

**TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.**  
 per annum, \$1.50, each payment in advance.  
 \$2 if paid within 6 m. Clubs off \$1.50, and  
 one to the sender of the club. Advertisements  
 must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

### Do we want a Barrack?

This town was visited on Friday last week by Major-General Doyle, C. B., Lt. Col. Westmacott, R. E. and Major Nugent, Assistant Quarter Master General, and as just now we have numerous strangers passing through in connection with railways and other public works, our citizens were on the tip of enquiry as to the object of the visit. Rumor soon settled down into the very popular belief that certain military works, fortifications, barracks, &c. were to be erected; and this idea became confirmed when on Saturday morning the strangers were discovered taking observations from Webster's hill.

Some people say that a large body of regular troops are to be forthwith stationed here, and they are strongly exercised lest difficulty should be experienced in obtaining for the soldiers temporary quarters while yet the barracks are being built. We have no authority for agreeing with or disputing the current rumors. While we cannot, in any but a pecuniary sense, see the good to be derived from the quartering of troops here, and while we don't apprehend any danger from our conquest loving, territory extending friends over the border still, the British Government deeming it advisable to make the lower provinces depots for large bodies of her troops, which must of consequence be scattered over the country, we cannot see why Woodstock should not be selected as an eligible site for a military station; being an advanced post in the direction of Canada, and convenient to the line separating us from the United States. The troops could be stationed here as cheap or cheaper than in any other part of the Province. Should it be deemed desirable that troops should be sent here immediately there would be, we think, no difficulty experienced, in finding suitable and comfortable temporary quarters.

### Railway Matters.

The present restlessness of the Corps of Railway Engineers who are moving about in different parts of the country, seem to indicate a preparation for the prosecution of Railway operations, with vigor at no very distant day. Engineers who have been carefully exploring the country over which it is proposed the Inter Colonial road will pass, have gone home to lay the results of their labor before the proper English authorities, there, no doubt, to have due weight in bringing about the conclusions of the conference in which the hon. Mr. Tilley and his co-delegates have gone to take part.

Mr. Buck and other gentlemen of the New Brunswick and Canada Co's Staff, have been busily engaged between here and Canada, determining, we presume, the best route for the continuance of this road, which is now coming on gradually to the Houlton road. It is said that careful explorations are being made to find a route for a branch into Woodstock; and that the road will cross the main river at Monquart. Next summer, we have strong hopes, will see the prosecution of railway works, in the Province, to an extent materially to assist our trade and largely to increase our floating capital, by giving employment to labor and introducing large bodies of laborers.

### The Blanchard House.

Up to the time of the establishment of the "Barber House" at Fredericton, the Province did not possess a House which deserved the cognomen of a first class Hotel. The establishment of that house is not only stimulated to an improvement in the hotels in other parts of the Province but no doubt, has had the effect of inducing a large amount of travel to Fredericton, which else, had not reached that city. The same cause, may we trust, produce the same effect here, since the fire, such an improvement has taken place in our Public Houses.

We have just been shown through the "Blanchard House" and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that, for the purpose, the building is second to none in the Province.

The house, an imposing brick structure, four stories high, with a frontage of sixty-five feet on Main Street and fifty on Queen Street, stands on the corner of what was formerly known as the Sheriff's square, and has been finished throughout with a view to its present occupancy. The main entrance to the hotel is on Main Street, and is through, first, a portico formed by a recess in the main wall, supported by square pillars and, secondly, through a spacious reception hall in which is the office, and every convenience for writing, reading or conversation; through this hall there is a rear communication with the yard, offices, &c.; passing up a stairway, which is really a most superior specimen of workmanship, we enter upon the second floor on which, beside the main hall of becoming magnitude, there are the dining hall, a magnificent parlor, smaller parlors, sitting rooms and sleeping apartments, some fourteen rooms in all. Above this the third floor is devoted entirely to sleeping rooms, of which there are in the house about thirty-three in the main body of the house—the L contains beside these a number of excellent bed rooms. The finishing and furnishing throughout is of a character entirely in keeping with the general appearance and proportions of the house. While the finish is the very best that the most skilled carpenters and painters could produce, the furnishing of the rooms is in a style elegant and liberal in the extreme. There is that uniformity throughout which is always pleasing. The black walnut bedstead, sunk and table, the handsome cane-seat chairs, the plain but elegant mirror, the becoming carpet, the bed of snowy whiteness which greets the eye, in one chamber, are reproduced in all, and so it is with the other apartments, everything is neat and everything has a smack of goodness of quality about it. The arrangement of the rooms is excellent, and they present all the needed convenience for single travellers or for families; while the sleeping apartments are all large, there are several suites of rooms adapted to meet the wishes of families travelling. For fineness of situation, regarding the view to be obtained from the windows, the "Blanchard House" can scarcely be surpassed, as there is hardly a room in the house from which a most magnificent view either up or down the river or up the Madunakik can not be obtained. The kitchen, pantries, store rooms, &c., are conveniently arranged, and for us to say they are neat in appearance would be superfluous to those who have any acquaintance with the House—whose abilities of Madam Blanchard and her family. Let us add that the stables, an important item with very many travellers, partake of the spaciousness and convenience of the establishment. There is but one feature in the appointments of the whole house which we would, if we could see altered, that is the bar, but this is with very good taste on the part of

