FOR SALE.

THE LEASEHOLD LOT, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Town, and known as the McDonald property, now owned by Miss Catherine Pierce. There is a good 1½ storey frame dwelling and barn on the premises. For further particulars enquire of P. McCAFFERY, Esq., or

JOHN C. WINSLOW.

P. S.—If not disposed of before the 1st December, it will then be offered for sale at Public Auction.

J. C. W.

Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1873.—6i-43

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM!

FOR THE BEST

Three Birch Logs!

CALL ON

Small & Fisher Bros.

FOR SPECIFICATION.

Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1873.—2i-43

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Oct. 20th, 1873.

AUTHORIZED discount on American Invoices until further notice—8 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable Saw Mill on the Connell Road, about 1½ miles from the Town of Woodstock, together with a large and convenient house and barn. Also, a two and a half story house, on Connell Street, Woodstock.

The above properties will be sold separately, and on reasonable terms. If not disposed of previous to the 17th of November next, the said properties will be offered at Public Auction in front of the office of Wm. M. Connell, Esq., Woodstock, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

SOLOMON CARR.

Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1873.—2i-43

FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, in Lower Woodstock, immediately in the rear of the farm occupied by the subscriber, containing 130 acres of good tillage land, 40 of which are cleared, well watered and well wooded; there is on it a house and barn and a small orchard. Will be sold on reasonable terms and possession given at once, on application to

ROBERT CLARK.

Lower Woodstock, Oct. 1873.—3i-43

PAINT SHOP!

G. W. LEE

HAS opened a Shop for PAINTING Carriages, Sleighs, and Sign Work, in MR. OWEN KELLY'S BUILDING, near the Post Office.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALITY.

☞ Work Solicited.

Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1873.—3i-43

WANTED.—A second-class Male TEACHER for School District No. 13, Wicklow, Cronk Settlement.

J. W. FITZHERBERT,
Sec. to Trustees.

October, 24, 1873.—3i-43

INTERESTING & INVITING.

"Anecdotes of Public Men,"

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

"A gossipy, pleasant collection of reminiscences and anecdotes of men who have held prominence in public life, as politicians, statesmen, actors or authors. Col. Forney's active life has brought him into contact with a great many eminent men, whom he appears to have observed keenly and closely. His book is very entertaining."—*Boston Journal.*

May be had at McMILLAN'S,
st john oct 22 78 Prince Wm. street.

Ladies' Mink Muffs,

BOAS AND TIES.

THE Best Stock in the City, and for quality and price equal to any in the Province. All made from New Brunswick Mink Skins.

All kinds of RAW FURS bought, and highest market prices paid, at

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1873.

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

A LARGE Stock and Variety from Coburg, in Saxony.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

In various styles, and FANCY GOODS from Coburg, in Saxony, direct, at

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Fredericton, Oct. 23, 1873.

GRAND OPENING

OF CHOICE AND

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE

GOLDEN FLEECE,

CONSISTING OF

Black and Colored Beaver Cloths;
do. do. Sattara Cloths;
do. do. Basquines;
do. do. Diagonals;
do. do. Tricots;
do. do. Cassimeres;
do. do. Broad Cloths;
Silk Mixed Coatings, Sattinetts, Kerseys; TWEEDS, a speciality; Doeskins, Meltons, Waterproofs, &c.

DRESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN THE

Very Newest Fabrics.

MOURNING GOODS

Paramata, Australian Crape, Barathea, Persian Cord, French Merino, Lama, French Twill, Challie, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.

DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c.

Cottons, Prints, Wincies, Tickings, Towellings, Towels, Osnabergs, Table Cloths and Covers, &c.

Cretonnes. Cretonnes.

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' HATS AND CAPS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Satchels, Ties, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Sontags, &c.

SHAWLS, in endless variety.

Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Oil Cloths, &c.

On Hand.

My usual Assortment of First Class READY MADE CLOTHING, Manufactured on the premises.

The subscriber respectfully solicits an inspection of the above GOODS, which, having been purchased from the very best houses in Europe, are unsurpassed for value by any in the market.

M. McGUIRK,
Proprietor.

Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1873.

Removal!

THE subscriber having Removed from his Old Stand to the

Opposite Side of the Street,

2 Doors Above Small & Fisher Bros.,

takes this opportunity to thank his past customers for their liberal patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand

Light & Heavy Harness

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Collars, Whips, Bells, &c., &c.

☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.

