

The second number of the *British Constitution* has come to hand, and speaks out in clear note, on the right side. The Editor understands what he writes about, and he is not afraid to express his meaning. We regret that we cannot copy the whole of his article, "The Postmaster General." We cannot, however, refrain from a few quotations:

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We approach this matter not so much to speak of the man as to deal with the question, but as the two are so closely united we can hardly mention the one without having reference to the other. It has been repeatedly asked, why has Mr. McPhelin been appointed to that office? What service did he ever render to the people? What ability did he ever display?—What claim had he upon the party who elevated him? What was his knowledge of the Post Office department? and in short, in what way had he brought himself before the people in order to entitle him to hold one of the most important offices in the country? a man without that education and refinement which a public officer should possess, —without sufficient genius to hold the attention of the House of Assembly for ten minutes; and last, not least, a rank, rabid Roman Catholic of the worst kind,—what claims had he to be elevated to power over the head of such a man as Joseph Howe, Esq., whose ability in his department, and gentlemanly conduct in his office was the occasion of praise by all who had anything to do with the Post Office in New Brunswick. After having ransacked the question and found to our entire satisfaction that he had not even the shadow of a claim to the office, we have to look for the reason of his appointment somewhere else. We spoke of his ignorance of the Post Office department; do not many in this City know that when he received the appointment he had to come to St. John to take his first lesson, (and a very dull scholar we think he was.) We have said he was a Roman Catholic of the worst kind, and by that hangs a tale, for it is patent to the people of this Province that on that account and that alone was Francis McPhelin made Postmaster-General. As humiliating as it may be to us as a people, to have a man without any of the necessary attendances elevated to one of the highest offices in New Brunswick for a reason that he was a member of the Roman Church, still the thing has actually taken place, but is said that nothing else would please the Roman Catholic party; his appointment was demanded by the "Bishop," and the penalty of the refusal would be the withdrawal of the support of the Roman party. It occurs to us that it would be better for politicians, especially those who have always pretended to hate popery, with a perfect hatred, if they would stand by their principles, and not turn first to the right and then to the left at the beck and nod of Romish ecclesiastics and designing needy adventurers. It may be the compliance with the demand of Bishop Conolly in this case has secured a victory to the party who paid the price, but the cost is too heavy; there has been too much sacrifice of principle—too much trampling upon the old landmarks that kept the dark power of the papacy within some limit, and just as sure as the bright fulgence of day follows the dreary darkness of night, just as sure will defeat and humiliation come upon those who persist in keeping in existence the present strange state of affairs.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.—It is necessary that the returns of the Parish and County Officers for this year should be handed to the Auditor at least five days before the meeting of the Council in January next. The By-Laws of the Council require those returns to be made ten days previous to the January meeting.

At it is contemplated closing up the old accounts and settling all arrears, it is expected the magistrates who have had balances placed in their hands for collection will make return of the moneys collected, and to whom paid.—*Con.*

FAST!—The *Journal de Quebec* states that the New Brunswick line of Railway is completed between St. John and Woodstock.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Town Council to the necessity of enacting some Bye-Law, compelling merchants and others to keep the plank sidewalks before their establishments free from snow and ice. Many will remember the state of the platform in some places on Water-street last winter, and agree in the necessity of the above.

The St. Andrews Standard informs us that tenders for grading seven miles of road—from the 32d to the 40th mile—are advertised for. A contract for that portion from the 25th to the 32d has been taken by two parties, who will proceed with the work immediately. The Standard expects that by the opening of Spring the line will be ready for the laying of the rails up to the 40th mile.

B. O'BRIEN, Esq., King street, St. John, has sent us *Chamber's Journal* for October, and the mammoth *Brother Jonathan* for Christmas and New Years. We have also received Harper for December.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Leiningen, half-brother to Queen Victoria, is dead. He expired on the 18th ult. A Court mourning was ordered, to terminate on the 4th December.

On account of the large amount of original matter in this number, both editorial and selections have to stand over.

The *Nouvelle Gazette de France* affirms that Russia is willing to renounce her claim to the Isle of Serpents, but persists in retaining Belgrade.

Mr. Fisher, as per announcement, lectured on Thursday evening to a large and intelligent audience. His subject, which he treated in a very interesting manner, was "Eve." We noticed some of the Directors of the Institute present, why don't they propose the free use of the Hall for the Sabbath school lectures?

