looked at the law; when I returned I told him just what the law was, that he could be imprisoned just during the sitting of the Legislature, by the House on the report of the Committee. He said he did not want to be made a martyr, or to that effect.
I supposed at the time the whole point was with regard to these two persons before mentioned, as connected with him in these land purchases.

In conversation about the Committee, I told him I was not in the House when the Committee was struck, and there was some thing said about his suspension. I was at his own house, and think it was there I had to impress upon him, that his suspension was not like dismissal and that the whole thing would have to abide the decision of the Committee at last.

In one of these conversations, he alluded to the fictitious names as being the general rule, and

so having been for a long time. Some reference was made to mine. I remarked that there were no fictitious names about them. He said, there was in two or the lots, I supposed then he meant two lots, but now, I think he meant two of the Sales. It appears to me, I said, I would speak to Mr. McClellan. My object was to ease his mind, and not to influence by any means his conduct. It did not occur to me, that he might refer to any member of the Executive, when he alluded to the two persons whose names he could not divulge. I did not fix my mind on any particular persons. I did speak to Mr. McClellan but did not do so, trying to influence him. I do not think Mr. I. could have referred to any other parties except these; I thought he was bound in honor to keep the names of these two parties concealed.

I stated that I thought the report of this committee would influence the matter of the restoration to office. I am not sure there was any thing said about his restoration. I do not think Mr. Inches had any reason to infer that, from what I said, the matter would be allowed to blow over. Mr. Inches mentioned the names of two persons. His observations might have alluded to any other persons, but there is no doubt on my mind that he meant those affairs. This was what I understood him to mean, in fact, what I am quite confident he meant; and the whole import of Mr. Inches' statement was, that it was the two persons who were connected with him in buying.

The conversation with regard to the restoration of Mr. Inches, arose in consequence of his complaining about his suspension. I think it emanated from him, but am not quite sure. He did not wish to be suspended till the investigation by the committee was over. I cannot say what took place in Council; though if I did, it would amount to nothing. It was mentioned, but I am not disposed to state it.

The next morning he came to the Secretary's office, and called me out; said if he was suspended, he would hold me answerable. I told him I could not avoid it, or to that effect; he insisted that I would, he said, "I will make you" (and I think he added) "your Government feel it, or regret it, before a year. You'll see!"

Whether before or after this I know not, he said, "I'll make a clean breast of it." I said it was hardly necessary to refer to me for the sake of that, unless it came up, or to that effect. I said I had done nothing of which I was ashamed. He said he would keep nothing back; and I said "tell the truth." I imagine he thought he would intimidate me; he spoke very strongly and decidedly upon the effect it would have upon me and the Government. I think it was then he spoke about the weakness of the Government as regarded the striking of this Committee.

The next time I saw him, was, as I before said, in front of my own house. I walked up and down with him; he appeared calm. We met by accident; he was walking up; I walked out and along with him. I told him I had seen Mr. Wilmot and talked to him; I said I had stated to Mr. W. what Mr. Inches and myself had talked about, to the effect, that I regretted he was on the Committee, and that Mr. Inches had regretted what had taken place.

Mr. Inches said he thought Mr. Wilmot would do him justice, I told him I had had conversations with Mr. McClellan and Mr. Hannington, and I think some others, and that they all felt well towards him.

I had not the slightest idea of trying to influence any of these gentlemen. My object in speaking to Mr. McClellan, was, merely to talk the thing over. I happened to meet him. I recollect Mr. McClellan stating that he had always heretofore entertained confidence in Mr. Inches, as an efficient official; and as a member of the Committee should act justly, according to the evidence submitted.

I felt about the thing thus—we could not spare him out of the office, if he could consistently be retained. When I turned the thing over in my mind, I thought the difficulty between Inches and Wilmot would operate in favor of Inches, rather than against him, I think I stated this to Inches.

The next thing relates to the lands. Mr. Inches has described how the Grants pass through the different offices. They come to my office signed by the Surveyor General with the plans inside. It would be impossible for me to examine all these grants, because though my own time is not every hour devoted to the public, I give more than the full time of one man with the parties I have to assist me. When my brother was alive, he examined these grants, with one of the students; since his death, they are examined by two of my students, who mark on the back if anything is wrong, to call my attention to it, and if right, they fill up the fiat, all but my simple signature. When first Attorney General, there used to be a good many mistakes, but latterly, a very few, so much that Mr. Inches told Mr. Wilmot, the Copyist, he was astonished to find me so particular.

Here Mr. Hannington explained, that allusion had been made in the Colonial Empire about his interview with Mr. Fidler, and he wished to state, that what he said was, that he hoped upon investigation, things would not be found so bad as they appeared.

(To be continued.)

About \$75,000 of the fishing bounties is paid out in the Castine district, and \$38,000 in the Ellsworth district. One half of all the bounties come to Maine.

Literature.

THE OLD EVER NEW.

BY CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

In a dream I open the iron gate,
In a dream I conquer the dragon fate;
Then the sun shines out and the wind blows free,
And I drift by your side o'er the beautiful sea
Far away!

The Ghost He Didn't See.

I was rather disappointed, if the truth must be told—so indeed we all were at home—at his scanty flow of words, when he returned to us from that grim Crim-an campaign.

which, some three weeks before, had actually torn his forage-cap from off his head; but it came too quick for sight. He was at that moment backing towards the shafts of an ammunition cart a horse whose reins he held close to its jaw, as he spurred on his own to make it give way in the right direction.

Then there was a moment, one of those direct confusion of what other than such soldiers as fought that fight would have reckoned a moment of dismay,—a moment wherein regimental order itself was in part broken and confused; guardsmen mingled with linesmen, linesmen with blue-coated artillery.

There had been fearful havoc among those noble servants of the deep voiced cannon, and men were wanted to hand out the shells from a cart he had himself brought up, replenished to a breastwork. He called in some of the linesmen. One of them stood by him foot to foot, almost or actually in contact. They were handing ammunition, from one to other as men do fire-buckets when fires are blazing in a street. He leant in one direction to the soldier's hand; the soldier was bending towards the next man in the chain; a Russian shell came bounding with a whirr, their burst and scattered its deadly fragments with terrific force. One of its great iron shreds passed—there was just room for it—between his leg and the soldier's that stood next him. They looked each other in the face.

"A near shave that, sir!" said the man, "Nearer than you think for, perhaps," he answered; for he had felt the rounded surface of the fragment actually bruise him as it passed, whereas its ragged edge had shaven, with a marvellous neatness, from his trousers, part of the broad red stripe upon the outer seam.

I venture to give these minute details, because they may help other evilisms, as they helped me to "realise," as they call it now—a-days more vividly the risks of a day of battle, and the large drafts they draw upon a man's fund of nerve and composure, just as he stands, without coming into any closer encounter.

But at last the firing was done; and bareheaded, as I have said, he turned and rode back towards the camp.