T. L. ESTEY,
Harness Maker.

Woodstock, Oct. 24, 1873.—43

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

JUST received from Newfoundland:—400 gals. Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, wholesale and retail by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
33 and 35 King street.

St. John, Oct. 22

NOTICE TO

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Policy Holders.

BY reason of the temporary absence of the HON. S. B. APPLEBY, Agent for Woodstock and vicinity, notice is hereby given that all persons having notes or renewal Premiums due said Company, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same with JOSIAH MURPHY, Special Agent and Collector, at Mr. Appleby's Office, or at the Whitney House.

T. J. REYNOLDS,
General Agent.

Portland, Me., Oct. 24, 1873.—1i-pd

Notice to Travellers!

CHEAP FARES!

THROUGH TICKETS.

BY NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILROAD and INTERNATIONAL Company's STEAMERS, via St. Andrews or St. Stephen.

Houlton and Woodstock to Boston, $6.00 U.S.Cy.
do. do Portland, 5 00 do.

Tickets can be procured at the Railroad Ticket Offices at Woodstock and Houlton.

Woodstock, Oct 17, 1873.—3m-42

New Goods!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

New Brunswick House,

MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK.

New Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Prints, Grey and White Cottons; Scotch Wincies and Tweeds; French Merino, French Twill; Black Alpaccas, Coburgs, and Paramattas; Scotch Yarn, all shades. Woollen Goods of every description.

Flannels,

BLANKETS, HORSE RUGS, &c

Ladies' and Gents' Rubbers.

MADE CLOTHING,

AND

Gents' FURNISHING GOODS

All of which will be sold Low for Cash.

WANTED!

1000 pairs SOCKS; 1000 pairs MITTS; 100 pairs Homespun Pants and SHIRTS.

SIMON NEALIS,
Connell's Brick Block.

Woodstock, Oct. 17, 1873

FALL OF 1873.

To Dealers in Dry Goods & Clothing.

WE are showing a magnificent Stock and full lines of Goods suitable for Lumbermen, Millmen, Railway men, Shipbuilders, Pedlars, Country Traders, Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Milliners, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c., &c. The stock is worth inspecting. Prices low—terms liberal.

Orders by letter or telegram receive prompt and careful attention.

EVERITT & BUTLER.
Wholesale Warehouse,
55 and 57 King street

St. John, Oct. 9, 1873

WANTED.—A First or Second Class MALE TEACHER (First preferred) for School District No. 2, Northampton.

By order of Trustees.

ROBT. BROWN, Secretary.

Northampton, Oct. 17, 1873.—4i-42

Raymond's Singer SEWING MACHINES

Still Victorious!

HAS taken FIRST PRIZE at PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION in Fredericton, October 1873, notwithstanding the Florence, Appleton, Lockman, and other Machines were in the contest.

Read what the *Head Quarters*, Fredericton, says: "One chap showed us a piece of cotton doubled over sixteen times, and sewed through. "How's that for Raymond?" said he. We told him that neither Raymond nor any other man ever done that on a Sewing Machine, when he sat down and stitched through three thicknesses of leather.—What else could you expect from a *Canadian*."

A NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED.

J. G. EMERY, Agent.

Woodstock, Oct. 17, 1873.—42

At the NEW STORE,

VICTORIA CORNER.

Come and See the FALL STOCK

OF

DRY & FANCY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery,

HARDWARE & GLASS

DRESS GOODS. In this line we have a Splendid Assortment of New and varied Patterns. Hats, Sacques, Shawls, Ribbons, Flannels; Cottons, for 9 cents; Ready Made Clothing for ladies, and a thousand other fixings to decorate from the head to the feet.

MEN'S WEAR. In this line our splendid lot of REEFERS claim special attention, cannot be surpassed for cheapness and quality; all kinds of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Overalls, Rubbers, Rubber Coats.

BOOTS & SHOES. We have a Splendid Stock in this line for all classes.

GROCERIES. Flour, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Soda, Sugar, 10 lbs. for $1.00, Oatmeal, Fish, and all necessary articles.

HARDWARE & CROCKERY. In this line, Nails for 6 cents and other things in proportion.

The above will be sold at very low profits.

BOWSER & BOYER.

Victoria Corner, Oct. 17, 1873.

FROM NEW YORK.

Latest Style

PATTERN MANTLES,

AT

M. C. BARBOUR'S,

48 Prince William Street,

St. John, Oct. 23, 1873.

Gentlemen's Scarfs.

