

Woodstock N.B. 1861

881

Nov. 21st.

# The Woodstock Journal.

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

VOLUME 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

NUMBER 18.

## Woodstock Journal.

It is an eight page weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of New Brunswick, and particularly to those of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. It is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. The primary objects at which the Journal aims in the present circumstances of the country are principally these:

1. The Promotion of Immigration and Settlement of the Wild Lands. Its maxim in this matter is Cheap and Good Land for the actual Settler! Dear Land, or none at all, for the Speculator. It is more important for the country to have the wild lands settled by giving them away than to get half a dollar an acre for them.
2. The opening of the country, and facilitation of intercourse, by the improvement of the means of internal communication. We need improvement in our Rivers, so as to facilitate internal navigation; and we need Railroads—the latter built if possible by private companies and not by Government in order to prevent jobbing, speculation and all the other evils which accompany the construction of public works by Government.
3. A system of Free Education for all—schools of all grades, from the Parish school to the Provincial University, being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation. If there is any one thing which will wake the whole people from their apathy with respect to Education, and give them a living, healthy interest in it, it is Direct Taxation for its support. An increase in the Representation in the House of Assembly, in order to destroy the illegitimate influence of the Executive, and check the degrading and noxious strife between the *outs* and the *ins*.
5. Looking to the future, we are decidedly in favor of a Legislative union of the Lower Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, as opposed to a federal union which would include Canada, and to a relinquishment of a distinctive nationality in a representation in the Imperial Parliament. We hold that such a legislative union would remove many of the political evils and difficulties under which all these Provinces now labour—would give them increased strength, importance and influence—would tend to a more rapid development of their native wealth, afford a vast impetus to home industry—and would effect more for the rapid progress of those colonies than any other political movement whatever.

Though these primary objects are never lost sight of, there are other things for which we contend. We have always endeavored to introduce and support in the arena of political, social and moral discussion a bold, generous, and many tone. We shall endeavor to promote unity and good feeling among all parties, classes and creeds of men; to give an unflinching support to free inquiry and to whatever is within the bounds of human intellect, and a free discussion of whatever subjects it is possible for the human mind to apprehend. Nor shall we forget to inculcate in our people not only that feeling of independence and self reliance which is of the essence of individual and national nobility, but also that love of order and subordination which makes the fullest practical recognition of the great truth that the law is superior to all, and that Freedom to be Freedom indeed, must go hand in hand with Order.

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The JOURNAL is published on Thursday, at Woodstock, N. B., by WILLIAM EDGAR, PROPRIETOR.

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All letters on business should be addressed "PROPRIETOR JOURNAL," WOODSTOCK, N. B.

All correspondence for the paper should be addressed "EDITOR JOURNAL,"

A RUSSIAN WOMAN SHOW.—A St. Petersburg correspondent gives the following as one of "the peculiarities of northern life." The scene is laid in the "Summer Garden," one of the pleasantest places of popular resort in that city, on Whit-Sunday afternoon—a festival observed with scrupulous care, when "it is the custom to decorate the dwelling, boats, rafts, carriages, and church doors with branches of linden," and when in the old times the "Wife Show" was the greatest feature of the occasion;—"The Wife Show is now the last lingering relic of what was once a popular national custom. Here the sons and daughters of tradesmen went to assemble, to select their partners for life. The girls would come decked out in all the ornaments the family could raise, and sometimes carrying in their hands a bunch of silver teaspoons; or playing gracefully with a huge silver ladle, as if it were a fan; while the young men, also appearing to the best advantage, would stroll by them, and on seeing any young lady who particularly struck their fancy would politely inquire about her dowry from her parents, who invariably accompanied the blushing damsels. The custom so far exists in the present day that, had I been matrimonially disposed, I might have selected a wife with ut even the trouble of advertising, to say nothing of the time which the more conventional customs of my native land deemed requisite for a courtship. Here comes a group of practicing more than ordinary attention. They are candidates for matrimony—two young sisters, apparently about eighteen years of age. They are rather pretty, and quite elegantly dressed in light colors, and wearing the little jaunty hats and feathers. Behind them come the parents and an old woman plainly attired, but after all one of the most important members of the family. If a young man is taken with the appearance of the candidates he will give the old lady a shawl a gentle pull, and they will together step on one side and avoid the crowd by turning into one of the sidewalks. A conversation something like the following will ensue, it being, of course, understood by the parties that the young bachelor is withholding:—Old Woman: Well, sir, what is your name?—Young Man: Peter Petrovitch, little mother. Old Woman: Where do you live?—Young Man: In Gargarovitch Street, No. 6.—Old Woman: You are well? Young Man: Yes, I get so many rubles from the little store at Gostinog Diver, and have so much laid up. What's the name of the young lady—the one at the right, little mother?—Old Woman: You're not the first that has asked me that, for a finer young woman has not been on the Summer Garden for many a springer. Her name is Ekatarina, and her dowry is so many rubles. After some further cross questioning the parties separate. In the evening the old woman states to the parents the various propositions she has received, and to the one who has the largest income a note is sent. If all his statements are found correct the thing is considered settled, and Ekatarina is married to Ivan with little more ado. She never thinks of objecting, and neither bride nor bridegroom have any idea of wasting time in courting. But this custom is fast falling into desuetude, and this year not more than half a dozen candidates for matrimony presented themselves at the Summer Garden Wife Show for 1861. Two or three years more and the custom will be a tradition of the past."

THE ARREST OF MASON AND SIDELL.—Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news that Mason and Sidell were on their way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impertinent in his conversation. He assumes that there can be no question between his Government and ours for the reason that the United States must yield the point in controversy, will disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and must return Mason and Sidell to the bosom of the only Power which seems heartily to desire the dismemberment of this great Republic. Edward Everett, Edward M. Stanton, and Reverdy Johnson have expressed the opinion that our right to take and keep Mason and Sidell was unquestionable.—Tribune.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, publishes correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Winder, telling the latter to make choice of the Union prisoners as hostages for Southern privateers. As a hostage for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, this lot fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into a close confinement in the felon's cell. The other hostages are: Col. Lee, Coggeswell, Wilcox, and Wood; Lieutenant-Colonel Brown and Neff; and Major Potter, Revere, Vodge; and Captains Richard, Brownson, and Jeffries.

Why is a water lily like a whale? Because it comes to the surface to blow.

OATS GIVEN TO HORSES BEFORE OR AFTER DRINKING.—It is well known, but not so generally practised as it ought to be, that oats or other grain given to horses are more readily digested; and consequently more nutritious, when supplied in a bruised or reduced state; and we have now improved a very convenient machine for effecting this very desirable purpose. The health and durability of the horse greatly depends on the mode of feeding and treatment during his hours of rest, as well as on the quality of his food, and the amount of labor which he is required to perform. The following abridged observations of a practical French writer in the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, are deserving the attention of all who have horses under their care:—

The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. I have made the experiments on my own horses, and have always observed there is in the dung a quantity of oats not digested, when I purposely gave them water after a feed of oats. There is decidedly, then, a great advantage in giving horses water before grain is fed to them. There is another bad practice, I observe, that of giving grain and hay on their return to the stable immediately after hard work. Being very hungry, they devour much food eagerly, and do not properly masticate it; the consequence is, that it is not so well digested and not nearly so nutritious. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, it should be allowed to rest for a time, then given a little hay; half an hour afterwards, water and then oats, or other grain. By this plan water may be given without risk of cold, as the oats act as a stimulant.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A few days since the gipsy camp situated about a mile from this city, was thrown into great confusion, owing to the elopement of one of the fair sisterhood with a male member of the fraternity. The father of the fair nymph waxed wroth over the matter, and employed our celebrated detective, Mr. Yanvalkenburg, to hunt up the truant pair, which "Yan" succeeded in accomplishing, having found them snugly ensconced in a tavern not far from Black-sing's bridge. As is usual on such occasions, billing and cooing was the order of the day, but keen-sighted and quick-scented Thaddeus put a stop to the loveable conversation when he dropped in upon the two, as a Hibernian would term it, "in a jiffy." It seems the license was issued and the happy pair were waiting for "Father Tuamy to buckle them in a twinkling." However, the papa, of our fair damsel succeeded in rescuing his daughter before the nuptial knot was tied. The gentleman gipsy who acted as number-one on the occasion, has since been expelled from the camp—left the hunting grounds of his fathers for ever and a day. We quite agree with the tenor of the chorus in the song, which sings thus:—

"Elopement now is all the go,  
It sets the people crazy;  
Come, ladies all, both great and small,  
Beware of Gipsy Davy."

