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# The Woodstock Journal.

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

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## DISRUPTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

We take the following from an able article in the last *Blackwood*:

"It would be more consistent and more sensible if the contending parties were to place their quarrel on its true ground, which are amply sufficient to sustain it. The South would then plead that her feelings, her manners, her interests, her aspirations, are all at variance with those of the North. She would plead her discontent with the operation of the Union—her confidence in the advantages she would derive from independence, her power of launching herself by the mere act of secession, fully organized on her desired career. And admitting that formerly a number of single States might have experienced severely the evils of disunion, yet she would deny that the precedent could be quoted against the independence of such a powerful confederation as she now proposes to form.

"Nor would the North be without a strong rejoinder. She would argue that the seceding States would withdraw from the Federation not merely themselves, but important public works, constructed with Federal treasure, for the benefit of a State out of the Union; that the great material interests of the North were inextricably bound up in the South; that the settlement of a frontier would involve many questions difficult of solution, and would be always a subject worthy of dispute; that separation would diminish the strength and influence of the States which might still desire to adhere to the Union, destroy their coherence and falsify their most cherished creed. And it is, one of those interwoven and balanced cases where appeals to precedents are vain, where neither party can assert a positive and unqualified right, and which arbitration of some kind, with mutual concessions, must settle; and at first sight, the readiest and most natural, arbitration would be that of arms. It is impossible to blame the South for preparing to maintain its secession, or the North for attempting to retain its privileges. The hostile attitude of the South is a necessity; out setting the dictates of natural feeling aside, and speaking only of policy, the attitude of the North is judicious only in one or two cases. She may justly prefer to be armed while she treats for the rights which she will stipulate for in case she concedes secession, or she may believe that secession is the work of an organized faction, contrary to the desire of the general population of the South, whom, by military success she may set free to return to the Union. But though this has been frequently and confidently asserted, yet the evidence thus far is in favor of the unanimity of the South.

"But if, setting these cases aside, the Federalists propose to enter upon a career of absolute conquest, there is a consideration which ought to present itself to them, beyond the expectation of the most complete success. The contest cannot be settled at once. Neither the generals nor the troops on either side, have the experience necessary to perform great operations of war, swift and continued marches of great masses of men, ready to engage in full force on the point of collision. A decisive advantage by land can only be the result of a protracted contest, during which armies will be disciplined, and generals will emerge from the crowd. And even when the conflict terminates, an army of occupation will be necessary to retain the disaffected States in submission. The troops thus accustomed to arms will exchange the habits and feelings of the citizen for those of the soldier. They will have new interests and new ambitions. They will be unwilling to hide the glory they may have won in the obscurity of private life at the command of the State. It is not difficult to predict the fate of a republic whose principle is equality, and whose executive is weak, in the presence of such an army, led by an ambitious, able, and popular chief. The sagacious and philosophical De Tocqueville, writing of their constitution, says: 'When the citizens are all nearly on an equality, it becomes difficult for them to defend their independence against the aggressions of power. None of them being powerful enough to resist alone, it is only a combination of the strength of all that can secure liberty.'

"Such, then, are the dangers which war brings to America. The Union may ultimately triumph, but it may be with the sacrifice of its liberty. It is true that the military power which is so likely to become dominant may rest in the hands of another Washington, of a man popular, wise and just, one who would maintain liberty while suppressing license, and would give the nation institutions more suitable to the development of its better qualities; but such a contingency cannot be calculated on. It is equally likely that a Harney, a Twiggs, or a Walker might control absolutely the destinies of the union. We hope, then, that the North, remaining armed to give weight to her demands, will concede secession. In return she will probably demand the free navigation of the Southern rivers, and compensation for the

public property in the South, to which no offset may exist in public property in the North to which the Southern States have contributed. This the South ought in honesty to agree to. But, however the dispute may be settled, we trust sincerely that the career of both may be so prosperous as to leave them no reason to regret the disruption of the Union."

**OIL WELLS IN UPPER CANADA.**—A letter from Sarina, C. W., dated the 31st of July, by T. S. Hunt, Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Society, on the subject of the Enniskillen Oil Wells, says:

"The late discoveries in the oil region in Black Creek, in Enniskillen, are very remarkable. Beside a great number of surface wells (i. e., wells dug from 40 to 60 feet through the drift to the rock of the country, and yielding, many of them large quantities of oil,) there are now numbers of wells bored in this rock to depths varying from 40 to 200 feet. In sinking this through the soft limestone and marls of the Hamilton group, irregular fissures affording oil are met with at varying and uncertain depths, but yielding petroleum in quantities unexampled on the continent. The most remarkable of these wells which have been opened a week (July 30) have afforded from 200 to 400 barrels of pure oil, and after extracting this amount the well has filled up again in a few hours to the surface, and in two is flowing over into the adjacent creek. It is impossible to say what amount of oil these wells would furnish, if wrought continuously, but the supply seems to be enormous. Meanwhile there is no market for the oil, and many thousands of barrels are stored up in tanks and pits awaiting purchasers. A plank road is about to be made to Wyoming Station on the Great Western Railway, 13 miles distant. It is hoped, from recent information from England, that a good market for the oil will be opened there. The results of the last ten days in this region have surpassed the dreams of the most sanguine as to the supply of oil, and judging from present appearances, the wells of Enniskillen will rival those of Burmah and Persia, which have for centuries supplied the East with petroleum. It is worthy of remark, that the oil-wells of Canada are in a much lower geographical formation than those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. These rise, for the most part, from the Upper Devonian limestones, which, with perhaps, the addition of the Silurian limestones, we conceive to be the source of petroleum both in Canada and the adjacent States. It is evidently connected with the undulations subordinate to the great anticlinal axis which we have traced through Western Canada, and which permits the accumulation of the oil elsewhere diffused through the rocky strata."

**DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.**—The *Great Eastern* steamed out of port about half-past four o'clock this morning, with 344 passengers on board, and a cargo consisting of 62,075 standard deals, 4636 ends, and 1090 barrels of herrings. As she left her anchorage, she fired two guns, and again when passing the city. The steamers *Napoleon*, *Jenny Lind*, and *Bay of Quinte*, with a number of excursionists, accompanied her out of the harbor, and such of our citizens as were collected on the wharfs and Durham Terrace, (and they were not a few, considering the early hour,) wished her "good speed" in loud and continued cheers. It is expected the voyage to Liverpool will be made in seven days at most, and we earnestly hope this will be the case, so that the superiority of the *St. Lawrence* route, for speed as well as safety, may be still further demonstrated in the case of the *Leviathan* ship. The passenger list includes the names of a great many Americans who have preferred crossing the Atlantic in the *Great Ship*, from our port, to taking passage in any of the Cunard vessels from New York or Boston; and this again is a circumstance which shows that the route to Europe via Canada is becoming more familiar and deservedly more popular. The visit of the "Great Eastern" cannot be regarded as of the greatest importance to Canada. The eyes of the world are upon this wonder of naval architecture, and wherever she is heard of it will be known that she has safely come up the *St. Lawrence* to Quebec, and for upwards of four weeks has swung at anchor in a harbor, which though crowded with other shipping, is capable of accommodating many vessels of her immense size. It is important to add that the cabin passengers exceed two hundred in number.—*Quebec Mercury, Tuesday.*

**THE ARMY WORM IN NEW JERSEY.**—This destructive creature is making sad havoc in the crops in portions of this country. Wherever the hail storm travelled, they infest the corn and grain fields and meadows. Some farmers have had their crops entirely destroyed, and others are being devasted by the minute. The roads which

they cross with surprising speed, are, in some districts, literally filled with them. One farmer had his wheat crop entirely destroyed by the hail; his oats have been eaten up by the worm, and now they are busy with his corn, and have made considerable headway. Every experiment has been resorted to to check the progress of the destroyer—ditches have been dug around the fields, lime has been spread, straw burnt—but all fail. The steps of dwellings and the doorways of barns have been tarred, to prevent the worm from entering them. Fences and gate-posts, everything approachable, are black with them. If this state of things continues much longer, many farmers, who have no grain over from last year, will have to buy their bread. A singular feature, however, is that red clover and potato vines are eschewed by the worm, although they chew up everything else green that comes within their reach.—*Somerset Messenger.*

The *Montreal Gazette* says that "Yankee Doodle" was hissed down at a concert at Quebec. "Straws tell how the wind blows." It also says that the Commissariat Officers in Canada have received orders from the Home authorities to prepare for the reception of 10,000 troops in the fall.

There is a very decided change of opinion in the Canadian press in relation to the contest now being waged in the neighboring States. The *Toronto Globe*, which, perhaps, of all the Canadian press, sympathized most strongly with the North, gives the following reason for the change of tone:

The insolent bravado of the Northern press towards Great Britain, and the insulting tone assumed towards these Provinces, have unquestionably produced a marked change in the feelings of our people. When the war commenced, there was only one feeling of hearty sympathy with the North, but now it is very different. People have lost sight of the character of the struggle in the exasperation excited by the injustice and abuse showered upon them by the party with which they sympathized. It is not in human nature, long to maintain cordial sympathy towards those who are pouring insult continually upon you.