The Latest Styles for Fall Wear, IN MADE UP

Scarfs and Windsors,

In all the New Shades.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

St. John, Oct. 22, 1873.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

LANDING ex schr. Cambria:—10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. For sale by

st john oct 22 T. B. BARKER & SONS.

OLIVE OIL.

JUST Received:—8 casks fine Olive Oil. For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
33 King Street.

st john oct 22

TO THE ELECTORS.

Gentlemen of Carleton County:

I am not going to say, as other candidates generally have, that a large number of you had requested me to allow myself to be nominated for the vacant seat in the Provincial Parliament belonging to this County; I have too correct a knowledge of proportion to make that assertion.

You, the electors, number about 4,000 in this County, you have under your electoral and domestic guardianship 20,000 souls, (your own included, a sublime responsibility, either religiously, domestically, or politically) and were I to say a large proportion of you had requested me, &c., thinking men would doubt its truthfulness, and to the non-thinking class it is better to state the truth, whether appreciated or not; enough for me to say a large, very large, proportion of those I have conversed with is desirous of me being returned to represent the constituency. I am not to you, as a body, totally unknown, neither am I so ubiquitously cosmopolitan as to be known to every one. I cannot plead utter poverty, nor have I riches to brag on. Since coming to this County, twelve years ago, I am happy to state I have paid my bills, and contented to admit that it has kept me busy, and as I am still occupied in so doing, and likely to be, I cannot find more time to devote to politics than the amount necessary to meet the liability, that liability I am willing to assume, and I hope I have a just idea of the magnitude of the assumption. I will state to you a course of policy, which, as far as in me lies, I shall endeavor to follow. The first, and a very difficult subject for the people's representatives' consideration, still continues to be that of scholastic education. The next in point of magnitude is the public domain. The remainder may be comprised under the compendious terms Municipal and sumptuary powers, still remaining with us since we became confederated with our sister provinces of this North American continent.

My first subject, scholastic education, has been receiving the attention of the people, undoubtedly, since letters were formed; it is only lately that our Government has made the education of youth, indirectly, compulsory on the people by a direct and compulsory tax. As you, gentlemen electors of this county, have experienced the workings of this tax for two years you must, by this time, have discovered its beneficial effects, as compared with our old or previous laws touching on the same; as I come before you a strict supporter of the spirit and intention of the present acts, yet I reserve the right to criticise and condemn certain portions that do not meet, or are irrelevant to the said spirit and intention; it is an easy matter to say the law is defective, in parts it needs amendments; it is a harder matter to point out the defects and propose the amendment. As I have been connected with the administration of the district school law since it came in force, I think you will not consider me presumptuous when I point out errors and propose a better clause. Admit that errors exist, when is it *too early* to begin to rectify? Why delay one more year? Why encourage procrastination that aged thief of time? I think, gentlemen, when men say stop, delay, avast, and so forth, that they are only waiting for some one to point the way. I want to convince you that I can lay out the job, hew the material, and fill up the gaps. The first great mistake in the "Common Schools Act" is the time of the annual meeting, (see sec. 21 Common Schools Act, '71) namely, the second Thursday in January, and the school year ends the 31st day of October preceding; any person must, at a glance, see the absurdity of this arrangement, and had he to conduct the business of a district from that date to the time of the annual meeting, and know not what the people would grant, or whether grant anything, or pay the teacher, even if he be induced to trust to luck and the district for his pay, and the probability in January of the people not satisfying him in the past, *i. e.* from October 31st to January, or for the coming year, and district and teacher to be put to inconvenience. I think school trustees, and those who have given this thing consideration, will agree with me that this amendment will consist in having the annual meeting a reasonable time before the expiration of the school year. The next serious difficulty is getting a correct valuation, and in fact a valuation in many instances at all of the property of districts; the mode under the act is (see sec. 14, 15, 44) to procure the amounts from the parish assessment lists, which usually, in a lightly taxed county like our own, are mere guess work, but answer for all practical purposes excepting this my amendment, learned by experience, (the maternal ancestor of wit) is to make the school trustees in each district the assessors for school purposes, and all property in the district by whomsoever owned, to be taxed for the school or schools of such district; again, in travelling, sometimes several times, to the County Clerk for these amounts, distant districts are put to expense and trustees to much trouble. Another cause of much trouble are the uncertain bounds of some districts,—as the crow flies or magnet runs sometimes cuts farms in two, parts of which may be in one district and parts in the other; had the six conjunctive trustees power to meet and change lands and properties, and under their written notices the several parties would be assessed by this or that body of trustees it would save a great amount of circumlocution and some red-tapeism; of course I only refer to country districts, distinct municipalities are supposed to look sharper after themselves. Touching the County Fund, under the present method the richer and more populous districts get the greater share; it is a proper question in my mind that poorer districts (according to the spirit of the law and our generous impulse) might be allowed from opposite circumstances, to receive a larger share, either for the construction of school houses or support of teacher.

