TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, $1 80, cash payment in advance. $2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 11, $15, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—We enjoyed the pleasure of making one of the party who made the first steamboat trip of the season from Fredericton to this place, in the "Gazelle" on Monday last. The "Gazelle" is a trim little craft, and made the run in nine hours. Capt. Whittier is still in charge, and among our very obliging and gentlemanly steamboat commanders, there is none more so than is he. A corporal's guard of five men, as a look out party, came up to Eel River, where they remain during the summer.

On Tuesday, at half-past two, the "Antelope" arrived from Fredericton, and after a short stay, proceeded up river as far as the Beckagumic, for the purpose of landing some families who are proceeding to settle in Glassville, we believe. On this last trip a free ride was given to as many of our citizens as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity. The weather was not very propitious however. Capt. C. A. Wood, we are pleased to find still has charge of the "Antelope."

And again on Wednesday the "Tobique" came up, making the trip in good time, heavily laden with freight for Tobique, to which place she proceeded on Thursday morning. J. T. Allan is still in command of this steamer.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday night commenced a rain, warm and fertilizing, which has already made its mark on the face of nature, causing the grass to spring luxuriantly, and the trees to put forth their buds right joyously. The river and streams are high, and so they will probably remain for a length of time, owing to the very large quantity of snow in the woods.

☞ After this week a great many of those who for years have had the "Sentinel" may expect to be deprived of it. Since last January we have been sending it to parties largely in arrears, hoping that at least to our duns they would have civilly responded. Two things we are compelled to decide upon—not to give our paper any longer to, and not wait any longer, on those who have treated our requests with silent contempt.

☞ We ask our readers not to miss the report of the Town Council proceedings on Monday evening last. A champion has at last been found for the rum traffic; but we must pay Councillor Leary this compliment, that he was not serious in his arguments; but it is rather a dangerous position to assume even for the sake of a little fun. Lovers of good order and morality must be thankful for the tone assumed by Councillors Lindsay, Dibblee, M'Caffery, and the Mayor.

☞ We desire to direct attention to the advertisement in another column, relating to the County Grammar School Scholarships, in the Provincial University. This is another liberal as it must prove popular step.

☞ We would direct the attention of those wishing information regarding the Gold Mines of Nova Scotia, to the advertisement of Mr Geo. Fraser, in another column. We can recommend Mr. F. as being a prompt, correct and obliging business man.

☞ Mr. John Caldwell, the missing man, has really been found, his son having returned from Chicago, where he had an interview with him. Mr. C. intends returning this month.

☞ From Messrs. Vanwart & Stephenson, agents for Tobin's Express we are in receipt of late Boston papers. Our thanks are likewise due Mr. William M. Connell for a like favor.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—It is not a slight difficulty for readers whose leisure hours for such indulgence are limited, to decide amid the multitudinous array of serials and periodicals which are thrown daily from the press what is worthy their attention. The standard magazines of the day have obviated in the character they have established, this difficulty to a large extent. This is obviously so as respects the Atlantic Monthly, the May number of which is before us. He who would read need never fear to take up this popular work, for they will always, rest assured, find therein matter wherewithal to be pleased and interested.

Town Council Chamber,
Woodstock, Aprl. 26, 1892.

The Mayor presiding, Councillors all present.—After the transaction of some general business, the matter of licensing taverns was brought before the Board when the following discussion and result was arrived at:—

Councillor Leary moved seconded by Councillor Hayden: "Be it enacted by this Town Council that section 1 of the Bye Law for the government of tavern keepers within the Town of Woodstock, be and the same is hereby repealed." Section 1 of the Bye Law referred to above reads thus:

"Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, that every Licensed Tavern within the said Town shall have at least four clean and good beds, and two spare rooms, for the use and accomodation of travellers, exclusive of those used by the family of each Tavern Keeper; and each Tavern Keeper shall at all times be provided with tea, coffee, ginger or spruce beer, and malt liquors, and in all other respects shall be furnished with the necessary means for the refreshment, accomodation and comfort of travellers and others."

Upon this motion the Mayor called the attention of the Board to the fact that they could not in their capacity as Councillors, make any alteration either detracting from or adding to this Bye Law except so far as such alteration was consistent with the Act of Assembly relating to the subject.

