

stupidly withheld for months by Mr. Crampton is still open; and unless a spirit of the veriest lunacy possesses the President and the Cabinet, that offer will be accepted. We could not refer the matter a year ago because we would have nobody but Russia for an umpire, and Russia happened to be out of the question. But we can have our pet power now; and the Administration can secure the advantage of that remarkable obliquity which looked coldly upon the struggles of constitutional monarchies, and with tender sympathy upon the usurpation of a despot. Will Congress declare war against Great Britain while arbitration is possible? We do not believe it.

The New York Evening Post remarks:—
“There are other matters of far greater importance than this stale question of raising recruits in our country for the British army in the East, which are unlooked for into connection with it, and with serious complication of differences.— In dismissing Mr. Crampton, we may provoke the dismissal of Mr. Dallas by the British Government. We shall then be left without any medium of diplomatic communication between the two Governments when one is most needed. If we had nothing to settle, no dispute to arrange, there would be no harm done; but unfortunately, we have several very grave occasions of misunderstanding to be disposed of, and if we are not to confer with each other the danger is that we may fight.

The zeal which we showed for the rigid observance of our neutrality laws, while England was at war with Russia, and attempted to pick a few soldiers up among the emigrants in our large towns was truly exemplary. Now, however, when Walker after a piratical descent upon Nicaragua finds himself hard pressed by the natives of the country, and his friends, fearing his utter defeat, appeals to the public and the Government for relief, our administration takes a course which virtually abrogates the neutrality laws in her favor. The British Government will of course compare this indulgence with the sternness we showed in their case, and regard the distinction made against them as unfriendly and unfair. We have a treaty with Great Britain binding both nations not to occupy any part of Central America. Our people under Walker, occupy Nicaragua, one of the most important powers of that country, and our Government immediately adopt and encourage that occupation. Before they have fairly established themselves there, and while they are in imminent danger of being driven out, we recognise the invader and his associates as the legitimate rulers of the country. It is very likely that this will be regarded by the British Government as essentially a breach of the treaty, as it most generally is contrary to its spirit.

“While therefore the dismissal of Mr. Crampton by our Government, if it stood alone would occasion no anxiety as to the future, yet when coupled with the other contemporaneous measures of the administration, it becomes a step of great importance. It is the misfortune of Mr. Pierce that his measures often stand in each other's way and that the popularity of any given one of them is sometimes ruined by the company it is obliged to keep. Of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton he might have made something, if he had not foolishly connected it with the hasty recognition of Walker's government in Nicaragua.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton at the present time can only be regarded in the light of a threat, and as an insult to Great Britain. After the conciliatory despatch of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Dallas, the kindly spirit of which is acknowledged even by the suspending of the British Minister can be viewed only as a premeditated act of impertinence on the part of the United States Government, which will no doubt be duly presented by the British people.

The following is the letter of dismissal to Mr. Crampton:—
“Dept. of State, Washington, May 28, 1856.

Sir:—The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue further intercourse with you as Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative to the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take this step at this time, have been communicated to your Government. I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communication addressed to this Department from Her Majesty's Government affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel.

Should it be your pleasure to retire from the United States, the president desires me to furnish you with the usual facilities for that purpose, and I consequently enclose herewith the passport in

such cases. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.
W. L. MARCY.

When it was announced in the Senate that Mr. Crampton had been dismissed, a short conversation took place.

Mr. Cass thought that no pretext for war could arise out of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, unless England was determined to go to war.

Mr. Toombs thought if this Government was satisfied with the explanation of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Crampton should not have been dismissed.

Mr. Cass replied that this Government had not expressed itself satisfied with Mr. Crampton's conduct, but with the assurance of the British Government that they had intended no violation of our laws; but it has now turned out that Mr. Crampton had acted in violation of the intentions and directions of his own Government.

Mr. Toombs did not believe England and her officers had violated our laws at all. While the matter was pending he did not choose to argue the question against our own Government, but he would now say he disapproved the construction which this Government had placed upon our neutrality laws.

Mr. Butler thought it would have been better to have dismissed Mr. Crampton as soon as his complicity in the matter was discovered.

On the day following Mr. Crampton's dismissal, the President sent a despatch to the Senate on the proposition to arbitrate on the Central American question. It encloses a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the treaty of the 16th of April, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally. After reviewing the spirit of the discussion up to the present time, it modestly intimates that the questions in dispute could be better determined between the two Governments, than by reference to a third party.