the proprietor kept in the back ground of the establishment.

The Blanchard House is a credit—a very great credit to our town—to our Province, and we do most sincerely hope that the enterprise, of Sheriff Dibblee displayed in its erection, and of Blanchard & Co. in its furnishing and appointments may be repaid by a sustaining patronage.

### A hint to Shippers of Produce.

When in St. John this fall our attention was called, by a trader in up river produce, and one who is quite well posted up in that trade, to the unfavorable character which attaches, in St. John, to produce shipped from this County. It is important that our people should know this fact and the reason given for it. Our grain, it is said, is not well cleaned and compared very poorly, in consequence, with that from P. E. Island and other places. Our butter is complained of and we think from our own observations, there is much ground for the complaint. Traders taking in butter in small quantities as they do, pick it indiscriminately just as it comes, in the packages for exportation. What is the consequence? one fickle will be found to contain butter of every color, consistency and quality. Strata of fine yellow good butter is intermingled with white, greasy worthless stuff. A little care would obviate this difficulty, and prevent the complaint. It is highly desirable that the character of our produce should stand high in the market to which it goes, and therefore we publish these hints, and hope they may have a good effect.

### Orange Tea Meeting.

On the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 5th, the anniversary of a day greatly illustrious in the annals of Britain and Protestantism, the soiree, formerly advertised, came off in the Orange hall. There was a very large attendance, and the good things of life, provided with a lavish hand, were partaken of and enjoyed with a zest truly delightful. The Band was in attendance and performed their part admirably. The speakers were the hon. Charles Connell, Rev. G. Spurr, Wm. Lindsay, Esq., Rev. Mr. M. Lardy, R. A. Hay, Esq., L. P. Fisher, Esq., and the editor of this paper. The receipts were quite satisfactory, and the whole thing passed off very well.

### Where the Money comes from.

It is stated on rather reliable authority that Napoleon has in active operation a discovery by which he actually manufactures gold from some base metals, and through this agency is enabled to carry on in a lavish and magnificent manner the affairs of his nation. This solves it is thought, a problem which has long puzzled the brains of English bankers and statesmen, where Napoleon gets his gold of which metal his business relations with England shows the possession of an astonishing amount.

Messrs. Goodwin & Co., have an advertisement in another column which will recommend itself to the attention of a great many persons. The subscribers have engaged in a very important branch of industry; the establishment is one of the want of which has long been felt, and it will, we feel convinced, prove a profitable investment if it is carried on properly, of which we have no doubt from an inspection of the machinery in operation, and the manner of operating it. The factory is over Davis' saw mill, and deserves a visit from all who are interested in mechanical works.

We are requested to state that Rev. J. Vaughan Taber will preach in the Baptist Chapel, Woodstock, on Lord's Day, 17th November, at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.

The attentive agents of Tobin's Express have furnished us with copies of late Boston papers, for which our thanks.

The Westminster Review for October, Leonard Scott & Co's reprint of which, we have from those enterprising publishers, is a number of passing interest. "A visit to the Mormons," "Count Cavout," and "The Apocalypse," are peculiarly attractive.

Our first snow visited us on Tuesday last, since which the indications point to the fact that winter is close upon us. The Fall has been an open and favorable one, and with the exception of a few whose buildings are still uncovered, our people are, we presume, ready to receive the "Frost King." The boats are still plying; but small quantities of freight are being brought up river.