A strong military spirit is being manifested in Canada. The *Toronto Leader* says:

Throughout Upper Canada, a vague idea prevails that volunteering must henceforward be regarded as something more than a pastime. We have been accustomed to consider it as an affair to be attended to or neglected, as passing convenience may dictate. Epauletts, and soldierly designations have preserved a plentiful supply of militia officers; and a few energetic captains have organized companies, promoted practice with rifle and cannon, and enabled their men to go through a creditable drill. But of a hearty, general movement, both of the enthusiasm which has supplied great armies to the State, and which has given to England defenses more potent than iron or wooden walls, we have seen comparatively nothing. Now, for the first time these many years, Canada witnesses a disposition to cultivate a taste for volunteer organizations, and to familiarize her people with the use of arms. No doubt the example of the parent country has much to do with the change. The events which are transpiring amongst our neighbors, have exercised a yet greater influence in hastening exertion. And now we hear, on all sides, of meetings to promote the formation of rifle companies, under circumstances which encourage the hope that the heart of the people is in the effort.

**A STORY OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM.**—One anecdote is illustrative of the man. A magnificent tiger, "a man-eater," was hunted and struck, but not mortally wounded—the beast dashed away as only wounded tigers can, followed by the staunchest sportsmen of the party. At last it was found again, but to the disgust of all, the animal had gone to earth in a dark and ugly cavern, about the last place to close single handed, with such a "Shitan." Men who could have fought in the open like Spartans, would not go to be crushed like rats in a sewer, and the tiger appeared to have escaped, when out of the crowd came a short, thick-set Feringee, with a quick black eye and a pleasant smile upon his face. Merely asking where the beast was concealed, he, quietly mounted, grasping his rifle, stepped into the den, and passed from the sight of the admiring natives. Presently there was heard the sharp ring of the sportsman's rifle, and James Outram reappeared, a conqueror indeed of the "man-eater," but quite as much so of the impulsive Ishmaelites, who recognised in him honour and civilisation, associated with true courage.

The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* says the taste of the times is such that robes de nuit are now styled *nap sacks* by the ladies.

**PARAFFINE OILS FOR LUBRICATION AND CARTRIDGES.**—In the patent of James Young—the first one obtained for the manufacture of coal oils—he calls such coal products "paraffine oils." Perhaps this is really the best name which can be applied to the heavy oils so obtained, as they contain a great quantity of Paraffine. This peculiar substance is derived from the refined coal oils, by freezing them with ice, then submitting them to severe pressure in bags. The Paraffine is thus obtained in cakes, and, when bleached, is most beautiful white substance, resembling sperm-citi.

Paraffine is almost unalterable in its character in contact with the atmosphere; hence it is perhaps the best substance which can be used to protect the surfaces of polished steel and iron. Paraffine oils may be retained in contact with polished iron without causing it to tarnish. In the machines employed at Woolwich, Eng., for making bullets for Enfield rifles, by compression, out of solid bars of lead, paraffine oil is exclusively used for lubrication of the dies, because it produces no chemical action upon the lead.

A patent has lately been taken out in England for the use of paraffine as a lubricating agent for army cartridges. The inventor states that the heat of the ignited powder completely volatilizes the paraffine, and it leaves no residue in the barrel of the rifle.

**DON'T RUN FOR GOLD.**—There are English foolish enough to do the maddest things, but we trust that our readers are too sensible to allow themselves to be carried away by the absurd idea that gold is to be found in Nova Scotia. We doubt if there is any money in the colony at all, or else they would have built something like a decent Hotel in Halifax long before this time. To prove how villainously deficient it is in accommodation of that kind, when the Prince of Wales visited the town, poor Lord Mulgrave had to turn out of Government House to make room for him. As for his Lordship, he was quite like an outcast in his own capital. For a whole week he slept on a billiard-table, without any covering, and had to put his toes in his pockets to keep them warm.

Won't some one please send Mr. Punch a nugget?—*Halifax Journal.*

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—We learn that the petition in favour of Dr. Jesse Patterson, sentenced to be hanged for causing the death of a female in attempting to procure abortion, has been rejected, and that the law will be allowed to take its course. The execution takes place early in September next, at Montreal.—*Quebec Vindicator.*

A decoction made of tobacco has been used successfully in Fall River to kill the army worm. It is the same as that used for a sheep wash, and is manufactured by the South Down Sheep Company. It is stated that from a pound of the wash, costing only fifty cents, may be made fourteen gallons of this decoction, and that it can be applied either by digging trenches around the lots, and filling them with it or by sprinkling it over the worms on the plant.

M. Bonelli, of Milan, has invented and patented a new mode of transmitting telegraphic messages which is stated to be far superior to any at present in use, and possesses the great advantage of being so inexpensive, that messages can be sent and printed for sixpence. A company are laying down wires on M. Bonelli's system between Liverpool and Manchester.

The various insurance offices in London have decided to subscribe among themselves £7,000 to be invested in the names of trustees, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Braidwood. The amount is to be contributed by each in proportion to its London business.

A private contribution has been sent to Turin for aiding the erection of a monument to the late Count Cavour. Among the subscribers are Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Clyde, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord John Russell, Mr. Thackeray, and many others of note.

Barnum desires to discover and engage a young veteran. He presumes such a creature must be in existence, since the mention of an "old veteran" is frequent in newspapers.

The Nova Scotia and Literary and Scientific Society has offered a prize of \$400 for the best Essay on the Fisheries of that Province.

The less a man knows, the wider he wears his mouth open. It is as impossible for a fool to keep his jaws shut, as it is for a sick oyster to keep his shell closed.

**GOOD ADVICE.**—If you wish to keep your enemies from knowing any harm of you—don't let your friends know any.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, August 22, 1861.

THE LAND, WE LIVE IN.

Looking abroad at the present state of the world, the difficulties political, and financial and sanitary which affect other countries, we cannot but congratulate ourselves on the position which we occupy, the comparative blessings which it is our lot to experience.

We have a country abounding in all manner of natural wealth,—rich forests, which as they disappear leave even a greater source of wealth behind them, in the ground which they occupy. Our fields, with but scant care, and without lavishing upon them the means which the study of agricultural chemistry has provided for fertilizing the soil, yield rich returns—how much more are they capable of doing, when the combination of education and necessity shall put those means in practice. We have within our borders untold wealth in mines and minerals, which only needs to be sought for, to be found, and to become a means of raising our position in the scale of nations.

We have a country provided with natural means of communication, through its rivers, such as can be scarcely be surpassed. Streams abound which may be made largely available for all manner of manufacturers, when it shall so happen, that we can succeed in diverting sufficient capital, to our borders.

We have extensive fisheries,—the most delicate and finest flavored trout and salmon abound in our rivers,—while on the coast the variety of the finny tribes which may be and are to a certain extent made available for food, are too numerous to be mentioned.

In conjunction with our means of internal communication, we have seaports which are easily reached, and which contain safe anchorage for the largest ships.

Besides all these, we have a preeminently healthy climate. No fever and ague, hangs about our rich intervals, nor yellow fever pestilence stinks in our nostrils, rendering life a burthen.

Our winters, to be sure are long and severe, but they grow less and less so every year, as the country becomes cleared of its dense masses of forest. If the weather were so inclement, that we dare not expose ourselves to it, then we might have reason for bemoaning our fate, but in reality the winter is the most enjoyable season of the year, and the time, when such kinds of labor as are suited to it, can be most easily performed.

Our summers too, though short, are long enough for all the harder kinds of cereals. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid, under our frequent showers, and ardent sun. Thus we combine as nearly as may be a climate, at once suitable for the highest perfection of the human race, and capable of producing all the necessary kinds of food in the greatest abundance.

With such an amount of natural resources, why may we not look forward to a brilliant future. We want nothing but hands to work and heads to plan, in greater number, and why may it not be, that the misfortunes of our neighbors may tend to our advantage. The unfortunate difficulties which now exist in the neighboring Republic, must have its effect in weakening the faith of capitalists in the stability of its institutions. Besides, it stops trade, it causes manufactures to cease. The foreign capital, which has hitherto there found room for profitable investment, must be diverted to some other channel.

May it not be, that some portion of it may find its way here. A better field for the investment of capital, can scarcely be found,—with all these natural means of wealth, it cannot be but that the exercise of a wise discretion, in selecting from these opportunities, must be crowned with a success which shall redound at once to the advantage of the capitalist and the country.

Whether our opportunity has yet come or not, time alone can tell, but one thing is certain; let it be sooner or later, the time will come, when the natural advantages of this country will meet with that amount of attention, which they deserve.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND QUARANTINE.—We have heard statements from some of Mr. Glass' much talked of Emigrants, which do not speak very highly of the management of matters in the St. John Quarantine. They say, that the buildings on the Island are mere shelter and nothing else, that the rooms are totally unfurnished, being unprovided with chairs and tables, and that not even straw is given them to sleep on—that there is no provision for dividing the sick from the well, no matter whether the disease is contagious or otherwise,—and that they are on landing, either compelled to continue to live on the ship's provisions, or pay very exorbitant prices for the fresh provisions brought from the city.