When did the course of true love run smooth—no, not even among the gipsies. Yet, we pity the poor lad and lass who have so ruthlessly been torn asunder. We wonder will it make any change in the affairs of our busy, plodding world or will Davy try his luck again.—London Prototype.

THE NEGROES OF JAMAICA.—I think that the position of the Jamaica peasant in 1860 is a standing rebuke to those who, wittingly and unwittingly, encourage the vulgar lie that the African cannot possibly be elevated. The most ignorant work whenever they can get work. There are fully 20,000 of both sexes who work for the estates, and who may still be regarded as a laboring class. There are probably 10,000 who work as domestics. There are 3000 at work on the roads, where scarcity and idleness of laborers are made no grounds of complaint. The small proprietors work on their own lands and on the estates whenever they can. Very large numbers work as merchants, mechanics and tradesmen, and not a few of the ex-slaves of Jamaica, or their children, are members of the Legislature, and fill responsible offices under Government. In the Assembly alone there are 17 black and colored members out of a total of 49. The whole people of Jamaica work; and if their work is often misdirected and wasteful, the blame does not surely rest with the unlettered classes. They work, as I said before, up to the light they possess, and when I look at the feebleness of that light, I am utterly amazed at the progress they have made.—Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.

YOU ARE ALL BRICKS!—The St. John, News tells a good story of His Excellency Manning-Sutton, late Governor of New Brunswick. It seems that a party of young gentlemen from St. John, rather fast in their tendencies, visited Fredericton last winter, and after viewing the lions, deemed it incumbent upon them to pay His Excellency a visit. This was done, and the Governor was treated to some highly complimentary remarks by the spokesman of the party. "Happy to see you," was polite rejoinder of His Excellency. "I hope you are well and that your friends will not be long deprived of your company at home." After a few more interchange of compliments His Excellency invited his guests to "take a glass of wine," which they did, except the Temperance ones. Shortly afterwards they rose to depart and bade His Excellency "good bye" in the most fervent manner, and the compliment was as cordially reciprocated. On passing out of the front door one of the party seized the gubernatorial hand and remarked—"by George, your Excellency, but you're brick!" "So are you," said his Excellency—"you're all bricks."

LIFE IN THE SEA.—Brimful of life at its surface, the sea would be ennobled if that prodigious power of production was not kept somewhat in check by the antagonist power of destruction. Only imagine that every herring has from fifty to seventy thousand eggs! If every egg was to produce a herring, and every herring fifty thousand more, there would not be an enormous destruction going on the ocean would very soon be solidified and putrified. The great cetacea drive them towards the shores ever, and anon diving into their ranks and swallowing up whole shoals. The whiting eat their fry; cod again devour the whiting. The cod has up to nine millions of eggs. No wonder that the fishery of this productive fish has created towns and colonies. But what would the power of man be opposed to such fecundity? He is assisted by others, among which the sturgeon takes chief rank. Then, again, the sturgeon itself is a very fecund fish. This devourer of cod has itself fifteen hundred thousand eggs. Another great devourer is not proportionally unproductive, and that is the shark.

CHESS.—In London on the 7th ult., came off the great "blindfold" game between the celebrated chess player Paulsen, against ten of the strongest metropolitan amateurs that could be induced to enter the lists. Many ladies were present contrary to the rules. When the game had lasted 12 hours, Mr. Paulsen and his antagonists were even, and Mr. Burden alone left to contend with him. The excitement became intense, until Mr. Burden made a happy move, and so Mr. Paulsen lost. Though beaten Mr. P. was enthusiastically cheered, having done so well against such odds. Bell's Life says the spectators did not give Paulsen fair play.

A SPARROW CAUGHT BY AN OYSTER.—The Birmingham Daily Post narrates the following incident which occurred on the premises of Mr. Potter fishmonger, Dale end, Birmingham, England:—"A neighbour passing through the yard, observed a sparrow fluttering in a frantic manner on the top of a heap of oyster shells, as though struggling to release himself from unpleasant detention. He found that the leg of the poor bird had been caught firmly in the grip of a young oyster which was attached to the outside of one of the discarded shells. He at once took his prisoner into Mr. Potter's shop, where the singular bird-trap was opened with a knife, and the bird released. It is supposed that the oyster had opened its pearly jaw for air, and that the feathered wanderer, whilst hopping merrily past, accidentally, but too surely, put his foot in it."

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The London Engineer, an eminently scientific journal, says that atmospheric railways are bound, some day, to supersede the ordinary iron railroad. A speed of one thousand feet per second, or seven hundred miles an hour, may safely be made in a tube and can be safely accomplished. Accidents or collisions could not possibly occur, and a man would not realize that he was going very fast in an atmospheric car. In short, the passage would be not only a great deal safer, but much more agreeable in every way, to say nothing of the immense speed. The cost of running would be only a fraction of the cost of the present railroad equipment and power. The experiment in London with a short road of this kind has been very satisfactory.

NO NEWS FROM THE GULF.—There is no news from the Gulf. Although voluminous dispatches, brought by the Rhode Island, with dates, to November 1, were received to-day, not a word is said of the destruction or capture of the Sumpter, and the reports to that effect must, therefore, be dismissed as untrue.—Tribune.

Gram's Family  
OT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,  
or of Queen and Regent streets,  
Fredericton, N. B.

The Subscriber would respectfully intimate  
to the inhabitants of Woodstock and the  
neighbouring country, that he has just received a  
supply of

English and American  
and shoes, embracing every variety of  
commonly kept by the Trade, consisting

es' Misses' and Children's Spring and Summer  
Boots and Shoes,  
various new styles and qualities,  
Large Kid, and Morocco, Customers, Elastic  
side, Military and Flat Heels,  
single and double soles in great  
variety, Gents walking and  
Dress Boots Congress and  
Lace Shoes in Taitcut  
Emmelled and  
Calf Skin,  
ts heavy and light, Slippers in great variety  
"DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,  
adies Bulmoral, Kid, Serge, Frunella, and  
y Lind Boots, Gents' Patent, Emannelled  
Calf Skin, Congress Boots, Course and Fine  
ts in every style, Boys and Youth's Boots  
Boots,  
the above with the large assortment now on  
d will be sold at a very small profit as our  
otto," is  
"QUICK SALES and Small Profits."  
R. GRAHAM  
(Late S. K. Foster & Son.)  
Fredericton, May 18, 1863.

PISATAQUA  
re & Marine Insurance Company  
OF MAINE.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.  
Authorized Capital \$500,000, Hon. John M. Goodwin  
President; Obed P. Miller, Vice President; Shipley &  
Secretary  
DIRECTORS.  
Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley &  
Miller, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Fair  
& Co. Secretaries.  
The principal towns in New Brunswick insur-  
ances against loss or damage by Fire.  
Marine Insurance Policies issued daily  
O. D. W. WILMORE, 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  
\$445,750, securely and advanced by us, is invested.  
Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued with  
applications are signed.  
Losses are paid in 24 hours.  
Premiums are deposited in St. John, both cash and  
as a guarantee Fund.  
Statements of affairs has been duly filed in Secret-  
ary's office, Fredericton, and with  
JOHN C. WILLOW,  
Agent for Woodstock.

Stone Ware!  
DOZ. pieced stone ware consisting of

Butter Crocks,  
PITCHERS,  
CREAM POTS,  
Preserve Crocks,  
JUGS,  
Flower Pots, Water Fountain  
&c.  
For sale low by  
JOHN EDGAR  
Woodstock, June 21.

Houlton Hardware  
STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS! AND QUICK SALE!  
Come and see?  
One of the Largest Stocks  
of  
HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISHES,  
PLOW & CASTINGS,  
BUILDING MATERIALS,  
GROCERIES, &c., &c.  
in Aroostook County, which we are selling at  
Low Prices,  
For Cash or Country produce at the  
Houlton Hardware STORE,  
the Store formerly occupied by CHAS. B. SMITH  
Esq.  
ALMON H. FOGG & Co.

Room Paper.  
Of a Great Variety of  
PATTERNS,  
and at  
Very Cheap at Hugh Hay's  
May 14

CASH  
GIVEN for hides at the  
CITY MARKET



The Woodstock Journal. Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

Table with shipping routes: Moncton to St. John, by Railway; St. John to St. Andrews, by Steamer; St. Andrews to Richmond; Richmond to Woodstock and River du Loup; River du Loup to Quebec.

Delinquent Subscribers!

Subscribers in arrears two years and upwards are informed that the Proprietor is daily making out their accounts in order to place them in the hands of a Justice for collection.