TOWN COUNCIL, WOODSTOCK.

There was a meeting of the Town Council held on Friday evening last.

The Committee appointed at a previous Session to take into consideration the propriety of lighting the streets, reported and submitted two plans of lamps for the Council to select from. On motion the same Committee were empowered to have twelve lamps made by Mr. Palmer, according to the plan submitted by him. The Council seemed of opinion that it would not be necessary to erect the lamps before spring. The places spoken of as most necessary for lamps were—two on bridge, one at corner Main and Water streets, one opposite Post Office, one at J. T. Allan's corner, one at M. Stephenson's corner, &c.

Resolution passed to pay Clerk for extra service in connection with the preparation of the Bye Laws for publication.

Account of James M. Lauchlan, 12s. 5d., ordered to be paid.

Account of William Ellis, 15s. ordered to be paid.

A long conversation took place over a Report of the Fire Wards, concerning the removal of the old Engine to the Lower Corner, and the obtaining a site and building for an Engine House. The determination arrived at was that a piece of land offered by Mr. Bull should be taken, (the Mayor stating that if the purchase money, £50, was required immediately, he would advance the sum,) and a building tendered by Geo. B. Upham, to be by him moved upon the ground, and made tenable.

Charles Godfrey's tender for setting boxes on the ice and keeping them open, accepted.

Mr. McIndoe's tender for making boxes to be set over water holes, accepted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The *Atlantic*, from Liverpool 26th Nov., arrived at noon. General news unimportant. *Asia* arrived out on 22d. Markets unusually dull, and exhibit no change since the sailing of the *Arabia*.

Bullion continues to increase in Bank of England, and money market easier. Consols, 94.

Apropos of our facts last week are those contained in the following from the *Reporter*:

A gentleman who is hand and glove with the present Government—indeed so much so, that without him they could not even in ordinary times keep the Provincial machinery in motion—is circulating far and wide in this community that the returns or exports from the River Saint John are trifling, and could never be put in competition with the produce of the line that is to be, eastward from Saint John; and that it would consequently be the extreme of folly to construct a rail line from Saint John to Canada.

We have lately on more than one occasion referred to the immense trade carried on along the line of the River; but yet never supposing that, great as it is, it would form a tythe of that which would be induced by a commercial junction with Canada.

It cannot be possible that any one in his senses can pretend to speak lightly of a trade which gives an annual export of

One hundred millions Spruce logs;
From 10 to 20 millions Pine do.;
One hundred thousand tons Pine timber;
Fifteen thousand tons Haematac;
From five to ten thousand tons of Birch; and the almost incredible quantity of Clapboards, Deals, and Shingles, which pass downward throughout the season.

It cannot be supposed that a country which within itself sustains such a large amount of expensive manufactures, furnishing oats, butter, potatoes, beef, and to a great extent pork, to the operatives, could export provisions on a very large scale to St. John; but we appeal even in this particular to the people of that City, when we affirm that a great portion of the produce there consumed is collected from the river districts all the way from the head of the Long Reach to the Grand Falls. A year or two ago, the City of Saint John was supplied with potatoes and other vegetables principally from the County of Carleton; while the districts of the Grand Lake, Canning, Hampstead, Sheffield and Manguerville, still contribute largely to the requirements of the same large community, with occasional exports to the United States. Of all the river Counties, we believe that York exports the least; but this, when it is known that besides supplying Fredericton, it maintains a large number of extensive lumber parties during the winter, and gives employment to eight or ten vessels in the

Deal trade during the open navigation—need not be matter of wonder. How unjust, ungenerous, and untrue, it is then to depreciate the resources of this section of the country, even if it did not form as it does, the legitimate highway to Canada, that most important Colonial territory of Great Britain!

In all that has lately transpired on this subject the anti-Fredericton policy of the present government is of course becoming more and more apparent.

PINE TIMBER.—The import of Yellow Pine from Quebec amounts to 47,818 logs, against 37,058, or an excess of 10,760. The demand for consumption has been fair, and with the expectation that there will only be a moderate quantity on the market for the remainder of this season, prices have been well sustained; 60 to 70 feet average has been sold at 19d. to 20d. per foot, as in quality, by the cargo; larger averages are in more request, and command higher prices. From St. John 31,106 logs have been imported, against 27,943; the value remains without alteration at 2s. per foot for 18 inches average girth. Of Lower Port there are no recent sales to mention.