There is also one contradiction in the law, which has so far, I think, been overlooked. In part first of sec. 44, "non-residents of districts" is changed in various acts to "non-residents of parish," having quite an effect on the assessment. In the regulations, No. 20 is a clause which, at the lightest, may be termed puritanical, and, I think, inclined to ruffle the feelings of a considerable portion of all communities. It a parent wishes to hang a string of beads across a picture of the virgin and her child, or any other christian emblem, there is certainly nothing repugnant to education, morality, or the feelings of any sect professing christianity. Part of this regulation in courtesy might well be obliterated. My own sense of justice and right will prompt me to uphold the law, that affects all classes equally. I believe in no special arrangements; let us have one country, one language, one law, and all proper freedom and equality under the law.

My next very important and generally interesting subject is the public domain; this, gentlemen, was your fathers' in the past, it ought to be yours in the present, and be transmitted free and unencumbered to your children in the future, but this you will observe is now past the bounds of possibility, or, any way, I may say two-tenths of it are past the bounds of probability; this I maintain has been caused by unwise legislation, the land being the people's, a sacred inheritance ought not to have been bartered for any consideration, except that of actual settlement, it is against the economy of the country, the rights of the individual, and an assumption of power that I am convinced you, the people, would not have consented to had you directly had a voice in the matter. The disposal of large tracts of lands to companies is equal very nearly to an embargo on immigration, to a virtual prohibition of new settlements, to a conversion of the country not into blooming farms and desirable homes, but monopolies for lumberers, and deserts for the people. Why pay for railroads so dearly? Why give the people's possessions for mere passage ways thereto? The excresences of the earth, to use Lord Buckingham's words, which the lumberers are so keenly desirous to attain, would pay for double the consideration, were settlers on the land to utilise the natural growth. Have we no credit wherewith to pay our bills without disposing of our lands transmitted to us as the most precious legacy, the hope of our children and the stranger that comes amongst us?

Two-tenths of our heritage gone, and in the hands of hard masters who will despoil its woods, encumber the soil, and be barriers to quick settlement. Gentlemen, still eight-tenths remain of you and your children's property and now is the time to prove by your votes, that you value your lands, that you will maintain them intact, that you will allow no monopolists to engross the whole, that the public domain is the people's, that none but the people shall have control of it, that it shall be free to all, monopolized by none. Do not think, men of Carleton, that I am opposed to progress, that I do not wish to see Railways and Canals opened, Roads and Bridges constructed, and nature beautified, these are the ends I wish to see consummated, the means is where I wish you to have a care. Do you, personally, desire these ends? Do you give your farms? No! you count up your stock, examine your bank account, look over your granaries, and determine what you can spare; you dispose of your personal property, but the source of all these things, your farms, you determine to keep, so ought the Province with her lands.

How does Canadian credit stand at present in Europe? Mr. Tilley offered a few days ago in London $15,000,000 of Intercolonial Railway Bonds, bearing five per centum interest and twenty millions were called for at four and one half per cent. above par. Canadians keep your lands; if 4,000,000 of people achieve this, what cannot be done in the future?

Does this appear as though we were forced to part irrevocably with our lands, our homes for emigrants, our reserves for posterity? No! gentlemen, this is a vast mistake, it is a snubber of improvement, an opposer of settlement, the dearest imaginable way of buying improvements. Of what consideration is a mile of railroad compared with the absolute closing of 10,000 acres of land against settlement, and those tens of thousands of acres either our choicest farming or lumber lands? The whistle (of the locomotive) is too dearly paid for. Gentlemen, I will oppose now, and for ever, to give one more foot of public land to monopolists for any such a consideration; with my voice and influence every inch of our lands shall go free to actual settlers. Assistance on the credit of the Province for building Railways or any other improvements that will benefit you shall receive my fullest approval, but to dispose of your lands, your homes, your rights, trust me, when I say I will never—no, never.