Councillor Leary thought different from his Worship, and would call attention to certain sections of the Act to prove that this Council would be justified in adopting the course proposed by him. He would read the following extract from section 58 of the Act of Incorporation: "From and after the passing of this Act, all the powers vested in the Court of General Sessions or the Municipal Council for the County of Carleton, in and by the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province for regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, shall be transferred to and vested in the said Town Council, so far as such laws may be applicable to the said Town," he also quoted the 6th section of the Provincial Statute, "no licence to keep a tavern shall be granted to any person unless he shall be of orderly and sober habits, and shall have the means of comfortably entertaining travellers." Mr. Leary contended that the Bye Law under consideration was not applicable to Woodstock, and that under the section of the Act of Incorporation which he had just read, the Council had a perfect right to make such laws as were applicable. He contended the Provincial Act, above quoted from, in section 7 granted this right, "The said Courts shall from time to time make and ordain such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to be observed by wholesale dealers and tavern keepers, in their respective Counties, under such penalties as the said Courts respectively may consider right."

Prudence is wisdom in the framing of laws said Mr. L., and it would be wisdom to repeal this Bye Law. (The Mayor here reminded Mr. Leary that they were here not to make Laws but in subordination to Laws already enacted by the Legislature.)

Councillor Leary continued, the law as at present is tyranical and obnoxious; it might have been necessary to have such a bye law when the Town was sparsely settled, and the buildings were few, but no longer did the necessity exist, and therefore justice demanded the repeal of this Bye Law. (His Worship, our oath of office is to sustain, not to enact laws to suit individual interests.) Councillor Leary would again remark that under the Act of Incorporation the Mayor and six Councillors were vested with power to regulate the fiscal and prudential affairs of the Town. He hoped other Councillors would take the same view of this matter as he did, and vote for the repeal of this Bye Law.

Councillor Dibblee—must say he was surprised and astonished that a gentleman who had transacted so much business, seen so much of the world, and endowed with as much common sense as Councillor Leary, should rise before this Board and make use of such fallacious arguments, astonished to hear him tell this Council that they have power over the fiscal and prudential affairs of the Town, entirely regardless of the Provincial Acts. He knew not how Mr. Leary became possessed of such extraordinary notions, but perhaps the cause might be traced to his having resided for a length of time in a foreign country, where laws were made one year to be repealed the next, and where, oftentimes, municipal was made to supercede higher law. He then read from the Provincal License Law and said, that is the law for our guidance; under that law we can issue licenses, and name the amount to be paid for them, this nullifies Councillor Leary's argument, that this Council has the management of this whole affair in their own hands—they have only so far as the Act I have just read authorizes them; we have the power to raise taxes, apportion, and collect them, but we derive our power from this Law. We can pass no law conflicting with the Provincial laws.

Councillor McCaffery—In my opinion the law is very clear, express and imperative on this point, and our oaths as Councillors bind us to the carrying it out. My own views are adverse to any License Law but my oath compels me to act in accordance with law.

Councillor Lindsay—I think there can be no question in regard to the Law in this matter, but even if there was no Act of Assembly bearing on the case I should not vote for repealing this bye law.—I differ from Councillor Leary when he advances the idea that this bye law though perhaps applicable to sparsely settled places, would not apply to thickly settled Towns; I take the opposite view, as population increases so does the demand for these accomodations. I agree with other members of this Board that the whole License system should be swept away, and let the rum traffic stand upon its own merits. The man that sells rum should be liable for all damage that might accrue therefrom, and if the tavern keeper sells liquor to a man which makes him drunk, he should be made to take care of his victim. He thought rum should be left to take care of itself, but was bound to be governed by law. If the present law is defective, we shall have to go to the Legislature for a remedy. Our duty under the present law is to decide whether we shall fix the amount of License fee at £5 or £25. Councillor Leary has evidently bestowed but little thought on the subject, but now that it has been explained to him will, no doubt see it in a proper light.

Councillor Leary—In many cases custom makes law. In Fredericton and St. John they found that this law was not applicable and consequently do not carry it out; if they had not actually repealed it, they treated it as a dead letter, and officers were not, in those cities, continually peeping round to discover a chance of interfering with mens legitimate business; this law was not carried out anywhere but in Woodstock, it was perfectly antiquated. He thought this Town Council should be influenced somewhat by the example of so much older and larger place as St. John. Thought persons should have the right of transacting their legitimate business without being interfered with The country had become so thickly settled that this bye law was not required.

Councillor Hammond—Thought Council made this bye law, and they could repeal it, but could not see that the repealing it would make any essential difference, as the Act of Assembly would still govern them. He should vote for the resolution.

