

Woodstock will present something of a lively scene on Monday next. The first election under the Town Incorporation Act will then be held. A large number of Candidates for Corporate honours is already in the field, and how many more may yet offer their services, is somewhat difficult to tell, but who may be the successful candidates, of course, we do not undertake to say. There are three Candidates, two of them by Requisition, for the honorable title of Mayor. This is an important office, and should be judiciously filled. Fourteen names have been already mentioned in the several wards that are willing to compete for the honors now placed at the disposal of their fellow-townsmen, and have tendered their services as Councilors. But you can't be all accommodated at this time gentlemen. Only six are wanted.

In connection with this subject we have been requested to make the following extract from the Act of Incorporation,

Section 61, "Neither the Mayor nor Councilors of the said Town (Woodstock,) or any of them shall receive any pay or remuneration for their services in that capacity.

A Special Meeting of the Municipal Council for this County will be held on Monday the 20th inst. See notice.

Information has been received by the Arabia that five regiments of the Line and two batteries of Artillery are to be immediately despatched from the Crimea to British North America. Two regiments, the 62nd and 63rd, will come to Halifax, and with the 76th, which will remain here for the present, will be under the command of Major General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant.—*Nova Scotian.*

It will be seen from an English despatch that the British Government have refused to recall Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Smith has been re-elected Mayor for the city of St. John.

CANADA.—The Bill to make the Legislative Council elective, passed the Assembly 81 to 12 and passed the Council 22 to 11.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

SUCCESS OF COL. WALKER.

New York, April 29.

The steamship Orizaba arrived at this port about 7 o'clock, this evening, with San Juan dates to the 21st.

The defeat of Colonel Schlessinger at Santa Rosa is confirmed. About 70 of his men are reported as missing. During his trial by Court Martial, while on parade he deserted, and it is supposed he went over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle.

On the 6th inst. the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas, with 200 men.

On the 11th, Walker, with 600 men, attacked the Costa Ricans, and after a fight of 17½ hours he was obliged to abandon the city, from want of ammunition. The loss of the Costa Ricans is said to be 600 killed, and a large number wounded—while Walker's loss is set down at between 50 and 60 killed and about 30 wounded and missing. Amongst the killed are Col. Marenado, commander of the native forces; Lieut. Morgan, aid-de-camp of Walker; Caps. Houston, Clinton, Linton and Harrel; Lieuts. Cills, Stall, Gray, Coyleyap.

El Nicaraguense, Walker's organ, claims it as a glorious victory.

It is said that the Costa Ricans, on taking possession of Virgin Bay, fired indiscriminately on every person they saw, killing 8 or 10 American citizens in the employ of the Transit Company.

Before the departure of Walker from Rivas, an official bulletin, issued by President Mora, was posted on the outposts of Walker's army. It declared that all filibusters taken with arms in hand would be put to death; but all filibusters who had not used their arms against the Republic, and gave themselves up to officers of the Costa Rican army, would be pardoned. Appended to this was a list of 17 of Schlessinger's party who were taken and shot. They were mostly Irishmen and Germans—only two Americans.

Affidavits in respect to the indiscriminate slaughter of peaceful American citizens at Virgin Bay and the destruction of the property of the Transit Co. by the Costa Ricans, having been made before Minister Wheeler, that gentleman had addressed a strong protest to President Mora—who was in immediate command of the troops at that time—not only against such conduct, but against the threat to drive Americans from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and unless explained and atoned for, decided measures on the part of U. S. Government are threatened by Mr. Wheeler.

On the 10th, Lieut. Green with 15 men had an encounter with about 200 Costa Ricans, about 18 miles above Serrapiqui, killing 27 of them, and dispersing the rest. The American loss was only 1 killed and 2 wounded. It is reported that Gen. Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay, about the 25th, having at the latest dates 1000 Americans and 1300 natives under his command.

With the exception of a few prominent men in the former legitimate party, the Nicaraguans acted with Walker, much to the disappointment of the Costa Ricans.

Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala are said to be in favour of peace, and will not invade Nicaragua. They received the commissioners from Nicaragua in a friendly spirit and discontinued the enlistment of troops and disbanded some of their levies.

An intercepted correspondence between the British government and Costa Rica, in which the former agree to contribute 2000 stand of arms to the latter, had caused great excitement among the Americans.

A number of Minnie rifles were taken from the Costa Ricans at Rivas, and several Englishmen and Frenchmen were observed in their army.

The British frigate Eurydice was the only vessel at San Juan, and her boats were constantly on duty watching the movements of the Americans.

Passengers who came down the river in the steamers, were prohibited by them from going ashore.

REQUISITION.

To LEWIS P. FISHER, Esq.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Municipality of Woodstock, being extremely desirous to secure the return of a gentleman—most amply qualified to fill the office of Mayor—respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for that office;—and in the event of your doing so we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure your election.