If these reports are even to a moderate extent true, there must be something very far from right in the management there. If Quarantines are necessary at all, and it seems to be a received fact that they are, it certainly is the duty of the Government, which enforces the stay of persons just arrived from long voyages within certain limits, for a certain time, to see that at least decent accommodation is afforded them, and that they shall not be compelled by the exorbitance of the charges, to continue subsisting on such food as is usually provided for ship's voyages. Nor is it consistent with humanity, that those persons who have escaped the contagion on shipboard, should be compelled by reason of want of accommodation to associate with those who are suffering from Small Pox, or any other bathose contagious disorder.

If, for the good of the community, the newly arrived must for a time be deprived of their liberty, it certainly does not follow, that they must run the risk of being deprived of their lives also, and it behoves the Government and the whole Province, that Emigrants shall not have it in their power to write home to their friends, who may intend coming here, that they are likely to have to run the risk of a six weeks or longer stay, in close contact with the foul atmosphere of pestilence, and without any of the comforts, or many of the necessaries of life, with which to render the detention bearable.

We speak this in no carping, fault finding way, we would be very sorry to lay blame where it is not deserved but we think it right that the authorities should know, that such reports are in circulation, and that the truth or falsity of them should be established.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.—On Saturday the 17th inst., Major Rynd of the 62nd Regiment, who has been appointed by His Excellency, Inspector of New Brunswick Volunteers, paid a visit to Woodstock, and inspected Capt. Baird's company.

After witnessing their evolutions, the gallant Major expressed himself as highly gratified with their state of efficiency, and then invited them to test their proficiency in the use of the rifle, by firing at the target, for the Silver Medal, presented by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Edward Esterbrooks, we understand, was the successful competitor for the Medal. In the afternoon, Major Rynd inspected the Richmond volunteers at the Scotch Corner, but we have not heard any account of the result, though we cannot doubt that Capt. Kilburn and his men acquitted themselves with honor.

We trust that this further recognition of the service by the Government, may have the effect of stirring up the members of the various companies to greater diligence, and that it may also have the effect of adding new members to the roll,—a thing which needed here, as Capt. Baird's company, the only one in any branch of the service in existence in this Town, does not turn out nearly so strong as might be wished.

TOWN MEETING.—On Monday evening the 19th inst., an adjourned meeting of the Ratepayers was held at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the most suitable situation upon which to erect the Town Hall and Mechanic's Institute.

Two sites had been selected after much consideration, one on Sheriff Dibble's property opposite the former site of the Institute; the other

on Governor Washburn's property on the South side of the Bridge. A good deal of feeling had been evinced on the subject, and the friends of both propositions mustered in considerable force.

As there seemed to be but little probability of an amicable arrangement of the difficulty, and as neither party seemed willing to give way, it was decided at the suggestion of His Worship the Mayor who presided, that it would be better that the two buildings should not be united, and that the Town Hall should be erected on its former site, leaving the Directors of the Institute free to select a site for themselves, and build when and where it best suited the state of their funds.

Though we should have liked to have seen the two united, if practicable, so that we might have a building which would be an honor and ornament to the town, we cannot help thinking the present arrangement, in view of all the circumstances, the most feasible. We cannot avoid thinking, that there would have been found great difficulty in so managing the affairs of the joint building, as to satisfy all interested parties, and it certainly is better to be satisfied with two ordinary buildings, than to have constant jealousy and dissatisfaction among townsmen.

We hope that the Directors of the Institute will find no difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds to erect a good substantial house to accommodate them, and that we shall not much longer feel the want of a hall for public lectures and exhibitions. So far, since the fire, the want has been much felt, as we have had no hall which would accommodate such an audience as can easily be collected in this place, for any interesting public entertainment.

We understand that the Directors have at their disposal between £500 and £600, which with the land they already own, ought to be sufficient to put up the shell of quite as large a building as they require, leaving the finishing of the parts not immediately wanted for use, to be cared for by future efforts.

THE HARVEST.—For the last ten or twelve days we have been favored with magnificent weather for haying, which is now completed or nearly so. Grain is fast ripening. The doubts which we expressed some time since about the potatoe crop will, we fear, be realised, as the rust has made great ravages. A few nights since we were visited by a severe frost, which has injured the buckwheat in several localities; and we hear also of the ravages of a small fly on the usually certain oat crop. This animal seems to fasten on the stalk, just below the head, and to tap it, and extract the vital juice, which goes to form the grain. We hope and believe that the damage is not so great as some fear; and we doubt the propriety of a resort to the extreme measure of cutting down whole fields in their green state for fodder. It would be more wise, we think, to wait and see the worst.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—J. G. Stevens, Esq., M.P.P., Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, arrived here last evening by stage; and this evening he will address a meeting in the Free Baptist Chapel on the subject of the Provincial Exhibition in Sussex Vale. Mr. Stevens is engaged in visiting various portions of the Province in the endeavor to turn attention to this exhibition, and the importance of a full representation of the natural resources and the industry of every quarter of New Brunswick thereat. The meeting opens at 8 o'clock, and we trust to see a large gathering of those interested in the promotion of home industry.

THE ELECTIONS.—Mr. McMillan, Surveyor General, has been returned for Restigouche without opposition. Mr. Hatheway, Chairman of the Board of Works, has been elected in York, polling more than double the number of votes given his opponent, Mr. McPherson. The contest in York has excited no little attention and comment. Perhaps we shall next week have something to say about it, as its circumstances present several points of interest. The Tilley administration is now fairly afloat.

BAZAAR.—The Bazaar in aid of the completion of the New Wesleyan Church in this place is going on to day. The weather is not such as will tend to the success which might have otherwise been expected.

RATHER UNEXPECTED.—We notice that the St. John Albion has received some lines, which are too stupid for insertion, in even its columns. We had not hitherto imagined such a thing possible.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO "THE OVENS."—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Admiral Milne, General Tillope, Col. Sinclair, Honbles, J. McCully, W. Annand, and B. Wier, paid a visit to the "Ovens" Gold Mine, in H. M. S. Nimble, on Monday, and after a personal inspection of the placer and quartz diggings, and the adoption of some new mining regulations, returned to town on Tuesday afternoon. The placer or shore claims, which are not turning out so profitably as was at first anticipated, are, we understand, to be sold at \$20 each, cash down, in the order of application, and any remaining unsold at the end of the week will be disposed of at public auction. The price of quartz claims has been fixed at \$20 each, \$5 to be paid when the lot is first applied for, and the remaining \$15 at the end of three months.

The washings at the "Ovens," which are of very limited depth from the shore to high water mark, will probably be exhausted in the course of five or six weeks, and the sooner the better; for all the space along shore will be required for the debris of the quartz excavations above, should mining operations be carried on extensively, as we believe they will. That gold in considerable quantity exists in the numerous quartz veins at Lunenburg, is sufficiently proved by the experiments already made and the fact that all the scale gold found upon the shore came originally from these veins. We believe that mining operations, directed with skill, can hardly fail to be profitable at the "Ovens;" but no large return—we might perhaps safely say no return at all—can be expected until after a considerable amount of capital has been expended. To think of poor men, without means or credit, making fortunes by gold digging in quartz, is simply ridiculous. It has never been done in other countries, and Nova Scotia is not at all likely to prove an exception to the general rule.—Chronicle.

HARD TIMES IN THE STATES.—The following from the New York Herald, will give some idea of the injury being inflicted:

"The present war, although in itself disastrous, has already produced a salutary change in the social habits of our people. Before the commencement of the campaign we had become spoiled by prosperity, and, finding it easy to earn money, gave ourselves up to extravagant living. Hotels were built and conducted on a magnificent and costly scale, and with a plethora of guests willing to pay with a prodigal hand, they made large fortunes for their proprietors. It was fashionable to live at hotels, and people lived in them. But how stands the case now? The incomes of all have been more or less reduced by the condition of the country, and people have discovered the necessity for practising economy in every possible way. With this view they have left hotels and gone to reside privately. They have also reduced their tailors' and milliners' bills, and following the order of the day, have made the reduction of their expenses a study. At the present time, instead of visiting Saratoga, and other fashionable resorts, they have taken up their residences at the cheapest hotels and boarding houses in the rural districts. Meanwhile the large city hotels are nearly empty. The proprietors are unable to pay their rents, and they are losing considerable sums every week by keeping them open. In previous summers all these houses were crowded with fashionable tourists, especially Southerners; but now, how great the change."

THE PENALTY ONE PAYS FOR FIGHTING.—We think the following is about the most dreadful thing that has yet occurred since the intercommune war broke out in America:

"It is reported that Mr. Secretary Chase will propose a small Income-tax. The Income-tax is the price (at least one out of the many prices) that a nation pays for going to war. Mr. Bright and others have been accused of attempting to Americanise our institutions. We should not be angry, for the Yankees are beginning to retract the compliment. It is now clear—as clear as quarter-day comes four times a year—that the Americans, by adopting the Income-tax, are just beginning to Anglicise their institutions. We cannot compliment them on the wisdom displayed in the adoption of it if they are anxious to have their code British-plate; there are other laws that they might have borrowed with greater effect. We will instance only one.—The sacred fact that a slave the moment he touches British soil becomes free.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—We are informed that the Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia and President of Lord Mulgrave's Council, proceeded last Saturday week to the Gold diggings in Lunenburg, and that on Sunday, whilst a large portion of those interested were attending Divine Worship, Mr. Howe laid off and sold a number of claims to his friends. It appears that this disgraceful proceeding has excited intense indignation among the people, who consider such conduct, on the part of the leader of the Government, a violation of both human and divine law, and that it is very likely to lead to very serious consequences. Can it be wondered at that the rural population should, with the examples they have had from the highest authority, come to the conclusion that there is no law in this colony, and that all authority may be set at defiance?—Halifax Colonist.