### Communicated.

Mr. Editor.—Please insert the following:  
 A meeting was held in the school room of James M. Coy, Esq., on Saturday evening the 9th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Library Lyceum and young men's social debating club, at which the following persons were elected officers pro tem.

Wm. M. CONNELL, Chairman, Geo. H. SNOW, Secretary, R. K. JONES, Treasurer.

The Chairman in acquiescence to the repeated wishes of those present kindly addressed the meeting in a few very pertinent remarks, pointing out the influence on the intellect and morals of those associated with organizations of this description. He was highly gratified in seeing so large a number of young men who, like himself, had for their object the development of "natural talent."

After a few words in reference to the propriety of perfect order being preserved among the younger class, the Chairman resumed the chair and declared the meeting open for the transaction of business.

A MEMBER.

### Colonial News.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.—The Colonial PRESBYTERIAN contains a highly account of a murder committed in the vicinity of St. Stephen by a young man named Roderick Breen. The name of the victim is James Reddy, said to belong to this City or the Parish of Portland. It seems that the deceased and a person named McDowell had hired a horse at Mr. Quinn's Livery Stable in St. Stephen, and that during the afternoon a report had reached Breen, who had charge of the stable, that they were abusing the horse by hard driving. Upon hearing this, he rode out on horseback and discovering the horse hitched in front of the dwelling of Mr. Cummings, a quarter of a mile from St. Stephen, proceeded to unhobble the fastenings. The man Reddy then came out, high words were followed by a scuffle—Breen succeeded in taking the whip from Reddy, and in the heat of passion struck him several blows with the butt end on the back of the moments expired. It appears that Breen, who at first did not comprehend the extent of the injuries he had inflicted and probably never intended to have committed a murder, afterwards proposed to a magistrate to surrender himself, but did not tell how bad the case was. The magistrate, G. S. Grimmett, requested him to meet him at his office, and Breen, who was in the act of leaving, was met by a man who told him that he had been informed of the case, and that he would be arrested in consequence of blows from a whip, which were inflicted upon him by Roderick Breen.

In the Field of the 5th October, appeared the following under the head of "Notes and Questions":

New Brunswick.—Can any of your readers give me some information about New Brunswick as compared with Canada, as to climate, soil, &c.; what shooting and fishing to be had; and any information likely to be useful to a man thinking of settling out there as a farmer? Also the latest and best book that would furnish reliable information as to all minor points useful to a settler in that colony?—B.

Under the head of "Answers" in the Field of Oct. 5, I have much pleasure in imparting the result of seven years' residence in the above colony; but his queries would require at least two or three valuable columns in reply. However, I will cut it as short as I can, and if he wishes more detailed information I will write to him at length. Well, climate in summer (June, July, August), hot with much sun and some rain; in winter (October till May), "scorching" cold, the thermometer 25 to 15°.

September pleasant—that is, one month out of twelve. Soil variable; may be obtained of all sorts. The good is high priced, the bad would be also dear at a gift. The only information likely to be of benefit a farmer intending to settle there is, that it is the worst place he could possibly go to. If any man doubts this, he will find upon inquiry that the "smartest" of the young New Brunswickers themselves emigrate to the States; and of emigrants from England nine-tenths leave New Brunswick for the States, and the remainder return home in disgust.—Of course there are plenty of books written "gossiping" up the province, but I would say "Caveat Emptor!"—"no one can write a book to further his interests. Now, for sporting: Bears by no means scarce, deer plentiful (wherever it pleases the wolves to have a grand hunt and drive them down from the north and west), lynx, and two or three species of wild cats, are plentiful, lots of swamp and spruce petrel, wild duck, snipe, and woodcock. I shot thirteen "cocks" in two hours' walking, without a dog. Then, for fishing: there are some few salmon, and plenty of lake and stream trout. Altogether I should consider the province offering a fair field for the sportsman to spend a few months in rambling over, and after that preliminary ramble he may settle as a farmer if he pleases.—G. S. Hinton (Haramondsworth, near Slough).