We are, &c.

James Grover, D. L. Dibblee,
Wm. T. Baird, William Lindsay,
And sixty others.

REPLY.

Woodstock, May 6th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your Requisition, and have much pleasure in acceding to your request, by allowing myself to be put in nomination at the coming election for the office of Mayor.

Yours, &c.

LEWIS P. FISHER.

Messrs. James Grover, D. L. Dibblee,
Wm. T. Baird, Wm. Lindsay & others.

REQUISITION.

To JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq.

Sir.—We, the undersigned, electors of the town of Woodstock, having full confidence in your ability and integrity, request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the office of Mayor for the said town, at the approaching Election for Mayor and Councilors; and we pledge ourselves to give you our influence and support.

(Signed)

J. R. Tupper, J. R. Jacob,
John C. Winslow, Henry Dow,
G. A. Brown, M. D., and 57 others.
Woodstock, May 7th, 1856.

REPLY.

Messrs. J. R. Tupper, J. R. Jacob, John C. Winslow, Henry Dow, G. A. Brown, M. D., and fifty-seven others.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received with much satisfaction the Requisition which you have just presented to me, and I respond with pleasure to your call to come forward on Monday first, as a candidate for the office of Mayor for the city of Woodstock.

I am not insensible to the responsibilities proposed to be conferred on me, as the head of our Corporation; but I beg to assure you that my best exertions shall be used to carry out the Law, which I hope may prove beneficial to all concerned.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES ROBERTSON.

Woodstock, May 7, 1856.

Forged land warrants to the extent of upwards of one million acres have been discovered at Washington. The investigation was still in progress, and additional frauds were being brought to light.

We learn from good authority that Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment will be shortly quartered in this City, and that St. John will be supplied with a Battery of Royal Artillery. We know this news will be received with much pleasure both here and throughout the whole country.—*Reporter.*

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF THE WAR.—All will acknowledge that the late war made fearful inroads upon human life, and upon the social happiness of the nations that were involved in it: and all ought to rejoice that this murderous struggle has been brought to a peaceful issue. Desolating as has been this mighty conflict it will doubtless be attended with many ameliorating consequences. The London Patriot thus speaks of the benefits resulting from the war:

In the first place, among the gains of the War, we must allow much, negatively, for the great amount of the evil from which have happily escaped. But for the stern determination and prompt decision of the Western Powers, the Russians would have been, long since, masters of Constantinople; and we may properly ask, supposing them there, what would it have cost, in men and money to dispossess them? Nicholas very quietly said, that he did not intend to occupy it permanently.—Of course not; but only till he could hand it over as a comfortable appanage, to his hopeful son Constantine! This has been the grand object of Russian policy for generations; and there has always been a Constantine in the family, that the right name might not be wanting in the successor of that other Constantine who lost the city to the Turks four hundred years ago. Russia at Constantinople, backed by Sebastopol, Nicholaieff, and a powerful navy,—at what cost, we ask, could she be expelled? Yet, we must have attempted this, or submitted to see one despotic Power dominate over Europe and threaten the contiguous provinces of Asia. Now, Sebastopol has fallen, the Black Sea fleet is sunk in its own port, Constantinople is saved; and Russia must retire, for a while, from the scene, to repair her lost reputation, and cultivate her unpeopled deserts. It may be hoped, also, that Russia will be able to understand the lesson which she has received, and learn, that, with all her passive strength, she is no match for Europe, or a part of Europe, or a part of Asia, in aggressive war; but, that her true policy is, to raise the condition of her wretched serfs, and to study those arts of industry and peace which would soon place her in a high position among civilised nations. These are large results of two years of War.

Again, we have gained much by our frank and honourable alliance with France, and by the complete success which has attended our arms both by sea and land. This junction was supposed to be impossible, in consequence of the long feuds and enmities which had marked the past history of the two nations, and it is a well known fact, that Nicholas calculated upon the continuance of this state of things. But the event has proved, that there is no natural repugnance between us, and that we can at any time unite our policy and our arms, when common interests call upon us to make the effort. The power which the two nations are capable of wielding, is immense, and, to the glory of the late campaigns, it matters little on which side the scale preponderates. It is not necessary, at present, to pursue this subject at greater length, but we entertain a strong belief that the events of the last two years will be found to have materially strengthened British interests and British influence in every part of the World. Another campaign might have given us greater naval and military triumphs, but this must have been at an enormous cost to humanity; and the difficulties of arriving at a peaceful settlement might be greater than they have proved to be at the present time.

