

taking the same in connection with the following language of Section 11, cap. 29, of the Codified Laws, relating to seizures, forfeitures, &c.—"No averment need be made in any proceeding for whom the party prosecutes, or to whom the proceeds, when collected, shall be paid," he conceived that it was discretionary with him either to withhold or furnish the information that had been required.—We understand that Mr. End either declined or refused to show any reason why the liquors should not be forfeited.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ST. JOHN.—*St. John*, Jan. 30.—At a meeting in St. John to-day, about 3,000 persons outside the Court House. The speakers were C. Simonds, W. Jack, J. W. Lawrence and N. S. Demill. Long speeches were made, and all heard with tolerable patience. The Sheriff twice tried to decide the question by show of hands, but could not, and then called the meeting to take side north and south, but still appeared unable to decide.

The general opinion is that the temperance men had a majority of two to one.

Resolution Moved by Hon. C. Simonds, seconded by W. Jack, Esq.—

"Whereas the act preventing the manufacture, importation, sale of intoxicating Liquors, which came into operation on the 1st day of January inst. is arbitrary, unjust, and offensive in its enactments and in consequence is creating hostile feelings between different portions of the people of New Brunswick, and thus disturbing the quiet and well-being of society; and whereas in its operation the act is ruinous to many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, and is utterly inconsistent with the privileges of a free people; it is therefore resolved as the opinion of this meeting, that every constitutional means should be used to procure the repeal of the said act, and the passing of a Law to regulate the sale of liquors, and prevent the abuse thereof, by establishing a well considered, judicious and stringent licence system."

Amendment moved by J. W. Lawrence, and seconded by J. Porter—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Prohibitory Liquor Law deserves a fair and impartial trial by the country, and therefore it is not expedient to petition for its repeal.

A resolution moved by Hon. C. Simonds, seconded by W. Jack, Esq., to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law and establish a stringent licence system—and an amendment moved by J. W. Lawrence, seconded by James Porter, to give the law a fair trial, and therefore not expedient to petition for its repeal. Both the amendment and resolution were put to the people, and the decision was so even that the Sheriff could not decide, and therefore dissolved the meeting.

About 3,000 persons were present.

St. John, February 1st, 1856.

The *Arabia* arrived at Halifax at half-past 9 o'clock last evening.

Grand news of the week is that Russia agrees to negotiate on terms proposed by the Allies as a basis. Count Esterhazy handed to Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg, the Austrian allied note of December 2nd. He said he was not authorised to enter into a discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before the 8th of January, he and all the Austrian Embassy must leave Saint Petersburg. To prevent this, Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and on the 11th of January, Prince Gortchakoff, at Vienna, had a talk with Count Baol, when Gortchakoff produced a memorandum expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count Baol formally received the document next day, Friday, 12th, but inasmuch as it did not contain any acceptance, pure and simple of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England. The Ambassadors of those powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and received for reply that the Western powers had no motive to give up a decision which had been already carefully considered, further than if by the 18th of January, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the Germanic Diet against Russia. During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply caused intense apprehensions in Vienna, although without sufficient cause.

On the 16th apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

There is very little other news. From Crimea nothing important. Docks at Sebastopol now almost destroyed.

England and France each reserves one Gato as a trophy. The *Invalid Russe* publishes a despatch from Gortchakoff, saying that the French wearing white cloaks to prevent being seen in the snow advanced by night and surprised Baidar, bayonetting the outposts, and retreated when the Russian reserves came up.

Sweden continues warlike preparations. St. Petersburg letters say that Marshal Paskiewitch has bequeathed as his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace. He would never have given this advice to Nicholas whose battles he had fought, but to the young Emperor who had no hand in raising the war, he urged the policy of Peace.

The French Council of war continues sitting at Paris. Constantinople intelligence of the 7th reports Mouravieff advancing in Asia. His advanced posts are within three hours march of Erzeroum. Omar Pacha tended his resignation but was refused.

BRITAIN.—Home politics quiet, the Palmerston Ministry gaining adherents in Parliament. President's Message variously commented upon, and general opinion is favourable. It is considered moderate in its tone. No one here anticipates a rupture between the two countries.

The *London Gazette* publishes the treaty with Japan.

Mr. Goulbourn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead. Countess Dowager of Errol, Daughter of William 4th, and celebrated Mrs. Jordan, is dead, aged 55.

FRANCE.—Grand review at Paris, 15th, of troops from the Crimea, when the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of the Queen of England, presented the British Crimea Medals to 14,000 French troops.

PERSIA.—Persian official Journal announces that the Persian Government is determined to maintain its neutrality.

MARKETS.—*Timber*—Yellow Pine 13d. to 17d.; Red, 14d. to 17d.; Spruce, 13d. to 14d.; Birch, 18d. to 21d. Pine and Spruce Deals £7 5s. to £8. Consols 90 to 90 5-8. Wheat declined 6d. per bushel. Flour 2s. per bbl. Corn 2s. to 2s 6d. per quarter. Provisions irregular. Quotations considered uncertain.

