

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

The continuance of our remarks on Railroads is crowded out this week.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—The annual examination of this very interesting School, which took place on Tuesday last, (New Year's day,) in the presence of the largest audience we ever recollect seeing on such an occasion, was very interesting.—A large number of children were present. There was one peculiar feature very observable, viz:—The large number of young children, ranging from six to twelve years of age.

The examination was conducted by the superintendent, L. P. Fisher, Esq., and the large amount of Scriptural knowledge which the answers to the several questions elicited, was certainly creditable to the industry of the children, and speaks in high terms of the energy and assiduity with which the Superintendent and the several Teachers have devoted themselves to the arduous and important duties of communicating religious instructions to a large portion of the juvenile members of our community. There were a number of pieces recited. Several amusing and instructive dialogues were introduced and delivered in a very pleasing manner. We were much pleased, and we believe the audience were much gratified at the taste displayed in the selection of the dialogues. Each conveyed a moral that had a direct bearing on the object and design of Sabbath School institutions. One showed the practical benefits of a religious life; another inculcated a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath; a third showed the evil tendency of some of the sources of amusement to which young people are so much addicted; and a fourth went to prove the pernicious effects of forming an acquaintance with what is called "Games of Chance"—often leading to a gambler's life, and to a gambler's disgraceful end.

After the examination was over, a treat provided by the friends and teachers was introduced, and we must do the little ones the justice to say, that they discovered full as much readiness in discussing the various edibles placed before them as they did during the mental exercises of the day. Pies, Tarts, Cake in every variety, and fruit of various descriptions, disappeared as if by magic.

The practice of bringing so many people together on such occasions, cannot fail to have a happy effect. It leads to the cultivation of kindly feelings among neighbours, as well as to stimulate the children to greater improvement, when they find that their efforts are appreciated by parents whom they are taught to reverence and obey.

In consequence of indisposition on the part of one of our Hands, the *Sentinel* is issued somewhat later this week than usual. We may as well state that this indisposition is owing to rough treatment which he received from an individual with whom he came in contact: but as the affair, we have no doubt, will be properly investigated, we forbear making any comments for the present.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Last week we acknowledged the receipt of a communication from "W." but a careful perusal of its contents satisfies us that its publication at the present time would be premature, and would not have the desired effect. We thank him for the information afforded, and shall use it whenever occasion requires.

DANIEL HOPKINS, JR., of Fort Fairfield, whose communication we acknowledged last week, makes grave charges against certain officials in the County of Victoria, and their publication, we have no doubt, would leave us liable to a prosecution for libel. He certainly makes out a strong case, but we do not see what it would avail him to have the facts, as he has stated them, published in a Newspaper. He has another and a better remedy. Let him forward a correct statement of the whole affair, accompanied by the proper affidavits, to the Executive of this Province, who, we have no doubt, will see that justice is impartially dispensed.

"A. D." will accept our sincere thanks for his complimentary and encouraging communication.—The subject will not be lost sight of. His remittance was duly received.

The Municipal Council for this County meets on next Tuesday. The Council for York meets on the same day.

We are indebted to some friend in Fredericton for a copy of the third Volume of the Codified Laws of this Province. It is beautifully got up and like its predecessors reflects much credit upon the office of Mr. Simpson. Mr. Beek has displayed his usual taste in an exceedingly neat binding.

Jurors who have not received their fees for the January Court are requested to call with the Secretary Treasurer.

MELANCHOLY.—Fredericton Dec 21.—Two fine young boys, sons of Mr. J. Estabrooks of Canfring were drowned last week, while skating opposite their father's house on the river. Their bodies were found next day.

We learn from the *St. John Freeman* that there is much excitement in the County of Kent, created by the expectation that attempts will be made to enforce the Prohibitory Law. Placards calling on the people to defend their rights &c have been posted up in various directions, when on the other hand the Temperance Association have issued an address.

It is said that the point where Sir John Franklin and his party perished has been discovered. It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island situated in lat. 68 degrees north. This is the fifth winter since they perished. The region is described as dreary in the extreme; not a blade of grass, nor a stick of timber meets the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

The name of Van Diemens Land has been changed to "Tasmania."

