

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1858.

New Brunswick.

Last winter we delivered a hurriedly prepared lecture on New Brunswick, in Richmond, which, as it happened, so pleased the audience that a request was made that it should be published in the Sentinel. The request, however flatterer to our own feelings, was one which we could not, in justice either to ourselves or readers, comply with at that time. We have never lost sight of the subject, however, and, impressed with the belief that some of the facts connected with the early days of our Province, however imperfect in their details and unengaging in themselves, might be interesting and novel to our readers, we have concluded in a series of articles to print what information on the subject we have been enabled to glean from the very unsatisfactory records which have been published, and from the oral testimony of those old inhabitants with whom we have conversed on the subject, among whom we are directly indebted very much for many interesting incidents and data, to John Bodell, Esq., of this town, whose memory is a full storehouse of such welcome memories of times rich in interest to every one who calls New Brunswick "home," and who is noted for his readiness to impart information on that subject as well as for the possession of that information.

Love of country is a deep abiding principle of humanity, bestowed upon man by divine wisdom, in order to the fulfillment of the great design of Providence. The most homely, deformed, and repulsive parent is loved by her offspring, with exactly the same species of fondness as is the woman of beauty, of grace and attraction by hers; and so, in the fulfillment of a great law, the offspring of our common mother earth, each feels the heart-strings binding him to the peculiar spot or portion of earth in which his early years were spent, no matter what the nature of the circumstances and surroundings of that spot may be. As sons of New Brunswick, we may find much in her that is lovable. We find her a parent not only endeared to us by natural ties, but in herself, in her associations, in her history, in her resources, worthy of, and strongly recommended to, our admiration. And who would not willingly spend a little time in dwelling upon her rise and progress, the scenes of peace or warfare, of suffering patriotism, or of easy compliance, of primal wilderness or of wide-spread cultivation, which has successively marked her state of infancy, and thence upward her advances toward maturity.

Before Columbus had prosecuted his explorations beyond the Gulf of Mexico, it is probable that John Cabot, an enterprising Venetian who sailed from England in 1497, had discovered Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From the result of this voyage, England claimed North America by right of discovery. The first Europeans, however, who ever set foot in New Brunswick, it has been alleged, were Jacques Cartier and his people, who, in 1534, landed at the Bay of Chaleur and took possession of the country in the name of the King of France. The next expedition which reached this country was one under the command of De Monts, who sailed from France in 1604, commissioned by Henry IV., the then sovereign, and took formal possession of all the territory from the 40th to the 46th degree of north latitude, from Virginia nearly to Hudson's Bay, giving it the name of New France. Gansens in Nova Scotia to the River St. John in New Brunswick, and discovered iron and copper ores, and established some settlements on the coast of Nova Scotia, or ancient Acadia, which included Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and a part of the State of Maine.

In the meantime, the English were planting settlements along the coasts of Virginia, Massachusetts and elsewhere,—thus encroaching on the nominal limits occupied by France. The result was protracted wars between the two countries in defence of their alleged rights to various portions of the newly discovered continent. These wars lasted—with some intervals of peace—for a century and a half, till by the treaty of Versailles, in 1763, the French Empire in North America was annihilated. The River St. John was discovered by De Monts on the 24th of June, 1604, the day of the festival of St. John the Baptist. The river was called by the natives *Ouangandy*; De Monts, in honor of the day on which it was discovered, gave it the name which it now bears. Hoping to discover a short communication between the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur, De Monts' expedition sailed up the river as far as the depth of water would permit their vessels. They were delighted with the various attractive objects which met their view as they sailed ploughed the waters of the majestic river. Here huge boulders of stone and massive rocks met their gaze; there, large stretches of intervals came undulating to the water's brink; while all along the uplands crowned with groves of lofty oaks and shady maples, dotted out in their most attractive garb, presented a scene well worthy the admiration of the voyagers. There has been some dispute as to whether, or not De Monts was the first European who ascended the St. John; but we believe it to be generally admitted that he was the first who ascended it in vessels of any considerable size. The expedition, it is supposed, explored the St. John as far up as Fredericton, with a very enlarged sense of the importance of the country. Returning, they followed the shores of the Bay of Fundy until they reached the river and island of St. Croix; here a fort was erected and their headquarters established, under the royal ensign of France.—To be continued.

