

MAP OF THE BLACK SEA, SEA OF AZOV, &c.—Mr. John McKeon, Trader, of this place, has very politely presented us with a beautifully executed Map of part of the Eastern Continent, on which the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Crimea, portions of the Turkish and Prussian Empires, including the Danubian Provinces, Circassia, &c., are clearly delineated. It also contains an excellent view of Sebastopol, the present scene of contest, and the military position of the allied armies before the walls of that stronghold of despotism. The different points on the Sea of Azov, that have lately been the scenes of conquest and victory, are distinctly defined. We would certainly advise as many of our readers as wish to know "the lay of the land" in that quarter to procure a copy of this Map forthwith, as they will learn more of the relative position of those interesting points by one hour's inspection of such a Map, than they could by the perusal of volumes of description.

SHEDIAE RAILWAY.—The St. John papers announce the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Ritchie from England by the last steamer. The views taken by the St. John press, as to the result of his mission respecting the Shediac Railway differ so widely, that it is difficult to say who is correct. The *Courier*, rather good authority on Government matters says, "the result will probably not be known until it is officially announced to the Board of Directors and the Government. The *New Brunswick*, on the other hand says, "perhaps the developments will be so great that he is afraid to disclose them,"—and "that it is openly stated by some, that Mr. Jackson thinks he has good grounds for backing out of his contract." It appears to us, that the Province had better unite upon pushing on one Railway,—for instance, the one in construction from St. Andrews to Woodstock, and thence to Quebec. For some time 25 miles have been open, and the engine has run that distance. After completing the line to Woodstock, and ascertaining that it pays well—of which there can be no question—then commence other lines, but it will not answer to have "too many irons in the fire at once."—*St. Andrew's Standard*.

Right, brother *Standard*! That is the only true doctrine. "Too many irons in the fire at once" and all burned, have kept New Brunswick many years behind the spirit of the age. Almost every plan that has been introduced for the development of the resources of the Province has been met with the opposition and the sordid jealousy of other sections of the country. If Railroads can be made to pay, and of this we have no doubt, let the experiment be fully tested. The St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad was the first in the market—the first to be attempted—let it be carried through to Woodstock, and then parties wishing to introduce such valuable auxiliaries to the prosperity of a country, can soon satisfy themselves of the propriety of carrying them into effect, in such a country as this, where the natural resources are almost unlimited.

The Examination of Mr. McCoy's Grammar School took place on Thursday in the presence of a goodly number of intelligent spectators. It is highly spoken of. The arrival of English intelligence prevented our attendance. We hope some friend will give us a detailed account of the proceedings.

MOREBUN.—A Tale of the Twelve Hundred and Ten.—We are indebted to Messrs. Fetridge & Co., Boston, for a neatly printed copy of this work. We have not had time to give it a perusal, but if it be from the pen of the author of "Waverly" and "Ivanhoe," as is represented, it cannot fail to be well worthy of a perusal.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We are under obligations to John Simpson, Esq. for a copy of the Acts passed by the General Assembly in November 1854, and in February, March, and April 1855.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been re-elected Grand Master of the Orange Association in Canada.

DEFEAT OF THE LIQUOR LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A despatch from Chicago, dated the 21st announces that election returns from all the counties in Illinois now received, show a majority of 14,066 against the prohibitory liquor law. The total vote polled was 166,336, being the largest vote ever polled in the State. The official returns will probably vary these figures somewhat.

It is supposed that it was by order of General Pelissier, that the Submarine Telegraphic Cable was cut. He found that instead of serving, it was injurious to be in hourly communication with the Tuilleries. In plain language he said to the Minister of War, "Vous m'embetez!"

RESTORATION OF POLAND.

The annual meeting of the "Friends of Poland" Association, the Earl of Harrington, in moving a resolution expressive of the profound sorrow felt by the meeting, and the friends of Poland generally, at the irreparable loss of Lord Dudley Stuart said, that he had hoped the combination of the Western Powers would have led to some good results to the independence of Poland; but they had been disappointed.

He found that Russian legions, although not able to withstand the troops of Western Europe in the open field, were yet able to cope with that combination of power to which he had alluded. For this reason it appeared to him that there was but one remedy and that was by calling in the aid of another power, and that power was Poland. (Cheers.) Unless that was done, it appeared to him that the prophecy of Peter the Great would be realized, and the liberties of Europe lost for want of courage to call in the power best disposed to battle in their defence against aggression from Russia. It was impossible that England could rely on either Austria or Prussia, because both these powers were in dread of the spread of liberty, and for that dread of despotism—a red republic. It was that dread which neutralized Austria, and made Prussia subservient to the views of Russia. (Hear, hear.) Now he was of opinion that they had no security for the balance of power except by the assistance of Poland. It was only through Poland that Russia was vulnerable. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) That was not only his opinion, but the opinion of some of the first statesmen of Europe. Rushbeck, in writing to Stein, said that the moment Russia passed the Vistula or the Bog, from that moment the independence of Europe was at her mercy. The same had been the opinion of Prince Metternich, and of the late Lord Castlereagh. It was also the opinion of that great and eloquent prophet, M. Kossuth. The destruction of Sebastopol, or Cronstadt, or even of St. Petersburg itself, would have no permanent effect. They would, no doubt, be great and glorious events in themselves, but without the assistance of Poland matters would fall into the same state as at present. He agreed with M. Kossuth in thinking that if Sebastopol was to be conquered the work was to be performed at Warsaw.