THE BRITISH MAILS TO CANADA.

The Sentinel of Saturday last has drawn attention to a matter which we think deserves the consideration of our authorities—the carrying of the British Mails for Canada through the territory of the United States.

It will be remembered that in 1847 this mail was carried through New Brunswick, being conveyed all the way from Halifax to Quebec by land, which arrangement was kept up until 1849, when on the report of a Mr. Watson, a Post Office Surveyor, sent out from Great Britain, the route was changed, and the mails were sent by the way of the United States, and so continue to be sent to the present day.

Between the two countries there no longer exists that cordiality of feeling which we have seen for years past. Even as we write there may be transpiring events which will most unfavorably affect the relations of the two Governments.

Let us endeavor to make an estimate of the time required to carry the mail from Halifax to Quebec by this route. And first, in Summer.

Table with shipping routes and times: From Halifax to Windsor, by Railway; Windsor to St. Andrews, by Steamer; St. Andrews to Richmond, by Railway; Richmond to River du Loup, by horse, 195 miles; River du Loup to Quebec, by Railway.

In winter the mail could be taken by stage from Truro to Moncton, thence by Railway to St. John, and by water to St. Andrews.

Table with shipping routes and times: Halifax to Truro, by Railway; Truro to Moncton, by horse, 110 miles.

Who can doubt that if this matter was properly represented to the Imperial Government it would hesitate to make the change suggested? The opportunity of making the representation is now peculiarly favourable.

THE REVIEWS.—We direct attention to the advertisement elsewhere of the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine. These five works, which stand at the very head of periodical literature, are reprinted by L. Scott & Co., New York, at three dollars each, or ten dollars for the five, per annum.

No one who desires to keep abreast with the current of thought in the most cultivated circles, on topics connected with literature, science, history (past and present), the fine arts, &c., can afford to deny himself these publications, especially on this side the Atlantic.

We hear rumors of fresh difficulties on the Railway, but do not know the particulars. The work, we are happy to say, is advancing rapidly. The rails are laid seven miles above Eel River. Eight miles further will bring them to the terminus, and the Road will be through from St. Andrews to Woodstock, or as near Woodstock as it is expected to come.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The members elected of the County Council met on Friday last, and organized by the election of Mr. Alexander Gibson, Warden. The choice is, we think, an excellent one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Godey for December is better even than usual. With the January number number commences a new volume, which is a good opportunity to subscribe.

NEW YORK ALBION.—The proprietors of this paper announce that on and after the first Saturday in January next, its price will be three dollars a year, instead of six dollars as hitherto, and that the presentation plate will be no longer given.

LOCAL TOPICS.—Surely this autumn has been one after its own kind! We never remember to have seen anything equalling it for dark, damp, wet, dismal, dreary, suicide-breeding weather.

THE N. Y. "INDEPENDENT."—The Washington Star says that the Government has determined to send the editors and proprietors of the New York Independent newspaper to Fort Warren.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of organizing a troop of Volunteer Cavalry.

PAPERS.—From Mr. Buck we have received a number of late Irish papers, and from J. F. Truesdell, the London Times. We are also indebted to Tobin's express for recent Boston papers.

VISITATION.—Some would justify the Commander of the San Jacinto by insisting that the vessel carried Contraband of War in the form of Despatches, which, according to jurists, is a ground of condemnation, warranting even the forfeiture of the vessel.

THE NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT."—The Washington Star says that the Government has determined to send the editors and proprietors of the New York Independent newspaper to Fort Warren.

CENSUS BY ORIGIN.—It is curious to compare the table that gives the "Personal Census of Nova Scotia by Origin." Our population has in fact come from the ends of the earth; and no fewer than thirty-six distinct countries have sent us their representatives.

England is represented among us by the most numerous number of 2893. Wales contributes 97. Scotland, 16,395. Ireland, 9313.—Gurnsey, 23. Jersey, 62. Isle of Man, 8. Canada, 353. New Brunswick, 2251. Newfoundland, 927. Prince Edwards Island, 870. Magdalen Islands, 12. West Indies, 216. United States, 1950. France, 83. Spain, 11. Portugal, 9. Sardinia, 2. Italy, 13 (organ grinders, no doubt). Turkey, 3. Other places in the Mediterranean, 40. Germany, 198. Norway, 8. Belgium, 15. Denmark, 9. Hungary, 1. Holland, 7. East Indies, 15. Russia, 3. Africa, 16. Australia, 3. New Zealand, 2. Prussia, 17. Poland, 1. Switzerland, 5. Sweden, 8. South America, 9. All other places, 158. Born at Sea, 40.

A Boston paper in speaking of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and speculating on the probable action of England says:

The intimation we may have from England, may be in the shape of an armed fleet off New York, and the arguments upon the laws of nations be carried on under frowning batteries instead of in the council chamber at Washington.

GOODWIN'S MENAGERIE.—This Menagerie, which was on Exhibition in this summer, was burned in Portland Street, Boston, a few days since. The animals were in the second story of the building, and after the flames broke out it was impossible to save them.

Major General Sir John Inglis, whose defence of Lucknow is still fresh in ones recollection, has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to succeed Sir Edward Bulwer in the command of the troops in the Ionian Islands, Sir John and his youthful family will embark for Corfu in January next.—New Bkr.

A limited company has been started in England for making boots and shoes by steam. The soles are fastened to the uppers by means of screw nails, and what would occupy a man about four hours and a half, is done in eight minutes.

Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of "Europe," and the defender of Marlborough against Lord Macaulay's misrepresentations, is engaged in writing "Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, Second and Third Marquis of Londonderry," from family papers.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The Washington Star says that the Government has determined to send the editors and proprietors of the New York Independent newspaper to Fort Warren.

Gen. Fremont is shortly expected in New York, and the Germans propose giving him a grand reception with music, torches, and banners. Meetings have been held in different parts of the city, at which speeches have been made inuring the course of General Fremont.

Sergeant Reilly, 62d Regt., Instructor of four of the Halifax Volunteer Companies, has published a statement of the firing of those companies during the present year. Twenty rounds were fired by each man, at the same distances as last year.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

During the last few days there have been some large arrivals of East India cotton in the Mersey. On Tuesday there were no fewer than five large ships posted as having arrived from Bombay, having on board 25,461 bales of cotton.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Despatches from Washington state that Confederate force at Centreville is sixty thousand, and as many more along the Potomac. Centreville is well defended, but has no siege guns. Confederates have withdrawn most of their forces from Leesburg. Some Federal troops attacked a

dragoon of the enemy's cavalry kills yesterday, and dispersed them. There is a report via Norfolk, that there has been an engagement at Pensacola, and Colorado are reported to attack Bas, and fire of the former was directed to the vessels were damaged and off.

Fort Pickens was firing on the Barracks. Letters from England state that shipping arms for the United States hereafter be refused clearances.

The speech of Mr. Adams, Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, was favourably commented upon by the press. It was strongly pacific. Lord Lytton, in the same spirit.

The Aetna, with dates from Quebec, 16th has arrived. The King of Portugal died of cholera. Three British ships of war, the Marines, sailed for Mexico on the 10th, jointly with the French and Spanish.

The Confederates in Virginia, but sure advances, victory is theirs part—notwithstanding the force against them.

The Cabinet met this afternoon and is dissatisfied with his General McClellan is not the man for the army, in consequence of course. President Lincoln has assement McClellan does not make some movement within three weeks he will be dismissed.

The most reliable sources inform Lyons has had no official communication Secretary Seward, with regard to Mason affair.

We understand that his Lordship's high grounds with regard to the American Government are ignominious. He has said, that if the flag of the United States is to be trailed in the dust, he does not see the representative of such a flag.

There is a report current that Consul at Quebec has visited the purpose of obtaining passports for subjects going from Europe to Canada, is all nonsense.

Canada from Liverpool 16th arrived 7,30 a. m. to-day. BRITAIN.—Political news in the News has editorial, generally sympathisers in England, especially the writer of Southern letters.

Sir James Ferguson in a letter to the Secretary of the office he holds to contradict the assertion that the whole course of his tour he made in affairs of Northern or Southern Ireland solely to inform himself on a question at issue, and it is no question that a gentleman could enjoy the services of both sides at the same time. The libel in question is the uniform course of whether in United States.

Despatches from Washington state that Confederate force at Centreville is sixty thousand, and as many more along the Potomac. Centreville is well defended, but has no siege guns. Confederates have withdrawn most of their forces from Leesburg. Some Federal troops attacked a







Literature.