ALARMING MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN MONTRÉAL.—The returns of internments in cemeteries during the past week figure up to unprecedented total (except in time of pestilence) of one hundred and eighteen or seventeen per diem. One hundred were Catholics, buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, and eighteen Protestants in the Protestant cemetery. The sexes on this occasion were disproportionate, the males being only 4 number, while the females numbered 72, the most startling feature of this bill of mortality is the fact that out of 118, one hundred children under five years of age. Examined into the causes of death, we find 74 ascribed infantile debility and other infantile complaints elsewhere specified, including 27 from the Scours Grietas. This also includes Catholic still-born children, for as a report attaches to this among Roman Catholics, never by any chance make a return of a born child, but ascribe the death to infantile debility. The next chief devastator was diarrhoea, which last week carried off ten persons, showing great imprudence in the use of fruit purgative. Next small-pox, which in five proved fatal to children varying from two to four years of age. The excessive mortality among children must evidently be attributed defective drainage, aggravated by the unusual wet weather.—Montreal Herald.

On Saturday night Miss Creighton, daughter of the County gaoler, when making her round of inspection, attended by a man carrying a lamp, entered a cell in which were three desperadoes, two of whom, at having graduated in the worst schools of the U. States. One is a deserter, another is confined on a charge of robbing Ellen O'Neil, and the third is the man Maguire, committed on a charge of forgery. When Miss Creighton entered the cell, the door was closed, and the little girl remained outside. One of the ruffians, warning, knocked Miss C. down by a blow in the face, when she persisted in refusing to order the door to be opened, either this man, or another struck her a violent blow on the head with a stick. She remained cool and firm through, and told them they might murder her, but they could not get out. The little girl however becoming alarmed, opened the door to let Miss Creighton and the prisoners make a rush, but a Newland dog who was in the hall, seized one by the throat and pushed him in again, and Miss C. then secured the door. The prisoners in joining cells hearing what happened, begged to be let out to crush the three ruffians as they served, but this of course was refused. Creighton's injuries, we are told, are very serious.—Freeman.

THE BRITISH CENSUS.—The total number of the population of Great Britain and Ireland shown by the recent census has now been ascertained and is found to be 29,031,164. This population of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, is a record in the history of the British empire. The army and navy and the men absent at sea are not included. The total population, 20,061,725, were in England and Wales, 3,061,127 in Scotland, and 5,764,543 in Ireland, 143,779 in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. In England the population has been increased since 1851 by 10 per cent; in Ireland it has decreased 12 per cent; and in Scotland it has increased 6 per cent. The total population of the United Kingdom is now 27,511,862, and during ten years has been a net increase of 1,519,302, at 6 per cent.

THE ARMY WORM.—The destructive which is the terror of the farmers of the and middle states, has made its appearance in Nova Scotia. We find the following last number of the Liverpool (N. S.) Traveller:

"Immense numbers of a species of blight resembling very much a caterpillar, have lately made their appearance in different parts of the country. They destroy everything they touch. The grain fields throughout this county are completely invested by them, and have been prevented complete destruction. From the streets in rear our office millions have taken to the streets. In another field it was thought there was an average of three grubs to each bush of grass. They have appeared as if by magic, and we fear will do immense damage to the crops. The Great destruction has already been caused. There seems to be no possible way to destroy them, they present themselves in such vast numbers. The extraordinary heat of the season may be the cause of the appearance of these vermin.

The New York Observer has a letter, signed by a clergyman in Louisiana, who says: "I have five ministers, of three different denominations in a single company, armed for the defence of their rights and liberties, three of whom are fifty and sixty years old. And I tell you, if you do not, and in the fear of God, that if you do not, the brethren who have urged on this war come on with the invading army, slay you with as hearty a good will, and clear a conscience, as I would the midshipman." The Observer hopes the parson's scheme is carried out.

The "army worm" is committing ravages in the wheat fields in various parts of Nova Scotia and the United States.



Literature.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The drums are all muffled; the bugles are still; There's a pause in the valley—a halt on the hill; And banners of standards sweep back with a thrill, Where sheaves of the dead bar the way; For a great field is reaped Heaven's garner to fill, And stern Death holds his harvest to-day.

There's a voice in the wind like a spirit's low cry— 'Tis the master-roll sounding—and who shall reply, For those whose wan faces glare white to the sky, With eyes fixed so steadfast and dimly, As they wait that last trump which they may not delay, Whose hands clutch the sword hilt so grimly?

The brave heads, late lifted, are solemnly bowed, And the riderless chargers stand quivering and cowed, As the dirge requiem is chanted aloud, The groans of the death-stricken drowning; While Victory looks on like a queen, pale and proud, Who awaits till the morning her crowning.

There is no mocking blazon as clay sinks to clay; The vain pomp of the peace-time are all swept away In the terrible face of the dread battle-day; Nor coffins nor shroudings are here; Only relics that lay where thickest the fray— A rent casque and a headless spear.

Far away, tramp on tramp, peals the march of the foe Like a storm-wave's retreating, spent, fitful and slow, With sound like their spirits that faint as they go By yon red glowing river whose waters Shall darken with sorrow the land where they flow To the eyes of her desolate daughters.

They are fled—they are gone; but oh! not as they came, In the pride of those numbers they staked on the game, Never more shall they stand in the vanguard of time, Never lift the stained sword which they drew; Never more shall they boast of a glorious name, Never march with the lead and the true.

Where the wreck of our legions lay stranded and torn, They stole on our ranks in the mists of the morn; Ere those mists had rolled up to the sky; From the flash of our steel a new day-break seemed born, As we sprang up—to conquer or die.

The tumult is silenced; the death lots are cast; And the heroes of battle are slumbering their last; Do you dream of you pale form that rode on the blast? Would you free it once more, Oh ye brave? Yes! the broad road to Honor is red where ye passed, And of glory ye asked but—a grave!

A BEAUTIFUL DEVIL.

Angelique Tiquet is the heroine of an old and prolix chronicle, from which is compiled the following true romance:

Her father, Jean Auguste Carlier, having some capital, entered into partnership with a rich old bookseller and jeweller at Metz, whose only child he subsequently married. The old man died soon after the marriage, bequeathing his whole property to his daughter and son-in-law, whose careful habits daily added to its bulk. Madame Carlier died eight years after marriage, leaving a daughter of seven (this Angelique,) and a two year old son, named Auguste. Carlier did not marry again, but lived for his children. He was a man of some learning, and when the shop was closed in the evening, employed himself in teaching his boy and girl, who both had quick abilities. Madame de Remonet, an aunt of the deceased Madame Carlier, had been one of the loveliest women of her time, and although belonging to the bourgeoisie, had captivated the fancy of a youth of rank, who, in spite of the opposition of his friends, made her his wife, and obtained a post at court, where madame's beauty, wit, and talents for intrigue, forced her into favor. In those days, when Anne of Austria, in the pomp of her regency, was outraging decorum, the standard of public opinion in France demanded no high principle of conduct. Madame lived, therefore, a brilliant and heedless life until the sudden death of her husband left her with a pension far too small to supply the luxuries to which she was accustomed. Yet she made no visible change, except to become more reckless in her mode of life, till after a few more years, when the death or estrangement of some of her patrons, and a severe illness, which seemed to anticipate the work of age, caused her to think of some certainty of a home for her now declining years. Her relations in Metz had, of course, been neglected; but as she knew her brother and niece to be dead, and her nephew to be wealthy, she determined to proceed to Metz, and make herself, if possible, a fixture there. At Metz she was so amiable to her nephew-in-law, so motherly in their company, and seemed to be so happy in their company, that Carlier, whose comforts were the greater for her care of his household, offered her a home with them. She accepted this offer with tears of gratitude, but as the quiet economy of the household by no means suited her taste, she soon endeavored to induce a radical change in all matters of expenditure. In this attempt, however she did not succeed; for Carlier, though kind and gentle, was in money matters, his own master. Yet he was blind to the real character of the woman whom he gave to his children as guide and companion; a woman selfish, rapacious, avaricious, utterly unprincipled, and heartless. Over the young mind of her niece she gained a complete ascendancy. Auguste was armed against her with simplicity of character, and him she hated, though she lavished upon him the tenderest attentions. After three years, finding her health returned, she resolved on a return to Paris. Imposing therefore upon Carlier, with a specious tale that it was necessary for her to go to the capital to save her pension, she quitted Metz, but kept her hold upon the mind of Angelique. She induced him to give his daughter the advan-

tages of Paris training; and she selected a convent of which the nuns were celebrated for proficiency of teaching. Thither Angelique was sent, and she spent all her holidays with her aunt. Carlier often went to Paris after his daughter's removal thither, and was grateful for the attention his aunt paid the girl. On one of these occasions, he allowed the scute lady to discover that his will was made, and that he had left his property, worth more than a million of livres, equally divided between son and daughter, with madame for their sole guardian. He dined with his aunt that evening, and half an hour afterwards left in the diligence for Metz. In three days he was dead.