The people of New Brunswick need not be told what utter and atrocious falsehoods the above article contains, and how much we are indebted to the editor for his exposure of the same. It is a pity that the editor should have been misled by the gross and wilful misstatements. But the question at once arises, who is this G. S. Hinton, that says he resided seven years in New Brunswick, and yet tells such lies about it. If, as he says, he has really resided in the Province, somebody will certainly know him, and we are sure that whoever happens to know this story will be kind enough to inform the Colonial Empire all about him, that we may show him up and expose him as he deserves. Such a fellow must be ferreted out, and held up to the scorn and detestation he so well merits.

We are sorry the indignation of our readers, when they find it deliberately stated in a paper of such high standing and character as the London Field that the weather in New Brunswick is pleasant one month out of twelve; that good land is high priced; that this Province is the worst place an emigrant could possibly go to; and that there are some few salmon in the Province.

We trust our contemporaries will aid us in exposing the deliberate falsehoods of this G. S. Hinton, whoever he may be, and assist in placing him, and his misstatements, before the world in their true character. Meantime, we beg to say, that information of a trustworthy character was sent by the last mail to the general in the Field, and a reference was given him in London where he could obtain further information respecting this Province, which he could depend upon.—Colonial Empire.

### United States News.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

New York, Nov. 12.—Washington despatches state that latest news from the naval expedition in the Gulf of Mexico, is that the Federal troops were marching to seize railroad in vicinity.

Later despatches from Fort Monroe, dated 11th confirm the above.

Removed that railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the hands of the Federals with immense quantities of stores. Also removed that Federal troops had advanced up railroad as far as Charleston.

Large part of town of Beaufort burnt.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Reported that Charleston has been attacked but lacks confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Large rebel forces sent against Potomac and Virginia points.

Two vessels of the rebel fleet reported near Charleston. French steamer blown up near Charleston recently.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Steamer North Briton totally wrecked on Mingin Island, in the St. Lawrence, on Saturday night—passengers saved. A boat with 7 of the crew missing.

New York, Nov. 13.—The steamer Bienville arrived at Fort Monroe, bringing official report from naval expedition.

Entrance to Port Royal was defended by Fort Walker of 26 and Fort Beauregard of 18 guns. The attack commenced on Thursday, lasted four hours, when rebels evacuated the Forts, leaving everything.

On Saturday 15,000 Federal troops were landed at Beaufort, they found the town deserted; Federal loss in attack on Forts, 9 killed, 21 wounded. Rebels had carried off their wounded. 52 killed were found in Port Walker.

Despatches from Port Royal, Kentucky, report two days fighting at Pikeville, rebels defeated, with loss of 400 killed and 2000 prisoners. Federal loss considerable.

Cairo, 7th.—A battle took place last night at Belmont, Missouri.

Federal troops 3,500 strong, commanded by Genls. Grant and McClelland.

Rebel force 7,000.

The rebels were repulsed and driven from their entrenchments with great loss.

Federals took one thousand prisoners, with large quantities of ammunition, stores, &c. Rebel loss unknown. Federal from 300 to 500.

Thomas Sparks of Washington has been appointed Consul to St. John.

There is a report that the Privateer Sumter has been captured.

Rebels claim that over 500 vessels have run the blockade.

A battle occurred yesterday near Chiriqu between 3,500 Federals under Grant, and 7,000 Rebels. The latter were driven from their entrenchments; camp burnt; all their horses, munitions, provisions, and other baggage were captured. Federalists lost from 300 to 500 killed and wounded. Rebel loss unknown. Rebel reinforcements arrived from Columbus.—The Federals retired.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Federal troops suffered severely in the fight at Belmont yesterday. After taking possession of the Confederate camp, were repulsed and returned to the river. Two Federal regiments lost 300 men. Federalists took 250 prisoners. Confederate loss 300 killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7th.—The removal of Gen. Fremont is almost unanimously approved throughout California.

New York, Nov. 8.—Despatches from Fort Monroe say that Port Royal is in a critical condition, having been bombarded by the Federal fleet, and would soon surrender. The reported loss of Ship "Great Republic" is incorrect.

New York, 7th.—The Post says a gentleman of this city has received a private letter from Fort Monroe of the 5th saying he has just received a second despatch from the great expedition. The Great Republic has grounded and lost some of the horses. Everything else was right. They were off Bulls Bay. The story is doubtful.