His Worship—Desired to say a few words on the question. My own view of the License system is that it is all wrong, and had I the power I might be tempted to sweep the whole law of the Statute book. Many persons, in matters of this kind, are guided entirely by personal interest. I would be in favor of letting all who wish sell rum, and make them responsible for the consequences arising therefrom; but we have not the power. Granting that we have the power, as Councillor Leary seems to think we have, we should be in possession of power greater than the House of Assembly, or even the Governor and Council. To illustrate, suppose this Council should repeal this bye law, and a party should be arraigned before me charged with a breach of the license law, my duty would be plain; to entirely disregard the action of this Board, and deal with the party in accordance with my oath to see the proper enforcement of laws. The Act means simply this, you may make what regulations you please, so far as they accord with this Act. If I had the power I might, possibly, go with Councillor Leary. We are asked to do away with the distinction between the retailer and wholesale vender; until the law is altered we cannot do it; the doing so would stultify us in the eyes of the world. Again, we are asked to close our eyes to breaches of this Law! Let me say to Councillor Leary, he had better ponder well before giving utterance to such sentiments as these; once establish such a precedent as that and but a short time would elapse ere anarchy and confusion greater than any country has suffered from would surround us. Mr. Leary will find that so long as he regards personal interest or public good, so long as he remains a British subject, that the safest and wisest way is to conduct himself strictly to the letter of the law. Mr. Leary had better withdraw his motion; I am ashamed to have it placed on the records.

Upon the question being taken, Councillor Leary voted for the resolution, the rest of the Councillor's against it.

The fixing the rate of License for the next year was then entered upon.

Mr. Hammond moved seconded by Mr. Leary, that the uniform rate of license for the next year be £5. To which Mr. McCaffery seconded by Mr. Dibblee moved in amendment that the amount be £12 10s.

Mr. Lindsay thought the tax ought not to be too high; thought £10 was quite sufficient. Mr. McCaffery withdraws his motion and the amendment stands to make it £10.

Mr. Leary—I must say the rumsellers have a hard lot, they are certainly a crucified class of individuals. I cannot conceive why the poor rum seller should be taxed so much more severely than other business men, to carry on their legitimate trade.—If their business is an unjust, unrighteous one, crush it out. The fact is you cannot get along without the rum seller: your roads, bridges and railroads are all built from the revenue derived from the tax on rum. The members of the House of Assembly were aware of this, for last winter when talking of sending ships to France, they found they could not even move a ship without taxing rum. Rum is the root of all improvements in the country. People seemed to think they could never tax rum enough. Ever since the days of Noah rum has been an article of commerce, and a beverage for fallen man. For the last 30 or 40 years there has been a perfect crusade against rum sellers, and in this cry against this business, people of every character have joined—those who think it all right to have ten wives, and make wooden nutmegs—but the cap sheaf was added when Neal Dow's Liquor Law was passed: since the passage of that law the trade in rum has been as fluctuating as Consols; but that law has had its run. Why is it not as right to traffic in rum as in any other commodity? I should like to hear the members of this Board who vote for laying such a tax upon us give their reasons for so doing It it had not been for the revenue derived from rum, this Province instead of to-day being $75,000 in debt would be $150,000 behind. There is nothing just about this tax; we have a perfect right to engage in the liquor business, and you have no right thus severely to tax us. If this Council can show that through us or our business more crime is committed, or more expense incurred, then will I cheertully submit to it. I think it the duty of members to explain the reasons for their vote on this question.

Mr. Dibblee—I am surprised that Mr. Leary should throw out the insinuation that we are exceeding our authority when we place the licence fee above £5. (Mr. Dibblee here read section 58 of Act empowering the granting of licenses "demanding and receiving for every such license a sum not exceeding £25 nor less than £5.) There is the difference, said Mr. D., between £5 and £25, we have not gone half as far as the law allows us.—With reference to Mr. Leary's statement that the liquor business is a legitimate one, it is, because the law legalizes it! but when Mr. Leary sets at this Board as long a period as I have he will have discovered whether rum is the cause of heavy taxation, whether it makes paupers, or whether it causes crime. Mr. Leary asks, why should rum be taxed to build Poor Houses and to support the Poor. I can tell him! it is because rum creates the necessity for Poor Houses, and makes Paupers to fill the houses with. Mr. Leary states that rum has been an article of commerce, and a beverage for fallen man, ever since the days of Noah. It has been said Mr. D., but mark the effect upon Noah,—upon his decendants—we see the dreadful results stamped upon his children to this day. I would go with His Worship in sweeping out the whole license system, and make the dealer liable for all misdemeanors arising therefrom; the psesent Law is defective; the traffic should never have been legalized; but our personal feelings should be disregarded entirely, and our actions governed by law. Only so far as the law makes it so is rum selling a legitimate business. If there was no liquor imported into the country the Province would be better off; and had it not have been for the importation of rum, the Province instead of being in debt as has been referred to, would be in a better position by $500,000, to-day. The amount sent out of the country, for five years. for liquor, would cancel our whole debt and interest. Rum is taxed because it is an article of luxury and not required for the use of man. Rum is no benefit to any one, I use it occasionally myself, but have no hesitation in declaring it does me no good. Mr. Leary says fallen man drinks it; but I can tell him that the use of it causes many a good man to fall.