It was before the famine period there, and though there was no superfluity of food, there was food to be had, and that long day's fighting-men were in sore need of it.

It was dusk, and he was lighting a candle to sit down to his meal, when the voice of a French soldier-called something like his name from the outside. He was himself a perfect master of that language, as the "Soldat-du-train" who stood outside found to his great relief upon his first utterance of inquiry.

The Frenchman held a mule by the bridle, and across the creature's back lay something which looked like a heavily filled parti-coloured sack. It was a fair otherise ghastly burden. The body of an officer, stripped bare all but the trousers, the dark clothed legs hanging one way, the fair skinned naked shoulders and arms the other, the face towards the ground.

"I was directed, mon officer, to bring this poor gentleman's corpse to you. They say you were a friend of his—his name is Captain X—"

Even at that early stage of the campaign such shocks had been the startling effect of novelty; nevertheless, there were few names among those of his friends and comrades which it could shock and grieve him more to hear pronounced under such circumstances. The light was fetched. He raised the poor body; then, with a sigh, let it once more gently down. There was a small round hole in the very centre of the forehead, where the rifle ball had darted into the brain of his hapless friend.

He called an orderly, and directed him to accompany the Frenchman to the dead man's tent. He would himself soon follow and see to his receiving a soldier's obsequies. His weariness and exhaustion were such as to render it imperatively necessary that he should first take his food, to which he returned, with what increased weight at heart, who shall tell? It needs not that the tension of a man's nerves should have been strung tight by the hand of battle, for him to know, from his own experience, what is the strange, and awful, and weird feeling of the first relaxation of them in the early after-hours of responsibility, danger, or important crisis of decision. If apparitions and visions of things unearthly be indeed mere functions of men's brain, such after-hours are just those wherein the mind is readiest to yield to the power of illusion. Illusion or reality were startlingly more unaccountable by far than it! Whether of the two was this?

There entered at the curtain of his tent the dead man, towards whom, in some few minutes more, he should have been showing the last sad kindnesses. The light fell full and clear upon his face. He took off his forage cap as he came in. The broad white forehead showed no longer any trace of the murderous inrush of the ball which had slain him. Into the poor dull glazed eyes the gleam had returned—could it indeed be the gleam of returned life? Or do the eyes of a ghost claim life like so?

"What made you send that Frenchman with my corpse to me? At least, he would insist that it was mine."

"X—'Good heaven! Can it be you, indeed?"
"Who should it be? What ails you, man?—Why do you stare at me so?"
"I cannot say what ails me; but I am surely under some strange delusion. It is not half an hour surely, since I saw you stretched lifeless across a mule's back, with a rifle bullet between your eyes. What can this mean? You are not even wounded."

"No, thank God! nothing has touched me for this once; but that French soldier—did you then send him up, indeed?"
"Indeed I do."

Hiduous comico-tragic episode in the awful drama of war! They discovered by-and-by that their slain brother soldier was no comrade of their own corps, but a brave officer of another arm.—Neither of them had known him personally nor had they heard before that between him and X—existed, in his lifetime, the most remarkable and close resemblance—such an identity of feature as is rarely seen save in twin brothers. Now, it has struck me sometimes as I have turned over in my mind, this strange but true story, that there may have been among that wearied host that night men to whom indeed what happened appeared a demonstration of the truth concerning ghostly visitants; men who may have known only the gallant man that fell, as my kinsman only knew the man for whom he was mistaken; they may have seen him fall, or have known of his misadventure; and then they, too, may have seen his perfect image, his very self—as they needs must have reckoned it—pass by them, in the gleam of their tent's lantern, through that November mist,—pass by them, though they had been dear friends and comrades, without a word, a nod, a sign of recognition,—pass by them upon some unearthly errand, on his way back, perhaps, to answer, in the ghost-world, to the roll-call of the dead.

A NOVEL ELOPEMENT.—An extraordinary elopement was carried out in Cincinnati one day last week. A stern father having forbidden his handsome daughter to entertain her lover's addresses, she left the house in the morning, and was married. Soon afterward a gentleman took passage for Memphis, for himself and negro servant, and arrived just as the steamer was about sailing. The negro at once set to work darning a coarse woollen stocking, in which she was engaged, when, accompanied by a policeman, the suspecting father passed her. After the steamer had started, from the ladies' stateroom a beautiful wife emerged, beaming with joyous hope, and elegantly dressed. Burnt cork and darning needles are great institutions.

SEWING PLASTER.—I think that in sewing plaster, a considerable portion of the best part is carried away by the air, be the weather ever so still. I have watched it for 30 or 40 yards in the calmest weather and still rising. I find that by spreading it on a floor, watering with a watering pot sufficiently to dampen well through, and raking, is a remedy as regards sewing. Do you think this diminishes its strength; and if not, how long would plaster keep in this state without loss of strength?

Moistening the plaster cannot injure it. It might be kept for any length of time without loss.

FRESH BONES TO THE HENS.—If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, and with a sledge on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they will lay themselves greatly benefited by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscle will adhere to the bones.—The Homestead.

TWO SORTS OF WHITEWASHING.—In an action brought against a Gas Company, a chemist was called as a witness, to prove the badness of the gas supplied. One of his statements was that the ceilings of his house were so discolored that he was compelled to have them whitewashed. The Council for the defence thereupon asked him: "Well, sir, and was anything whitewashed besides your ceilings?" The reply was: "Yes, sir, two of the Directors of your Company were."

A Scotch parson in the "Rump" said in his prayer—'Laud! bless the Grand Council and the Parliament, and grant that they may all hang together.' A country fellow said "Amen," very loudly adding "I'm sure it's the wish of all good people." "Friends," said the minister, "I don't mean as that fellow does. My prayer is that they may all hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what cord," replied the other; "so that it be a strong one."

SCRAPS FROM PUNCH. We see advertised a Reaping Machine. Of course, it is intended to come directly after the Sewing Machine.

A FLING AT A FOOLISH FASHION.—If ladies will wear hoops, they necessarily make themselves butts.

BETTER THAN NEW.—Why ought every decent man at once to come out of South Carolina? Because he ought to be ashamed to be seen in a Revolting State.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Italian Parliament was opened on the 18th ult. by King Victor Emmanuel in person. His Majesty, in his speech, said: Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organization. You will establish the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to call his Envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Magenta and Solferino, France and Italy have riveted ties of amity which will be indissoluble. England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have afforded us.

An illustrious Prince having ascended the Throne of Prussia, I sent my Ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation. You will assist my government in completing the armaments.

In the consciousness of its strength, the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence. My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dash at the right time.

Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destiny of a nation.

The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. Thus they, as well as the volunteers, have acquired a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the first Parliament of Italy the joy which as a King and soldier, I feel on this account.

THE LAST DAYS AT GAETA.