(For The Journal.) BULL RUN.

A SONG.

Dedicated (by permission) to the admirers of Discretion.

The Yankee Eagle screamed with pain, The Cotton loads had burst their chain, "E pluribus Unum," no longer one: The mighty army rushed again, To Bull Run.

CHORUS.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run: How we showed our might In the famous fight, And the rapid flight, Of Bull Run.

Secession has dared lift the head, Resolved no longer to be led, To swell the Yankee pockets: haughty one! Says Uncle Sam, we'll do you dead, At Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

You shant extend your Cotton field; The Fugitive Law won't be repealed; Only pay double taxes, for our fun: Eh! Master Jeff! we'll make you yield, At Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

Five hundred thousand we've, at last, Whose souls are frothing up like yeast, To show the world great deeds of daring done: Waal! won't we have a dainty feast, At Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

Your host shall melt away like snow; Say, captives, don't you think so too? And we'll teach the Britishers a lesson In Canada, when we get through With Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

The heroes marched with swelling hearts, Some filled with brandy, some with tarts, Convinced the greatest men beneath the sun, How nobly they performed their parts, At Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

On, as long's th' enemy retired, On, and at safest distance fired; But tail was turned when fighting was begun: Arms might fail, but legs never tired, From Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

Tell, ye nine, how swift they flew How coats and arms aside they threw, And how many came in to Washington, One hour and minutes forty two From Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

For bragging now we can't be beat, For chawing, bunkum and deceit; Still we'll crow, though the world may shake with fun, At our most masterly retreat From Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

When Uncle Sam begins to prate, And boast about his mighty state, That he'd lick creation, or any one, Don't faint, but whisper of the fate Of Bull Run.

At Bull Run, at Bull Run, &c.

How we showed our might, In the famous fight, And the rapid flight, Of Bull Run.

The Haunted Bank of Hamburg.

As you might guess by their name, Paterson, my family were of Danish origin. An ancestor of theirs, and one of the Haroldsons, came from Copenhagen to Hamburg about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and set up the first Danish bank in that town, as its charter sets forth, for the benefit of all merchants trading with Denmark and the Danish colonies. They got a grant from the town council—at that time in great friendship with our king, Frederick IV.—of a certain old building in the Alster Strass, which had been a Carmelite convent before the Reformation. The old place had undergone

many changes, and been occupied by a variety of tenants; a baron had held state there, a merchant had done business, a jailer had locked up debtors and offenders, till it became too ruinous for their safe custody; and the merchants of the city, who always called our country poor, said nobody but a Dane would set up a bank there, the Alster Strass had grown so old and out of fashion. It did not cost much to put the building in repair, and that was a consideration, for the house of Haroldson and Co. was not rich, though King Frederick had promised them his patronage, and they did business from Copenhagen to St. Thomas. The refectory served for a counting-house; the cloister-rooms accommodated the manager and his clerks, who in those times lived on the premises; and the convent kitchen was their dining-hall; and the crypt of the chapel, once dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and said to be the oldest building in Hamburg, was the strong room of the bank. In process of time, all that was changed, as the firm grew rich and prosperous, and modern fashions came in; the ruinous parts were rebuilt, the cloisters were altered to offices, the kitchen and refectory became the dwelling of the porter, a new counting-house was made out of part of the old chapel; in short, the whole building was remodelled, till nobody would have thought it had been a convent; but the crypt had been so securely fitted up, and was so admirably situated for the purpose, that it continued to be the strong room. The manager and his clerks had got houses of their own by this time. The latter had increased in number, but the chief desk was still occupied by a Peterson, and the manager was still a Haroldson. In those positions, the grandfather of the one, and the great-grandfather of the other, had been established in Hamburg nearly a hundred years before. The business and confidence had descended in both families, but each had kept its level till the time of my story, when Mr. Christian Haroldson was manager, and my father, John Peterson, though only twenty-two, which is thought young for a Dane, was allowed to succeed his lately-deceased father as chief clerk.

Christian Haroldson deserved his first name, if any man did. He was a steady church-goer, a good liver, and an honest man. His clerks and dependents said there never was a better master. The merchants of the town would have taken his word readier than most people's bond; and all who knew him agreed that Haroldson had but one fault or folly, and that could scarcely be blamed, for it was the thinking too much of his son Frederick. He was the only boy out of seven children. The good man's wife had died when they were young; and he had brought up his six daughters, with the help of their old nurse, to be good women and careful housekeepers, in our Danish fashion, had laid by a decent portion for each of them, had married the three eldest to honest men of his own standing in the town, and said he would be satisfied with husbands of the same quality for the three remaining; but he set his heart on raising Frederick above banks and business. One reason for this was, that Haroldson reckoned himself of high descent. The loss of their lands in bloody King Christian's time had made his forefathers take to banking, which they learned in the Hanse towns. Their descendants had carried back the business to Copenhagen, from whence his grandfather brought it to Hamburg. But the north has a long memory. The Haroldsons had been noble, and traced their pedigree from a Danish sea-king. Christian kept the deeds and parchments of his family, their escutcheon and great seal, safely locked up in an oak chest, which had come down from father to son, ever since the Haroldsons fled from King Christian to the Hanse towns, and used to open and look at them on his high holidays. Frederick was to inherit these heirlooms, and regain the ancient honors of his house, for besides the pride in his his noble lineage, Haroldson was proud of the boy, from a notion that Frederick was clever. Nobody could or would deceive him, school-masters, friends and neighbors knew that the only son for whom so much thought was taken had little capacity, less spirit, and was likely to out a sort of scapegrace, but in a hidden underhand way, for Frederick had great cunning more cunning than courage. Christian had different opinions of his son, and great designs for him. He sent him to the best schools in Hamburg, spared no expense on books or clothes, never let him in the bank except to see it, which the boy did to every crevice and corner, for he was curious, and his father was manager; and when he was just eighteen, sent him to the University of Copenhagen, to study Danish law, that he come to be a councillor of state one day by his talents, and reclaim his family title.

My father used to say the son strongly resembled the father. Frederick was tall, straight, and fair, like Christian, but had not his open honest look, and was wonderfully fond of disguising himself, and playing pranks upon the old man, who had more than once taken him for somebody else in whose clothes he pleased to come after dark, or the like. Well, he went to college with a very steady tutor, the eldest son of a Danish clergyman who then preached in Hamburg, and was also studying for the ministry. The most satisfactory accounts came back with every ship from Copenhagen, and Christian Haroldson grew quite sure that his son would be a great man.

Frederick was sent to college the very year my grandfather died and my father came into office, but he had been four years about the bank as an underclerk, and early in the preceding winter a witness for the house in a forgery case,

which attracted a good deal of notice, and gave Haroldson some trouble. It was just before the French Revolution, when the whole world was at peace, or said to be so. There were very few French in Hamburg, and they were not liked; the Germans did not agree with them, and gave them a bad reputation for loose morals and no religion. Some of them were attached to their own consulate, some to the theatre, but there was one of the name of Delapres who had no particular calling, but did all sorts of clever things, and spent the money as fast as he got it. Sometimes Delapres appeared on the stage, sometimes he taught fencing, his own language, or elocution; for he was a master of that and the German tongue. Sometimes, it was said, he wrote for the Hamburg papers and booksellers; and whatever Delapres did, he did well. Every employer was satisfied with him. If his pupils had sufficient capacity they were sure to learn. The manager said he had always full houses on the nights of his appearance. The gay young men of the city thought him capital company; he had an immense acquaintance to exchange bows with in all public places, and was often to be seen in fashionable society; but no sober family wished their sons to associate with him; and nobody in all Hamburg cared to acknowledge him as a friend, except Edward Grundler, the clerk next to my father.