Under my third head I will confine myself to municipal matters, in fact any power now vested in the local Government can scarcely be classed under any other term, but as municipal regulations often more nearly effect us than those of a more national or general type, it will probably be not out of the way for me to express certain views relative thereto; undoubtedly the chiefest of which are sumptuary or those abridging the liberty of the citizen. In this Province, and the Empire generally, the most difficult article to supervise, regulate the sale of, and guard against its effects, is liquor; this is, at this present age, receiving more consideration than probably in any former time, this may be caused by the immensity of production, the universality of its consumption, and the tremendous amount of capital and astonishing proportion of the products of the land used in its manufacture, and the ridiculously small benefit derived from so gigantic a combination. It has ever been admitted that restraints put on the free movements and desires of the people have met with great opposition, and generally nearly prevalent evasion.

I think this statement is fully illustrated in the liquor traffic in this Province—notwithstanding the Provincial laws are strict in letter, and Municipal bodies pass resolutions in accordance—yet the good sense of the people speaks distinctly in their apathy regarding the matter, they know these regulations spring from the wrong source. Why does Government encourage and protect the manufacturer—impose duties that realize a decided proportion of the revenues, and then pass laws restraining its consumption? Is the importation limited?—is the manufacturers of it limited? No, gentlemen; and when the revenue swells, when the importation is large, the consumption excessive, it is called a healthy sign—Government rubs its hands and Canadian securities advance ½ above par—the whole sin does not rest with the retailer or wholesaler—one-fifth of the Governor General's salary is derived from this source; where is the moral line of distinction to be drawn between the legal and the illegal seller; does the Almighty license the Government to deal in twenty millions and condemn the individual who dispenses six cents worth? I believe that the word ought to be wiped from the statutes, not mentioned in the tariff, and leave the rest to the people, their own instinct of self preservation and the moral suasion of the more abstemious part of mankind. What a terrible state the British Government is placed in at this day, admitting the evils of the liquor traffic, its immense influence on the revenues of the country forbids its suppression—to uphold it is disgrace—to condemn it financial ruination. Will our Government ever be more able to dispense with the sums raised from the sale of liquor (I use the word sale, because if there were no sale there would be no importation) than at present?—If she cannot now when she is comparatively clear from debt, free from war and free from troubles—will she ever be when these adjuncts become pressing? As a question of financial economy, there is something peculiarly inconsistent in abating and protecting the production of an article and resisting its consumption by all usual and unusual means, and the paradox is so well understood that people wink who would otherwise frown. To sum up this matter, gentlemen, you will observe that I am decidedly in favor of prohibition, wholly and solely, or leave the matter with the people; if money is to be made out of the misfortunes of others, let each individual bear the moral responsibility of his own acts—have no illustrious precedents or backers. At present the parties in company (unlimited) in the liquor traffic are—the Canadian Government the head partner of the concern, the wholesale men the intermediate partners and the retailers the under-partners, which last receive all the abuse; municipal and sumptuary regulations are exhausted on their account, and yet the laws are still evaded, and the thing remains in *statu quo* from the simple fact that it is the effect the laws try to regulate, while the cause is wholly overlooked. Within a few years ago I was connected with the liquor trade; I did not give it up on account of any failure or lack of customers; I followed the example of the old lady in New Jersey, who had a plantation of niggers bequeathed to her; *she sold them.* She was an abolitionist, she was. As a man, I would rather be sustained from some other source. Collectively men form governments. I would rather see government sustained from some other source. Never will our Government be more able to sustain its credit without income accruing from liquor in its various ways than at present

So far as New Brunswick's relations with other nations are concerned, it is well known to you that our powers are strictly defined in the "British North America Act;" little is left the local Parliament except enlarged municipal powers (in contrast with cities, &c.)—the regulation of school matters, internal (Provincial) improvements, sumptuary regulations, (dangerous to meddle with; the Spartans rebelled against an ox cart for a purse and pig iron for legal tender, and after Lycurgus they ate and drank like others, and in course of time were gathered to their mothers) &c.

I think, gentlemen, that the only difficult subjects now before the Province are the school law and public lands; you have my views of both. The liquor question may be mooted in any place but disposed of only in one.