That is, if Great Britain will coolly put up with the insult offered to her by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, she will be at liberty to send another Minister to treat on the Central American question. The honor of England is now at stake, and we trust that until ample apology is made by the American Government, no further diplomatic intercourse will be held with that Country, and that any attempt to interfere with the affairs of Central America will be promptly resisted. Much as hostilities are to be deprecated, we would rather see matters brought to a crisis at once than submit to the insults of these Republican braggarts, who are fast urging their country into difficulty and danger, both at home and abroad.—New-Brunswick.

LAND MONOPOLY.—Five nobleman are said to own about one-fourth of all the landed property in Scotland. They are the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Dukes of Argyll, Athol, Sutherland, and Beaulieu. About two thousand proprietors are said also to own one-third of the land and total revenue of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Constantinople correspondence of the London Times in reference to the treaty between America and Persia, says it was concluded under the auspices of the Russian mission, and in spirit is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial Treaty, and would be so but for three articles. The first says:—“The Persians not being a maritime nation, the Americans shall be obliged, for advantages which the Treaty grants to their Congress, to have a fleet in the Persian Gulf, in order to defend Persia against the enterprise of any maritime nation whatever.”

The second gives the Americans the right to act with her ships of war in the mouth of the Tigris: and the third of the articles allows them to have a factory at Bramas.

From the Royal Gazette Extra.
By AUTHORITY.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Honourable Charles Fisher, James Brown, Samuel L. Tilley, William H. Steeves, John M. Johnston, Albert, J. Smith, Charles Waters and David Wark, as Executive Councillors; and the resignation of the Honourable Charles Fisher, as Attorney General; of the Honourable Samuel L. Tilley, as Provincial Secretary; of the Honourable James Brown, as Surveyor General; of the Honourable John M. Johnston, as Solicitor General; and of the Honourable W. H. Steeves, as Chief Commissioner of Works.

By his Excellency's Command.
R. D. WILMOT.
Secretary's Office, 30th May, 1856.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honourable

Robert D. Wilmot to be Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; the Honourable John Hamilton Gray to be Attorney General; the Honourable Francis M'Phelim to be Postmaster General; and the Honourable John Campbell Allen to be Solicitor General of this Province.
By His Excellency's Command.
R. D. WILMOT.
Secretary's Office, 30th May, 1856.

[L. S.]
By His Excellency the Honourable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c.
J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued until the second Tuesday in June next; I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I have further thought fit to order and direct that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form, returnable on Thursday the tenth day of July next.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
R. D. WILMOT.

We are pleased to learn that the Royal Man of War Steamer, the Duke of Wellington, arrived at Halifax, all well, direct from the Crimea, having on board the 62nd and 63rd Regiments of the Line.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Cape Breton News announces the subjoined gratifying intelligence:— We learn from a gentleman who recently arrived from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that the Seal fishery from thence, this Spring, had proved to be at least an average one.

U. S. Senator Sumner was beaten in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday last, by a Mr. Brooks, member of Congress. He knocked him down and continued to beat him until Mr. S. was speechless. This was after the adjourn. The alleged cause was, that Mr. S. had attacked Senator Butler, uncle to the assailant.

GARRISON & TROOP,
[Late Garrison & Marsters.]
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
AGENTS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE & SHIP BROKERS,
129 Custom House Building,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MR. A. GARRISON | ALPHONSO G. TROOP.
CITY REFERENCE:
Hon. A. M'Leod Seely, Edward Allison, Esquire.
Messrs. J. & R. Reed, N. S. Demill, "
FREDERICTON REFERENCE.—Spafford J. Barker, Esquire.
BOSTON " John Ferris, Esquire.
NEW YORK " Messrs. Kelly & Smithers.
Particular attention paid to purchasing and selling Goods, Chartering Vessels, &c.
Quotations of Markets given at any time. 34y

HALL & FAIRWEATHER
Have removed to their former stand,
Brick Building, Nos. 7 and 8
SOUTH MARKET WHARF,
where they will keep constantly on hand Superfine Flour, Family Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Rye Flour, Mess Pork, &c. &c.
St. John, N. B., April, 1856.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, cure of Piles, after fourteen years' affliction.—Mr. M. C., of Montreal, was a martyr to this complaint for 14 years, rendering him an object of misery to himself and to his friends; he shunned society, lest he should let those around observe his affliction, and thus he suffered secretly. As he had tried every remedy without success, he at last gave up in despair all hopes of recovery; but resolved to give Holloway's Ointment and Pills a last trial, and fortunate it was he did so, for these potent remedies cured him in five weeks. He feels so grateful for the cure effected, that he wishes these facts to be made public for the benefit of similar sufferers.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED LIVER.—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ.— Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. “Any remedy that would insure regularity and healthful action in the Liver would be a blessing to mankind!” has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement?— Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.
W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

New Advertisements.