Among the great benefits which certainly ought to accrue from the provisions of this Treaty, we trust that we may confidently anticipate a better system of government than has hitherto prevailed, for the Christian inhabitants of Turkey itself. It has long been the policy of England, to urge this upon Turkey as her best defence against the inroads of Russia. One result of the peace will undoubtedly be, that we shall be able to speak out on the inherent vices of the Turkish rule, without seeming to assist the common enemy. The conditions which the Sultan has accepted, for the better government of his own subjects, whether formerly inserted in the Treaty or not, must be thoroughly carried out; or all that has been done will prove vain. One potentate may be protected against the aggressions of another; but neither alliances nor treaties can long guard against the ruin which tyranny and corruption inevitably entail. The Eastern Question may be settled so far as Russian ambition is concerned; but another question remains, and that is, the competence of the Ottoman Government to administer its own affairs with honour and safety."

The Collins steamer Baltic sailed from New York for Liverpool last Saturday, with 158 passengers, among whom was Mr. Thackeray, and \$800,000 in specie.

THE RUMOTRED DOWRY FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

—A letter on this subject has emanated from Liverpool Reform Association. It is addressed *pro forma*, to J. C. Ewart, Esquire, M. P., and W. Brown, Esquire, M. P., but may be taken as the remonstrance, generally, of the Financial Reformers against even the supposition of such a sum being voted in these times, as a dowry—to any of the royal family. It says:—"On behalf of the council of the Financial Reform Association, I beg leave to call your attention, and through you, that of the public generally, to the common report that Her Majesty's ministers intend to propose to parliament that an annuity of £70,000 per annum shall be settled on the Princess Royal on her marriage with the Prince of Prussia. On the Policy of that marriage I offer no opinion. Perhaps the alliance with the heir of a powerful kingdom may be an improvement on the system which has hitherto been confined to the selection of husbands and wives for the Royal progeny of England to the petty princes and princesses of Germany, with territories less extensive and less productive than the estate of many an English country squire. But the proposed dowry is so preposterously extravagant, that the first mention of it conveys the impression that, in this, as in many other instances, common report must be a common deceiver. £70,000 per annum! It is the interest of a million and a half of money; it is £20,000 more than was thought sufficient by an unreformed parliament, in the days of King George III., when all the expenses of living were much higher than they are now, for the husband of the Princess Charlotte, the heiress to throne of England. The personal income of the parents of this young lady, from all sources, cannot fall very much short of £200,000 per annum. Whatever the amount really is, it may be regarded as their pocket money only, for they are furnished, in addition, with palaces, parks, and gardens, for residence and recreation, with horses, carriages, and yachts, for locomotion, with most numerous establishments for their maintenance, the actual cost of which goes far beyond the £385,000, forming the imaginary boundary of civil list expenses. Why, then, should they not, like all other parents, provide dowries for their children.

THE QUICKEST TRIP EVER PERFORMED.—The Cunard steamer *Persia* which sailed from New York April 2, arrived at Liverpool after a passage of nine days and twelve hours, the quickest trip ever made being six hours shorter than that of the famous passage of the ill-fated Arctic, which sailed from New York on the 7th of Feb., 1853, and arrived at Liverpool in nine days and eighteen hours.

The Asia, under Capt. Judkins, made the trip from New York to Liverpool in May, 1853, in ten days and six hours. These are the three quickest outward trips ever performed. Capt. Comstock in the Collins steamer Baltic, yet heads the list of quick trips from Liverpool to New York. The Baltic sailed from Liverpool Aug. 6, 1851, and arrived at New York in nine days, thirteen hours and forty minutes. The *Persia's* last trip to New York is reported to have been made in nine days and a half! If this proves correct, the Baltic is beaten by an hour and forty minutes.—*Courier.*

THE ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTIES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The explanation lately made by Lord Palmerston, of Mr. Crampton's delay in communicating to our government the offer of arbitration, is to be considered as conclusive of a purpose to sustain the Minister and Consuls in the difficulties between them and this Government. Not only the delay of an answer to Mr. Marcy's demand, but other circumstances, go to show that the reply, when made if made at all—though it is said to have been promised by Lord Clarendon, will not be a compliance with our demands. More talking and writing may ensue, notwithstanding the general supposition that prompt action is determined upon.

On Tuesday night a fire broke out in a barn, owned by Mr. Melanney in rear of his house in Carleton Street; but as the most distant cause cannot be assigned for its occurrence, it is generally assigned to the act of an incendiary. By the timely arrival of the Fire force on the ground, and their most vigorous exertions afterwards, the fire was happily restrained to the barn, which we understand contained several articles of value.—*Reporter.*

It is reported that the New York Bible Society is meditating the plan of publishing the Bible in newspaper form for more general circulation.

There are in the State of Maine fifteen railways whose aggregate length within the State is four hundred and six miles. Their entire cost is £17,285,494. So says an exchange paper.