He had never been a strong man, the time was mid-winter, the weather terribly severe. His death was ascribed to cold and fatigue, acting on an enfeebled constitution.

Madame de Remonet would seem to have had a presentiment of the impending catastrophe, for she had everything ready for a journey when the news arrived, and she set off to Metz, with Angelique, without an hour's delay. On their arrival, they found Carlier buried, and the passionate grief of Madame de Remonet soon attracted universal sympathy.

Angelique was now nearly sixteen, exquisitely beautiful, with hair marvellously long and abundant, so that when let loose, it almost covered her to her feet; its color was a dark brown with gleams of light in it, as if sprinkled with gold dust.

So lovely a beauty Madame de Remonet was impatient to produce to the world. She hurried the sale of Carlier's effects as much as possible, selecting what they thought fit to retain, and in five months after her nephew's death returned to Paris with her two young wards. The best rooms of a handsome hotel were at once furnished with all the sumptuous luxury of the period, a complete staff of domestics was engaged, and a career of dissipation began. Woosers thronged about the young heiress; and among the rest came a young man named Henri St. Chaubert, whose father, the principal notary in Metz, had been Carlier's close friend. Henri was clever and energetic, and already distinguished in the law. His pretensions were soon set at rest by Madame de Remonet, who acting upon Angelique's vanity and ambition, persuaded her to dismiss (probably) the only lover ever she had, who cared for herself alone. Among the suitors were two, especially distinguished; the one by Madame de Remonet; the other by her niece. The first was Monsieur Tiquet, President of the Parliament of Paris, whose relations with madame had formerly been intimate. He was old, ugly, and disagreeable. He had by extravagance impaired a large fortune, but his position upheld him. The aunt favored his pretensions, for the president had bound himself to pay her a large sum on the day when he should marry Angelique. The girl herself inclined to a young Chevalier de Mongeorge, who was an officer in the King's Guards; handsome, witty, accomplished, and really in love! according to the fashion of the age and country. Mongeorge's family required high birth in his bride, and endeavored to detach him from his mistress. They procured from the king his appointment to a colonelcy in a regiment ordered to a remote part of the kingdom, and while he was gone, Monsieur Tiquet made good use of his absence. Madame de Remonet assisted efficiently. Angelique was assailed on the one side by fetes and costly gifts; and on the other side by fabulous accounts of the wealth and rank which should be hers on becoming Madame Tiquet, and of the envy she would excite in the hearts of all the girls of Paris. Particular mention is made of one present which completely subdued the little power of resistance Angelique had left. It was a bouquet of flowers initiated from nature, the leaves being of gold and emeralds, the flowers of turquoises, rubies, sapphires, opals and garnets, sprinkled with dew-drops of small diamonds. She could not withstand so gallant and princely an adorer, and in a few weeks became Madame Tiquet.

Passionately adoring his young wife, the President was jealous of her lightest looks. As Angelique had been prepared for her married life by an intimation from her aunt that marriage by no means excluded lovers, she insisted on dressing like a princess, and on entertaining a throng of flatterers. Her husband wished for domesticity, and had become, as spendthrifts sometimes do become, miserly, now that he had again a fortune. Constant and violent contention was the consequence, and to make matters worse, Mongeorge, whose friends had been made happy by Angelique's marriage, was recalled to Paris, and became her satellite. Monsieur Tiquet at last refused to supply his wife with money beyond a very small allowance. She applied then to her aunt, who by supplying her with funds, still further established empire over her, while she repeatedly urged on her how fortunate it would be were Auguste to die; for Monsieur Carlier's will had decreed that if either of his heirs died without issue, the fortune of the deceased should go to the survivor. If both died childless, all was to be applied to the use of various charities, except a small sum left for Madame de Remonet.

Angelique ran into debt, her husband refused to advance or increase her allowance. Her aunt, professing to be unable to supply further demands, advised an application to Mongeorge, on which Angelique was compelled to acknowledge that she was already his debtor for large sums, which he had heavily involved himself to procure for her. "If Auguste would only die!" was the next terrible suggestion. "He is puny and

frail, does not enjoy life, and cannot live to maturity. Yet he keeps you, who so much need his money, from a vast deal of enjoyment!"

No more was said on that occasion, but at subsequent interviews the subject was revived. Auguste was a boy of thirteen, very delicate and quiet, often and seriously ailing, much neglected by his aunt and sister, but loved and sedulously cared for by an old abbe, who was his tutor. His health grew worse and worse. Violent sickness, internal cramps, and racking pains, soon brought him to the brink of the grave. In about three months from the time of the first attack, he died. No one suspected foul play. The boy had been almost unknown to any one except the servants and his tutor. His fortune went to Angelique; and she some time afterwards, presented her aunt with two thousand livres and a magnificent Cashmere shawl.

Monsieur Tiquet, somewhat mollified by his wife's increase of fortune, conceded to many of her demands, and relaxed somewhat of his vigilance. Gradually, Angelique sank so low in her morality, that at last Monsieur Tiquet gave his porter, who was a Gascon named Cattelain, strict orders not to permit the egress of his mistress, unless in company with himself, or on showing a written order from him. Angelique adding this man to her list of lovers, still was free to attend revels and masquerades, until her husband, discovering the connivance, dismissed him, and himself kept the keys.

Of course Madame de Remonet was again taken into council by her pupil, and in accordance with her advice, Angelique ceased opposition to her husband, and endeavored to regain his confidence. As if to crown his happiness, a little girl was now born, and the consequent seclusion of the young mother gave the president reason to hope that for the future all was well. But with Angelique's returning health returned her taste for pleasure. She was very affectionate in her manner to her husband, but she now and then insisted on attending various places of amusement, at which she knew she must meet Mongeorge. Cattelain, although dismissed from the President's service, was still in that of the lady, who gave him money, with which he set up a sort of cabaret in a remote part of the town. To that house, as was afterwards discovered, Madame Tiquet frequently went in disguise to meet Mongeorge and others. About the same time a famous female fortune-teller was turning the heads of Paris, and drew—as the spirit conjurer now draws—crowds of all ranks to her feiences. One day Angelique entered the drawing room of an acquaintance, where there was assembled a large party of both sexes, and displayed so much animation that the hostess asked if anything particularly pleasant had occurred. Her answer was afterwards brought in evidence against her.

"Yes," said she, "I've been to the fortuneteller, and she has solemnly assured me that I shall soon be perfectly happy, and freed from the great plague of my life. Of course I knew that must be Monsieur Tiquet; so I besought her to say if I should soon be a widow, as only then could I be perfectly happy; but she would do no more than repeat what she had said. However, the thought that he may soon die is something to live for."

At this time Monsieur Tiquet was recovering from an attack of asthma, which had for many weeks confined him to his room, where he was attended by a valet, named Servin, as old as himself, who had lived with him thirty years, and who, looking with disfavor upon his young mistress, understood more of her ways than she had supposed. A certain regimen had been prescribed for the invalid, of which a strong broth, to be taken at noon, formed a portion. Suddenly Angelique, once more becoming a domesticated wife, insisted on preparing this broth herself. Servin had his own views on the subject, and resolved to oppose stratagem. On the first day of Angelique's acting as cook, the valet took a pet dog of the president's, a pretty white spaniel, and shut it into his own chamber. Taking care to be in the way at the right moment, he took the broth from her hand to carry to his master; but on his way to the sick room he visited his own, and pouring at least half the contents of the bowl on a plate, set it before the dog, and again shut him up. When he reached his master's chamber, he found Angelique there before him.

"Why have you delayed so long?" she asked. "I spilt some of the soup, madame, and could not appear before my master till I had changed my coat, which was greatly spashed."

"Ah!" The cry was from Angelique, and was caused by Servin, whose foot slipped on the waxed and slippery margin beyond the carpet, so that he fell and broke the bowl. Angelique was enraged, but her anger only convinced the old man that he was right in his suspicion. Yet to his astonishment the dog did not suffer, but continued perfectly well, although he had eaten the portion allotted to him. The valet was therefore obliged to conclude that no poison had yet been mixed in the soup.

Angelique continued to prepare the broth, and Servin persevered in always taking out a portion for the dog before he gave it to his master. It was excellent, and both the dog and his master appeared the better for it. So things went on for about three weeks, and then Servin, on taking the bowl from his mistress one day, fancied that he discovered a certain nervous agitation in her manner; in his hearing, too, she ordered her footman to accompany her directly, on a

visit to Madame de Remonet. Servin hastened to feed the dog, having first made sure that his mistress was gone out. He was in the act of pouring out the broth, when an angry exclamation started him, and he saw his master standing by.

"Do you dare to give my luncheon to the dog?" he said; and made Servin precede him to his chamber, where he seated himself before the tray.