Grundler had been born of Danish parents, our West India colony of St. Thomas, which with some people accounted for his being weaker both in arm and brain than a Dane ought to be. His hair was almost white; he spoke with a stammer, and was never quick or clever at anything. Nevertheless, Grundler had a will and fancy of his own, and they took him, in spite of all the good advice of his relations, friends, and employers, into a firm friendship with Delapres. They had got acquainted somehow at the theatre, and what was the bond between them nobody could divine. Two more unlike could not be found the world over; yet Delapres was kind to Grundler, took him to all places of amusement, made him help to spend the money he earned in so many ways, would suffer no man to give him a slighting look, and being a first-rate fencer, as well as ready with his sword, nobody cared to give him cause for a duel. Grundler was an orphan, in a manner under the guardianship of two uncles, who were timber-merchants, but in a small way. Neither they nor their families thought much of him; he was not likely to make a figure in the world; but they wished to keep him out of bad company; and the young man would mind his work in the bank steadily all day, and when it was over in the evening, steal away to Delapres. They had places appointed to meet in street and coffee-house. Many a time poor Grundler's eyes could scarcely be kept open at his desk, with late sittings overnight. Many a good advice, as I have said, he got from all quarters; but though manageable and easily advised in everything else, no power or persuasion could detach him from his foreign friend. His relations naturally began to inquire after Delapres' history, and the result was not satisfactory. They learned that he had been a student in Paris, but obliged to leave both his college and his country on account of some singular charges made against him to the prefect of police. Some said they related to poisoning, some to plots against the government, and one old officer of the Hamburg police, then superannuated, said, he had spoken with a priest from Paris, who solemnly declared the student was accused, and he believed justly, of practising the black art. It was also discovered that Delapres had resided in most of the German towns, but every where lived in the same manner, and with the same repute. Besides his acknowledged performances, singular feats were ascribed to him, even in Hamburg; it was said he could imitate anybody's handwriting exactly, and had some means of knowing people's most private affairs, whether they concerned him or not. Nobody cared to be too intimate, but nobody liked to quarrel with him; and that sort of half fear kept the timber-merchants and the bank people from more marked interference with Grundler's fancy.

Things were in this state, when one morning there was presented for payment at the Danish bank a three hundred dollar-note, which proved to be a forgery. The presenter, a senator of the town, had got it from his correspondent at Amsterdam; the correspondent had got it from a Russian merchant; the Russian had got it from his correspondent in London; and at length the cashier of an English banking-house, then of high repute in Hamburg, declared that he had received it, among other notes, directly from the Danish bank, in exchange for some issued by his firm. On closer investigation, Christian Haroldson recollected that, on the day mentioned by the cashier, he had exchanged notes with the English house, by the hand of Edward Grundler. The prudent manager, as his custom was, had registered the number of the notes sent, not only in the bank books, but also in a private ledger of his own, and the forged one was not among them. Moreover, the English cashier clearly identified Grundler as the messenger, but he persisted in knowing about the forgery. The notes had been given to him in a sealed packet; as he got, so he delivered them. My father said it was curious that he never stammered while making that declaration; but neither questions, promises, nor threats could get out of him the smallest admission to the contrary. The cashier in some respects corroborated his statement, for he had found the bank seal perfect, and the time at which the notes were sent and delivered, agreed

with that which Grundler might have taken to walk from the Alster Strass to the Elbe Strass, where the English house was situated. One thing, however, came out against him; it appeared that within the same hour he had been seen in a part of the New Town quite out of his way, but there all trace of his movements ended. By the laws of Hamburg, Grundler was obliged either to tell how he had come by the note, under those peculiar circumstances, or suffer the penalty of forgery, which was there a capital offence as in most other countries of Europe; and as no explanation could be got from him, he was committed to prison, and a day appointed for his trial in the city court.

All who knew Grundler were sorry for him. Nobody thought of blaming Delapres; he had never been accused of any such public crime, and there was not a shadow of suspicion against him; but Grundler's friends and relations said that bad company was his ruin, and it was easy seeing how little Delapres cared for the boy now, for he was to be seen in all public places as gay as ever, laughing and jesting with new companions; but that was like his country. Late in the evening before the trial, Christian Haroldson remained in his office arranging some papers and looking over some accounts; the manager, if possible, stuck closer to business after that difficulty. My grandfather was falling at the time, and my father stayed to help long after the rest of the clerks had gone home. They had finished and were about to shut up and leave for the night, when the porter said a gentleman wished to speak with Mr. Haroldson; and with one of his best bows, in walked Delapres. Neither clerk nor manager had ever changed words with him, but they knew him well, as all Hamburg; the town was not so large as at present, and he was a remarkable man; a dark handsome fellow, my father said, with a smile like sunshine, and eyes that looked cold and keen as steel when he was angry, and what was rather singular at time, he wore his long black hair without queue or powder. Delapres introduced himself in a most insinuating manner, but with little ceremony, as having come to request Mr. Haroldson's good offices on behalf of his friend. In spite of his French accent, he spoke Danish well, and my father said he never heard such pleading. First, he flattered the manager on every imaginable subject, and chiefly on those on which he prided himself—his noble descent, his abilities for business, and the figure his son Frederick was sure to make. Then he argued that a man of his sound sense and uprightness could not believe in Grundler's guilt; show'd how incapable the boy was of committing forgery, even if he had been willing; how unlikely it was that if he knew anything of the note, he would not save himself by a full confession; that he had always led an honest life, was young, and had no relations that cared for him. Haroldson agreed to all he said; it was a hard case, but he could not interfere with the law.

(To be concluded next week.)

A DISASTROUS FORAGING EXPEDITION.— Yesterday morning a foraging party, consisting of fifty-seven of the 39th N. Y. Volunteers, attached to Gen. Keyes's Brigade went out to Doolin and Brush's Farm three mile and a half west of Upton's Hill, to draw away the forage which they had collected and left a day or two before. They took with them five four-horse wagons, after loading up, Doolin one of the owners of the farm invited the men in to dinner. The soldiers foolishly accepted and more foolishly stacked their arms outside the house, and went in, leaving eight men acting as pickets in the neighborhood. The moment the men sat down to dinner Doolin dispatched a servant to the house of Brush, a mile distant, with a message that he should inform the Rebels of the presence of our soldiers. This being done, Rebel cavalry, numbering about 200, suddenly overpowered the pickets before they could give alarm, and surrounded our festive fools at Doolin's table.—Tribune.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DIFFICULTY.— We once heard a drunken shoemaker, with reference to the unsuccessful attempt of Lot to find five righteous men in Sodom, remark that he did not believe the patriarch looked through the shoemaker's shops. Gen. Sherman seems to have been guilty of a kindred oversight in his efforts to circulate his Proclamation in South Carolina. It is an appeal to the latent loyalty and Unionism of that unique State; but he can find no one to receive or listen to it. All the whites with whom his officers can manage to come in contact are double-eyed rebels, and he might as well be whistling jigs to a milestone as exhorting them to forsake their evil ways. They fly with wonderful celerity and unanimity on the approach of his flag of truce; if brought to a parley they know no Unionists—nobody who wants to hear or read his proclamation; and it is probable that, up to this hour, not fifty South Carolinians even know that he has issued one.

THE REBEL ARMY OPPOSITE.— It is not believed at Headquarters that any considerable number of troops have been withdrawn from the Rebel army opposite Washington in consequence of the invasion of South Carolina. Beauregard has not gone to Charleston as reported. The rumor, however, which imputes to him an inclination to resign unless a more vigorous policy be adopted in the conduct of the war, is not without foundation.—Tribune.

THE BATTLE OF PORT BEAUREGARD.

(From the Charleston)

Thursday dawned glorious but undaunted gunners, and of trial had at last arrived. A frigate had been dispatched, and was observed in commotion. Steamers formed rapidly into supporting distance of each other. The flag-ship of the van. As the long line of vessels, thirteen in number, fell proppers, with a few stragglers, swept rapidly and in ports open and bristling with fiercest calibre, the sight was a scene within the range of our batteries on Hilton Head. Suddenly the fifteen heavy guns which had been aimed directly at the Rebel fleet, belched forth their shot and the action was begun.

Almost immediately after Fort Beauregard, on the other side, also opened their first did not reply. But a came opposite to Fort Van first three were suddenly w the shot and shell of three sides, making, in all, seven crashing against our works. From this moment the l easant and terrific; one b bore down upon our forts, they passed, until nine had the harbor, beyond the ran Minnesota, still followed turned round and steamed broadside to Fort Beauregard. The battle was continued sels sailing in an elliptical broadside into Bay Point round to deliver the other. This furious fire for 400 the 11-inch Dahlgren patte inch bore (for a shot of the is Fort Beauregard,) was and the roar of the cannonous.

Meanwhile our garrison lant defense. They kept well-directed fire against notwithstanding that they mounted at the beginning succeeded in setting fire to Whenever this happened, would haul off and soon The effect of our guns w plainly visible from the sides of the Minnesota ar several of her ports we Nor was she the only vessel dence of the power of o Many of the other steam hulled.