HARDWOOD.—The stock is light, and St. John of good quality is in request; a parcel of large average has lately been sold with cargo, at 23d. per foot. Of Lower Port there have been several parcels sold at 14d. to 16d. per foot, as in size and freshness.

N. B. and N. S. PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS.—Since the 1st February there have been imported 3,570,982 pieces of Deals and Battens, Pine and Spruce, against 4,243,318 pieces to the same date last year. The arrivals during this month have been as usual at this season, rather plentiful, and buyers with the view of laying in their winter stock have purchased heavily; so that the bulk of the arrivals so far have been placed in the hands of the dealers. The stock is by no means large, but, on the contrary, may be considered quite moderate; the value is somewhat lower, and cargoes have realized our quotations. St. John may be quoted at £9 7s. 6d. to £9 12s. 6d. for Spruce, with a reduction on Pine, unless supported by quality; and from other ports in proportion as per specification.

SPRUCE SPARS are saleable at 12d. to 14d. per foot, as in quality and freshness.—F. & D. McKay's Circular.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ANGLO RUSSIAN ALLIANCE, AND THE NEW CAUSES OF DISPUTE.—We cannot avoid mentioning a fact, which, in our opinion, is a most important one. Russia is the object of an accusation from the Cabinet of London, and probably also from that of Vienna, which in this question, goes hand in hand with England. And on what does the accusation bear? It cannot be the affair of Biograd, for article 20 of the treaty of Paris is formed on that head. It can, therefore, only be the question of the Isle of Serpents. But the declaration of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have been so clear and categorical on the subject of the islet, that it would be really an insult to our readers to recur to them. We may nevertheless, remark that this Cabinet has repeated to satiety that that islet could never become the subject of any dispute, since Russia had always had possession of it without the slightest objection on the part of Turkey; since it could never become a strategical point of any importance; and its only value to Russia was that, lying on the road to Odessa, it served to keep up a lighthouse, which was indispensable to the numerous vessels going to that port. Russia, besides, has declared, and it is the principal point of the whole affair, that she referred the question to the Congress of Paris. Since, therefore, Russia only sent her six soldiers there because foreigners had come to take possession of a lighthouse which belonged to her, was it not more natural, supposing both parties to be animated with equal conciliatory feelings, that things should be allowed to remain in statu quo until the decision of the Congress, the authority of which when once admitted by all, for the settlement of questions arising out of the late war, could not be disputed? What, however, do we now see? Scarcely has Russia declared that she will accept in good faith the decision that may be come to in common by all, than England and Austria refuse to submit to that decision, and by so doing deny the competency of the Congress. In other words, the Cabinets of London and Vienna, for reasons which we will not at present examine, arrogate to themselves the right of deciding by themselves questions which properly belong to all the Powers that signed the treaty of Paris; and in which they are, strictly speaking, both judges and parties.—*Le Nord.*

The *Courier* denounces the Railway operations in the vicinity of St. John as a humbug. A private correspondent gives the same information, and says that it will be followed by singular developments.—*Reporter.*

PRICES CURRENT.

COUNTRY MARKET, ST. JOHN, Nov. 13, 1856.

	s. d.	a. d.
Butter in firkins, per lb.	10	1 2
" " " " " "	13	1 4
Beef, per lb.	3	1 4
Mutton, " "	3	1 4
Pork, " "	5	1 9
Cheese, " "	18	1 19
Oatmeal, per cwt.	12	6 15
Buckwheat Meal, per cwt.	12	6 15
Oats, per bush.	2	6 2 10
Potatoes, " "	3	6 4 6
Turnips, " "	2	2 6
Flour, per bbl.	40	2 50

Woodstock, Dec. 6, 1856.

	s. d.	a. d.
Potatoes, per bush.	2	6 2 0
Turnips, " "	1	0 6
Butter, per lb.	10	1 2
Cheese, " "	18	1 19
Beef, " "	3	1 4

The *London Times* was established in 1786, by John Walter, and inherited by his son, now a member of Parliament. It is valued at \$3,740,000. Its principal editor has an annual salary of \$25,000, and its Paris correspondent \$10,000. Its advertisements, it is estimated, yield it \$3,000,000 a year, one firm alone paying \$150,000 a year.