Norm.—To Maurice and Genere we are indebted very largely for the above historical facts.

Glances at Individual Members of the House of Assembly. We trust no apology is necessary for taking the subject of our next Legislative Glance from home. We do so, not only because the standing of the country, and the length of time for which the gentleman of whom we are about to write has represented this country, makes him worthy of our early notice; but we may as well confess that, being just now hurried, we can with less restraint and care, perhaps, pen our Glance, than we could of one more a stranger to ourselves and readers, both as regards individual character and distinguishing acts.

In 1846, the county was called upon to mourn the demise of a gentleman who had for thirteen years faithfully and satisfactorily represented its interests in General Assembly;—we allude to the late J. M. Connell, Esq., who was the first person who engaged in business at the Creek Village, and who was in 1833 sent—the first representative from Carleton—to the Legislature. Upon his death, the eyes of the constituency were immediately turned to our present representative.

CHARLES CONNELL, ESQ., who was elected in 1846 to fill the vacancy. Mr. Connell had been for many years engaged in business relations with his deceased brother, and thus

became, not only identified with the interests of the people of the county, but likewise familiarized with the various political and social questions which agitated the country at that particular and interesting crisis in our country's history,—especially those which affected most closely, and were regarded with the greatest degree of interest by, the inhabitants of the county; and he was therefore well stocked with the wisdom, gathered under favorable circumstances from experience and observation, necessary in entering upon the important duties of a legislator,—important at all times, but under the peculiar circumstances of our Province when Mr. Connell entered the house, clothed with additional and trying importance. The elder Mr. Connell entered the Legislature when the "Reform School" in the Legislature was formed; when first was manifested that spirit, to which we have on another occasion referred, whose influence has since been at work, permeating society, and changing the whole aspect of provincial affairs;—the year when dawned the day of Freedom in New Brunswick. He lived and fought through many of the hundred battles in behalf of constitutional principles; and, when he died, his brother entered the arena imbued with the same principles, and engaged in the then uncertain conflict, heartily on the side of the rights of the people: since which time Reform has ever been his watchword, and, whether alone or with a majority, he has always contended against whatever bore about the fatal characteristics of religious intolerance, of family compactism, of vested rights, of lavish expenditure of the people's money.

Mr. Connell's legislative career has been marked by most notable industry and perseverance,—and this discoverable not merely in the fact that he has always been at his post (scarcely absent a day), always prepared to express an opinion on the various subjects under discussion; but in that, whenever he has marked out a line of conduct respecting any measure which he considered his duty to his constituents and to the Province to follow, he has never beneath the weight of any influence swerved from it, but has indefatigably pursued that line until success has rewarded his labors. Two measures, just now, occur to us as proofs in point: the one that law which placed in the hands of the people of the different Counties the power to govern themselves in all their local matters,—the Municipal Law,—a law which his own county was the first to show its appreciation of by adopting; and the other the act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, relating to King's College,—a bill which, although it to Her Majesty has, it is alleged by some, refused her consent without certain additions, will just as surely be ultimately in its essentials carried out, or lead to a successful change in the management of the institution, as it now stands on College Hill. One other subject in connection with Mr. Connell's legislative labors strikes us as worthy of notice here. Whenever or wherever dissenters in this Province think or talk of their former abject and unworthy state,—occupying as they did a secondary condition, to which they were subject by the intolerance of Toryism and its pet the Established Church; and when they think and talk of their present rights, of their present position of independence, of the fact that now the law recognizes even a dissenting minister as a fit and proper person to administer the rites and sacraments of the Christian Church,—they may and must keep in grateful recollection the exertions in their behalf of Mr. Connell, who introduced that section in the law relating to marriage, giving the right to the dissenting minister, in general terms, of Mr. C. as a legislator, a post which he has sustained for twelve years, having been successively returned at six elections, always at the head of the poll. He stands confessed as one of the best, if not the best, county member in the Assembly; and whatever can be done for his county through watchfulness and constancy assuredly will be done. As a speaker, he is as well known by his constituents as by us. Nature has not gifted him with an easy deliverance; but this we do say,—that, reported with equal fairness, his speeches are more creditable, in all the essentials of good speaking, than those of a large majority of the members. But practicality is much more desirable than eloquence.