CHICAGO, 7th.—The Commercial has advised from Gen. Rosecrans army up to 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning. The Rebel leaders commanded from the West side of the river, and on the East from Gen. Rosecrans supply trains from the Kanawha falls which is a mile and half below the Kanawha and New Rivers to headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans at Tunk's junction. The supply trains of our army therefore have been discontinued during the day and are run only at night. The Rebels had three batteries of 5 guns East opposite Tompkins farm one opposite the mouth of the Gauley and one opposite Kanawha falls.

The latter being the most dangerous, their firing was sharp on Monday morning, but very slow in the afternoon. It is supposed that the Rebels were short of ammunition. Our artillery replied and silenced the battery opposite Gauley two of our men and several horses were wounded by shells on Monday morning. Nothing definite is known as to the number of rebels, but their operations indicate desperation or great confidence. On Monday evening Gen. Benham's brigade was two miles below Gauley, and it is believed they crossed the river during the night. Gen. Rosecrans had just received a battery of 10 parrot 10 pounders. The troops were confident they could cross the river and bog the enemy, but some expressed fears that such a feat would have been calculated for and desired by the enemy.

EMIGRATIONS.—A lecture on emigration was delivered in the Union Hall, High St., on Saturday evening—the special subject of lecture being "New Brunswick, a home for Emigrants." The lecturer was Mr. James Brown, a native of Dundee, but who has been long in the colony, and has been working for the last fifty years. Mr. Brown became a settler in New Brunswick when he was nineteen years of age, had risen to prominence in the colony by his own exertions, and to eminence in the administration of the affairs of the colony, he having been elected a member of the Assembly; and he had now come over to tell the inhabitants of his native town of the advantages which New Brunswick offered to emigrants. Mr. Brown dwelt on the remarkably healthy nature of the climate—epidemics being unknown, and few diseases prevailing to any extent, and on the vast extent of woodland country that still lay uncultivated. The area of the Province, he observed, was nearly 50,000 square miles, or about 20,000,000 acres, more than one quarter of which was settled upon. The Government, Mr. Brown remarked, offered great inducements to settlers. The price charged for forest land was extremely low, three-fourths of it being accepted in labor for the construction of new lines of communication. Great attention had been paid to the formation of roads and bridges in the settled parts of the Province, the Government voting large yearly grants for the purpose, besides the raising of a local assessment. Mr. Brown stated that the forest land could be cleared with much less difficulty and expense than was generally supposed, and that the land required little preparation for plentiful crops. He described the method of preparing the ground for seed, the manner in which sowing operations were conducted, and of the speedy and economical results of farm and outbuildings. Mr. Brown referred to certain incidents in his own career, and concluded by again alluding to advantages to be gained by strong, healthy men, willing to work with their own hands, emigrating to New Brunswick. The lecture was well received by a numerous audience.—Dundee Courier, Sept. 23rd.

### Special Notices.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used the past twenty years with never failing success in THOUSANDS of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcomes Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 15 Cedar Street New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Woodstock Lodge No. 811, holds its meetings at Masonic Hall, over the Store occupied by Blanchard and Co. Regular Communication on the first Wednesday in each Month at 7 o'clock, p. m. Feb. 9th, 1860 ly.

### MARRIAGES.

At Northampton, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. C. Bleakney, Mr. Wm. S. Hovey, to Miss Emma Gira.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Downey, at his residence, Mr. Edward G. Gallup, of Wakefield, to Miss Mary Jane Simpson, of the same place.

### DIED.

At Woodstock on the 4th inst., Amelia S., wife of Mr. Fred. Truett, and third daughter of Mr. James Everett, aged 17 years and 19 months.

### New Advertisements.

#### DR. WOODFORD

Has removed to the house formerly occupied by Dr. JACOB and next above the late residence of Dr. WOOD, Main Street, Woodstock, N. B. Nov. 17, 1861.—4f

#### BLANCHARD HOUSE,

Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.

#### BLANCHARD & CO., Proprietors.

Woodstock, Nov. 1, 1861.

#### GOODWIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

#### DOORS, SASHES, & BLINDS.

THE Subscribers having removed their Machinery from Bangor to Woodstock, are now manufacturing and keep for sale

#### DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &c., &c.

#### Sashes Primed and Glazed, Blinds Painted

and fitted at short notice.

#### Particular attention given to fitting up Outside Windows for the Winter.

STOCK, LUMBER, PRODUCE, &c. taken in exchange.