FREIGHTS.—*Iron*, Boston, 20s. to 22s 6d. New York, 12s 6d. to 15s. Philadelphia, 17s 6d. to 20s. New Orleans, 12s 6d. to 15s.

DRY GOODS.—Boston, 10s. to 20s. New York, 6s. to 15s. Philadelphia, 10s to 20s. New Orleans, 10s. to 15s.

HARDWARE.—Boston, 20s. New York, 12s. 6d. Philadelphia, 15s. to 20s. New Orleans, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Rails from Bristol Channel to Baltimore, 25s. to 27s. 6d. New York and New Orleans, 25s. Mobile, 25s. to 27s.

We perceive by a Proclamation in the *Royal Gazette* that the Legislature of this Province is to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday the 14th of February instant.

The Quartette Club gave their first Concert for the season on Wednesday evening last. Previous engagements prevented our attendance. We understand that it was well attended, and was highly satisfactory.

LIQUOR CASES AT PORTLAND POLICE OFFICE.—Two prosecutions for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday the 20th inst., at Indian Town, were commenced at the Portland Police Office last week. The prosecutor had declined to make oath to the complaint, asserting that he charged the parties with the offence of selling, and gave the names of four persons who would come forward and prove the fact at the trial, if subpoenaed. He was told by the Justice that himself or one of the parties must swear to the complaint—but he pressed the case to be entered. When the first case was called on the day of trial, the Attorney for the defence took exception to the information not having been sworn to, and the form in the Act prescribing that the same should be sworn to, both the cases were dismissed.—*Courier*.

CARLETON.—While on all hands the Temperance men are putting the Law through, the people of Carleton are laudably striving to lead the van.—A man named Sewell was taken up on the fifteenth Section of the Law, and tried before Messrs. Salter and Olive, Justices. The case was very clear.—After the hearing, an order was made for the destruction of the liquors, and upon refusal of Sewell to pay the penalty, he was committed to prison.—The liquors were destroyed.—*Temperance Telegraph*.

THE ST. SYLVESTER MURDER.—It will be seen by the Law Report, that Grand Jury yesterday found true bills against eight persons accused of the murder of Corgan, and that the trial of this case has been fixed for Tuesday next. James Hagan, one of the eight, is still at large.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—*Washington*, Jan. 18.—The Senate had under consideration yesterday, in secret Executive session the report of the Board on the Reserved Naval List. Mr Clayton suggested that the subject should be discussed and disposed of in the Executive Session. After some debate the matter was allowed to drop without a distinct motion. Mr. Bayard and others expressed themselves in very emphatic terms, opposed to confirming the action of the Board.

General Cass, if well enough, will address the Senate on Monday, in favor of sustaining the Convention of 1850, or of enforcing the Monroe doctrine as an alternative. He will be followed by Mr. Clayton on the same side. The Republican

Senators will generally go in favour of strengthening the hands of the Executive, and to place it in his power to maintain a war with Great Britain if he desires to do so, though they are all of opinion that no cause of hostility exists. And they will the more readily pursue this policy because they believe there is no danger whatever of war, and because they know that if they should oppose the Government in any quarrel with a foreign power, however mad or absurd on our part a Democratic clamor would be raised against them which would put them in a false position before the country.

It is the intention of Mr. Seward and General Wilson to participate in the debate, and I presume it will be a general and extended one. Gen. Wilson favors the abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, holds the Munroe doctrine in the utmost disrespect, and will support the threatened Executive war with Great Britain, because it must lead to the annexation of Canada, and the consequent admission to the Union of six or eight free States.

LONDON, Jan. 8th.—Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch of which the following is a copy, addressed to his lordship by Gen. Sir William Codrington, C. C. B.:

"Sebastopol, Dec. 25th, My Lord—Notwithstanding the recent severe weather, the thermometer a few nights ago having fallen nearly to zero, the general state of health of the army has continued good. The roads are in fair working order, and though the efficiency of the locomotive engines was impaired by the frost, the damage has been made good.

"The final operations on the docks have been somewhat delayed on our side by the influx of water and by the freezing of pumps.

"The firing on the northern side of the harbour continues and it is at times heavy, but the casualties, I am happy to say, are few.

"There has been no movements of importance on the part of the enemy, in our neighbourhood of late.

"A detachment of French troops surprised a Cossack post near Dillon, a few days ago killing several men and taking the rest prisoners.

"The general drill of the army makes good progress.

BALTIC PREPARATIONS.—The naval authorities of Cherbourg have been ordered to arm three screw liners and three sailing frigates, which are to be all ready for the opening out of the campaign of the Baltic in April next. In addition to these, ships are to be fitted out with all possible despatch.—Cherbourg is to arm the war screw transport *Tonne* of 1200 tons.