The question was then taken on the amendment, when Council divided as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Dibblee, McCaffery, Lindsay. Nays, Messrs. Hammond, Leary, Hayden.

The Mayor—Before giving my casting vote on this question, I desire to call the attention of Councillors to the Provincial Act. It reads as follows: "The General Sessions of the Peace for the several Counties of the Province, are hereby empowered to grant wholesale and Tavern licenses to such and so many persons of good character as they in their discretion shall think proper, to sell liquors by wholesale, or keep a tavern within their respective Counties, demanding and receiving for every such license a sum not exceeding £25, nor less than £5." The appointing the License fee, said His Worship, is evidently left discretionary with Council, that is, within certain described limits. Now in regard to the construeing of the Act I probably differ with every member of this Board. I hold that the Law leaves it entirely optional with us whether any Licenses for the Town shall be granted or no. We have the right, if we deem it expedient, to refuse to grant license; the law empowers us to do so but does not make it compulsory upon us. It may be asked, what remedy have the people if this Council should decide to withold licenses? I reply, they might apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel us to grant license; but the Supreme Court would not be likely to do this—knowing that this Council has the power of discretion in this matter—taking it for granted that they have exercised that discretion judiciously—they would not interfere. When Councillor Leary sets for 6 years at this Board, as an administrator of justice he may get many answers to the questions passing through his mind to-night. During my term of office many, very many cases of crime and misery have come before me, and I have no hesitation in saying that nine-tenths of these cases were attributable to rum; nor do I state this dogmatically; it is the experience of all the judges in our land. As I stated a few evenings ago, so do I now repeat it, that it would be well for Councillors, while discussing this question, to ask themselves if any and what connection exists between the individual who deals in liquor, and the crimes that are committed under its influence. When lads from 14 to 16 years of age are brought before us, charged with drinking, swearing, visiting gambling shops, it becomes the duty of parents to reflect upon the producing cause, and for each of us to ask ourselves if we are carrying out that golden rule, doing as we would like to have done to us; if the response is satisfactory to their own consciences, I am willing they shall enjoy all the honor. It is the history of the world that nearly all crime is chargeable to the use of ardent spirits. Under the law, men have a perfect right to sell rum; but when you make the statement that the rumseller has to pay exorbitant taxes, you utter that which no man of common sense will believe; the fact is the man who sells liquor pays no tithe of the license fee, feels not the burden of taxation, suffers not in his pocket one cent; but it is the poor deluded fool who drinks your liquor, that pays your taxes. I may here remark that the division on this question is as I anticipated, indeed I have no hesitation in saying, that you three gentlemen who support the original resolution, were sent here for that special purpose. I think it would not be expedient too place the license fee to high; and I again state that had I the power I would sweep the whole license law off our books. My decision is that the License fee for the next year, be £10.

The following may not be without intrinsic interest to some of our readers, as apart from its historical reference, it mentions the name of some of our boys. It is a letter received by Col. True, of the Blanchard House, from his son in the Maine Cavalry Regiment.

Warrington Junction, Apl. 13, 1862.