It appears that the bombardment of the Italian fortress was of extreme violence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the rifled cannon useless; but the fortress still replied with the other guns. The Neapolitan artillery men displayed the greatest bravery; twice they silenced the guns of the Batterie des Capucins. On the 13th, although negotiations had been partially opened, the bombardment continued with the same violence; two batteries of the fortress were demolished, and then the capitulation was signed. It was the fortress that fired the last cannon-shot. It appears that from the decision to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed, the Piedmontese threw 50,000 shells into the fortress.

On the 14th the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 A.M. At the same time the Queen, the Princess, the Royal Household, and the foreign Ministers embarked on board La Mouette. The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review, who wept as they presented arms to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. The King was very pale from emotion. Royal honors were paid to Francis II. as he embarked on board La Mouette. As the vessel left, a salvo of 21 guns was fired and the flags were lowered from the batteries while the garrison shouted "Long live the King!" though in presence of the Piedmontese, already in possession.

A despatch dated at Naples, Feb. 18, by Gen. Cialdini and the army have attended a man for those died in the late struggle. The General has also published an order of the day, announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the order is very moderate. It concludes as follows: "Death throws a sad veil over all human sorrows. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot be as a soldier, Victor Emmanuel fights and he gives."

The Sardinians are actively engaged clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment. Typhus fever is ravaging Gaeta. Russia is successful in the great work of emancipation of the serfs. A St. Petersburg letter says: The moment is close at hand, and I am happy to announce it, when the emancipation of the serfs will be an accomplished fact. The proclamation will be issued on the 3d of March on the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Alexander II, whose reign will be forever treated by this measure of social justice. More than 20,000,000 of Christian souls will be free and the same hour have ceased to be a property.

SPEED OF BOYS' SLEDS.—A person in Michigan a day or two since, timed the speed of boys' sleds there, where coasting has been a popular amusement. It was on Court Street, the inclination pretty steep all the way to the river. He found that the sleds went half a mile in eighteen seconds, or nearly two miles a minute. This is double the speed of the swiftest express train. It is a sport not unattended with danger especially when the sleds come down across the level roads of city streets. Witness, the accident in Farmington the other day. In a dilltown, the boys would tie a string of sleds together, rail-road fashion, and one of these trains in crossing a road, came against a two-horse team and threw both horses down, the sleds passing under the horses in safety.—Hartford, Jan. 30.

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THE Subscriber would resp...

FURNITURE

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BEADSTEAL

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Beaureas, Wash

Splendid loo

in mahogany, walnut, G...

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Woodstock, Feb. 1st

New York

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FLOUR, POB

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The subscriber has received...

STEAMER

the largest supply of Provis...

People o

300 Bais. SUPE

300 do EX PR

300 do DUBS

100 do FANC

100 do CORN

75 do HEAV

50 do CRUS

50 do RAW

30 do RICE

100 SACKS PURE W

5 Hds. PORTO RR

10 CHESTS CONGO

10 do SOUCHO

10 boxes TOBACCO

6 Bbls PORTERS O

LIQ

IN STOCK A

7 H HDS. Henness

13 Cases "

20 Hhls. Geneva J

20 Cases "

2 Pouchons Scotel

2 Hhls. Irish Wh

13 Quarter Cases I

Wine:

12 Quarter and Oct

2 Pouchons Old

20 Cases Guinness

15 Bais India P

10 Baskets Champ

50 Cases Keith's

10 Boxes Lemon S

To arrive ca "

5 Hhds. and 20 Cas

O. B. Br...

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The above Good

on bond or duty paid

Frederickson, May 29.

BILLIARD T

THE subscribers have

1 Balls, Gant, tea, con

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Frederickson, Jan. 9.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

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It appears that the bombardment of the 11th and 12th was of extreme violence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the rifled cannon useless...

On the 14th the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 A.M. At the same time the Queen, the Princess, the Royal Household, and the foreign Ministers embarked on board La Mouette...

A despatch dated at Naples, Feb. 18, says that the army have attended to the bodies of those who died in the late struggle. The General has also published an order of the day...

The Sardinians are actively engaged clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment.

Russia is successful in the great work of emancipation of the serfs. A St. Petersburg paper says:

The moment is close at hand, and I am happy to announce it, when the emancipation of the serfs will be an accomplished fact. The proclamation will be issued on the 3d of March...

SPEED OF BOYS' SLEDS.—A person in Michigan a day or two since, timed the speed of the boys' sleds there, where coasting has been a popular amusement.

It is a sport not unattended with danger, especially when the sleds come down across the level roads of city streets.

Two Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver.

FOR SALE, quantity of Pine Clap Boards.

Furniture.

The Subscriber would respectfully return sincere thanks to his numerous customers...

FURNITURE TRADE.

and would now respectfully invite the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country to call and examine for themselves...

BEADSTEPS, CHAIRS,

Rich Chamber Setts, not to be surpassed by any in the province

Beaureas, Wash Stands, Sinks,

Splendid looking glasses

in mahogany, walnut, Gilt inlaid, Gilt, Oval and square frames.

TABLES.

Tilt Tables, spinning Wheels, Woodstock, Feb. 1st. R. B. DAVIS.

PROM

New York & Boston, Direct!

FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR MOLASSES, &c.

The subscriber has received from New York, Portland, Boston and Saint Andrews, by

STEAMER AND RAIL.

the largest supply of Provisions and Groceries ever offered to the

People of Carleton.

- 300 Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR, EXTRA STATE, do DOUBLE EXTRA, do FANCY BRANDS, a choice article.

- 100 do CORN MEAL, HEAVY MESS PORK, 75 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 50 do RAW MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 30 do RICE.

LIQUORS, OF ALL KINDS.

TERMS.—For \$40 and upwards, 3 and 6 months from this date.

- 7 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brand 15 Cases

LIQUORS, IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

- 20 Hds. Geneva (J. De Kuyper & Sons); 20 Cases 2 Puncions Scotch Whiskey; 2 Hds. Irish Whiskey (Jernyns); 13 Quaver Cases 1, 3, and 4 Diamond Port Wine;

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

The subscribers have for sale a Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land in the parish of Wicklow, Carleton County, being that formerly owned by David Oliver.

FOR SALE,

quantity of Pine Clap Boards. By R. B. DAVIS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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.

DEWING & SONS, CALAIS, ME.

Offer for Sale Live for Cash 80 HDS Superior Mascovado Molasses,

Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Burning Fluid, Albertine Oil, with a large assortment of

BOOTS; SHOES AND RUBBERS, 5 bales heavy Sheetings,

2 Cases Heavy Mixed Sheetings, 50 cts. yard, Indis Rubber Machine Belting and packing, all widths, at Manufacturers prices.

DR. BELL, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. RESIDENCE.

John Bell's, Esq., Woodstock.

DOCTOR SMITH has removed his RESIDENCE

to the house next below Mr. Grover's. Woodstock, Aug. 28, 1860.