As he raised the first spoonful to his lips, the faithful valet arrested his hand.

"Do not taste it, my dear master," he said; "it is poisoned."

"What do you say?"

"Your soup is poisoned."

Servin brought the dog, and gave him all the broth.

Not a word was spoken either by master or valet for more than a quarter of an hour, during which the dog, heavy with a full meal, had gone to sleep before the fire. At last it seemed disturbed, rose, whined, rolled itself on the floor writhing in convulsions, and was violently sick. In ten minutes more, the dog was dead.

There was now no doubt of Angelique's intention, but the old president implored Servin, with tears, not to betray her to justice. The man solemnly promised, on condition that his master neither ate nor drank anything but what he himself prepared and brought. It was resolved between them to conceal their knowledge of the attempt as much as possible, and to allow Angelique to believe that the broth had been taken by her husband, who would faint illness. He therefore retired to bed, and was scarcely there, when Angelique entered.

"In bed!" she exclaimed; "I hope you are not worse!"

He made no answer, but Servin, in a whisper, told her that his master had suddenly become very ill, and that perfect quiet would be necessary for him.

(To be concluded in our next.)

QUIET PEOPLE.

Did you ever think, ambitious, energetic, bustling reader man or woman, what a blessing it is that the great majority of the people of the world are not like you? If you have not, stop a moment and consider, and you will think fortune that it is so. Men that never talk at town meetings, and don't try to become Postmaster at every change in the Administration, and don't stick their shovels into you in a crowd, are very likely to pass unnoticed through the world, and you have the mistaken notion that they never did you any good. Women who attend to the baking and babies, who never talk scandal at sewing societies, and don't insist on making the tour of the fashionable watering places every Summer, who live and die nobodies in the estimation of all but their immediate household circle, Thank God live in ease! The very thought of it is painful, how much worse would be the fact!

Quiet people must be those angels in disguise that imaginative persons talk so much about. Very likely they will never do us any positive good. The blessings we receive from them are negative, and we pass them by unnoticed. They let us alone, and the inhabitants of Secession are not the only persons who wish to be let alone—we all of us have had that feeling more times than we can tell. We get tired of the incessant rattle of the machinery of society, and long to shut down the gate. When we appreciate the unobtrusive attention of our quiet friends, they don't talk to us when we wish to be quiet, or at least they only address us with that silent language of the eye, which expresses so much, but never wearies us. They never anger us by telling us of our faults. They don't flatter us when present; and don't slander us when away. Indeed, they pass through the world silently and unnoticed, like the feather that falls from the wing of a soaring bird.

It is doubtless wisely ordered that some men should be willing to be the leaders of society, and should enter the lists as candidates for the honors of the world. There are men who can no more restrain their ambition than they can dam up the ocean. Their blood grows stagnant in the country and they rush to the city to engage in its more active and more exciting pursuits. Their goal is ever before them, never reached, and they are hank only from incessant toil. But the mass of mankind always come in and go out of the back entry of life, and are never seen in the parlor or on the great thoroughfares. They are substrata of mankind, rarely seen, but supporting the rest. The minister furnishes them with their theological opinions, the newspaper gives them views of other things. They do their own work in their own way, and live and die, peaceful, contented, and happy. Let us never sneer at quiet people, then. They will fill their appropriate places exactly, and perform their duty faithfully. Can as much be said of us?

A few years ago, a minister, who unfortunately had a number of liquor dealers in his flock, being asked by a friend why he did not take a more decided stand on the Temperance question, replied:

"Don't you know sir, ministers must live!"

"No," said the friend, "I was not aware of that fact, I thought they might die for the truth's sake."

Fifty years ago, not one girl in a thousand made a waiting-maid of her mother. Wonderful improvements in this age.

HOW MEN ARE MADE.—A man what he is capable of until he has tried. There seems to be no bound to city. Insight, energy and will producing results. How often modest circumstances to undertake some of the fine work rising to grapple an and afterwards stood amazed at his success. Those circumstances, those misadventures, that provoke his underrating are our greatest benefit and prosecution do more to any seeming good fortune. The develop the latent fire of the young anathemas of the angry church inf of the reformer, Tyranny, threats, up heroes, martyrs, who might of slept away stolid and thoughtless dreaming what splendid words buried beneath their bosoms. An but the wrongs of society are perun of the fine gold which is beaten out ore of humanity. Here is truth in ing. Are you in poverty? Have wrong? Are you honest? Have your time? Never lie there despondently. Spend no time in idle wish a lion. Make no complaint if you do you, but roar your defiance. You this is your necessary discipline, you are your masters—but use them as given you and you shall be. Fear of failure is the most fruitless ure. What seems failure at first is Accept the lesson, trust and strike shall always gain, whatever the day's or to-morrow's battle.

TOO EARLY AND TOO LATE. whom I found lighting a fire, was with a young man who was sitting of a little stair leading up into the. He was smoking a pipe. On my boy, within a month of two years running in with a toy, a tiny wood he called "Dada." At sight of stairs he ran into a corner of the el up a pipe (one of the short with a small box containing some ral, he immediately took to the pressed some tobacco into the creature lighted it at the flame, in one hand and pipe in the o. smoke. I could perceive he di the tube; and it was only my in took him by the hand in asto caused the tobacco to fall out of ed at the accident, he "stuffed his supply; ran up to the man; v the cap of the latter, and play ed the bowl of his own pipe to in the bowl of the other smoker hard, and in a second or two lig smoked away merrily, while I u ed twenty. The little fellow's arrived at that moment with the mother said "Marie, show m Come, Pierre, come here!" Lit laid down his pipe, climbed on lap, and was suckled! "Earl exclaimed. His mother seemed a matter of course.—Bye Road in Picardy.

REMARKABLE PARROT.—The belonging to a friend of our fat gentleman who had married and resided in England. The parrot's vorite in the house and its equally to the company of its of the household, was familiar as well as English words and evidently had the power of ang function between the twolangu addressed its reply would alw gauge employed. The bird les song about itself and its ma the words of which I cannot would not sing this song if as English language. Saluted would answer in the same lan never known to confuse the t er. Towards dinner-time it excited, and used to call the sha was late, "Sarah, lay th dinner!" which sentence it great volubility, and at the to as soon as its master's step w house, its tone changed, for disagreeable to its owner, whi from screaming by slipping would get off the perch very bottom of the cage, put its d instead of shouting for its d imperious tone would whisp "Wait my dinner; Sarah, my dinner!"—Routledge's

"What's the matter, my to her husband, who had sat his face buried in his hands. "Oh! I don't know," said like a fool all day." "Well consolingly, "I am afraid y better; you look the very feel."

Fear is a prodigious where it has been excited No traveller ever saw a sma over experienced a gale at tado.

Remonet. Servin hastened... first spoonful to the... my dear master," he said;

spoken either by master or... At just it seemed dis... rolled itself on the floor... the dog was dead.

but Servin, in a whisper... perfect quiet would be neces... (included in our next.)

ET PEOPLE. Ambitious, energetic, bust... woman, what a blessing it is... If you have not, stop a mo... and you will thank fortune...

REMARKABLE PARROT.—There was a parrot... belonging to a friend of our family, a Portuguese... gentleman who had married an English wife...

What's the matter, my dear? said a wife... to her husband, who had sat for half-an-hour with... his face buried in his hands, in great tribulation.

not one girl in a thousand... aid of her mother. Wonderful... his age.

HOW MEN ARE MADE.—A man never knows... what he is capable of until he has tried his power... There seems to be no bound to human capacity...

TOO EARLY AND TOO LATE.—The woman... whom I found lighting a fire, was in conversation... with a young man who was sitting on the steps...

ABOUT RATS.—The predatory habits of rats... are well known, as well, perhaps as their fondness... for human flesh. But the most tempting delicacy...

ABOUT THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, there resided... in the town of H., a certain Dr. T., who became... very much enamored of a beautiful young lady...

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE amuses itself... with this "summary" of the battles in Virginia:  
SUMMARY.  
MANASSAS RACES, July 18 and 21. Bull Run... Course, Virginia—Match Secession v. Union...

Fear is a prodigious magnifier, especially... where it has been excited by an unusual object... No traveller ever saw a small tiger; no landsman... ever experienced a gale at sea that was not a tornado.

EVERY DAY RELIGION.—There is not much... solidity in a religion that will not stand the test of... every-day experience. "There are a good many pious people..."

SCHOOL GIRL INCIDENT.—"I," says the person... who witnessed the scene, "saw a little fellow... with his arms around a little witch of a girl, endeavoring... if I interpreted the manifestations right, to kiss her."

WHY DID YOU TELL MEAS YOU SAID YOU WOULD?... I asked in a pleasant manner. "Oh, she replied with charming naivete, I didn't care much if he did kiss me, and I tho't I'd let him."

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WHY DID YOU TELL MEAS YOU SAID YOU WOULD?... I asked in a pleasant manner. "Oh, she replied with charming naivete, I didn't care much if he did kiss me, and I tho't I'd let him."

WHY DID YOU TELL MEAS YOU SAID YOU WOULD?... I asked in a pleasant manner. "Oh, she replied with charming naivete, I didn't care much if he did kiss me, and I tho't I'd let him."