There is a still, small voice beginning to be heard, having reference to a Legislative Union of these Maritime Provinces. I think it is wise for people to discuss this matter, even though only seen in the dim future. Mr Stickney's remarks in the Court House, last nomination day, having in view a cutting down about one half of the Provincial representation, ought to be received with excessive caution; the effect of such a whittling down might be a Government of six or seven, a house of say twenty odd; four or five in favor of the Government would give them nearly absolute and continuous power.—A Legislative Union, on a correct basis, might save money and call out a higher grade of intellect but do not, electors of Carleton and New Brunswick, reduce your Parliament to the magnitude of a petit jury; be not penny wise and pound foolish; maintain the dignity of your House, and while it retains the name do not lower its standard to a simple County session. A man may have unbounded confidence in himself and imagine with another or two so good as himself that they could run the Dominion. I am ready to admit that my experience prompts me to respect the combined wisdom of half a hundred.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I hope to see you at the hustings, where I shall endorse these my written views. I shall not travel over the County dunning every man for his vote. I cannot afford to lose the time; all the remuneration I shall receive, if you elect me, would scarcely foot that class of bills, and if elected I may not be continued in office. You will excuse me if I remain home until nomination day, and attend to those duties which I believe are more seemly and proper than blowing my horn at every man's door. In conclusion, I will state to you I have not wilfully neglected the miner; as no mine is being worked in this County, our local feelings are not so particularly interested, but a moment's reflection will prompt us to uphold Government in all reasonable expenditures for any efforts in that direction in any part of the Province; and producers will discover that they are enriched as consumers multiply. I believe in Government assisting any laudable enterprise, either public or private, that promises a permanent return and general usefulness. It is entirely unnecessary for me to refer to customs duties, the tariff, &c., or free trade relations with the United States or other countries. These matters, as you are aware, are under the guardianship of the Superior Legislature; but as agriculturists, manufacturers and producers, you know that any reasonable concession the Dominion may make to the United States to secure a more extensive system of reciprocal trade, will receive the hearty and unanimous support of us all. I was pleased to hear Mr. Appleby in his nomination speech refer to that most petty (and yet in consequences serious) the "Revenue Stamp Act," which as a source of revenue is insignificant, but of trouble and inconvenience prolific. I recollect at the close of the Crimean war the British were under similar law. Probably the Dominion Government in its redundancy of loyalty and patriotism imagined that the last effort of the Imperial Government ought to be their first, in this new and prosperous country; all petty restrictions and regulations, all acts tending to cripple or incommode trade and the violation of the subject ought to be condemned at its conception.

Lastly, gentlemen, if you elect me to this honorable seat, I shall consider it my moral and social duty to fulfil first the duties of the office in preference to any personal or private call,

Truly, yours,
HENRY T. SCHOLEY.

Centreville, October 8, 1873.

To the Electors of the County of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN: You will soon be called upon to elect a member for the Local Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Geo. W. White. Having been requested by a large number of the Electors from various parishes in this County to become a Candidate, I have decided to assent to their request, and now respectfully offer you my services in that capacity. I shall meet you at the hustings and fully explain my views on the different questions relating to our County and Province, and from my observation and experience consider myself fully conversant with the wants and requirements of the County of Carleton. I therefore solicit your votes, pledging myself, if elected, to use every exertion to further the interests of our common country.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
L. R. HARDING.

Wakefield, Oct. 10, 1873 —41

To the Electors of the County of Carleton.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a requisition received from a large number of you, requesting me to offer as a Candidate for the Local Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. G. W. White. I wish to say that I shall appear before you as such. And, should you think proper to honor me with your suffrages I shall endeavor to serve you to the best of my ability. I shall use my best exertions to prevent all useless expenditures of public monies and to see that appropriations be made where most needed. In Politics I am a Liberal, and decidedly a Free School man. I say let Schools be supported by the property of the country, and let them be open and free for all classes and denominations. Give the poor man's children a chance to be educated. Although I think the present School Law might be amended in some of its details, yet I think it better for it to remain as it is till the next general election, when the people, having had further experience of its workings, will be better prepared to pronounce upon it, and can give an effectual expression of opinion on the subject; till such time, I shall resist any attempts to subvert or alter it. I shall meet you at the hustings, Providence permitting, and give some further exposition of my views on matters that affect us generally.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE STICKNEY.

Northampton, Oct. 1, 1873.—40

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

B. Lynch is Now Receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock,

Consisting of a large assortment of

STAPLE DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, of all Patterns, TWEEDS, WINCEYS, LUSTRES, COBURGS, BLANKETS, WOOLLEN GOODS, of all kinds. Gentlemen's OVERCOATS, REEFERS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS, LARRIGANS, &c., &c.