JOHN C. WINSLOW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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

JOHN MOORE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Liquors, Groceries & Provisions OF ALL KINDS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

George F. Campbell offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Whitaker & Purinton, NO. 86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clothiers and Drapers, IMPORTERS OF

staple Dry Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK

ROBERT M'AFEE, JR., IMPORTER AND DEALER

In General Groceries, WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., NO. 11 DOCK STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED! TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT MR. PALMER'S,

NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE. N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST.

Slason & Rainsford Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF Flour, Pork, Beef, Tea, Sugar, MOLASSES, FISH,

TOBACCO, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, &c. HATCH'S WHARF, ST. ANDREWS.

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.

Nov. 3,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

THOS. L. EVANS respectfully announces, that he has removed from his SHANTY to those commodious premises in

WATER STREET, erected by Mr. JAMES MCCOY, where he solicits the continuation of the former patronage of his friends, and invites attention to his new stock of

CHOICE LIQUORS, which for quality and price cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade.

— HAVE — PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

of a very rare and superior quality. They are pure, wholesome, and every way suitable for either Dinner or Invalids.

This House has no connection with any person or persons, as I am sole proprietor.

THOMAS LOYD EVANS, Proprietor.

Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

Upper Woodstock Hotel. THIS House, formerly occupied by V. A. Hartley, and more recently by George Wheeler, has been newly fitted up for a hotel, and rented by the subscriber.

It is in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House; and every care and attention will be given to travellers and boarders, and every pains taken to make them comfortable, the subscriber confidently expects a fair share of public patronage.

GOOD STABLES attached. ELIJAH WATSON, Proprietor.

Upper Woodstock, Jan. 17.

Turbans! Turbans!!

NEW GOODS RECEIVED. Dress Goods, LADIES' AND MISSES' GENTS' AND BOYS' TURBANS.

FELT HATS, BLACK & COLORED FEATHERS, VELVETS,

LADIES' KID & CLOTH GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

GENTS' SILK & WOOLLEN UNDER CLOTHING,

WOOLLEN & PAISLEY SHAWLS, BLANKETS,

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS,

HEARTH RUGS, CARRIAGE & DOOR MATS, &c., &c.

F. M. PEAKE, BRITISH HOUSE, Fredericton.

Jan. 21, 1861.

New Brunswick, CARLETON N.S.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS Matthew Gurney, a nephew of Robert Gurney, late of Wakefield, in the said County, farmer, deceased, and Mary Gilmore, a niece of the said Robert Gurney, have in and by their certain petition preferred to me, set forth and alleged, that the said Robert Gurney died on the 26th day of December last past, leaving, as pretended, made and executed his last will and Testament in writing, bearing date the twenty sixth day of November A.D. 1860, and appointed Leonard R. Harding the Executor thereof, who, on the seventh day of January last duly obtained probate of the said pretended will of the said Robert Gurney, and have prayed that the said Leonard R. Harding may be cited and required to bring into and leave in the Registry of the said Probate Court, the probate of the said pretended last will and Testament of the said deceased heretofore granted to him; and to prove the same in solemn form of Law by good and sufficient witnesses; or to show cause why the said Probate should not be revoked and declared null and void, and the said pretended will pronounced null and invalid to all intents and purposes; and why Letters of administration of the Goods and Chattels of the said deceased, as having died intestate, should not be granted to them, the petitioners, as the next of Kin of the said Robert Gurney.

You are therefore required to cite the said Leonard R. Harding, the Legatee in the said will named, the Heirs, next of Kin, the Widow and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Council Room in the town of Woodstock, within and for the said County on Thursday, the twenty eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to bring &c. and to prove &c. as prayed for by the said Matthew Gurney and Mary Gilmore; or to show cause why the said Probate should not be revoked and declared null and void, and the will pronounced null and invalid; and why Letters of administration of the Goods and Chattels of the said deceased, as being died intestate, should not be granted, as further prayed for by the said Matthew Gurney and Mary Gilmore.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this twenty fifth day of February, 1861.

LEWIS P. FISHER, Surrogate, County of Carleton.

A. K. S. WETMORE, Registrar of Probates for said County.

Just received from the Factory 100 Bedsteads,

which will be sold on reasonable terms.

R. B. DAVIS, Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861.

John Edgar.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a choice and well selected Stock, consisting in part of the following articles;

GROCERIES.

Flour, Fish, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Starch, Salt, Smoked Fish in boxes, Ginger, Pimento, Whole and Ground Pepper, Cinnamon, Raisins, Assorted Pickles, Harvey Sauce, India Curry Powder, Golden Syrup, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Superior Java Coffee, Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuit, Family and Medium Pilot Bread, Oyster Crackers, P. Y. Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Mustard, Mott's Cocoa, Fine Salt in 10 and 20 lb. Bags, Soda, Saleratus, Apples, Onions, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.

Rim, Mortice & Store Locks, Mineral & Porcelain Knobs, Butt & T Hinges, Latches, Files, Serrows, Minor's Shovels, Horse Raps, Manure Forks, Glass, Nails & Putty, Wrought & Horse Nails, Rope, Cable, Hand-saws, Boiled & Raw Oil, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

Coburgs, Orleans, Calicoes, Denims, Grey and White Cottons, Flannels, Gingham, Osparburg, Crimean Shirts, Chenille Scarfs, Ticking, Gaiters & Gloves, Striped Shirting, Over Socks, a few Ladies and Childrens Boas and Cuffs, A good assortment of Gentlemen's Fur and Cloth Caps, Wool and Fur Hats, Over-Coats, Horse Blankets, Batting, &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

A large Stock in China, White Stone, and Common Ware, Stone Jugs, &c.

SUNDRIES.

Stationary, Trunks, Valises, Pails, Brooms, Albertine Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. A few Half-bbls., Extra Quoddy River Herring & No. 1 Shark.

The above articles will be sold low for CASH or Country produce. JOHN EDGAR, Queen-street, Woodstock, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give my son Robert Caldwell, power and authority to collect all debts by Book account or note of hand.

JOHN CALDWELL, Woodstock, Nov. 26, 1860.

Just Received!

1 CASE OF LADIES FURS, CONSISTING OF Fitch Boas and Cuffs, Opopossum ditto, in the latest styles. Also, one dozen superior

Manile Shawls, Together with a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. CASH and the highest prices paid for SHIPPING FURS.

VANWART & STEPHENSON, Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1860.

Pickles and Sauces.

LOGAN & LINDSAY would call the attention of purchasers of "Pickles and Sauces" to their present large and New Stock from the well known Warehouses of Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, and E. Lazenby, London.

The following varieties are at present in stock. PICKLES. SAUCES.

Mixed, White Onions, Girkios, Cauliflowers, Piccalilli, Chow Chow, French Beans, French Capers, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, Harvey sauce, Worcestershire Sauce, Lobster's New, Joha Bull, King of Oudo, Mushroom ketchup, Tomato, Walnut, Sayer's Relish, Essence of Anchovies,

SUNDRIES. East India Curry Powder; Essence of Lemon; " Bitter Almonds; " Orange;

For Wholesale or Retail. nov 1. 75 KING STREET.