Having got settled here, I'll now write a few lines. We started from Washington on Saturday, the 5th inst. on horseback, and travelled seventeen miles to Fairfax Court House, where we encamped in a deserted building, putting our horses in the lower rooms and sleeping in the upper. Fairfax is a very small place, nearly all the houses are deserted, some having all their furniture. I there saw the church where Gen. Washington was married and attended, also visited the building where the records of the courts, deeds, wills, &c. were deposited, as far back as 1720, long before the Revolution. Left Fairfax Court House on Sunday, and travelled to Manasses Junction, passing the battlefield of Bull Run, also Centreville, where the rebels were strongly fortified through the winter; their position was almost impregnable, but they left it and placed logs on their fortifications so as to deceive our troops. Manasses was not nearly so strongly fortified as had been supposed. We camped in the open field and started the next morning for Warrington Junction; during the forenoon it commenced to storm, continued all day, arrived at Warrington 4 o'clk, p. m., very cold and wet; had no food, tents or fire, our baggage teams being behind. We drove up on a side hill where the mud was nearly a foot deep, the rain and snow pouring down, and as cold as I ever saw it in Maine. An old Dutchman came to me, and said there was a good chance near his camp; I went with him and found the frame of an old camp, with some leaves on the bottom. Some of us spread our talmars over the frame, made a fire, picketed our horses out in the rain, where they stood shivering, and crawled into our nest. The old Dutchman gave us a little coffee and hard bread. The rest could not get a place fit to lie down in; the Adjutant came and stopped with us. The storm continued three days and nights so we could not get out, and we had to live on faith and *a little* hard bread. The fourth day it cleared up; some of the band boys went out foraging and killed a heifer, some went and got dishes, some foraged coffee, some other things, and we lived high, but most all of the band boys were used up, and declared 'twas the hardest time they ever experienced, and the people here said it was the most severe storm of the winter. We lived by foraging until Friday. Friday, Mansur, Estabrooke, and myself started on a foraging expedition for wheat for our horses; about two miles from camp we came to a river; I went in ahead, Estabrooke followed, and swam safely across, but the bank was about three feet above the water; I drew the right rein to turn the horse a little, he made a spring to the left, raised his fore feet upon the bank which threw me back in the saddle, this pulled the reins and turned the horse over on his back, carrying me under him, and both under Estabrooke's horse. I managed to get on the bank at last, thoroughly drenched, but the sun shone warm and soon dried me. About half a mile to the left we saw a flock of sheep; rode over and shot one; Mansur and I dressed it, while Estabrooke went on about a mile and shot a hog, of which we took the hams. About a mile off we saw, on the top of a high hill, a large house resembling a castle. We rode over and went into it; the rooms were richly furnished; furniture of solid mahogany and black walnut: tables topped with marble; I found about ten dollars worth of music which I strapped on my saddle, took a bag of corn, a jar of nice tomatoe pickles, a bag of tobacco, some brooms, which with our sheep and hams, and four bundles of unthrashed wheat, made a nice load for three horses, particularly when they had to swim a river. We also foraged some secession tents, and when our teams, cook and provision arrived, we had enough for a regiment. We go out every day beyond the pickets; the rebels left here five days before we came. 'Twas a tough time you had better believe; I could hardly help laughing to see the boys in the stormy nights, done up in wet blankets and crouching over smoking fires, and looking so that we could hardly recognise each other. I fortunately stood it first rate, rather enjoyed it when I was not *too* hungry or wet. We are pretty well situated here now, and most of the time is warm and pleasant; we do not expect to remain long, but shall move toward Richmond, distant about 100 miles by railroad.

A. M. T.

The following ancient document was found by the writer of the above letter, at Fairfax Court House.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Fairfax County, Greeting. We command you that you take William Barkloy, otherwise called J. William Barkloy, if he be found within your Bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his Body before our Justices of our said County Court, at the Court-house of the said County, on the last Tuesday in September next, to answer James Berryman and Daniel French of a plea of debt for Seventeen pounds Sixteen shillings two pence, damage forty shillings, and have then there this Writ. Witness, John Graham, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court house aforesaid, the xxxi day of July, in the xx16th Year of our Reign.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Colonial News

A CHANCE FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has granted £60 for a cup to be fired for by the Volunteers of P. E. Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, during the coming summer.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A correspondent of the Yarmouth *Tribune*, writing from Baccaro, near Port Latour says:

"James Smith, Esq., Light-house keeper at Baccaro, in this township, whilst out gunning on the beach, about three weeks since, discovered a small vein of quartz rock running through a bed of slate. He traced the vein a long way, and then went to work with some rough implements and broke out of the slate some 70 or 80 lbs. of the quartz, but could not see a speck of gold—yet it looked like gold bearing quartz. So he boxed it up, and sent it to Halifax to be crushed—and the 70 or 80 pounds produced about 12 grains of pure gold. Now this lot of quartz was taken right out of the slate, where it crops out at the beach.

"On Tuesday I was down to Baccaro, and in cruising along the beach I noticed that the veins of quartz run in a west-north-west direction, and vary in thickness from one to seven inches. I think the whole of Baccaro is composed of one solid bed rock of slate, and that it is full of those quartz veins.