A Full line of First-Class Groceries.

THE BEST BRANDS OF FAMILY FLOUR, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

B. Lynch,
MAIN STREET, Woodstock.

October 24, 1873.

GLASS!

Glass. Glass.

DIBBLEE'S

Drug Store

Just Received,

150 Boxes

CHOICE GERMAN

WINDOW GLASS!

WILLIAM DIBBLEE.

Woodstock, Sept. 12, 1873.

RETURN FROM THE

Continent of Europe!

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

OF

Rich Black Colored Silks & Velvets!

LARGE IMPORTATIONS FROM

LONDON,

OF

Cloth and Sealskin Jackets, Capes, Millinery, Flowers, and General

FANCY GOODS!

LARGE PURCHASES IN

London, Manchester and Bradford,

OF

DRESS MATERIALS,

RIBBONS,

STRAW HATS, &c.

McDonald & Kedey,

FREDERICTON,

Invite special attention to their FALL STOCK, embracing the extensive purchases of MR. KEDEY in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds and Bradford, the whole of which have been selected with great care from the most celebrated Manufacturers and Warehousemen in Europe.

☞ WE INVITE INSPECTION.

McDONALD & KEDEY.

Fredericton, Oct. 16, 1873.

BANK OF

British North America.

HEAD OFFICE, London, England.

CAPITAL----ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

THE ST. STEPHEN BRANCH

ALLOWS

Five per cent. Interest

ON

SPECIAL DEPOSITS,

In New Brunswick or American Currency.—Money may be sent by Registered Letter and receipts transmitted by mail.

Also grants Drafts on Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, (St. John, Fredericton and Moncton,) New York, Boston, Portland, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, California, and British Columbia.

Credits granted to travellers, available in any part of the world.

United States Currency bought and sold.

Open for business daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p. m.

W. L. PITCAITHLY,
Manager,
St. Stephen.

October 17, 1873.—42

PHOTOGRAPHIC Removal!

JOHN HALL HAS REMOVED to the spacious Rooms over

W. T. Baird's Drug Store,

Corner King and Main Streets,

where he has fitted up a First-class Gallery, and intends his work to be the same.

Special attention paid to COPYING and ENLARGING. All are invited to call and see SPECIMENS and learn prices.

JOHN H. HALL.

Woodstock, Sept 5, 1873.—36

WANTED!

4,000 PAIRS WOOLLEN SOCKS, for which Cash will be paid.

J. G. EMERY.

Woodstock, Oct. 10, 1873.

Municipality of Carleton.

MEETINGS for the Election of County Councillors will be held in the different Parishes on TUESDAY 4th day of November next, at the places to be appointed by Parish Clerks.

R. K. JONES,
Sec. Treasurer.

Woodstock, Oct. 17, 1873.—42

WANTED!

AT THE

Manchester House!

1,000 Pairs of WOOLLEN SOCKS,
1,000 pairs of WOOLLEN MITTS.

A. THOMPSON,
MANCHESTER HOUSE,
Connell's Block.

Woodstock, Sept. 12, 1873.—37

Fall Stock!

LONDON HOUSE!

We are now receiving our

NEW GOODS,

Which we are selling at the usual Low Rates.

DRESS GOODS!

SCOTCH WINCEYS,
WOOL SHIRTING,
LADIES' WOOL HOSE,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
SAXONY FLANNEL,
Ladies' Felt Skirts, &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing.

J. A. STEEVES & SON.

Woodstock, Oct. 10, 1873.

DOMINION OF CANADA,

Province of New Brunswick,

CARLETON, TO-WIT:

HAVING received Her Majesty's Writ dated the 8th day of October inst., for the election of one fit and discreet person to represent this County in the General Assembly of this Province, in the room of George W. White, who has resigned his seat in the General Assembly of this Province, I do in obedience thereto, hereby proclaim and give public notice, that a Court will be held at the County Court House in Woodstock, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of the said Election, of which all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly; and in case a poll should be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim and give public notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, at the following places, viz:

Parish of Woodstock, at or near the Sheriff's Office.

Southern district Woodstock, at or near John Scott's.

Parish of Richmond, at a place called Richmond Corner.

Parish of Wakefield—front district—at or near Victoria Corner.

Parish of Wakefield—back district—at or near the residence of James Simonson, Jacksonville.

Parish of Simonds, at or near James N. Moore's.