Mr. Connell has been, as he is, strongly recommended to his constituents by the large amount of interest which he has continually exhibited in the advancement of his native county. In the Town of Woodstock his money and influence have largely led to do with its progress and improvement,—thus directly proving a benefactor to the mechanics, artisans and laborers, and promoting the settlement in the town of that very desirable class of persons. To his liberality we are probably indebted for the erection, and largely for the maintenance, of the Mechanics' Institute. The Presbyterian College and the Wesleyan Chapel, now being erected, and tending to benefit and improve, in a pecuniary as well as in a general sense, the Town, but for him would not at present have been undertaken. Then, outside of the town, the effects of his business and of his liberal disposition are well known and acknowledged. What he has done to improve the town has tended to provide for the consumption of the produce of the farmers. His extensive business transactions, extending over a period of twenty-five years, have given employment to immense numbers of men and provided a market for the necessary amount of the produce of the farmers; and doubtless, when otherwise very hard times and serious difficulties would be felt, obviating them by his business transactions. And then again in the warm interest ever evinced by Mr. Connell for the moral improvement and social well-being of the inhabitants of the County, he has justified their confidence as expressed and renewed so many times in him. To have the County peopled by intelligent, honest and industrious settlers; to have the country dotted thick with chapels and school-houses; to have the internal improvements of the County promptly and well attended to; to have the by-laws in an efficient state, and to open up new settlements,—to all these Mr. Connell has always devoted his time, influence and money. We need not repeat our convictions as to Mr. C.'s political opinions; he stands by us, and sustains no Government from purely party purposes, apart from general and essential principles, and in consequence he never has received any post of honor or emolument from any Government; he has never received one shilling of public money apart from his expenses as a private member.

Whenever any Government is prepared to act in that manner which he conceives to be not calculated to sacrifice the interests of the Province generally, and of his own County in particular,—whenever disposed to act promptly, vigorously and honestly, regardless of consequences to themselves,—then, and not till then, would there be any probability of Mr. Connell taking a seat in the Executive.

PARSONS.—Messrs. Fowler & Wells have been here the past week, and the Professor's lectures have been well attended. They were delivered, the first (free) on Saturday evening last, on Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon (free) and Wednesday evening being devoted to a lecture on Temperance, at the request of the Sons in this place. Scarcely had our citizens listened to a course of lectures so replete with philosophical yet practical truths, or so well calculated to awaken the public mind to the errors and shortcomings of the age; as seldom have they heard so forcibly presented the same with the expectation of being amused,—many truths that came with the expectation of being amused;—the vapors and assumptions of empiricism; few thinking minds went away without the conviction that the science of Phrenology contains truths based

in human nature, and destined ultimately to be the guiding indices to its proper development. The professional examinations in Mr. Fowler's private rooms were numerous, and we believe gave very general satisfaction. On Thursday evening the people of Houlton, Me., were to be entertained by a lecture. Their next destination is Calais.

In our obituary notice of last week we recorded the death of Mr. William D. Briggs, formerly of Jacksonville. The particulars, furnished us by the deceased's father, Mr. George Briggs, are as follows:

Mr. Briggs, with a brother, had been located for some time past at Independence, Rock Co., Minnesota. About a year since, as he, in company with two others, was passing the house of a man named More, who had a fire burning out of doors, one of the number hauled at him,—without the least intention of offending him, however. More, being a man of very jealous, vindictive disposition, thought they had better insult him; and the next morning, seeing Briggs and another pass, he ran out and attacked him. The young man of course defended himself, but they finally separated without much injury on either side. After that time More evinced much ill-will towards the brothers Briggs, morbidly imagining that they were digging his footsteps, and lurking about his house, and misconstruing their slightest action into an intended insult. This state of mind finally went into a desire for revenge. On the 20th ult., soon after daylight, More deliberately fired to the house of Mr. Briggs, with a Colt's revolver, and, rushing in,—taking him so completely by surprise that he could neither resist nor escape,—committed the terrible crime. The ball, passing through the stomach, lodged in the left hip. More tried a second barrel, which missed fire, when Briggs, recovering himself somewhat, sprang upon him and secured the pistol, and, walking to the bed, lay down. The neighbors soon collected to render all the assistance in their power, and a doctor was sent for, but the unfortunate man breathed his last at about six o'clock on the following morning. The murderer gave himself up soon after the foul deed, and was committed to gaol.

The parents and relatives of the deceased have the sincere sympathy of all who knew him. He was universally respected and esteemed.

We learn by one of our exchanges that the *Investigator* charges upon the Chief Superintendent of Schools that he introduces political matters into his lectures. Now, having heard Mr. Fisher at the Grand Falls and here, and having heard of his lectures at the other places in the County, we feel compelled to say that, in so far as these lectures are concerned, the statement or insinuation that he introduces any word, or section, or idea, which could possibly be twisted or wrested into praise or condemnation, support or discountenance, of any party or government, is groundless and cannot be substantiated.

Below we republish a letter addressed to the Editors of the *Investigator*, by James Tibbits, Esq., M.P.P., having reference to the Inter-Colonial railway policy as advanced by the *Courier*:

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me, through your valuable columns, to make a few hasty remarks upon an Editorial which appeared in the *Courier* on the 24th inst., on the subject of the "Inter-Colonial Railroad." The *Courier* tells the public that "Messrs. Fisher and Smith have left for England, as Delegates Secretary the assent of their Government to the proposed grants of 2,000,000 acres of land, and £20,000 per annum, in cash, for a fixed term of years, to be applied to the carrying out of what is now understood to be a fixed fact—that the road would run through the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Leicestershire." One would have thought that the two thousand pounds which the Delegation will cost the Province, might have been saved. A simple Despatch from his Excellency would have answered the purpose; particularly, if the *Courier* is to be believed, that all the Delegates have to do, is to convey the assent of their Government.

The *Courier* adds, "to this arrangement, to which our delegates have simply to pledge us, we do not believe they will be found one dissentient voice in the Province." Now Messrs. Editors, in order to undeceive the *Courier*, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity on behalf of those I have the honor to represent, as well as on my own behalf, to enter my most solemn protest against such a monstrous proposition, and would add as my firm conviction, that the Government daring to countenance so gross a swindle upon the people of the River Counties, could not hold their position one week after the meeting of the Legislature.

They have looked with undignified feelings of disgust at the whole Rail policy of the present Executive. They have witnessed the resources of the County squandered upon a project to please a few landed Proprietors in the neighborhood of St. John, who expected to reap a golden harvest, either from the increased value these works would give their Land or from Land Damages. There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. I would advise the Executive to pause, and weigh well what they are about before they take the desperate leap from which there will be no chance of their escape.

I have the honor to be, Messrs. Editors, Your Very Obedt. Servt. JAMES TIBBITS.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES.—INDIAN OUTBREAK.—*San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1858.*—During the last fortnight the steamers Pacific, Surprise and Santa Cruz have arrived from Victoria with news from the Province of British Columbia as reported and renewed so many times in him. To have the County peopled by intelligent, honest and industrious settlers; to have the country dotted thick with chapels and school-houses; to have the internal improvements of the County promptly and well attended to; to have the by-laws in an efficient state, and to open up new settlements,—to all these Mr. Connell has always devoted his time, influence and money. We need not repeat our convictions as to Mr. C.'s political opinions; he stands by us, and sustains no Government from purely party purposes, apart from general and essential principles, and in consequence he never has received any post of honor or emolument from any Government; he has never received one shilling of public money apart from his expenses as a private member.