TOP COATS! TOP COATS.

Hats & Caps, BOOTS & SHOES, REMARKABLY CHEAP AT SKILLENS.

SCOTCH WOOD ARTIC ELKS.

ONE Case of Scotch Wood Articles most beautifully finished, and most suitable for Christmas. New Years, and birth day Presents.

Amongst the Plaids of the different Clans will be found the Stuart Plaid, Rob Roy, Athol, McBeath, McLeod, Prince Charles, McDonald, Caledonian, McPherson, McGrigor, Garden, and Victoria Plaid; and amongst the articles will be found the following, viz:—

Ladies' Reticules, furnished and unfurnished Ladies' Companions, neatly fitted up Scissors Cases neatly lined with Silk Velvet, Ink Stands one and two Glass Bottles, Picture Brushes; Match Boxes; Crotchet Cases, Needle Cases; Empty Boxes, (assorted sizes); Knitting Needle Cases, &c.

S. R. MILLER, Proprietor, Fredricton, December 14, 1860.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, March 21, 1861.

Fredericton Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23.

Two occurrences of some interest to the readers of the Journal took place in the House yesterday.

Mr. McPhelin asked the Provincial Secretary a question about petitions from traders in Woodstock for cancelling of bonds given for duties on goods destroyed in the great fire.

The Provincial Secretary replied that the petitions were now under consideration of the Govt.; and that it was not necessary, if the Govt. decided to cancel the bonds, to ask an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. Connell seemed decidedly irritated that Mr. McPhelin should have dared to ask a question touching Carleton, and explained that he had kept the matter in mind, and was looking after it himself, although he had not at present thought it necessary to ask the Secretary any formal question about it.

Soon after Mr. Wilmot asked another question, which Mr. Connell probably was not at all anxious to ask. Mr. Wilmot asked the Attorney General about the Hoyt case.

Mr. Fisher replied that while he was endeavoring to make inquiries through the Police the boy turned up. He and Tilley stated that he had been seen on board a steamer coming to St. John by Mr. Caldwell of Woodstock and Mr. John H. Reid of Fredericton.

It does seem to me that, in view of these contradictions, this matter has not yet been properly cleared up.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FREDERICTON, March 19.

Fisher refuses to resign Attorney Generalship. Has been dismissed from Executive Council.

Tilley moved supply. Wilmot moved an amendment. That it is not expedient at present to take into consideration the granting supply to Her Majesty, pending Report of Land Committee.

Wilmot, Gray, Connell, McPhelin, Lawrence, Allan, Botsford, spoke in favor of the amendment. They urged no necessity for haste and in view of the important interest involved in Land Investigation, which to some extent might implicate other members of Government, made it desirable that before granting supply the report of Investigation Committee should be made.

Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, condemned the policy of the United States, which while preventing a search, permitted the prostitution of her flag.

Mr. Buxton said, he feared that the Southern Confederacy would revive the Slave Trade; and he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would not recognize that Confederacy, until stipulations were entered into, to the contrary.

On the second reading, the House of Commons agreed to the principle of the Bill for abolishing Church Rates.

In the French Senate, the Address in response to the Emperor's Speech, fully sustains his policy, and lauds his protection of the Pope.

The Paris Bourse is drooping. Nothing had been heard of the missing Steamship "Australasian."

Consuls in Flour has declined 6d. Provisions dull, and declining. Cotton quiet.

There had been a serious insurrection at Scutari. The Chinese rebels had captured Woosung, and a general massacre was taking place, when the French interfered on the score of humanity.

We have received the Report of the Board of Commissioners and Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

We are glad to see that there is at length some probability of the erection of the contemplated addition to the building, as the want of the room necessary for the proper care of its numerous inmates, has constantly been a serious drawback to the efficiency of the establishment.

A much needed improvement also has been effected, viz., the supply of water, by means of pipes from the Carleton Water Works.

The state of the asylum continues to be satisfactory, and gives further evidence, if that were needed, of the fitness for the office of the present Superintendent, Dr. Waddell, in his very plain and sensible Report, refers to the large number of patients who are a charge upon the public funds, in comparison to those who are provided for by their friends.

We are in receipt of the Reports of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, the Postmaster General, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital of St. John, and the Board of Agriculture, and shall, as soon as we can possibly, devote a sufficient amount of time and space to doing them justice, make such remarks on each of them as may to us seem called for.

Arthur's Home Magazine for March has been received, — as well filled as usual with useful matter.

The Agricultural Board terminated its session on Thursday last. The Provincial Exhibition will be held in Sussex Vale on the first Tuesday in October next, and will continue through the week.

The Government have determined to appropriate \$4,000 to be expended in procuring articles to be sent to the Great London Exhibition to be held there next year.

The gentlemen composing the committee, are the following:— Hon. A. E. Botsford, Westmorland County, Dr. Robb, Fredericton, R. Jardine, Esq., St. John, J. D. M. Keator, Esq., Hammond River K. C. H. McMonagle, Esq., Sussex do, J. G. Stevens, Esq., St. Stephens, Charlotte, Wm. Napier, Esq., Bathurst, Gloucester.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

New York, March 14.

A debate had taken place in the House of Commons with relation to the Slave Trade, upon a Resolution declaring that all the efforts of Her Majesty's Government had been unable to suppress it.

Free labor in the West Indies was considered most efficient.

Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, condemned the policy of the United States, which while preventing a search, permitted the prostitution of her flag.

Mr. Buxton said, he feared that the Southern Confederacy would revive the Slave Trade; and he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would not recognize that Confederacy, until stipulations were entered into, to the contrary.

On the second reading, the House of Commons agreed to the principle of the Bill for abolishing Church Rates.

In the French Senate, the Address in response to the Emperor's Speech, fully sustains his policy, and lauds his protection of the Pope.

The Pope, on the other hand, declares that the Emperor Napoleon III., is responsible for all his recent troubles.

The Paris Bourse is drooping. Nothing had been heard of the missing Steamship "Australasian."

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There had been a serious insurrection at Scutari.

The Chinese rebels had captured Woosung, and a general massacre was taking place, when the French interfered on the score of humanity.

The inauguration of the Italian Parliament has been celebrated in several Venetian towns.

Victor Emanuel will shortly be proclaimed King of Italy from the Capitol.

The recent pamphlet was mutilated at the last moment to please some of them.

The Austrian Gazette remarks that the full of Genoa must necessarily react upon the Roman question, and France, pressed by England and Sardinia, cannot do otherwise than abandon the Pope as it has abandoned Francis II.

United States.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Southern Commissioners are still here.— They have not yet been received by President Lincoln. They now await instructions from President Davis.