"Yesterday about sixteen men were at work prospecting, with what success I do not as yet know. But I have not the least doubt that when they sink a pit in the bank they will find a rich deposit, and perhaps some large nuggets; for I think this will be as rich diggings as any in the Province—but time of course will tell. I will write you again, in case there are any fresh discoveries."

United States News.

BANGOR, April 24th.—The Confederates are reported to be in large force between Warrenton junction and Gordonsville.

Gen. Read of Burnside's army, made reconnoisance to Elizabeth city, dispersing the enemy.

The iron-clad steamer *Galena* has arrived at Fortress Munroe.

Secretary Wells, of the Navy, is to have the mission to Spain. His successor not known.

Gen Halleck has received large reinforcements. Gen. Mitchell occupies Tuscumbia, Alabama, and commands 200 miles of the Memphis and Charlestown Railroads.

There is trouble among the Allies in Mexico. The French commander has decided to march against the city of Mexico, and take the responsibility. The English and Spanish Plenipotentiaries decided to withdraw their troops.

Keels have been laid for three large "Monitors" at Green point, opposite New York.

BANGOR, April 25th.—The Senate has unanimously ratified the Seward-Lyons Treaty recently negociated for suppressing the slave trade.

The French minister, returned from Washington, had a long interview with Seward at the State Department.

Resignation of Secretary Welles is denied.

Deserters represent the Confederates as having a hundred thousand men at Yorktown, and busily constructing works in the rear of their present lines.

A reconnoitering party from Pittsburg Landing, under Gen. Smith attacked three or four thousand Confederates, who hastily decamped, leaving tents, baggage, &c.

A doubtful report that the Governor of North Carolina offered to surrender the State to Burnside, is in circulation.

McClellan's army was working with great activity, and gaining important Engineering advantages.

The Confederates, it is reported, are concentrating at Gordonsville, to entrap Gen. Banks.

Southern papers manifest alarm at Gen. Mitchell's occupation of the Charleston and Memphis Railroads,

The Seward-Lyons treaty provides for mutual right of search, and summary punishment of slave traffickers.

A tremendous bombardment of Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, is progressing. The garrison think they can stand it.

BANGOR, April 26th.—Despatch from Cairo says that heavy and continuous firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Pittsburg.

A belief in general engagement is strengthened by Gen. Halleck's significant preparations on Wednesday.

Federal gunboats on the Tennessee effected passage of Muscle Shoals and reached Huntsville, capturing a large quantity of stores.

Flood caused by the Confederates cutting the Levee overrun all the plantations, causing great distress.

Mc Dowell's forces occupy Fredricksburg, and the flotilla had reached the city.

Federals are, rebuilding the bridge and railroad to Acquia Creek.

Richmond paper says that McClellan has cut a canal between York and Warwick rivers.

Frequent sorties are made against Burnside's operations at Trent, 12 miles west of Newbern. His troops have to work with their arms beside them, as a number of Federals were surprised and captured.

The refusal of an Irish Brigade in the Confederate ranks to fight at Yorktown and the surrender of their arms is corroborated by deserters.

Lower Mississippi is fearfully overflowed causing greatest damage ever known from this cause.

Richmond papers report one Federal Gunboat passed Fort Jackson; other defences carried on.

BANGOR, April 28.—New Orleans is captured.—Petersburg papers announce the capture of New Orleans.

Federal flotilla passed Fort Jackson on Thursday. Excitement at New Orleans was boundless.

All cotton, and steamboats, except those necessary for transport of corn, ammunition, &c., was destroyed.

Richmond papers have reached McDowell's lines, announcing the same thing. Other reports say that in 30 hours of taking Fort Jackson and St. Phillips the Federals appeared before the city.

No mention is made of the enemy's preparations to annihilate the Federal fleet.

An advanced lunette of the enemy before Yorktown, was captured on Saturday.

On Friday, the enemy was driven out of a rifle pit.

Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, has been captured, and pickets are within four miles of the City.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.—Rumors are afloat that the great Federal army under General McClellan, at Yorktown, has sustained the most serious reverses, indeed some say it has been utterly routed. The story is that Lord Lyons telegraphed in cypher to this effect to the Governor General of Canada, who communicated this important intelligence to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province. The story may be wholly unfounded, though it is so circumstantial. It is not confirmed by the telegram of last evening, but then this brings news from Yorktown only to Monday last.—*Freeman*

A TERRIBLE SLIDE!—*A Row of Buildings nearly capsized!*—In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Thursday night, 18th ult., at 12 o'clock, a row of ten 2-story frame houses, on Ninth street near Gowanus Creek, slid off from the spiles upon which they were erected and landed in the medow immediately in the rear, causing great destruction of property, and imperiling the lives of the occupants, but fortunately no person was killed. Only two were injured. The buildings were known as Townsend's Row, and are owned by Michael Conner, residing in Columbia street. The spiles had evidently become rotten, and gave way. The buildings toppled and slid a distance of over a foot, where they remain at an angle of about 45 degrees. They are all shattered and broken. All the contents were smashed up, and the occupants had great difficulty in making their escape, which they did in safety, with but two exceptions. A chimney fell on the bed occupied by John Spinlo, and injured his legs severely, and a son of Agustus Doscher had one of his arms fractured.—The buildings were erected some ten years since on land which had previously been overflowed by the tide. They were built on props, which gave way and caused the catastrophe. The loss on the buildings is about $5,000.

Delirium Tremens. For this, the most awful of all complaints by its use, and by its effect, finds a sure remedy in Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne. So marked was its effect on a violent case, that a physician remarked that "it might cause drunkenness by the ease with which it was cured." The giving of opium actually aggravates the case, reproduces a counter delirium, and it requires no argument to prove that this is a stop to cure. This contrast of the Anodyne with preparations of opium, we ask to be proved by all, and are willing to rest on results alone. Read the pamphlet, and follow directions carefully. See advertisement.

Special Notices.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure diseases. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians the world as ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the earth, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their Kings and Princess so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is, that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing diseases.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DONT 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 TEN 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 one and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic,

and overcome 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, 13 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 Communications on the first Wednesday in each Month at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

Feb. 9th, 1860 1y.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 38—Orange Hall, Woodstock.

☞ Regular Communications on the first Monday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

DIED.

At Woodstock, April 24th, Mrs. Frances E., wife of Mr. Samuel S. Baker, aged 22 years.

New Advertisements.

REMOVED!!

NEPTUNE'S

Fashionable Hair Dressing and SHAVING SALOON.

HAS been removed to the rooms over Mr. Hugh McLeans' Store, nearly opposite the old stand.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, HAIR and WHISKERS DYED, RAZORS HONED.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' HAIR CUT in the Latest Style.

WM. NEPTUNE.

Woodstock, May 1, 1862.

Just Received!

FRESH GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of FRESH SEEDS, comprising every variety suitable for the county—

Cucumber, Carrot, Cabbage, Cress, Celery, Cauliflower, Beans, Beet, Melon, Peas, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Radish Rhubarb, Squash, Turnip, &c., &c.

FLOWER SEEDS in endless variety, in Annulas and Biennials, &c.

CLOVER SEED.

The above Seeds are warranted fresh, and will be sold low as the lowest. J. H. BRIDGES.

Woodstock, May 1.

EATING SALOON.

THE Subscriber has removed his EATING SALOON to the shop in

MRS. ENGLISH'S BRICK BUILDING, recently occupied by Mr. Dent, which he has fitted up in good style for the reception and accomodation of callers.

MEALS and LUNCHEON

at all hours and short notice. Always on hand Oysters, Eggs, when in the market, Ham, &c. Also, Cakes, Pies, Tarts, Candies, Fruit, &c., &c.

☞ HOT TEA AND COFFEE ☜

always ready. Charges moderate. CASH paid for Butter and Eggs.

B. JOHNSON.

Woodstock, May 1, 1862.

Oils, Paints, &c., &c.,

J. H. BRIDGES, has just received a large and well assorted stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., &c.

which he will dispose of at a low figure. Give him a call.

Woodstock, May, 1,

Carlton's Condition Powders.

FIRST SPRING GOODS.

Received by last mail steamer part of my Spring Importations.

PARASOLS,

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

HATS,

(the newest styles.) Gloves, Chenille Netts, Feathers,

Muslin Dresses, Black Silks.

Crapes, Paramatta, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Woodstock, May 1. GEO. STRICKLAND.

University of New Brunswity.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS which have heretofore been confined to the County Grammar Schools are now open to the respective Counties

Intending Candidates for such Scholarships are requested to communicate with the President of the University previous to the first day of July next, in order that he may be enabled to make suitable arrangements for holding competitive examinations during the ensuing summer vacation, in any County wherein there may be more than one Candidate.

The Scholarships for all the Counties, excepting Westmoreland, Kent and King's, will be vacant in September next.

Notice is also given that Schoolmasters are now admitted to the Classes in the University, free from all charges for tuition.