RUSSIA AND ITS RESOURCES.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult. says that:—

Events, small and great, show plainly enough that both men and money are failing in Russia, as far as the purposes of war are concerned. The difficulty of raising the required number of recruits for the army is found to be so great, that the Minister of the domain has found it absolutely necessary to demand of the Czar permission to extend the age of the men required (generally between 20 and 25 years) to 30, and if necessary, even to 35 years.

Most of these men are cultivators of the soil, and the total amount of farm work must be greatly reduced, and the productive power of the soil and the general material resources of the country seriously injured.

ROUTE OF FRENCH TROOPS TO THE BALTIQ.—Hanover, May 29.—Great sensation has been caused by the demand of Count Reulot, the French Envoy at this Court, for permission to march a body of Imperial troops through the Hanoverian territory. It appears that considerable inconvenience was felt and delay occasioned last year by sending the French army of co-operation to the Baltic by sea, although on board such splendid ships as the squadron under Commodore Grey in the Hannibal, and it has now been decided to send the expedition by the railroad through the north of Germany to Lubeck, where steamers will be waiting.

The whole of the correspondence between the Government of Kertch and the military authorities, together with the archives of the place for many years, were found floating in the harbour by a midshipman of the Royal Albert, and are safe in possession of the English. From these it appears that the want of provisions was much felt in the Crimea, bread having risen to double its former price. A letter was found from the Russian Commander in Chief, ordering the immediate preparation of an hospital for 16,000 sick and wounded—a proof that the Russians expect not only an unhealthy season, but a bloody campaign.

The European News has the following; A few days ago, while a shepherd at Ballymena near Newtownlimavady, was shearing the fleece of a Leicester ram, he discovered, between the shoulder and back, a beautifully constructed wren's nest, interwoven with wool, so as to lead to the belief that it was built there by the bird itself.

THE WAR THE CAUSE OF THE COLD SPRING.

—M. Le Maout, a chemist of St. Breine, has started the theory that the cannonade at Sebastopol has a great effect on the weather. In an article on the subject, published by him on the 5th May, he says:—"The whole course of nature is affected by this cannonade. The residue of the combustion of the powder is dispersed in the air, by the wind to a distance of more than 2,000 leagues, and afterwards falls in rain or snow. It has changed the chemical composition of the atmospheric air, by causing a greater quantity of azote and carbon to enter into it; it maintains the sky in a constantly cloudy state, as was the case last year during the bombardment of Silistria; it causes rain to fall in abundance; it produces violent storms of wind and extreme cold, and considerably lowers the temperature of the atmosphere, and consequently makes the barometer rise. The weather, which had become much milder during the temporary suspension of the bombardment of Sebastopol, yesterday morning (Saturday last) underwent a complete change. The barometer, which had been falling suddenly, checked its downward progress and began to rise; heavy rain, accompanied by a violent gale of wind commenced at daybreak. This complete change in the weather leads to the idea that the cannonade re-commenced with violence on that day, or that there has been some new affair."

One of the numerous suggestions made to the Duke of Newcastle was "hydraulic warfare," the plan being 20,000 horse steam power to force water from the sea or Crimean rivers, with 10,000 hose or sprouts, to deluge the trenches, pits, and men their guns, fuses, rifles, gunpowder, &c., and to keep the men dripping wet.

THE DEPARTURE OF SIR ALLAN M'NAB.—The Hon. and gallant knight left Hamilton on Friday last, en route for England, for whence he will sail in the Atlantic, from New York.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Sunday morning the body of George Craigen, fireman of the steamer *Beveridge*, was found floating in the river opposite the Barracks. It was but slightly disfigured. An Inquest was held, under Dr. Toldervy, Coroner, and has been adjourned over from day to day ever since, in order to get all the evidence possible as to the cause of the blowing up of the boat *Head Quarters*.

ANOTHER INQUEST.—Yesterday, in the morning, the body of a young man, about 23 years old was found floating in the river. Henry Fisher, Esq., Coroner, summoned a jury and held an inquest over him, and after a brief consultation a verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned. Subsequently the body was identified as that of young Robicheau, from Madawaska, who was known to be a passenger on board the *Beveridge* at the time of the explosion. Some think the inquest was closed with undue haste. We forbear comments until we are in possession of all the particulars.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that all the parties who were hurt by the explosion on board the *Beveridge* are out of danger and are rapidly recovering. But we regret to hear that three Frenchmen from Madawaska (two besides Robicheau) have been missing ever since the catastrophe, and it is feared they were passengers on board the ill-fated boat and were lost.—B.

W. W. Barnard, formerly Post Office Surveyor for this Province, and latterly Cashier in the General Post Office at St. John, has been appointed Inspector of Mails for Scotland, and is attached to the Edinburgh Post Office.—Salary £300 sterling, rising to £500.