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FORT WALKER

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THE BATTLE OF PORT ROYAL.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied,  
 but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day  
 of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had break-  
 fast had been dispatched, when the hostile fleet  
 was observed in commotion. The great war  
 steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within  
 supporting distance of each other, the frigate  
 Wabash, the flag-ship of Com. Dupont, in the  
 van. As the long line of formidable looking  
 vessels, thirteen in number, most of them power-  
 ful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in-  
 tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with  
 ports open and bristling with guns of the heav-  
 iest calibre, the sight was grand and imposing.  
 This was at 8 1/2 o'clock. Until the Minnesota  
 came within the range of and directly opposite  
 our batteries on Hilton Head, all was still. Sud-  
 denly the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker,  
 which had been aimed directly at the huge frigate,  
 belched forth their simultaneous fire, and  
 the action was begun.

Almost immediately afterward, the batteries of  
 Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the en-  
 trance, also opened their fire. The enemy at  
 first did not reply. But, as the second steamer  
 came opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the  
 first three were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and  
 the shot and shell of three tremendous broad-  
 sides, making, in all, seventy five guns, came  
 crashing against our works.

From this moment the bombardment was inces-  
 sant and terrific; one by one the propellers  
 bore down upon our forts, delivered their fire as  
 they passed, until nine had gained the interior of  
 the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The  
 Minnesota, still followed by the others, then  
 turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a  
 broadside to Fort Beauregard as she passed.  
 Then the battle was continued, the enemy's ves-  
 sels sailing in an elliptical course, pouring one  
 broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping  
 around to deliver the other against Hilton Head.  
 This furious fire from 400 guns, many of them  
 the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and some even 13  
 inch bore (for a shot of that diameter, was found  
 in Fort Beauregard,) was maintained incessantly  
 and the roar of the cannonade seemed contin-  
 uous.

Meanwhile our garrisons were making a gal-  
 lant defense. They kept up a vigorous and  
 well-directed fire against their assailants, and,  
 notwithstanding that their best gun was dis-  
 mounted at the beginning of the action, they  
 succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships.  
 Whenever this happened, however, the enemy  
 would haul off and soon extinguish the flames.  
 The effect of our guns was, in many instances,  
 plainly visible from the forts. Although the  
 sides of the Minnesota are of massive strength,  
 several of her ports were knocked into one.  
 Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evi-  
 dence of the power of our fire could be seen.  
 Many of the other steamers were likewise badly  
 hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and de-  
 livering their broadsides in rotation, in the man-  
 ner we have described, the enemy's steamers  
 adopted another and more successful attack.—  
 One of them took a position inside the harbor  
 so as to enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker,  
 while several opened a simultaneous enfilading  
 fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross  
 fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the  
 fire in front of the fort. Thus three furious  
 converging streams of shot and shell were ruin-  
 ed amongst the brave little garrison for hours.  
 The vessels came up within a half mile of the  
 shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time,  
 become dismounted, and were no longer able to  
 reply with serious effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay  
 Point were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker,  
 as far as the guns that remained were concern-  
 ed, was not a whit slackened until one o'clock.  
 By that time the dreadful condition of the fort  
 became too apparent to be disregarded longer.  
 The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and  
 useless; the defenses were terribly shattered;  
 the dead and dying were to be seen on every  
 side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

PORT WALKER ABANDONED.

In this strait it was determined to abandon the  
 fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent, and  
 commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened  
 between the garrison and the woods. Across  
 this they were ordered to run for their lives,  
 each man for himself, the object being to scat-  
 ter them as much as possible, so as not to afford  
 a target for the rifled guns of the fleet. The  
 preparations for running this perilous gauntlet  
 were soon made. Knapsacks were abandoned,  
 but the men retained their muskets. Each of  
 the wounded was placed in a blanket and carried  
 off by four men. The safety of the living pre-  
 cluded the idea of removing the dead. And  
 thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of  
 their glory, and scampered off, each one as best  
 he could toward the woods. The retreat was  
 covered by a small detachment who remained in  
 the fort for an hour after their comrades left.  
 Among those who remained were Capt. Harms,  
 with six men; Lieut. Milchers, with four men;  
 and Lieut. Bischoff, with four men. These  
 worked three guns until about 2 o'clock, when  
 they also quitted the fort.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was  
 equally a necessity. The garrison were ex-  
 hausted, and in momentary danger of being cut  
 off. When Colonel Duvaux ordered a retreat,

tears of mortification and indignation filled the  
 eyes of Capt. Elliot at the sad necessity. The  
 retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered  
 entirely successful by the prudent energy of  
 Capt. Hanakel, one of Gen. Ripley's Aids, who  
 had got together some twelve flats at Station  
 Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to  
 St. Helena Island. From there they passed to  
 Beaufort Island, and reached the train at Poca-  
 taligo without the loss or injury of a man. In  
 this fort none were killed, and but few wounded,  
 and two of these were wounded by negligence in  
 loading a cannon, by which hot shot was driven  
 on the powder without the wet wadding preced-  
 ing it.

"What ails your eye, Joe?" "I told a man  
 he lied," replied Joe.  
 "Don't touch me, or I'll scream!" as the en-  
 gine whistle said to the stoker.

Woman live for each other—that is, for the  
 love of criticism of each other.  
 When is a flock of sheep like our climate?—  
 When it is composed of all weathers.

The most impudent of all things is a mirror,  
 for it is continually casting reflections.

Why is W. H. Russell, L. L. D., like low pri-  
 ces? Because he corresponds with the Times.  
 Why don't Gen. Beauregard have soup as well  
 as McClellan? Because he can't get the pot o'  
 Mac (Potomac.)

At an agricultural dinner the following toast  
 was given: "The game of fortune, shuffle the  
 cards as you will, spades will always win."

Carra's ruling passion was his joke. In his  
 last illness, his doctor observed, in the morning  
 that he seemed to cough with more difficulty.—  
 He answered, "That is rather surprising, as I  
 have been practising all night."

A sailor about being married could not find  
 change enough for the parson's fees. The rev.  
 gentleman, unwilling to be the couple without  
 the accustomed fee, demurred. Jack, placing  
 his hand in his pocket, drew out a few shillings,  
 saying—"Never mind, brother, marry us as far  
 as it will go."

Sir William Smyth, the learned Irish Baron of  
 the exchequer, at one time spent two days in  
 considering the answer to this conundrum:  
 "Why is an egg underdone like an egg over-  
 done?" He would not suffer any one to give  
 the answer, which he at last discovered. It is a  
 tolerable pun enough,—"Because they are hard-  
 ly done."

"O No, We NEVER MENTION IT."—Having,  
 probably, mislaid his almanack, and seeing noth-  
 ing around him to indicate that he was in a Chris-  
 tian country, the Times Special Correspondent  
 in America inadvertently went out shooting on a  
 Sunday. He was instantly pounced upon and  
 fined. Had he remembered the day, the indis-  
 cretion would have been almost quixotically gal-  
 lant, for anything connected with guns on a Sun-  
 day must be so very sore a subject in the North  
 since Ball's Run.—Punch.

"Sam, where have you been?"  
 "We've been swimming, father."  
 "We! Who swam with you?"  
 "Nobody, sir."  
 "Well, but you said, 'we've been swimming,'  
 didn't you?"  
 "We have been swimming, father."  
 "Who did you swim with, then, you young  
 rascal?"  
 "We! I swam with the tide, dad."  
 The youngest hardly dogged a potatoe that was  
 sent at his head.

FRANKLIN ASKING FOR WORK.—When a youth  
 Franklin went to London, entered a printing of-  
 fice, and inquired if he could get employment.  
 "Were are you from?" asked the foreman.  
 "America," was the reply.  
 "Ah," said the foreman, "from America! A  
 lad from America seeking employment as a print-  
 er? Well, do you really understand the art of  
 printing? Can you really set type?"

Franklin stepped up to one of the cases, and  
 in a very brief space of time set up the following  
 passage from the first chapter of John:  
 "Nathaniel said unto him, can any good thing  
 come out of Nazareth? Philip said unto him,  
 Come and see."  
 It was done so quickly, so accurately, and con-  
 tained a delicate reproof so appropriate and pow-  
 erful, that it at once gave him character and  
 standing with all in the office.

AN INCIDENT WITH A MORAL.—A chaplain in  
 one of the regiments of the Potomac, narrates  
 the case of a sick soldier, which strikingly illus-  
 trates the reasoning of many men in camp and  
 out of it. Some one had mentioned to the sol-  
 dier the case of the Vermontor who was senten-  
 ced to be shot for sleeping on his post. During  
 the evening following, the fever setting in vio-  
 lently, the sick man imagined that he was the  
 man sentenced to be shot. The surgeon being  
 called, the following conversation ensued:

"Doctor, I am to be shot in the morning, and  
 wish you to send for the chaplain. I desire to  
 make all necessary preparations for my end."  
 "They shall not shoot you—I'll take care of  
 you. Whoever comes to take you from here, I  
 shall have them arrested and put under guard."  
 "Will you, dear doctor? Thank you—thank  
 you; well, then, you need not send for the chap-  
 lain, just yet."  
 The chaplain, in mentioning the instance, adds,  
 "How like sinners at home!"