All articles of food manufactured in England it is said are adulterated with the exception of two viz., common salt and refined lump sugar.

No Speaker had been elected for the United States House of Representatives on the 27th ult. The last ballot on that day resulted as follows; Banks, 103; Richardson, 67; Fuller, 31; scattering, 9. Necessary to a choice, 106.

COPY OF PROCEEDINGS of a meeting held at Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, January 1st, 1856, called for the purpose of establishing a League to assist in carrying out the Law which has received the Royal Assent, for the prevention of the importation of Intoxicating Liquors.

On motion, A. K. S. Wetmore, Esq., was requested to act as Chairman, Mr. J. T. Nash was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then opened by the chairman, who explained the object for which the meeting was convened.

On motion of H. Cowperthwaite, seconded by James Simonson,

Resolved, That this meeting regard with lively satisfaction the act of the Legislature, prohibiting the Importation manufacture and traffic of intoxicating Liquors; as a legal measure, absolutely necessary to put an end to intemperance and to wretchedness, pauperism, and crime by which it is ever accompanied.

On motion of Mr. Dan J. Day, seconded by Mr. Jno. Harper,

Resolved, That that this meeting, alive to the importance of a faithful enforcement of such law, (not only with a view to carry out its benevolent objects,) but to prevent its repeal, which is already speculated upon by its enemies, and firmly impressed that its being promptly and fearlessly upheld and maintained, depend, in a great measure, upon the united and firm determination of the friends of Temperance in the Province at large.

On motion of Jas. Simmondson, seconded by Jno. Raymond; further

Resolved, That at this crisis the friends of Temperance are called to renewed and increased exertions to exterminate the traffic in intoxicating Liquors.

On motion of J. T. Nash, seconded by W. D. Estey; and further

Resolved, That it is desirable that a society be formed in this Parish to be called the "Woodstock Temperance League;" and that all other Parishes in the county of Carleton be invited to join in cordial cooperation with said League.

On motion of J. T. Nash, seconded by H. Cowperthwaite,

Resolved, That the constitution as adopted by York County League be also adopted by this League.

On motion of H. Cowperthwaite, seconded by Laben Stoddard,

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Tuesday the 8th instant at half past six o'clock p. m. for the purpose of Electing officers &c.

On motion of J. T. Nash, seconded by H. Cowperthwaite,

Resolved, That notice be given of the adjourned meeting in the *Carleton Sentinel* and *Journal* newspapers, and that 75 Handbills be procured to be distributed through the County.

On motion of H. Cowperthwaite, seconded by R. Mansfield,

Resolved, That J. T. Nash be the committee to attend to the carrying out of the above Resolution. The meeting then adjourned. The utmost harmony having prevailed throughout.

JAMES T. NASH, Secretary.
Woodstock, January 1st 1856.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28th.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on the 28th (yesterday.)

Kars had surrendered from famine—the garrison of 8,980 strong becoming prisoners of war.

Omar Pasha was near Katars, which the Russians held in force.

In the Crimea 3,000 Russians attacked the extremity of the French line, and after several hours fighting withdrew.

Firing still continues between the North and South sides of Sebastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan of 50,000,000 of roubles, at 5 per cent at Berlin, Hamburg and Holland.

The Bank of England is authorized to issue £475,000, in notes beyond the amount specified in its Charter.

Peace prospects doubtful—no advance apparent in negotiations.

Consols 88 5-8.

FISHERIES OF GLOUCESTER.—The Gloucester fleet of three hundred schooners that have for nine months past cruised on George's and Grand Banks and the Bay of St. Lawrence, are now hauled up and stripped. The catch of mackerel has been twenty thousand barrels in advance of last year.—The profits of the fishery business will not be large this season, on account of the increased expense for outfits.—*Boston Times.*

The above fact proves clearly what was always advanced by the advocates of the Reciprocity Treaty—that with an equal footing the American fishermen cannot compete with the people of these Colonies on Colonial fishing grounds. While protected by a duty of 20 per cent on Colonial caught fish, and some other advantages, American fishermen were able to make fair profits from the fisheries on our shores; but now that the duty, and the other advantages are at an end, American fisherman cannot make a living by visiting our fishing ground.