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about fifty in number organized and proceeded up the river from Fort Yale, and the Indians charged them to fight. This was avoided by the American party, and after much talking with the chiefs a treaty was concluded with the Indians to the satisfaction of all parties. Two men were killed by a party of the same Indians, they not being aware of the treaty at the time. The bodies do not fear a further difficulty from the Indians. I forward your Excellency the above brief statement, as so many living reports are abroad, and must cause some excitement until contradicted. I have the satisfaction of informing your Excellency that about seven miles of the road above Fort Yale is completed by subscription among the miners. The bridge I will have commenced immediately. I intend to give notice of tenders for the performance of the same.

Governor Douglass is not satisfied with the energetic measures taken to chastise the Indians. He speaks very harshly of the Americans to one of a deputation who called upon him to represent the condition of affairs on the river. The Governor denounced them as guilty of treason—high treason against the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. He mistakes the men, who are now in British territory, for the Indians, and is disposed to take sides with the Indians, and use them as a check on Americans. There are some indications pointing that way. The late outbreak would give strength to the opinion.

GREAT BOAT RACE.—*Detroit, Oct. 15.*—The great rowing match between the Metropolitan Boat Club of Chicago, and the Shakspeare Club of Toronto, C. W., for a prize of \$1000, came off on our river to-day. The boats were each manned by five oarsmen, and the distance was 2 1/2 miles. The race was won by the Canadians in 42 minutes. The Chicago boat was swamped on the lower stretch, a half mile from the starting point.

We regret to learn, by a letter from Mr. Z. Currie, of Prince William, that his dwelling house and several of his out-houses, with a large amount of furniture, clothing, produce, and mechanical and farming implements, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 4th inst.—*Reporter.*

The Editor of the *Quebec Chronicle* regrets "to learn on the best authority that the wheat crop of the best grain growing lands, on the South side of the St. Lawrence in the district of Montreal, has proved a total failure, from the fly and rust; in very many instances not being worth the cutting, and the average crop will be less than eight bushels per acre. Oats also prove light, and Potatoes have generally rotted."

All of the members of the ex Brown-Dorton Ministry (Canada) have not been re-elected. Mr. Drummond took his election for Lotbiniere by a majority of over 500.

A fire broke out last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, at Indianapolis, in the house of a man named William Cleveland. It spread with great rapidity, destroying this and five adjoining houses and out-houses, belonging respectively to Messrs. John Cowan, Samuel Peters, David Corkery, George Dunham, and James Crawford. Cleveland, we are told, is insured.—*Courier.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived this morning. The ship Daniel Webster, which arrived at London, reports that on the 20th September, in latitude 43.30, longitude 42.57, she passed several dead bodies, supposed to be from the burnt steamer Austria.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says that on the assembling of the Atlantic Electric Railway, the commissioners report favorably.

The *Daily News* has a hopeful editorial on the Atlantic Cable. Prof. Hughes has so modified his printing apparatus that it is hoped by the combined improvements and inventions of Professors Hughes and Thompson, and Mr. Heuley, as soon as ready to connect the Atlantic electric communication may be once more restored.

The London *Globe* discredits the report that Lord Bury goes to Canada in connection with the projected Federation of the British Provinces.

The Common Council of London resolved to present the freedom of the city and sword to Lord Clyde at Sir James Outram.

Shares in the Atlantic Telegraph Company remain rather flat, and closed at £390 to £400.

The *Times* article of the 9th inst. states that the English funds throughout the day have been firm at improved quotations of last evening.

FRANCE.—It is confirmed that two French men-of-war have gone to the Tagus to support the demand of the French Minister at Lisbon for compensation for the seizure of the vessel Charles Georgius, while transporting negroes to the West Indies.

The Emperor would remain at Chalons camp till the 10th October.

It is reported that he is placed at the head of the French mission in China is to be raised to the rank of cardinal.

King Bahadour, the Nepalese Prince, was expected at Paris, en route for London.

The French admiral commanding in the Gulf of Mexico had quitted Paris for his post, with energetic orders to protect French citizens.