BUSINESS CARDS.

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 C. Winslow,  
 HAS removed his office and the Central Bank Agency  
 to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King St.,  
 over the New Post Office.

I. H. STODDARD,  
 Harness Maker and arriage Trimmer,  
 MAIN STREET,  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Has just received a Few Gent's and Ladies' RIDING  
 SADDLES BRIDLES and MARTINGALES, which  
 will be sold Cheap for CASH.

DR. BELL,  
 Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c.  
 RESIDENCE,  
 OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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

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

STEPHEN K. BRUNDAGE,  
 Commission Merchant,  
 IMPORTER OF  
 Flour, Corn Meal, Pork, Tea,  
 TOBACCO, &c., &c.,  
 NO. 19, NORTH MARKET WHARF,  
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

G. M. CAPEN,  
 DEALER IN—  
 BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS;  
 HATS, CAPS, AND FUR GOODS;  
 BUFFALO ROBES AND SHAWLS;  
 Cheap for Cash at Capens.  
 Highest Cash Price paid for shipping Furs.  
 Calais, Maine. G. M. CAPEN.

DOCTOR SMITH,  
 has removed his  
 Drug Shop and Office,  
 to Mrs. English's New Brick Building in King  
 Street, next door to the Post Office.  
 RESIDENCE—In the same building, up stairs.  
 N.B. The night bell at the Shop Door, com-  
 municates with his rooms.

RENEW HOUSE!  
 THE Subscriber having leased that new and commodi-  
 ous Hotel lately erected by W. T. BAIRD, Esq.,  
 would inform his friends and the travelling public in gen-  
 eral that it is now open for all those who will favor  
 him with a call and hoping by strictly attending to the  
 wants of his patrons he will merit the continuance of the  
 patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him.  
 THOS. W. SMITH.  
 A commodious yard and stabling and a good Hostler  
 always in attendance.

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

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

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK  
 CALAIS HOUSE,  
 AVENUE STREET,  
 Calais, Maine.  
 GEORGE W. WILDER, Proprietor.

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

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

BLANCHARD HOUSE.

MAIN STREET,  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.  
 RE-OPENED  
 NOVEMBER 1st, 1861.

BLANCHARD & CO, PROPRIETORS,  
 Woodstock, 6th Nov., 1861.

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

JOHN HAVILAND,  
 Harness and Collar Maker,  
 King Street nearly opposite the Woodstock He-  
 tel, Woodstock, N. B.

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

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with  
 the above establishment.

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

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

JOHN MOORE,  
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
 Liquors, Groceries & Provisions  
 OF ALL KINDS,  
 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.  
 Opposite the Officer's Square.

BARKER HOUSE,  
 QUEEN STREET,  
 Fredericton, N. B.  
 H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor.  
 Extensive LIVERY STABLES in con-  
 nection with the above.

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

GENTLEMEN  
 Can be accommodated with a CLEAN SHAVE or  
 FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT, by calling at the Bar-  
 ber shop over Blanchard & Co's store, (opposite the Ren-  
 ew House) King Street.  
 Razors Honed &c.,  
 Ladies' & Children's Hair Cut and cleaned in  
 the latest styles.  
 W. NEPTUNE  
 Woodstock, July 21, 1861.

GOLDEN FLEECE.  
 NEW SPRING GOODS.  
 RECEIVED per ship "Lampedo," a very large and  
 varied Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.  
 JOHN McDONALD,  
 Fredericton, May 8, 1851

Removed to the Shop in  
 M'GLIN'S  
 New Brick Building,  
 KING STREET.  
 HUGH HAY.  
 Woodstock, June 27, 1861.

REMOVAL.  
 EUREKA,  
 Dry Goods  
 AND CLOTHING STORE,  
 REMOVED TO  
 Charles Connell's New Building,  
 SECOND STORE FROM THE  
 BRIDGE.  
 J. G. MCCARTHY.







Light, Light, Light! by the Subscriber...

Wm. DIBBLEE. King Street, where may be found the largest, newest, and best assorted stock of...

lasses, Sugar, &c. BRICK BUILDING KING STREET. WEDNESDAY have on hand and offer...

ST FALL GOODS. JUST RECEIVED AT WICKLAND'S. S. WHITE BOAS, TRIMMED HATS, MANTLES...

NOTICE! WINKIN, JUNIOR, of Northampton, in the Carleton, Mill Owner, having this day...

Sea Side Visitors. MOSES, CAMPOBELLO, inform those who may desire to visit...

Engines for Sale. power, portable, with Boilers complete. do do do do on Wooden frame...

NOTICE. en that the subscriber has driven and driven, from the mouth of the Arestock down...

ESS & COLLAR SHOP. JOHN HAVILAND. LOVED HIS HARNES AND COLLAR to the shop next door to JOHN EDGAR'S...

ST AND LAST NOTICE. hereby given that all persons indebted to describe either by book account or note...

ONARIES! DICTIONARIES! of Worcester's Dictionaries every one from a school edition to the Illustrated Quarto...

ANOTHER STAMPEDE!

FROM all parts of the country they come in the direction of Skillen's New Store, UNDER THE RINFREW HOUSE...

DRY GOODS, in this place This Season. LADIES FELT HATS, MANTLES, FURS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING. Always on hand a large assortment of TOP COATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, FURNISHING GOODS...

GROceries. Flour, Corn Meal, Teas, Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Starch, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, &c., &c., &c.

Flour, Corn Meal, Teas, Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Starch, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, &c., &c., &c.

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Flour, Corn Meal, Teas, Tobacco, Sugars, Molasses, Starch, Saleratus, Brooms, Pails, &c., &c., &c.

A NATIONAL STANDARD BOTH IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

WORCESTER'S SERIES OF DICTIONARIES.

Worcester's School Dictionary, \$0 38 Worcester's Elementary Dictionary, 0 75 Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, 1 12 Worcester's Academic Dictionary, 1 75 Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary, 3 50 Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, 7 50

THESE Dictionaries have received the approval of the most eminent literary men, both in England and America. The Royal Quarto Dictionary, although first published in 1860, has already become the standard work in most of the literary institutions in the country...

THEY are now the Authorized Dictionaries for New Brunswick, as will be seen by the following certificate: EDUCATION OFFICE, Fredericton, August 22nd, 1861.

The Board of Education having authorized Worcester's Dictionaries for the use of the Public Schools in New Brunswick, I have much pleasure in recommending the Work to the favorable consideration of Teachers.

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY. (Illustrated.) 1854 PAGES. 1000 ILLUSTRATIONS. This is entirely a new Work, and all the new words, synonyms, and illustrations will be found in their proper places.

From H. R. H. Prince Albert, in an Autograph Letter to the Hon. Ed. Everett, dated Buckingham Palace, May 9th, 1860. My Dear Mr. Everett: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me...

From the Rev. W. Wheelwright, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of "History of the Inductive Sciences." I have repeatedly consulted the Dictionary since it has been in my possession, and have seen reason to think it more complete and exact than any of its predecessors.

From Joseph Bowditch, D. D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford. It is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest Dictionary that I know.

From Charles Dickens, England. It is a most remarkable work, of which America will be justly proud, and for which all who study the English language will long have reason to respect your name, and to be grateful to you.

From E. Ryerson, D. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Upper Canada. I have for several years used Webster's, as the best Dictionary of its kind—always excepting its orthography—but I regard and recommend for our schools and public institutions, Worcester's Dictionary, as a very great improvement upon that of Webster's pictorial edition.

From the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. I regard it (the Quarto) as one of the best, if not the very best published in our language.

From the Rev. A. F. Giampì, President of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass. The work is great, and destined not unlikely, to supersede other English Dictionaries now in use. Its definitions of religious terms are singularly fair and impartial.

From the London "Literary Gazette." The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America.

From the London "Athenaeum." To conclude, the volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster, it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment.