WHY DID YOU TELL MEAS YOU SAID YOU WOULD?... I asked in a pleasant manner. "Oh, she replied with charming naivete, I didn't care much if he did kiss me, and I tho't I'd let him."

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

JOHN C. WINSLOW BARRISTER-AT-LAW. In consequence of having taken charge of this Agency of the Central Bank Mr. Winslow will be found in the Bank from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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

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.

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

80 HDS Superior Muscovado Molasses, Duty paid at St. Stephen, 10 bbls. Barning 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 Satinets, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOODSTOCK HOTEL, A. P. ENGLISH, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

A LIVERY STABLE in connection with the above establishment.

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

S. P. OSGOOD, MARBLE WORKS, SOUTH SIDE KING'S SQUARE, St. John, N. B. J. C. PETERSON, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 72 Germain Street opposite Trinity Church St. John. Particular attention paid to the treatment of Chronic diseases.

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

BARKER HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, Fredericton. H. FAIRWEATHER, Proprietor. Extensive LIVERY STABLES in connection with the above.

DENTAL OFFICE REMOVED TO CONVENIENT ROOMS AT MR. PALMER'S, NEXT ABOVE THE CARLETON HOUSE. N. R. KIMBALL, DENTIST. Woodstock, Dec. 7, 1860.

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

Mail Stage. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A.M. Fare \$3. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P.M. and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P.M. Fare \$4.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel and Blanchard House, Woodstock; and at the Barker House and Brasley House, Fredericton. J. R. TUPPER. Woodstock, Feb. 27, 1860. Extras from Woodstock furnished at the shortest notice.

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 as 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 stabling attached. ELLIJAH WATSON.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE. THE North half of Lot No. 9, granted to Adam Dickey, fronting on the Digdeash River, and situated within forty rods of the Lawrence Station on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres. Also, Lot No. 6, granted to John Keltier, fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the same station, containing 200 acres.—The Great Road from St. Stephen to Dead Water Brook passes at the Station, and a good Bye Road from the Station passes through the 200 acre Lot. The lands are covered with thrifty, growing soft and hard woods, are wholly unimproved, and the Soil is good. These lands are valuable for the timber and cordwood, and are peculiarly fitted for farming purposes. If not previously sold, will be offered for sale by public auction, in front of the Post Office in Saint Stephens on Wednesday the 17th day of July next at the hour of two in the afternoon. For plans and terms of sale, apply by letter to J. E. MOORE, Depy. Sur. Moore's Mills. April 11, 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, 1861.



WOMEN  
A CLEAN SHAVE or  
... by calling at the Bar-  
... store, (opposite the Ken-  
... and  
... and cleaned in  
... styles.  
Wm. NEPTUNE.

SMITH.  
... Office,  
... Building in King-  
... Office,  
... building, up stairs,  
... Shop Door, commu-  
... and

STAND.  
... into his new brick  
... Mrs. English's new  
... for a hotel and Liquor  
... hand

ALL KINDS.  
... Bottled Ale and  
... Ale and Porter on draft  
... carriers recommended at

... via New York, from  
... 2nd and 3rd qualities,  
... from 120 to 40x50.  
... English Plate and Sheet  
... Rolled, Ground and

CHARLES H. POTTER,  
... Street, St. John N. B.

... against the Estate  
... deceased will prefer  
... duly attested to,  
... and all persons in-  
... will make immediate  
... JAMES McCANN,  
... Executor.

... THE  
... H!

... informs his un-  
... public generally,  
... to the new Building  
... E, recently erected by  
... are open in a com-  
... ER STOCK of

... Groceries,  
... Shoes,  
... S.

... Orleans, Delicacies,  
... Patterns, Calicoes,  
... Fanny Regatta,  
... Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

... FINE  
... Made.  
... OTHER WARES.  
... of money all these  
... ABOVE COST.  
... IN LENAHAN.

... R & LAND  
... MITED.

... Coach will leave  
... at 7 o'clock A. M.

... STATION.  
... for  
... Portland  
... n.

... Crocks.  
... inside;  
... do;

... CLEMENTSON,  
... 29, Dock street,  
... Shop in

... HUGH HAY.

... DOCK.  
... Bank Stock for  
... L & RICHEY.

... RPS.  
... QUALITY.  
... BROW?

**REMOVAL.**  
THE Subscriber take this opportunity of in-  
forming the public that the  
**BRITISH HOUSE.**

is removed to OWEN KELLEY'S New Brick Build-  
ing, opposite Blanchard & Co's. Store, and next building  
to the Renfrew House, we have just completed our sum-  
mer 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, Pann's Cottons, Declines,  
Cassia's, Robes, Warps, Hdk's, Collars,  
Gloves, Orlon's, Floorcloths, Counter-  
panes, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Linings, Trim-  
mings, Jeans, Silices, Cambrics, Cullians, Table Cov-  
ers, Umbrellas, Drillings, Brimses, Combs, Perfumery  
Chemise Nets, Veillets, Tassels, &c., &c.  
We call particular attention to our stock of

**CLOTHS AND READY MADE**  
**Clothing.**  
which has no equal in this County for styles, quality, price  
and make.

Garnments 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, at a very superior quality of  
white Wares very low.

**DOHETTY & McTAVISH**  
British House, Kelley's Brick Building, oppo-  
site Blanchard & Co's. store, next building to the

**Renfrew House.**  
E. D. WATTS, Agent.  
Woodstock, July 1, 1861.

**New Store & New Goods.**

**James McElroy,**  
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants  
of WOODSTOCK and the public gener-  
ally 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 Ginghams, Drillings,  
Towelling, Sateen's,

**Mantles & Shawls, Mantle Cloths,**  
**HOSIERY & GLOVES.**  
**BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERS & DOE-**  
**SKINS.**

Hipeck Tweeds, Blue and White Warps, Hats,  
Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gents' Furnishing  
**GOODS.**

Together with a large stock of  
**FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,**  
**MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SALLERATUS,**  
**PEPPER, GINGER, CANDLES, SOAP, PAILS, BROOMS,**  
1 box Corn Strub, 3 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.

**MARBLE WORKS.**  
THE Subscriber has on hand, and for sale at his Estab-  
lishment, Gothic Building, South side King Square,  
St. John, N. B. The largest and most extensive and  
well selected stock of marbles, comprising:-American,  
Italian, Egyptian and Statuary Marbles ever imported  
into this Province.

Manufactured work on hand:-Italian Marble Man-  
tles, Circle and Square Frants, Statuary do. do. do.,  
Egyptian do. do. do., Egyptian Penny do. do. do., Black  
and Gold do. do. do., Brocatella do. do. do., Green and  
Black, do. do. do., Spanish do. do. do., Also:-A large  
variety of Italian and America Marble Monuments, to-  
gether with a great variety of the latest and most mo-  
dern style, or children.

Also:-A large quantity of Italian and American  
Marble Headstones of different variety of atoms, and  
most approved style and finish. Table or notophs for  
Churches or other Public Institutions. Likewise on hand  
and manufactured to order, Centre and Pier Table Tops,  
Washstand and Dress do. do., Bureau and Side do. do.,  
Toilet and Work do. do., Counter Tops, Soda Founts and  
Pastry Slabs. The above is in connection with my Gran-  
ite and Freestone Yard, together with which all orders  
for building stone, &c., will be promptly executed.

Hearth and Safe Pipe Stones, together with Squabons  
for lining stoves always on hand. All orders promptly  
attended to. I invite the attention of all persons wish-  
ing to purchase any article in my line of business to give  
me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I trust it will  
prove to their advantage as well as my own.  
S. P. OSGOOD, Sole Proprietor,  
July 4, 1861.

**Cricketing Goods.**  
**Miller's Book Store.**  
ONE Case of Cricket Bats, Balls and Wickets  
just received from England which will be  
sold less than can be purchased in the Province.  
Bat from 75 cents to \$4.25 each.  
Balls \$1.25 to \$2.25.  
Wickets from 60 cents to 3.00 per set.  
July 4, 1861. S. R. MILLER, Stationer.

**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 north west angle of  
lot number one in the Fifth Tier of lots in the Williams-  
town Settlement, granted to James Haney; thence run-  
ning 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 be-  
ginning; containing eight acres 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 McKean 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 Wil-  
lam Jackson; on the west by the great road leading to the  
Canada line; on the north by lands owned and occu-  
pied 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 McKean and others,  
fronting on the said River Saint John, bounded on the west  
by the said before-mentioned road, and on the south by  
lands owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William  
Jackson, and on the north by lands heretofore described,  
being the same heretofore granted by Rachel Wright to the  
said Adam B. Sharp.

Also All that certain other piece or parcel of land, being  
a piece of land eight rods fronting on the west side of the  
River Saint John, in the said Parish of Woodstock, known  
as part of a tract to William Jackson in a grant from the  
Crown to Samuel McKean and others; bounded on the  
south by lands owned and occupied by Rachel 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 hereto-  
fore conveyed by Adam B. Sharp to Francis P. Sharp,  
by deed dated December 1st, A. D., 1847, and duly re-  
corded in Book I. of Records, pages 52 and 53, and de-  
scribed as follows: being a piece of land seventy-eight and  
a half rods wide, fronting on the eastern side of the high-  
way 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 occu-  
pied by Frederick Phillips, and on the east by lands owned  
by Isaac B. Sharp, containing twenty acres more or less.