HANOVER.—The English Government has despatched a note to the Hanoverian Government urging that immediate proposals may be made for the total abolition of Stadtholders.

TRAVEL.—The Pope held a secret Consistory Court on the 27th; there were no promotions; the Cardinal, and the 25 bishops have been nominated, of whom three are French.

The health of the King of Prussia gives serious alarm.

A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia, appointing the Rev. Theobald, Mr. John N. Grant, Southampton, County of York, to Miss Ruth Tompkins, Northampton, County of Carleton.

By the Rev. J. W. Goucher, on 12th inst., at Mr. J. D. Caldwell's of Indianapolis, Mr. John Elsbetter, of Woodstock, N. B.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. Sparden, Mr. Wm. Wheeler, to Miss Sarah Post, both of Fredericton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE. THE subscriber will sell off the balance of his Stock in Trade on Saturday the 30th inst. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, AND ROOM PAPER. The stock will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and will be continued on the following Monday at same hour. TERMS OF SALE.—Sums under £10, Cash; all sums over £10, three months by approved endorsed notes. All Goods to be settled for before delivery. J. H. JACQUES, Auctioneer. Oct. 21.

NOTICE. MRS. M. A. BAKER would inform the ladies of Woodstock and vicinity, that she is prepared to give lessons in Oriental Painting. Those wishing for instruction in this art, and the public generally, are respectfully requested, to call at her residence on River Street, near Mr. Leonard's, and examine specimens. Woodstock, Oct. 21, 1858.

JUST ARRIVED. 21 Packages New Goods, Embracing the usual Variety; Full Assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. GEO. STRICKLAND, Oct. 21.

NOTICE. COLLECTORS OF RATES for the Municipality of Carleton are reminded that the law has made it imperative upon them to make due Returns of all monies collected by them, accompanied with a list of defaulters, in four months after the receipt of the Precept. They will please govern themselves accordingly.

ASSESSORS OF RATES are requested to forward to the subscriber, without delay, Duplicates of their Assessment lists. By-Road Commissioners will bear in mind that they must make Return of monies received by them for expenditure, on or before the 15th of November. JAMES MACLAUCHLAN, Secretary-Treasurer. Woodstock, 20th Oct. 1858. 2w

HOUSE-KEEPERS. WANTING a good Beef Steak, or quarter of Fat Lamb or Mutton, will please send to the CITY MARKET, Oct. 23, 31

To Lumberers and Others. A SPLENDID assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Shawls, &c. GEO. STRICKLAND, Oct. 21.

BOYS IN THE COUNTRY. WANTING to raise money can do so by shooting Partridges, Ducks, &c., and bringing them to the CITY MARKET, where Cash will be paid. Oct. 22, 31

TO ARRIVE—150 bundles BLUE and WHITE CARPETS. GEO. STRICKLAND, Oct. 21.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in Office Oct. 15th, 1858.

Wm. Barkin, Martin Hall, S. E. Payson, Benjamin Brown, Patrick Hughes, Samuel Shook, D. W. C. Miller, James J. Jones, Patrick Small, D. W. C. Miller, James J. Jones, Patrick Small, James Stephens, Ebenezer Smith, Philip Davis, D. W. C. Miller, Wm. Dutton, Wm. Dutton, William Mee, Eleanor Truitt, Miss Kate Dean, Michael Murray, Joseph V. Wetton, Gideon Fields, Abigail McFarlane, W. L. Ferguson, James McFarlane, Rebecca Watson, W. W. Gordon, Louis Nodden, W. W. Gordon, Patrick Gilen, Maria Niles, W. W. Gordon, George Grass, P. H. N. West, W. H. Price, Rev. Y. White, B. W. Hammond, J. G. GROVER, P. M. Moore, Post Office, Woodstock, Oct. 16th, 1858.

In the matter of ROBERT D. CLARK an insolvent debtor. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Robert D. Clark, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Warden, made in pursuance of the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21 Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint Monday, the thirty-first day of January next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Robert D. Clark for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the nineteenth day of October, 1858. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Clerk of Peace for the County of Carleton.