MARRIED:

At the Manse, Richmond, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. John Hunter, William Bell, of Richmond, to Mary Ann J. N. Knaps, of Northampton.

DIED:

At Wicklow, on the 11th ult., after a lingering illness of two years, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, in the 36th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. His end was peace.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per John Barbour,

120 DOZEN Chisels and Gouges; 150 doz. Bridle Bits; 6 doz. Halter Chains; Bridles and Muzzling; 1 cask Coffin Mounting; 12 doz. Saws. Woodstock, Dec. 13. WILLIAM LINDEAY.

NOTICE.

To the Gents of Woodstock.

I shave the old, the young and gray. The head or face, for ready pay; By morning sun or evening light, I'm always sure to do it right.

My razor's sharp, and shears not bad; The work is done by Professor Shadd. I wish to please you, one and all, Therefore, my friends, give me a call.

ZILLAR McMICHAEL.

W. O. McMICHAEL, AGENT. Dec. 13.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

WANTED, 4,000 bushels of good OATS. JOHN McINTYRE. Richmond Corner, Dec. 8. 16

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

10 CASKS best Cognac BRANDY, 5 do. Holland's GIN, 5 do. Jamaica SPIRITS, 100 bbls. Superfine FLOUR, 50 do. CORN MEAL, 15 do. Heavy Mess PORK, 50 bags Salt, 100 bbls. Labrador Herrings, such as never were in this market before; 4 tierces Rice, 15 hds. Porto Rico Molasses, 4 hds. Sugar, 50 qts. Codfish, 17 chests fine Congou Tea, 10 boxes Salaratus, Starck, Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, 5 bbls. Fluid, 5 do. Pale Seal Oil, 5 cwt. White Lead, Boiled and Raw Oils, Rope, Horse Traces, Crosscut Saws, together with a general assortment of Hardware, Crockery, in fact, everything that a person needs in town or country. I would more particularly call your attention to those Labrador HERRINGS, which I have taken so much pains to procure.

HENRY DOW,

Woodstock, Dec. 3. Market Square.

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Spirits, Jamaica do., Whiskey, &c., WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

At PRICES BELOW THE ORDINARY MARKET RATES.

For Sicknes—10 doz. Bottles PORT WINE, ordered expressly for medicinal purposes. Woodstock, Dec. 3. 15 W. W. HAMMOND.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Brown, and more recently by Mrs. Murphy, next below Mr. Skillen's, Water-street, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

of the best description, among which may be found the following, viz.: Hennessy's best Brandy, Holland Gin, West India Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, Alcohol, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Salaratus, Starck, Mustard, Ginger, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Salt, Cigars, Snuff, and all articles usual in a Grocery establishment. Also

A Select Lot of Dry Goods,

comprising, in part,—White and Grey Cottons, Calicoes, Orleans, Coburgs, White, Red and Salisbury Flannels, Rook, Mulled and Swiss Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Threads, &c., &c., together with some choice CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.

In offering these Goods to the public, the subscriber would say that they are all of the best description, and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to gain a share of patronage.

Purchasers would do well to call before laying out their money elsewhere, and convince themselves that this is no puff.

* Country Produce taken in exchange. OWEN KELLY.

Woodstock, Dec. 1, 1856. 15-ly

I want Money or Produce!

FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

100 BBLs. FLOUR; 50 bbls. MEAL; 100 do. Labrador Herrings; 100 Sacks Salt; 10 chests Tea; 6 hds. Molasses; 4 hds. Sugar; 8 kegs Tobacco; 8 boxes Candles; 10 boxes Soap; 6 bbls. Burning Fluid;

And a large stock of Groceries, too numerous to mention. Woodstock, Dec. 3. W. W. HAMMOND.

M. QUINN'S

Tailoring Establishment.

CORNER MAIN & WATER STS.

FOR the very liberal patronage extended by his friends and the public since his removal to his present Stand, M. Q. would desire to return his sincere thanks. With increased facilities for making up Garments, and having received a large and elegant assortment of English, French and German

Fancy Vestings, Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, &c., suitable for the present season, he feels prepared to state that he will execute all orders entrusted to him at short notice and most reasonable prices.

Persons finding their own Cloth can have it made up on accommodating terms. Orders for CUTTING promptly attended to. Woodstock, Nov. 29.