A Government messenger from Fort Sumter, brings despatches from Major Anderson, stating that the troops are well, but that the stock of salt provisions will be exhausted in a fortnight, and only limited supplies can be obtained from Charleston.

General Deaneburg, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Southern Confederacy, telegraphs that he is prepared at all points, and that he defies the Government at Washington to reinforce, or supply Fort Sumter!

Affairs in Virginia lead to the conclusion that this State, well known as, "The Old Dominion," will secede, unless its demands be granted.

In accordance with the conciliatory course of policy laid down by Secretary Seward, it is now believed, that Fort Sumter, at Charleston, and Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, will be immediately evacuated, and left to be taken possession of, by the troops of the Southern Confederacy.

Agents for the Confederacy, located at Baltimore, are enlisting men, chiefly old soldiers, and marines, and forwarding them, in considerable numbers, to the Army of the Confederate States. The Emperor of the French has offered his mediation to settle the difficulty between the United States and Peru.

Journal Travelling Agency.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c., for THE JOURNAL, and for collecting sums due it.

Mr. Finley will soon visit St. Andrews and its vicinity. Those in arrears are requested to make payment to him.

New Advertisements.

TAVERN LICENSE.

LIST of persons to whom Tavern License was granted by the Municipal Council of Carleton County, at the January Session, 1861.

Woodstock, — Charles Stephenson, Elijah J. Watson, Wingate Weeks, Patrick Small, Sanford Treccartin, Patrick Kelly, John Riddon, Michael Mahar, Richmond, — Alexander McQuarry, Wakefield, — Thomas Russell, Simonds, — John D. Boyer, James Bradley, Charles Doherty, Humphrey Tompkins, William Mills, George W. Wheeler, Charles Kearney, Wicklow, — Jonathan Wilson, James McAllister, Brighton, — Edward Melsee.

Published by order of Council, JAMES McLAUCHLAN, Secretary Treasurer.

Rev. W. S. Covert.

DESIRES all letters and papers, intended for him, to be directed to Musquash, St. John.

REMOVED.

The Store formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Dow, (nearly opposite the Old Stand.) ROBERT BROWN, March 19th, 1861.

W. T. LATHAM,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT RICHMOND CORNER, Carleton County.

Herrings, Mackerel, Codfish, &c.

ST. ANDREWS.

FEBRUARY 14th, 1861. BARRELS & Hhds. Quoddy River Herring, No. 2 & 3 Mackerel, 1 Shad, Do Pickled Codfish, 50 Quintal Pollock, 20 Codfish, For Sale Low SAs. W. STREET & SON.

SAVE YOUR CASH. Another 100 Beadsteads at \$1.75 and upwards, for Cash, or Country produce, at Davis's Cheap Store near Davis's Mills. R. B. DAVIS.

Feb. 18th, 1861. HORSE-SHOING.

THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and John Riordon'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 moderate. Pay when work performed. ROBERT C. CAMPBELL, Woodstock, February 6th, 1861.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls.

Mail Stage.

LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare \$4.

Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls on Tu. sd. Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M. Fare \$4.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brayley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER.

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

Postponement.

The BALL advertised below is postponed until TUESDAY the 2d April.

VOLUNTEER BALL!

A BALL, under the auspices of the YORK TROOP OF N. B. YEOMANRY CAVALRY, will be held at the Temperance Hall Fredericton, on TUESDAY the 12th day of February next.

TICKETS \$2.50. To be had at the Barker and Brayley Houses, and of any member of the committee. Officers and members of volunteer companies are requested to appear in uniform.

COMMITTEE: John Saunders, J. H. Reid, H. Fairweather, J. Haviland, Dr. Dow, J. McCausland, Wm. Segee, S. Atherton, C. Brannen, H. S. Estey, H. S. ESTEY, Secretary.

Fredricton Jan. 9, 1861.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ROBERT BROWN, Having received by ENGLISH Steamers EUROPA and AETNA 18 Cases and Bales of FALL and WINTER GOODS,

Would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to the same. They consist of— Dress Goods, in all the latest styles and materials, suitable for the present and coming season.

Mantles, in Seal Skins, Beaverskin, Cloth, &c., &c.; Prince of Wales Jackets, MANTLE CLOTHS, in great variety, with Trimmings to match.

SHAWLS, FURS and SCARFS, LADIES FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in great variety, CHENILLE and SILK HAIR NETTS

Head Dresses, WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS & SLEEVES, STAMPED MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c.

Also, from Boston per schooner Leviathan. 5 Cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; 8 Cases Hats and Caps, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Children's and Youths CAPS;

6 Bales BATTING and WADDING; 1 Case SKELETON SKIRTS; 4 Cases Deming, Tickings, Striped Shirting, Swansdown, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting; BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c.

R. B. is soliciting the patronage of the Public would remark that having imported all these Goods both from England and the United States DIRECT, thereby saving a St. John profit, he is able to offer Goods at a MUCH LOWER RATE

ANY QUANTITY OF GREY HOMESPUN WANTED. ROBERT BROWN, Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1860.

HOUSES FOR SALE. THE pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing nine rooms. The House is new, and well furnished throughout.

Also, the House on the Webster Hill, on a corner, fronting on Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Amos Dickinson, Esq. This House is new and well finished, with Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For terms of an enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber. CHAS. H. McINDOE, Nov. 21, 1860.

THOSE persons wishing to pay for the Journal in WOOD, BRING IT ALONG, FEB. 21, 1861.

NEW FURNITURE

BETTER and Cheaper than ever in Carleton County, can be had

Woodstock Furn

—CONSISTING Sofas, Couches, Parlor, Stuffed, Easy, Cat

Chairs Centre, Card, Dress, Extension Tables

Black Walnut, Mahogany of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE of all Kinds and

Looking Glasses Frame and Painted Cloth Window Shades, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very cheap and employ only the best of Workmen can rely upon the durability of

Particular attention paid to the Upholstery and Repairing done in a neat and reasonable manner. Circular Machine work of all sorts done in Shop in Houlton.

New Store and Mrs. CROZIER begs to inform the Ladies of the surrounding Country, that she is

Water-st

in the New Brick building of variety of MILLINERY, MANIFES, &c.

which are ready for inspection of public patronage. Country produce taken in Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Rum &c., &c.

Ex Parkfield from London, and Liverpool, via St. John; 52 PIPES 35 Hhds } Geneva 20 Cases } Large

1 Pouchon } Fine Old Jan 11 Cases } Scotch and Ir 3 Pouchons Scotch and Ir 12 Cases Fine Old Laid W 10 Cases Fine Old Tota Gin 60 Cases London Porter and Pale 2 Hhds. } Allsopp's P 4 qr. Casks } Fine Old Po 2 Hhds. } 4 qr. Casks } Hennessey's colored Br 10 Hhds. } 18 qr. Casks } colored Br 20 Cases } In Store 12 Hhds. "Metell's" and " 12 Pouchons pure Alcohol. JAMES W. S. Woodstock, July 1860.