E. H. WILMOT, Registrar.

Fredericton, April 29, 1862—3i

TOBIN'S

Boston, New Brunswick, and Aroostook Express!

WILL leave Houlton and Woodstock for St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland and Boston, via New Brunswick & Canada Railway, every Saturday.

RETURNING, will leave Boston, (per steamer Forest City,) every Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock. connecting with stages at Woodstock and Houlton, for all parts of Aroostook and upper New Brunswick.

☞ Particular attention paid to purchasing and forwarding Goods, collecting Drafts, Notes, Bills, exchanging Money, etc., will be forwarded with despatch, and promptly delivered.

Country Produce forwarded and sold on reasonable terms.—OFFICE—No. 5 Congress Square, Boston.

Agents,—F. L. Cushman, Houlton; Vanwart & Stevenson, Woodstock. B. F. TOBIN.

Houlton, May 1st. 1862.

Nova Scotia GOLD MINES!!!

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish every necessary information and advice relative to the Gold Mines of Nova Scotia, for the guidance and general benefit of

GOLD SEEKERS AND OTHERS

who may intend visiting the mines this spring.

He will also attend to selecting, transferring, and securing mining claims, disposing of mining stock, forming new companies, procuring and forwarding mining requisites, &c., &c., &c.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE. ☜

Parties at a distance, by enclosing a half-sovereign, will receive in return, every requisite information, together with a copy of the "Act relating to the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia."

☞ All communications must be post paid.

ADDRESS GEORGE FRASER,
General Agent,
Bedford Row,
Halifax, N. S.

REFERENCE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Messrs. Barbour & Seely, J. W. Nicholson, Esq., St. John.
Samuel Brown, Robert Gowan, Esquires, Fredericton.
Robert Brown, Esqr., Woodstock.
Halifax, N. S. May 1.—3m.

New Goods.

Just Received from London via Halifax and Portland, per Ocean Steamers:

4 CASES Medicines, Chemicals, Trusses, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c., &.

From Boston per steamer *Forest City* and schooners *A. Sawyers* and *Banner:*—

18 cases Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Sundries;
11 cases Glass Ware; 8 bbls. Dye Woods;
1 case Roll Brimstone; 1 bbl. Mason's Blacking;
10 obls. Kerosine Oil; 26 boxes Extracts of Logwood.
1 ton Tarred and Dry Sheathing paper;
1 case Pearl Sago; 19 Jars Macaboy Snuff.
4 boxes Ground Ginger.

Daily expected from New York per *Palestine* and *Evergreen.*

50 boxes Babbitt's Saleratus; 5 boxes Medicines;
6 half-bbls do., do.: 2 bales Corks.

To arrive from London per ships *Prince of Wales, Parkfield*, and *Lampedo:*—

Over 400 Packages of Goods which will be fully advertised as soon as they come to hand.

Wholesale and Retail, by

T. B. BARBER,
St. John, May 1. 35, King-street.

RICHARD PORT'S

NEW Store----English GOODS.

MAIN STREET—near the Orange Hall.

Spring Goods

JUST ARRIVED.

GROCERIES

OF THE

BEST QUALITY

FLOUR, MEAL,

Paraffine Lamps and Oil. Jewelry

Perfumery, &c.

Courage Invalids!

HOWE'S COUGH PILLS.

—AND—

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

By the concurrent testimony of many sufferers, the fact has *been established*, that for Coughs, Hoarseness and Bronchial affections, there is no remedy extant that so universally affords relief as

HOWE'S COUGH PILLS.

That for a Tightness or Wheezing on the Chest, Pains in the side or a long standing *Hack*, the best known remedy is

HOWE'S COUGH PILLS.

That, as an expectorant and ameliorating agent in cases of Phthisic, Whooping Cough, and Confirmed Consumption, the public have already rendered their united verdict in favor of

HOWE'S COUGH PILLS.

That for Children Cutting Teeth, if troubled with Diarrhea or any irregularities of the bowels, all other remedies are insignificant as compared with

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

That for Children troubled with Canker in the mouth or stomach, or mothers suffering from nursing sore mouth, a safe and more speedy cure is effected by the use of

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

That for the cure of Diarrhea or Dysentry in persons of all ages, no medicine has ever come to the knowledge of the public that so effectually does its work and at the same time leaves the bowels in an active, healthy condition as

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE.

Clem's Summer Cure is a pleasant, agreeable decoction of Roots and Barks, and contains not a particle of *opium*