The said sale being made by virtue of a power of sale  
contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made the  
twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, between Francis  
P. Sharp, and Maria his wife, of the one part; and Marg-  
aret 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. Wins-  
low, Esq., Woodstock, or to  
**CHARLES W. WELDON,**  
Solicitor of Mortgagees,  
St. John, December 22, 1860.

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

The above sale is postponed until the ninth day of July  
next.

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

**Staff of Life.**  
**BERNARDY**  
**The Subscriber**  
IN returning his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of  
WOODSTOCK, for the

**Liberal Patronage**  
bestowed on him would respectfully inform them that he  
has commenced

**BAKING**  
and will keep constantly on hand a supply of  
**Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Confectionary, Fruit, &c.**

Also, -Beer of a superior quality, those in want of a  
nice summer beverage would do well to give it a trial.  
N. B. -50 Bbls. Double Extra Flour for sale as cheap  
as any in the market. **ROBERT MERCER.**  
Woodstock, June 1st, 1861.

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

THE Subscriber has received per Steamers  
via Portland, and Ship "Lampedo," a gen-  
eral Stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
consisting of Bonnets, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons,  
Muslins and Dress Goods, in every desirable ma-  
terial.

Linens, Lawns, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Lace  
Falls, Muslin Collars and Sleeves;  
English and American Parasols;  
Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doekskins, Tweeds,  
Russel Cord and Italian Cloth;  
Jeans, Drills, Linings and Trimmings, in va-  
riety.

Also, per steamer from Boston:-Skeleton  
Skirts, as cheap as any other lots in this market.  
Terms-Cash and No Second Price.  
[Houl Times 1 m] **M. McGUIRK, Jr.**

**HORSE-SHOING.**  
THE Subscriber intends visiting the country, on the  
Main Road lying between Wakefield Corner, and  
John Riordan's, for the purpose of Shoeing, and Curing  
lame horses.

From my long experience, and knowledge, part of  
which I have received from one of the most eminent  
Veterinary Surgeons in New York, I feel confident of  
success in most cases, if not all. My motto being,  
**NO CURE, NO PAY!**  
I shall start early in the beginning of March. Parties  
requiring my services, will please leave word for me,  
at any of the Public Houses on the route. Charges mod-  
erate.  
Pay when work performed.  
**ROBERT C. CAMPBELL**  
Woodstock Febru. 1861



**Cheap Drug Store.**

THE Subscriber having bought out the Drug establish-  
ment and business of Mr. F. W. Brown of which he  
has been the manager for eighteen months, intends to car-  
ry it on, on his own account. From nearly four years ex-  
perience of the business he feels confident that he can af-  
ford to the public satisfaction, both as to the quality of  
the goods which he will keep for sale, and in his own per-  
sonal attention to the making up of prescriptions, and to  
the general wants of customers.

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

He will keep constantly on hand a full stock of  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
**STATIONARY, PERFUMERY,**  
and an assortment of Toilet Articles, and a

**GENERAL STOCK**  
of the goods usually kept in such establishments.

He would call particular attention to his stock of  
**PAINTS, OILS and DYE STUFFS,**  
of which he has a complete stock, which will be sold at  
**LOW AS ANY in the MARKET.**

During the summer months a  
**SODA FOUNT**  
will be in operation. **WM. DIBBLEE.**

**Geneva, Brandy, Whiskey, Tea,  
Starch, &c. May 26, 1861.**

Ex the "Parkfield" from London and "Elean-  
or" from Liverpool:-  
36 Hds best Genev. 20 cases do.  
20 cases old Tom.  
10 cases & Colman's' Starob.  
20 chest & half chest congon tea,  
12 Hds. & qr. casks "Hennessy's boat cog-  
nac Brandy"-Vintage 1859 & 1860.  
20 cases do do old,  
8 Hds. Kilderkins "Allsopp's" best pale ale.  
10 cases Extra Dudlin stout.  
4 Puncheons fine malt Whiskey.  
6 Hds. & qr casks Mehan's fine malt Irish  
Whiskey.

96 casks best london porter & pale ale qts. &  
pints.  
1 Ton "Brandon Bros" best London lead,  
8 Hds do best boiled and Raw linned Oil, &c.  
**J. W. STREET & SON**  
St Stephens, June 20th. 1861.

**KERSH**  
**Spring Goods.**

RECEIVED from London, Glasgow and Boston, part of  
my

**SPRING STOCK.**  
PARASOLS,  
HOSIERY,  
GLOVES,  
FEATHERS,  
TICKING,  
DUCKS, &c., &c.,

GEO. STRICKLAND,  
B. An assortment of White, Black and Coloured  
Cotton and Silk for Sewing Machines.

**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 sol-  
icits 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.

I HAVE  
**PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA**  
of a very rare and superior quality. They are  
sure, wholesome, and every way suitable for ei-  
ther Dinner or Invalids. - Five years old. The  
extensive and increasing demand for these wines  
is a sure proof of their restorative quality, and  
the attention of really good judges of Wine is  
directed to the above. This is a most favorable  
opportunity a first Class Wines of rare quality  
and favour, at a price usually asked for a very  
inferior quality.

Call and examine for yourselves.  
This House has no connection with any person  
or persons, as I am sole proprietor.  
**THOMAS LOYD EVANS,**  
Proprietor.

Woodstock, Dec. 11, 1860.

**FOR SALE.**  
**TWO** Hundred Acres of Land in the parish or  
Wicklow, Carleton County, being that for-  
merly owned by David Oliver. An unexception-  
able title will be given. Terms of payment  
liberal.  
Apply to L. P. Fisher, Esq., Woodstock, or  
to the subscriber,  
**A. W. RAINSFORD.**  
Grand Falls, Jan. 8.

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

**PISATAQUA**  
Fire & Marine Insurance Company  
**OF MAINE.**

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

**DIRECTORS.**  
Hon. John M. Goodwin, Obed P. Miller, Shipley W.  
Ricker, David Fairbanks, Abner Oaks, John A. Paine  
F. D. deRochemont.

Agents in the principal towns in New Brunswick issue  
Policies against loss or damage by Fire.  
Marine Insurance Policies issued by  
**O. D. WETMORE Genl. Agent**  
for New Brunswick.

So that for all practical purposes this agency is essential-  
ly a local office, strengthened by a paid up capital of  
\$23,445,75, securely and advantageously invested.  
Policies are made out at Woodstock, and issued when  
the applications are signed.  
Losses are paid in St. John.  
Premiums are deposited in St. John, both cash and  
notes, as a guarantee fund.  
Statements of affairs has been duly filed in Secre-  
tary's office, Fredericton, and with  
**JOHN C. WINSLOW,**  
Agent for Woodstock.

Woodstock, August 8, 1860

**Stone Ware!**  
45 DOZ. pieced stone wares consisting of

**Butter Crocks,**  
**PITCHERS**  
**CREAM POTS,**  
**Preserve Crocks,**  
**JUGS,**  
**Flower Pots, Water Fountains,**  
&c.

For sale low by  
**JOHN EDGAR.**  
Woodstock, June 21.

**TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES &c.**

**Just Received**  
22 Puns. Bright Mascovado Molasses.  
3 Hds. Do. Do. Sugar.  
6 Bbls. Do. Crushed Sugar.  
5 Chests } Extra fine Souchow Tea.

20 Half }  
29 Boxes 12lb. each English breakfast tea,  
7 Bbls extra Clear and heavy Mees Pork,  
5 Kegs S. C. Soda, &c. &c.  
June 16. **J.W. STREET & SON.**

**MISS BAIRD**

Has removed her Millinery, and Dress Making  
Establishment, to the second story of Mrs. Eng-  
lish's

**New Brick Building,**  
directly at the head of the Stairs, immediately  
over the OLD STAND. Entrance the second  
door from the

**POST OFFICE.**  
Her friends will find her stock, worthy of their  
attention, as all her goods are selected person-  
ally, and of the newest fashion.  
Woodstock, June 6, 1861.

**Just Arrived!**  
A new supply of  
**DRY GOODS**  
-AND-  
**GROCERIES,**  
which will be sold

**CHEAP**  
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
**T. B. WINSLOW.**  
Upper Woodstock, June 7, 1861.

**RENFREW 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 ge-  
neral 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.  
**T. W. S.**

**Land for Sale.**  
**1000** Acres on Coldstream, Beckaguimie,  
vicinity of William Coaks. Will be  
sold in lots to suit purchasers; one quarter doyn,  
and the balance in annual instalments extending  
over five years.

Also, -A wood lot of 200 acres on the second  
tier, adjoining the farm of Thomas Edgar, and  
three miles from the Iron Works. Same terms  
as above.

For further information apply to David Munro,  
Esq., Iron Works, John Edgar or Journal Office  
Woodstock, or to the subscriber,  
**NATHANIEL SCOTT.**  
Poquik Settlement, York County,  
June 27, 1861

**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.