Why are the reinforcements before Sebastopol like a new born baby? Because it is the long looked for succour (sucker).—Blackwood.

NEW COLLINS STEAMER.—The keel of Collins new steamer, the *Antarctic*, was laid on Wednesday the 20th ult. by Messrs. J. R. & G. Steers, of New York.

Marriages.

At Dumfries on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, Mr. William C. Hall, to Miss Jane Wilson, of the said Parish.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Todd, Mr. James W. Olmstead, of Wicklow, to Miss Clarissa Dickinson, of Woodstock.

At the same time by the same, Mr. Thos. Teeling, to Miss Thankful Dickinson, both of Woodstock.

Deaths.

At Jacksonville on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James McKeen, in the 83d year of her age, leaving a large circle of friends to lament their loss. Her end was peace.

At Est River, Canterbury, on the 14th ultimo, Mary Araminta, youngest daughter of Mr. William Tripp, aged 11 months and 14 days.

New Advertisements.



ORANGE NOTICE.

A Meeting of District Lodge No. 5, will be held at the Lodge Room, at Lindsay's, on the 7th Tier of lots, Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. All concerned will please take notice.

By order, Wm. H. BRANNAN, Secy. Jacksonville, 5th July.

SELLING OFF

AT THE "GOLDEN FLEECE" 2000 PIECES ROOM PAPER at cost. Among these can be found the newest and most desirable patterns. Please call and give them an inspection.

M. MCGUIRK

June 28.

BONNETS, BONNETS.

SELLING OFF at cost at the GOLDEN FLEECE, the remaining Stock of plain and fancy STRAW BONNETS. Call and examine. M. MCGUIRK, July 7. Proprietor.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

MUSLIN DRESSES, selling at COST PRICES, viz. from 8s. per dress, upwards. The whole stock must be cleared out during the month of July, and bargains can be had. Call and see.

M. MCGUIRK

July 7.

A CARD.

EVER DESIROUS TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC and keep pace with the tide of Business, the Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Woodstock and surrounding country that he has engaged the services of Mr. James Holland, late of St. John, to superintend the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT of his CLOTHING TRADE. His reputation as a First Class Mechanic is unrivalled, and any orders intrusted to him I shall hold myself responsible to give entire satisfaction.

M. MCGUIRK

July 7.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CHARLES CAMPBELL, late of Richmond, Farmer; deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make payment to the Subscribers.

WILLIAM FORREST,

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

JOSEPH HARVEY.

Executors to said Estate.

Richmond, July 6th, 1855.

HAYING TOOLS.

NO arrive, per Schooner, from BOSTON, a very large and carefully selected STOCK of HAYING TOOLS, which will be found to comprise about every article of their kind required by Farmers. And will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at low rates.

JOHN T. SMITH.

June 22, 1855.

HORSE RAKES.

PERSONS wishing to procure a new and improved patent HORSE RAKES, will please examine samples at the Subscribers Store, and leave their orders early, that they may be procured in time for sale.

JOHN T. SMITH

June 22, 1855.

A PROCLAMATION!

For the year of Fifty-five.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary to proclaim to the inhabitants of Woodstock and the surrounding country, the peculiar advantages to be obtained in procuring the necessities and comforts of life—the subscriber proclaims to the public that he has just received a large and well-selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING:—Dry Goods—Sheetings, Shirtings, Fancy Prints, De Laines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Lyonese, Cloths, Linseys, Tickings, Plain and Twilled Flannels, Canton Flannels, Summer Shawls in great variety—from 2s. 6d to 20s., Blue Drilling, Fancy Gingham, Regatta Shirtings, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hosiery and Gloves, in great variety, Satin Hats, Cloth Caps, Cotton and Silk Pocket and Neck Hdkfs., Travelling Sacks, Swiss, Book, Jaconet and Mull Muslins, Edging, Laces, Oil Cloths, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Ladies' Saxon and Cambrie Hdkfs., Hats, Bonnets, Fine Shoes, Boots and fancy Shirt Fronts, Braces, Neck Ties, Russell Cord, Salmettes, Cassimeres and Doeskins, Broad Cloth, and a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING.

GROCERIES, CUTLERY, &c.—Teas, Coffee, Salmettes, Spices of all kinds, Soap, Candles, Confectionary, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Tea and Table Spoons, Parlor and Chamber Candelsticks, Tea Trays and Bread Baskets, School and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Patent and other Medicines, Jewelry, &c., and a great variety of other small articles to numerous to particularize.

BE IT ALSO PROCLAIMED

That the subscriber is determined to sell the above 20 per cent. lower than any of the like articles sold in this place.

That his expenses are much less than any other dealer's, and consequently he can afford to sell so much lower than any other Establishment;

That nothing more than a living profit will be asked for any article offered for sale, and every effort made to give satisfaction.

And finally that it will be his constant aim, by giving strict personal attention to business, and dealing justly with every one, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Given in Woodstock this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five

JOHN McKEON.

Wagons, Wagons.

THE subscriber has on hand a few select SINGLE WAGONS, which he offers for sale cheap, and on terms to suit purchasers.

May 1.

THOS. TODD.