The vessel of the Iceland station, and the five bomb vessels and the twelve steam gun boats which have returned from the last campaign in the Baltic, are to be part of the formidable expedition which is to operate in that sea next spring.

The news from Sweden states that General Block, minister of war in Norway, and Commander-in-Chief of the army, has been directed to organize the Norwegian troops in concert with the head of the war department at Stockholm.

The Swedish Journal reports, under date of Stockholm, Dec. 24, "Activity unexampled reigns in every manufactory for producing articles necessary for the equipment of an army."

The Colonels of all the regiments received orders to supply their troops with everything necessary to prepare them for marching at the first signal.

The order was given secretly, but it was in its nature impossible of concealment. All leaves of absence are refused to officers.

Everybody here believes that in case the Allies should open the war with vigor in the Baltic next spring, our Government will feel itself compelled to take an active part therein.

Vienna, Jan. 4th.—The amnesty which has been granted to the Poles includes some foreigners among whom are ten Germans and three French men.—Col DeManteuffel had an audience of the Emperor yesterday. The chances of an understanding between Prussia and Austria appear to be increasing.

THE CAVALRY AFFAIR AT KERTCH.—The "Russian victory in the Crimea" appears to have been a very small victory indeed. The Turkish cavalry defeated was only a foraging party of sixty-five men, who were surprised and surrounded by a hundred-fold their number of Russians. Capt. Sherwood, their English officer, ordered a retreat, but they were obliged to cut their way through the masses of the enemy. The Turkish soldiers threw themselves on their enemies and fought with heroism. Capt. Sherwood, who was conspicuous by his English uniform, fell one of the first. His death did not check the order of the soldiers, who fought with renewed fury. Twenty five succeed-

ed in cutting their way through, and so escaping. The remaining forty horsemen, officers and soldiers either died on the battle-field, or were taken prisoners.

THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Boston Journal* has the following despatch, dated Washington, Jan. 22:

"Amid conflicting statements, information from an authentic source warrants the assertion that so far from a special message relative to our foreign affairs being about to be sent to either branch of Congress, it has not at any time been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultation; though this Government demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls engaged in recruiting for the Crimea, it can as confidently be stated that there has been no purpose in or out of the Cabinet, to withdraw Mr. Buchanan from England, unless at his own request.

"Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are still open, despatches having been sent out by the last steamer, and nothing has occurred since the transmission of the President's message to Congress to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

"Mr. Boyce's resolution offered in the House to-day, declaring our relations with Great Britain to be of the most serious character, and indicating that we may be on the eve of startling events, was not, as supposed, submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but, was Mr. Boyce's independent proposition."

MISS MURRAY'S NEW BOOK IN DEFENCE OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *N. Y. Evening Post* states that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of slavery she must resign her place. Miss Murray has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—*Defeat of the Haytiens*.—Advices from Port-au-Prince of Jan 1, received at Philadelphia Jan. 22d, confirm the defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans. Faustin had escaped from the field, and a reward of 10,000 doubloons was offered for his head. There is an intense feeling against him; and if caught, he will be shot by his own people.

WHAT OR WHICH IS THE BEST VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER? Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article will immediately answer "Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge."

It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge: New York, September 25, 1852.

GENTLEMAN.—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with Worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge.—She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of Worms.—She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth Street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British Provinces.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, an unparalleled Remedy for Female Complaints.—The Daughter of Mrs. Henderson, of St. John, N. B. was for a long time in a very peculiar state of health. The mother tried a variety of remedies, but without the young lady deriving any benefit. As a final recourse she tried Holloway's Pills, which she used three weeks; and found they considerably improved her; by continuing with these wonderful Pills for ten days more all obstructions were quickly removed.

LOST! LOST! YESTERDAY, in the front street in this Village, a VELVET PORT-MONNIE, containing one Pound Note, two Dollar Notes, and a 5s. piece. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. Woodstock, February 1, 1856.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS. FOR SALE—A new Parlour STOVE, with a quantity of STOVE-PIPE, which will be sold far below cost for cash. Apply at the *Sentinel* Office. Woodstock, February 2, 1856.

MARRIED: At Danfries, County of York, by the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, A.M., on the 17th inst., Mr. James Hallet, to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Blackwell Lawrence, of Richmond. At St. John, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Bennett, Richard Smith Bull, Esq., of Woodstock, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. B. Ferguson, of that City.

DIED: In the Parish of Southampton, on the 24th ult., Mary, wife of John Keaton, native of County Wexford, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age. At Wilmington, Illinois, on the 13th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. George W. Hamilton, aged 25 years. Mr. H. was a native of Fredericton, and a resident of Woodstock for several years. He has left a wife and one child to lament their loss.