One colonial gentleman, who was thoroughly conversant with the subject, and took a prominent part in the negotiation of the treaty, always held that the treaty would be the means of securing the Coast Fisheries of the Provinces to their inhabitants, and such seems very likely to be the case, in a very few seasons. It is all very well for the Americans to put their failure during the past fishing season, which produced a large catch, upon the ground of "increased expense of outfits"—but it is a simple fact, that vessels making long voyages from distant shores to the fishing grounds, can never compete with those who live on the spot, and conduct their business under the most favourable circumstances, and at the least expense.—*New Brunswick.*

THEORY OF DISEASE, AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE.—It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatany in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavourable circumstances, and in all climes. Other men have sprang into notoriety by advertising their remedies. Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired; both their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they deserved. No man, though he may have the wealth of Ceresus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease.—If health follows the administration of a remedy for diseases, almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy or that the inventor was not a public benefactor, and no empiric or charlatan. Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world. The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all the climates of the world. His establishment in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent that a police force was necessary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect, and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have had their celebrated physicians; England has had an Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush;

acceded to the treaty of alliance formed by England and France against Russia. He has, therefore, a right to the entire sympathy of the nations he is about to visit, which will not fail to testify to him, by a cordial and enthusiastic welcome, how highly they appreciate his alliance, and how anxious they are to draw still closer the ties of friendship by which they are united to him.

THE SITUATION OF EUPATORIA.—A letter from Eupatoria of the 11th ult., says:—"The Turkish camp is admirably installed. It is easy to see that the works were superintended by Christians. Eupatoria is no longer what it was on the 19th of February. The Russians may attempt to regain possession of the places but that is all they can do, for to carry it is out of the question. After to-morrow, all the Jewish families, supposed to be in convivance with the Russians, are to leave the place. Two battalions and several squadrons of cavalry will escort them to the Russian advanced posts.—The Greek church has been appropriated for Catholic Worship since yesterday. I had just heard mass in it. A brig, carrying troops and horses, ran aground last night three leagues from Eupatoria. Two companies of infantry have been sent to assist in getting her afloat, and the brig of war *Alouette*, is already on the spot. A club is about to be opened at Eupatoria, under the auspices of General d'Allonville. This is the only news I have to communicate to you. Winter approaches, and there is every reason to hope that we shall quietly play our game of chess, smoke our pipes, and read the journals, until next spring. We have, thank God no interminable trenches to dig."

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

The First Epistle of Diotrephus, the Disciple, to Thomas, the Bishop.

1. Diotrephus, a disciple and fellow servant in the church, who am the least of all saints, to Thomas, the Bishop of Laodicea, grace, mercy, and peace.
2. This is a true saying, if a man desireth the office of a Bishop, he desireth a good work.
3. A Bishop then must be blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach.
4. Not greedy of filthy lucre, not covetous, but patient, not a brawler; lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting.
5. Not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride, he fall into condemnation.
6. Moreover, he must have a good report of them that are without, lest he fall into reproach.
7. Likewise he must be grave, not double-tongued, holding the mystery of faith in a pure conscience.
8. These things, I write unto thee, Thomas, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the Church.
9. Let no man despise thy youth, but be thou an example of believers, in word, in spirit, in purity.
10. Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine, to reading and praying from house to house.
11. Rebuke not an Elder, but intreat him as a Father, and the younger men as brethren.
12. Against an Elder, receive not an accusation, but before two or three witnesses.
13. Them that sin, rebuke before all, that others may also fear.
14. I charge thee, Thomas, that thou observe these things, without preferring one before another doing nothing by partiality.
15. Neither be thou partaker of other men's sins. Keep thyself pure.
16. If any man teach otherwise, he is proud, from such withdraw thyself.
17. And having food and raiment, therewith be content.
18. For the love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.
19. But thou, oh Thomas, flee these things; follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, and patience.
20. Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, whereunto thou art called, and hast made a good profession, before many witnesses.
21. The salutation of me, Diotrephus, with mine own hand, at Philadelphia; so I write.

FLOUR FOR THE CRIMEA.—Within two or three weeks past, some 20,000 barrels of flour have been purchased by a firm in Detroit, Michigan, for the British Government, at an average of \$7.75 per barrel.