AROOST WATCH-MAKING & ESTABLISH

THE subscriber has just returned with the largest and best Watches, Clocks and Jewelry ever made in the country, and at the low and retail. Also, GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, Sporting and Fishing Tackle, Shotguns, Books, Stationary, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

Best drilled eye sewing needles, Pins, Violin strings, Flutes, Files and kinds of FANCY GOODS

Children's Primers, Picture Books, All kinds of Christmas cards, Fanny Vases, Match Safes, &c. Repairing and Engraving neatly and long experience as Surgical Instrument Maker in that line that he has Old Gold and Silver, Wood, Oats, taken in exchange for Goods.

Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

March 21,

1861.

Woodstock, Fredericton, and Grand Falls.

Mail Stage.

Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M.

Fare \$4.

Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and Grand Falls Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Fare \$4.

Stop at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard Woodstock; and at the Barker House and House, Fredericton.

J. R. TUPPER.

Feb. 27, 1860.

Postponement.

Advertisement below is postponed until TUESDAY the 2d April.

Volunteer Ball!

Under the auspices of the Company of N. B. Yeomanry Cavalry, will be held at the Temperance Hall

on TUESDAY the 12th day of February next.

Tickets \$2.50.

Admission at the Barker and Brayley Houses, by members of the committee.

Members of volunteer companies are invited to appear in uniform.

Committee: J. H. Reid, J. Haviland, J. McCausland, S. Atherton, H. S. Estey, Secretary.

Jan. 9, 1861.

Fall and Winter Goods.

ROBERT BROWN, received by ENGLISH Steamers EUROPA and AETNA 18 Cases and Bales of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, and respectfully call the attention of intending customers to the same. They consist of—

Dress Goods, latest styles and materials, suitable for the present and coming season.

Mantles, and Skins, Bearskin, Cloth, &c., &c.;

Woolen and Wales Jackets, and MANTLE CLOTHS,

at variety, with Trimmings to match.

Woolen, FURS and SCARFS, LADIES' FELT HATS,

and FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in great variety,

Woolen and SILK HAIR NETS, and

Head Dresses, and MUSLIN COLLARS & SLEEVES,

and MUSLIN FOR WORKING, &c. from Boston per schooner Leviathan.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; Hats and Caps, amongst which will be found assortment of Children's and Youths

BATTING and WADDING; SKELETON SKIRTS; Deming, Tickings, Striped Shirting, Flannels, Fancy Flannels for Shirting; BELTS, BRACES, &c., &c.

In soliciting the patronage of the Public, we remark that having imported all these goods from England and the United States thereby saving a St. John profit, he is

at a MUCH LOWER RATE than when purchased in the Province.

QUANTITY OF GREY HOMESPUN D. ROBERT BROWN.

Nov. 1, 1860.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

A pleasantly situated House now occupied by the subscriber, containing nine rooms. The House is new, finished throughout.

It is situated on the Webster Hill, on a corner, Broadway and Park Street, now occupied by Mr. Johnson, Esq. This House is new and well finished. It has a Kitchen, Shed and Barn attached. For particulars enquire of Jas. Grover, Esq., or the subscriber, CHAS. H. McINDOE.

1860.

Persons wishing to pay for the Journal, WOOD, BRING IT ALONG, 1861.

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., &c.

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

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

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

HUBBARD & RICE.

New Store and New Goods.

MRS. CROZIER begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Woodstock and the surrounding Country, that she has commenced business in

Water-street

in the New Brick building of Mr. McCoy, with a variety of

MILLINERY, MANTLES,

FLOWERS, &c., &c.

which are ready for inspection, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Woodstock, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Old Jamaica

Rum &c., &c.

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

52 PIPES } Geneva "DeKayners" Large Anchor Brand.

4 Puncheons } Fine Old Jamaica Rum.

11 Cases } Scotch and Irish Whiskey

3 Puncheons } Scotch and Irish Whiskey

12 Cases } Fine Old Loyal Whiskey.

10 Cases } Fine Old Tom Gin.

60 Cases } London Porter and Pale Ale, quarts and pints.

2 Hhds. } Allsopp's Pale Ale.

4 qr. Casks } Fine Old Port Wine.

2 Hhds. } Hennessy's Best Pale and colored Brandy.

12 Hhds. } "Matell's" and "Hennessy's" Brandy.

18 Hhds. } pure Alcohol.

12 Cases } JAMES W. STREET & SONS.

Woodstock, July 1860.

WOODSTOCK WATCH-MAKING & JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just returned from N. York with the largest and best selected stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry ever offered for sale in part of the country, and at the lowest prices at wholesale and retail. Also,

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,

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

SILVER and PLATED WARE SCISSORS and RAZORS.

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

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

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

FANCY GOODS,

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

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

Repairing and Engraving neatly done. Also having had long experience as Surgical Dentist, would attend to all business in that line that he may be favored with. Old Gold and Silver, Wood, Oats, Wheat, Hay, and Furs taken in exchange for Goods.

D. LUCY,

Houlton, Jan. 17, 1861.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, WOODSTOCK.

G. STRICKLAND

Has received per late Arrivals, 24 CASES and BALES NEW GOODS, comprising every description of

DRESS GOODS, suitable for the coming season, among which will be found some of the Newest Designs in

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, AND HEAD DRESSES.

ONE CASE MANTLES, (the best in Town.)

Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs, Scarfs,

Blankets, Flannels, Cottons,

LINENS and TICKINGS,

Chenille nets, Fancy Pins, Ribbons, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY. All descriptions of FANCY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

To Arrive—A well assorted stock of HATS, BOOTS and SHOES,

—AND— COFFIN MOUNTING,

Woodstock, novem. 1, 1860.

PATRONISE

Domestic Manufacture!

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

ALL SORTS OF FURNITURE

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

Having served his time, and given his whole attention to the Cabinet business, and receiving constantly the

LATEST DESIGNS

of Furniture from the States and elsewhere; and superintending the work himself, he feels confident that he can give better satisfaction with regard to

QUALITY and PRICE,

than any other establishment in Woodstock.

JIG and CIRCULAR SAWING and TURNING done on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch.

Particular attention given to UNDERTAKING.

Woodstock, Jan. 9, 1861. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

P. S.—You will find his Factory and Ware Rooms on Main Street, near Hayden's Steam Mill, and opposite the Baptist Chapel.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

NEW STORE and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to intimate to his friends and the Public, that he has fitted up a large and commodious store, on the site of the late "BLANCHARD HOUSE," and is now receiving from late English and Foreign Markets, a large and entirely new stock of the very latest designs in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

COME AND SEE OUR

Mantles and Shawls,

Hats & Furs,

FLOWERS & FEATHERS,

RIBBONS & LACES,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

CLOTHES

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

Whitney, Pilot, Beaver, Oxford and Venetian Cloths, Cassimeres, and Deekins in all the leading makes, Bedford Cord, Satinets, Homespuns, &c., &c.