Parish of Wilmot, at or near Calvin Churchill's, Lakeville.

Parish of Wicklow—front district—at or near Theodore H. Estey's.

Parish of Wicklow—front district—at or near Tracey's Mills.

Parish of Kent, at or near John Giberson's.

Parish of Kent, Johnville district, at or near John Boyd's.

Parish of Brighton, at or near Mouth of Beckagumic.

Parish of Northampton, at or near John Shea's.

Parish of Peel, at or near the Harmon School House.

Parish of Aberdeen, at or near Hugh Miller's.

For the purpose of taking the said Poll; and I hereby further proclaim and give public notice that, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the County Court House, aforesaid, the said election will be closed, and the person chosen to serve in the said General Assembly will be then and there openly declared; of all which said Proclamation all persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

And I do hereby further request, that all Magistrates, Constables, and Special Constables, will give their attendance at the respective Polling places.

F. R J. DIBBLEE,
Sheriff of Carleton County.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, October 11, 1873.—42

New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County. GREETING:

L.S. WHEREAS, John Kirkpatrick and Letitia Kirkpatrick his wife have prayed that James Grover and Hugh McLean, surviving administrators of the estate of James Phillips, deceased, may appear and file an Inventory of the Estate and effects of James Phillips, late of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, deceased.

You are therefore required to cite James Grover and Hugh McLean, surviving Administrators of said Estate, and each of them to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office in the Town of Woodstock, within and for the County of Carleton, on Thursday the twentieth day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to file an Inventory of the real estate, goods, chattels and credits, within this Province, of the said James Phillips.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Surrogate Court, the thirteenth day of October, A. D 1873.

LEWIS P. FISHER,
Surrogate County of Carleton.

D. L. DIBBLEE,
Registrar Probates,
County of Carleton. —4i-pd-42

New Brunswick, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Constable within the said County. GREETING:

L.S. WHEREAS, John Kirkpatrick and Letitia Kirkpatrick his wife have prayed that James Grover and Hugh McLean, surviving Administrators of the estate of James Phillips, deceased, may appear and file an account of their administration of said Estate.

You are therefore required to cite James Grover and Hugh McLean, surviving Administrators of said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Town of Woodstock, within and for the County of Carleton, on Thursday the twentieth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to file an account of their administration of said estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Surrogate Court, the thirteenth day of October, A. D., 1873.

LEWIS P. FISHER,
Surrogate, County Carleton.

D. L. DIBBLEE,
Registrar Probates,
County of Carleton. —4i-pd-42

F. BEVERLY & SON,

Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,

DEALERS IN

Fancy Goods, Piano Fortes, ORGANS, TOYS, &c. &c.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

October 17, 1873.—42

Daily Expected to Arrive!

6 CASES Ladies' FURS;
6 bales BUFFALO ROBES.

Direct from the Manufactures, which will be sold very cheap, at

GLASGOW HOUSE.
HUGH HAY,

Woodstock, Sept. 26, 1873.—39

GRAND DISPLAY OF

NEW GOODS

For Summer 1873!

300 PIECES OF CHOICE **DRESS GOODS.**

ROUILLON FIRST CHOICE **KID GLOVES,** With 1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

MILLLER & EDGECOMBE,

"ALBION HOUSE,"

FREDERICTON, N. B.,

Have now open for inspection 97 Cases and Bales of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, purchased in the best English and French Markets, for the Summer Trade. They respectfully invite parties when in Fredericton, to call into the "Albion House" and inspect the Stock, which on examination will be found to be the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS ever before offered in this City.

All Goods Sold Low, Wholesale & Retail.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE.

Fredericton, July 9, 1873.

Fall and Winter Stock!

G. W. VANWART

IS NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE

Largest, Finest and most Varied Stock of

DRESS, FANCY,

AND

FUR GOODS,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Having personally purchased his present Stock in the Best

English, American and Domestic Markets,

The undersigned is satisfied that he can supply every want in

TASTE, STYLE AND PRICE.

G. W. VANWART.

Woodstock, October 24, 1873.

Grand Demonstration.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Living Profits

J. H. GOLDEN

Has Just Opened a Splendid Assortment of NEW FALL and WINTER HATS, in the latest English, French and American Novelties, Brown and Black STRAW HATS, Brown and Black VELVET HATS, Brown and Black FELT HATS, Velvet & Felt Bonnets.

MOURNING HATS AND BONNETS

Made to Order.

Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Tips, Igreetus, Velvets