To the Freeholders of the County of Victoria.
GENTLEMEN: At the solicitation of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate at the approaching Election. A residence of twenty-six years among you will be a sufficient guarantee that my interests are identified with your own in every respect.
It is for you, gentlemen, to choose; and should I be successful, you may depend on my most earnest endeavors to advance the welfare of “Victoria” and its inhabitants.
I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,
St. Leonard's June 4, 1856. L. R. COOMBES.

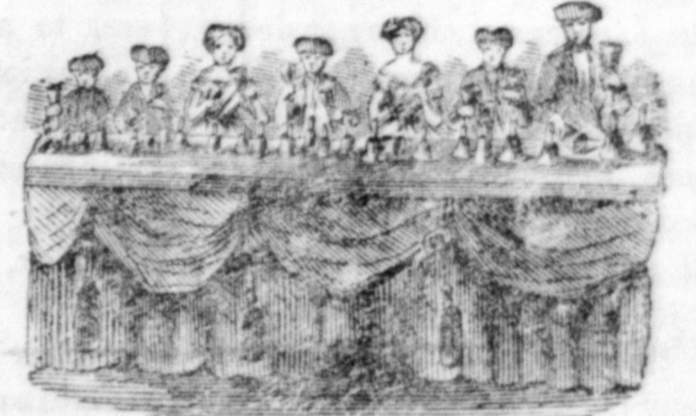
Tenders
WILL be received, until the 15th inst., for furnishing TIMBER for a FRAME. The Specification and Bill of Scantling may be seen on application to
JAMES P. MORSE.
Woodstock, June 6. 41

FOR NEW ZEALAND.
SHOULD sufficient inducement offer, a Vessel will be laid on the berth for the above Islands, to sail in August next. Early application is necessary to insure Passage, and every information can be obtained, as to Country, Climate, &c., from a resident there for a number of years, and now here on a visit to his friends. For terms of Freight and Passage, apply to
STEWART & M'LEAN,
Ship Brokers,
St. John, May 29.
Reference—Mr. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Woodstock.

WAGONS!
Wagons! Wagons!
THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing the public that they have on hand a number of FARM and LIGHT WAGONS, also SULKIES, which they will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other establishment in town; and are now ready to execute all orders that the public may favor them with. Repairing, Painting, and Cushioning, done with neatness.
Also—IRON for sale, and IRON-WORK done at the establishment, at the Lower Corner, Woodstock.
P. RYAN,
S. S. SMITH.
June 6, 1856. tf

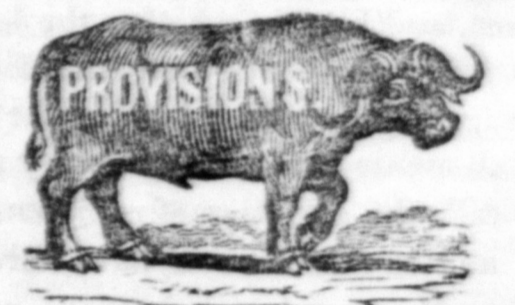
Grand Musical Entertainment!

AT THE...
Hall of Mechanics' Institute,
On Thursday and Friday Evenings, June 12th and 13th.
THE ALEXANDER FAMILY,



As SWISS BELL-RINGERS & AMERICAN VOCALISTS,
WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Woodstock and vicinity, that they will have the honor of giving two of their Novel and Popular Entertainments, as above announced.
Price of Admission, 1s 3d; Children, 9d. Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores, at the Woodstock Hotel, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8.
For full particulars see Programmes and Circulars.

WHOLESALE
Provision, Fish, and Oil Store,
41 Water-street, St. John, N. B.
THE UNDERSIGNED purpose keeping on sale—



Clear Pork, Mess Beef, Mess Pork,
Prime Pork, Rump Pork, Prime Beef,
Lard, Tallow, Bacon,
Shoulders, Hams, Butter,
Pigs' Tongues. Pigs' Feet.



DRIED— PICKLED—
Codfish, Herrings,
Pollock, Mackerel,
Haddock, Salmon,
Hake, Shad,
Ling, Halibut,
Smoked Herrings. Eels.



Sperm Oil, Seal Oil, Whale Oil,
Olive Oil, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil,
Porpoise Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Cod Oil,
Sea Elephant Oil, Burning Fluid, Turpentine,
Lard Oil.



Preserved Meats, Preserved Fish,
Smoked Salmon, Soused Salmon,
&c. &c. &c.
STEWART & M'LEAN,
St. John, May 27. 616ml