For sale at all the principal Book Stores. SWAN, BREWER, & TILSTON, Publishers, 131 Washington Street, Boston.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby informs his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his store to the new Building on the North side of the BRIDGE, recently erected by Hon. Charles Connell, and has there opened in a commodious shop his SUMMER STOCK of

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

In his shop will be found Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines, Muslins, Cashmeres, Muslin Dress Patterns, Calicoes, Cottons, Blue Drillings, Cotton Flannel, Fancy Regatts, Blue and White Cotton Warps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Ready Made. AND A VARIETY OF OTHER WARES. In consequence of the scarcity of money all these Goods will be sold at a TR E ABOVE COST.

JOHN LENAHAN. Woodstock, July 4th, 1861.

New Store & New Goods.

James McElroy, WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of WOODSTOCK and the public generally that he has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, in the new store erected by MR. C. CONNELL, on Main Street, and begs leave to call their attention to his

STOCK OF GOODS, which is now complete for the summer trade. His stock in part consists of the following articles, Ladies' Dress Goods, Black Silks, Ribbons, Irish Linen Prints, Gray and White Cotton, Striped Shirting, Cotton Gingham, Drillings, Towelling, Skelotons,

Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths, HOSIERY & GLOVES. BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DOESKINS. Hispeck Tweeds, Blue and White Warps, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gents' Furnishing GOODS.

Together with a large stock of FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SALERATUS, STARCH, PEPPER, GINGER, CANDLES, SOAP, PAILS, BROOMS, 1 box Corn Starch, 5 boxes T. D. and Woodstock Pipes, 1 bbl. Currants, 1 bbl. Mason's Blacking, 1 case Shoe and Horse Brushes.

All kinds of Country PRODUCE taken in exchange for GOODS at CASH PRICES. Woodstock, June 21st, 1861.

BLANCHARD & CO. AUGUST 1, 1861.

BEST WEST INDIA GOODS At Blanchard & Co.'s at Blanchard & Co.'s at Blanchard & Co.'s FLOUR, FLOUR, LIQUORS, WINES, &c. at whole sale at Blanchard & Co.'s at Blanchard & Co.'s at Blanchard & Co.'s

GLASS WARE, ALBERTINE LAMPS and fixings at Blanchard & Co.'s CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS, STAPLE DRY GOODS, TOBACCO and TEAS, SHOVELS, SPADES, &c., at Blanchard & Co.'s A Variety of nearly everything necessary for the country trade, at Blanchard & Co.'s

Having personally selected our Stock in Boston, Portland, St. Andrews and St. John, we are enabled to sell GOODS FOR CASH much cheaper than those who credit parties indifferently, and who must necessarily make bad debts.

Purchasers for CASH will make a saving of 25 per cent by purchasing their commodities at BLANCHARD & CO.'s. One dollar cash is worth two dollars credit, hence we are enabled to sell

10 lbs. Bright Muscovado Sugar at one dollar, 7 1/2 lbs. Granulated or Crushed Sugar at one dollar, Best Black Tea, warranted, 50¢, at 50 cents per lb., Best Muscovado Molasses, at 40 cents per gallon, Best (Harper's) Tea Tobacco at 40 cents per lb., Best (Irvin's) Tea Tobacco at 34 cents per lb., Best Java Coffee, ground, at 25 cents per lb., Best Pulverized Salscratus at 9 cents per lb., Best Baking Soda at 15 cents per lb., Best Package Coffee 20 cents per lb., Best Matches 12 1/2 cents quarter gross, Vinegar 30 cents per gallon, Candles 20 cents per lb., Burning Fluid at 90 cents per gallon, Paraffine Oil at one dollar per gallon, P. Y. Soap at 10 cents per lb., Best Tails, Brooms, Brushes of all kinds, Stone Polish, Blacking, Dried Apples, Rice, (Cotton Pins, Wooden Measures, Boker's, Stoughton A Hardy's Bitters, Clothes Lines, Net Lines, Pocket Knives, Wallets, Portemonnaies, and a thousand other articles.

Our stock of Liquors, at wholesale for medicinal, medicinal or other purposes, either in price or quality, cannot be had to better advantage, at this office of St. John. The "Trade," will save money by examining and pricing before purchasing elsewhere.

BLANCHARD & CO. Masonic Hall, King St., commonly called Water-St. FROM NEW YORK AND ST. ANDREWS DIRECT.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from NEW YORK by the Schooner GIPSEY, and ST. ANDREWS by RAIL, the following articles, which he will sell at the undermentioned prices:—

150 Bbls. Double Extra FLOUR, per bbl., \$7 50 50 do do do do do do 7 00 100 do SUPERFINE do do do 4 00 20 do RAW SUGAR, 12 lbs. per 1 00 20 do CRUSHED SUGAR, 8 lbs. per 1 00 5 do BURNING FLUID, per gallon, 60 25 do CORN MEAL, per bbl., 8 00 6 Boxes TOBACCO, by the box per lb., 0 50 6 Chests TEA, per lb., 0 50 2 Bbls. Porto Rico MOLASSES, per gall. 0 45

Together with a General Assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will sell LOW FOR CASH. JOHN CALDWELL.

The subscriber will also sell on the 23rd Sept., next by Auction, if not disposed of by private sale, the one half of the McBeath lot, so called, or that part formerly occupied by John D. Baled, and distinguished as the Bird Lot. Full particulars may be had by reference to the Subscriber, or James Groves Esq., at the Commercial Bank. JOHN CALDWELL. Woodstock, August 13th., 1861. Sent 1m.

Groceries. JUST opened at English's, in the English Block one door above R. Donaldson's, a general assortment of groceries which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce. Woodstock, June 20, 1861

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber take this opportunity of informing the public that the BRITISH HOUSE, is removed to OWEN KELLEY'S New Brick Building, opposite Blanchard & Co's Store, and next building to the Renfrew House, we have just completed our summer Stock, of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS, which is one of the largest and CHEAPEST that has ever been imported into Woodstock.

The stock consists in part as follows:— Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Parasols, Shawls, Capes, Mantles, Gloves, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Hoops, Hats, Feathers, Muslins, Bareges, Paisies, Cottons, Delaines, Challis, Robes, Warps, Hdkfs, Collars, Ties, Cloths, Oilcloths, Floorcloths, Counterpane's Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Linings, Trimmings, Jeans Silicas, Cambrics, Caullians, Table Covers, Brascs, Umbrellas, Drillings, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Chemise Nets, Velvets, Tassels, &c., &c.

We call particular attention to our stock of CLOTHS AND READY MADE Clothing which has no equal in this County for style, quality, price and make.

Garmets of any style, made to order, on the shortest notice, parties finding their own cloth if they wish. We have on hand a large quantity of Fancy Goods that we shall at cost for Cash, also a very superior quality of white Warps very low.

DOHETTY & McTAVISH, sh House, Kelley's Brick Building, oppoancharnd & Co's store, next building to Renfrew House. E. D. WATTS, Agent. Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

NO. 81, KING STREET. Spring Importations! 1861.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamer via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a general Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Mellins and Dress Goods, in every desirable material.

Linens, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace Collars, Muslin Collars and Sleeves; English and American Parasols; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Russel Cord and Italian Cloth; Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in variety.

Also, per steamer from Boston—Skeleton Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market. Terms—Cash and No Second Price. [Herald Times 1 m.] M. MCGURK, JR.

N. B. & CANADA R. R. & LAND COMPANY LIMITED. On and after 1st July, the Coach will leave Woodstock every Tuesday, at 7 o'clock A. M. to meet the Cars at CANTERBURY STATION.

To connect with the STEAMERS for St. John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston. Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

War at Hand! ALL Parties indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Account, If not paid within TWENTY DAYS will be sued. As this is my first notice, all parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. R. L. ARMSTRONG. Woodstock, Oct. 10th, 1861.

P. S. A large quantity of First Rate LIQUOR still on hand and for sale CHEAP FOR CASH. R. L. A.

JOHN E SMITH DESIRES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND the clothes-wearing public generally that he has REMOVED his Shop to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Dent, next door above W. Dibble's Lrag Store, Main Street, where, thankful for the large share of patronage which has been hitherto accorded him, he is prepared to do

TALLOING in all the branches, in the most modern approved style, and with that NEATNESS OF FIT and THOROUGHNESS OF WORKMANSHIP for which his work is so well known. Cutting done promptly and on reasonable terms. Woodstock, August 1, 1861.

Milk Pans and Crocks. 600 DOZ. Milk Pans, white inside 120 doz Crocks, do; 35 doz. Jugs, assorted sizes; 50 " Preserver Crocks; 50 " Card do. Wholesale and Retail, by FRANCIS CLEMENTSON, 25, Desk street, Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861. R. B. DAVIS

100 Bedsteads, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1861. R. B. DAVIS