#### Shop at Hugh Davis' Mill.

Residence "Renfrew House," Woodstock, N. B. Nov. 16, 1861.—4f

#### NOTICE.

ROBERT BROWN would inform all those owing him money by note or bill of account, that all accounts not settled before the 15th of December, will positively be handed to a Lawyer for collection.

#### Remember there will be no Further Notice.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 14, 1861.

#### New Store—Further Supplies.

JUST RECEIVED via Halifax, further supplies in Felt Hats, Mantles and Dress Trimmings, with a variety of other Seasonable Goods, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

#### St. John Nov. 5.

#### ENNIS & GARDNER.

#### New Express

TORONTO Express, New Brunswick and Annapolis Express, will leave HOULTON and WOODSTOCK for St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, via New Brunswick and Canada Railway, every SATURDAY, commencing with the Eastern and Western Expresses, leaving Houlton, Nov. 17, 1861.

#### RETURNING

will leave Boston, per New Brunswick, every Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, connecting with stages at Woodstock and Houlton, for all parts of the Annapolis and New Brunswick.

#### \*Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding GOODS, collecting Drafts, Notes, Bills, exchanging Money, &c.

All Packages, Parcels, Letters, Orders, Money, &c., will be forwarded with dispatch, and promptly delivered. Country Produce forwarded and sold on reasonable terms. Agents—David Webster, Houlton; Hugh Montgomery, Richmond Corner; Vanvart & Stephenson, Woodstock. B. F. TOLIN

Houlton, Nov. 5, 1861.—4f.

## MANTLES! MANTLES! FURS! FURS!

ROBERT BROWN has now opened and ready for inspection the largest and best assorted Stock of Goods that has ever been imported to this town.

### NEW SHAPE OF MANTLES.

In all qualities and Materials. MANTLE CLOTHS of all kinds with trimmings to match. And the CHEAPEST lot of

### FURS

to be found in town this season. I would particularly solicit a close inspection of this portion of my Stock, as I believe they contain inducements not generally met with.

### ROBERT BROWN.

Main Street, Woodstock, Nov. 14, 1861.

### Carleton Co. Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the Election of officers and closing business for the year, will be held at the Journal Reading Room, Woodstock, on Tuesday, December 10, at 2 P. M.

### By order of the Committee of management.

### JAMES EDGAR, Secretary.

Woodstock Nov. 12, 1861.

### BRUSHES. BRUSHES.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, 5 MARKET SQUARE.

Per Steamers.

TWO Cases containing a fine assortment of Brushes: Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Plate, Blacking, Hearth, Scrubbing, Scurrying, Black Lead, Tooth, Nail, Comb and Hair BRUSHES.

Also an assortment of Feather Dusters. Wholesale and Retail.

### RICHARD THOMPSON,

Proprietor.

### E. & N. A. RAILWAY,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, 18th November, Trains will run as follows:—

UP TRAINS—Leave St. John at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. DOWN TRAINS—Leave Shediac at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. at 7.30 a. m.

The afternoon train from St. John goes only to Sussex, by Order of K. JARDINE.

Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, 4th Nov. 1861.

### New Goods. New Goods.

JUST OPENED—a beautiful assortment of Fancy Rib Cages, Bracelets, Elegant Fancy Hair Pins, Rubber Rattles, Drums, Bells, Clocks, Plated Goods, Clock and Watch Materials, Ambrosy Stock; a good assortment of Ladies' Gents and Boys' Suits, Shawls, Cottons, Ties, Soap, Perfumery, Hair Oils and Pomades, Mason's Blacking, Hair Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shoe Brushes, Dressing and Fine Ivory and Rubber Combs, assorted Toys and other Fancy Articles. Please call and examine at 75 Prince Wm. street.

### F. A. COSGROVE.

ONLY #4 FOR A PRIME ARTICLE OF RUBBER COAT

at THOMAS R. JONES 5 Dock street.

St. John Nov. 2

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 6th Nov. 1861.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May, 1862, from Births applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale at this Office by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the twentieth instant.—Sale to commence at noon.

(N.B. to interfere with any Lots of Land granted paid for, or reserved under applications, for which Returns of Survey were received at the Crown Land Office previous to the date of application for Licence.)

(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Birth will again be offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.)

No Name Sq. M. Situation

163 James Patterson, 2 S. B., Oromocto

164 R. Hutchinson, 3 Rivers River