VESTINGS

In Satin, Grenadine, Plain and cut Velvets, [Marseilles, 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, Trunks, &c. &c.

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

W. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN C. WINSLOW

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

CASH! CASH! CASH! BLANCHARD & CO.

SINCE their commencement in business in this town— they have given the public the benefit of their cash purchases from the first Houses in Boston, St. Andrews, and St. John, and have so far as they are concerned—broken up the system of taxing the public enormous profits on every commodity sold them. They buy for cash and sell for cash—or country produce. Consequently they are enabled to sell Goods in their Trade cheaper and better than can be had elsewhere. Their stock of

Flour, Pork, Sugars, Teas, Molasses,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, SPICES OF ALL KINDS, CONFECTIONARY, LIQUORS,

GLASS WARE, STAPLE DRY GOODS, BOOTS, HARDWARE,

is the largest and best assortment in Woodstock. At Wholesale to the trade they offer extra inducements, and on Retail Goods cannot be purchased to better advantage in the city of St. John.

They have made a further reduction on the prices of staple Goods—they will now sell yep the best Porto Rico Molasses—bright and heavy at 2s per Gallon—and will also give you 10-12 bright Muscovado Sugar for one dollar, or 8 lbs crushed or granulated sugar for \$1 00 All they ask for Paraffine, Albertine, or Kerosene Oil is 5s per gallon, and for Burning Fluid 4s per gallon, Matches, the best manufactured—can be had for 7-12 per quarter gross, and pulverized saleratus the best for 5d per lb—Tobacco the very best only 1s 8d per lb, and Tea at 2s 6d per lb, a trial of which only is necessary to induce the lover of good tea to exclaim, "Tis better than I've paid three shillings for at other stores in Woodstock!" they have also, Ning yong, Oolong & Hyson Tea, Java Coffee, Ground 1s 3d per lb, Package Coffee 10 per lb, layer Raisins 1s per lb. A certain Trader in this Town advertised to sell "Pimento at 45 cents per lb." They never did ask over 30 cents per lb, for the same articles and other species in proportion &c. &c.

BALDWIN'S AMERICAN EATING APPLES, CHEESE,

NUTS OF ALL KINDS, CASTILE & P. Y. SOAP, PAINTS, BROOMS,

BUTTER CRACKERS, SODA BISCUIT, CLOTH LINES & BED CORDS, CANDLES,

SEAMLESS BAGS, &c., &c.

The best elder Vinegar is only 1s 3d per gallon. Pickles in Brls on Retail and Bottle Pickles, Ketchup and Peppers, Kosuth Hats, Golden syrup, &c.

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

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

Sen. BLANCHARD & CO.

PISCATAQUA

Fire & Marine Insurance Company OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Authorized Capital \$500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin, President; Obed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley W. Ricker, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley W. Ricker, David Fairbank, Abner Oaks, John A. Faine, F. W. deRochemont.

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

Marine Insurance Policies issued by O. D. WELMORE 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 \$233,445.76, securely and advantageously invested.

Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued where the applications are signed.

Losses are paid in St. John, both cash and notes as a guarantee fund

Statements of affairs has been duly filed in Secretary's office, Fredericton, and with JOHN C. WINSLOW, Agent for Woodstock.

W. Woodstock, August 8, 1860.

PORTRAITS!

MR EDWARD ESTABROOKE desires to inform the public that he is prepared to take off the

"HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"

at his Saloon, first below Mr. Perley's Shop, Main Street, in almost every style of the

Photographic Art,

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

NATIONAL HOUSE.

ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, PROPRIETOR, CORNER OF HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STS, BANGOR, MAINE.

This House has been renovated and put in first-rate order, and newly painted, papered and furnished throughout, and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders.

The house has a central location, and an excellent stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler.

The proprietor hopes by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

Bangor, Jan

SALE.

To be sold at public auction on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of April next, at noon, at Strickland's Corner, in Woodstock, the following pieces and parcels of land, viz:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Carleton, known as a grant from the Crown to Adam B. Sharp, bounded as follows: Commencing at a marked birch tree, standing at the angle of intersection of two reserved roads, and distant four rods westerly from the northwest angle of lot number one in the Fifth Tier of lots in the Williams-town Settlement, granted to James Haney; thence running by the magnet south one hundred and six chains (of four poles each) and fifty links; thence west twenty chains; thence south two chains and fifty links; thence west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and nine chains; and thence east eighty chains to the place of beginning; containing eight hundred and seventy acres more or less. Also, All that certain other lot of land situate and being in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County, known and distinguished as part of lot number forty-three, in a grant to Samuel M'Keen and others, fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, and conveyed by Wm. Jackson to Ephraim Lane, bounded on the south by lands formerly owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Wm. Jackson; on the west by the great road leading to the Canada line; on the north by lands owned and occupied by Charles Marvin; and on the east by lands owned and occupied by Francis P. Sharp; the same having been heretofore granted by Charles Marvin to Adam B. Sharp.

Also, A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Woodstock aforesaid, known and described as part of lot No. 43, in a grant to the said Samuel M'Keen and others, and being in the Parish of Woodstock, in the said County, known and distinguished as part of lot number forty-three, in a grant to Samuel M'Keen and others, fronting on the west side of the River Saint John, and conveyed by Wm. Jackson to Ephraim Lane, bounded on the south by lands formerly owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Wm. Jackson; on the west by the great road leading to the Canada line; on the north by lands owned and occupied by Charles Marvin; and on the east by lands owned and occupied by Francis P. Sharp; the same having been heretofore granted by Charles Marvin to Adam B. Sharp.

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

Also, All that certain other piece or parcel of land heretofore conveyed by Adam B. Sharp to Francis P. Sharp, by deed dated December 1st, A. D. 1847, and duly recorded in Book I. of Records, pages 52 and 53, and described as follows: being a piece of land seventy-eight and a half rods wide, fronting on the eastern side of the highway road in Northampton, bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late James Sharp, on the west by highway road, on the north by lands owned and occupied by Frederick Philip, and on the east by lands owned and occupied by Isaac B. Sharp, containing twenty acres more or less.

The said sale being made by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, between Francis P. Sharp, and Maria his wife, of the one part; and Margaret Brown of the other part, and duly registered in Book R of the records of the County of Carleton, pages 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189.

For terms of sale and particulars apply to John C. Winslow, Esq., Woodstock, or to

CHARLES W. WELDON, Solicitor of Mortgagee.

St. John, December 22, 1860.

WANTED!

COATS AND FURS.

—AT—

T. B. WINSLOW'S, Upper Woodstock.

Wanted,

ANY quantity of Homespun Cloth, Socks, Mitts, and good shipping Furs, for which the highest prices will be given.

W. SKILLEN.

Woodstock, Jan. 10, 1860.

Picture Frames!

In great variety and the