In the matter of NATHANIEL RIDEOUT, Junior, an Insolvent Debtor. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Nathaniel Rideout, Junior, of Kent, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, made to me, pursuant to the directions of the act of Assembly, 21 Victoria, chap. 17, I appoint, Thursday, the third day of February next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Nathaniel Rideout, Junior, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the twenty-first day of October, 1858. A. K. SMEDS WETMORE, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE VARIETY STORE, CRATES CROCKERY, 2 Casks GLASSWARE, from Scotland, containing samples of different colors.—Parties wishing to make up booklets, may find such articles as they want. There is 10 patterned Tumblers, 2 of Wines, 2 of Decanters, 2 of Symps, Sugar Cans, &c. MARTIN LEMONT, Oct. 13, 1858.

Read, and Don't Neglect! THE subscriber informs those indebted to him that he is stopping in Woodstock for a short time, for the purpose of settling up his business and collecting accounts due him; and he requests all those indebted to him, to call upon him immediately and settle up their respective accounts.

Unless immediate attention is paid to this notice, all accounts due him will be placed in the hands of a legal gentleman for collection. N. B.—The Stock of Goods remaining on hand in his Store on Water-st., will be disposed of at an extraordinary sacrifice. Parties would do well to embrace this opportunity of paying money. JOHN BRALLY, Woodstock, Oct. 13.

FIRST FALL GOODS. JUST OPENED AT THE WOOLLEN HALL, A Splendid Assortment of FALL GOODS, OF EVERY DESIGN AND MAKE. W. SKILLEN, Oct. 12.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or Book account, will please take notice, that unless the claims against them they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. TOBIAS McLEAN, Woodstock, Oct. 15th, 1858.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, &c., to the store formerly occupied by MR. R. G. ENGLISH, where he is prepared to offer to the Public one of the best assorted Stocks of Goods in this market, to which he has just added a complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c., all of which is determined to sell at the lowest Bargains on former prices. Please call and see for yourselves. W. SKILLEN, For Goods. Oct. 13.

REMOVAL. THE subscriber has removed his STOCK OF DRY GOODS and Groceries to the store formerly occupied by MR. JOHN McKEON, where he still continues to sell at as low a figure as any other store in Woodstock, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. J. E. CROZIER, Woodstock, May 11.

MARRIED. On Wednesday the 20th, at the Residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Theobald, Mr. John N. Grant, Southampton, County of York, to Miss Ruth Tompkins, Northampton, County of Carleton. By the Rev. J. W. Goucher, on 12th inst., at Mr. J. D. Caldwell's of Indianapolis, Mr. John Elsbetter, of Woodstock, N. B.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. Sparden, Mr. Wm. Wheeler, to Miss Sarah Post, both of Fredericton.

DIED. At Williamstown, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness of four months, Lydia, relict of the late William Cranlemer, aged 78 years. She was converted at 12 years old, under the preaching of the Rev. Henry Allen, and was baptized by him. For many years she has been a faithful mother in Israel; and she bore her sickness without a murmur, and departed this life in peace, believing that God does all things well. She leaves nine surviving children, and a number of grandchildren, and great grandchildren, to mourn her loss.

Her soul the voice from heaven proclaims Sweet is the savor of their names, And soft their sleeping bed. They die in Jesus and are blessed; How kind their slumbers are! From suffering and from sin released, And freed from every care.

Her funeral was attended by the Rev. Samuel Hall, and a sermon preached from II. Timothy, chapter iv., vs. 6, 7, 8. [R. Intel. please copy.] At his late residence in Fredericton, on the 19th inst., John F. Taylor, Esq., (late of the firm of Jas. Taylor, Senr., & Co.) in the 62nd year of his age, universally and deservedly respected as a conscientious, straightforward, and strictly honest man. At Upper Woodstock, on the 17th inst., Henry N. youngest son of Robert and Mary S. Harper, aged 3 years and 8 months. On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of his father in Northampton, Jacob L. Hovdey, aged 28 years.