

We have been requested by the late Proprietor of this Paper to ask all persons that have furnished Wood, Country Produce, &c., in payment for the *Sentinel* for the last two years, to hand in their accounts, in order to be credited.

New York and Newfoundland are now connected by Telegraph in full working order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the *Sentinel*.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

St. John, Nov. 20.

Niagara arrived at Halifax at midnight last night. Lord Palmerston made a speech at Liverpool in reply to President of Chamber of Commerce, relative to his policy towards the United States. His lordship replied with considerable embarrassment of manner, and said the policy adopted recently must meet with the approbation of the chamber of commerce; he further said that the result had borne out the wisdom of that course. At Manchester, Lord Palmerston used the following expression, which has been the subject of much remark: "I hope that the peace will be lasting, but its duration must depend on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that power which provoked hostilities faithfully carried out, the treaty then no doubt peace will be long preserved."

Directors of Bank of England have made further change in the rates of discount with a view to improve the exchange and to meet continued outflow of gold. Condition of Bank of France shows no improvement. Admiral Dundas still at Malta.

Fears of a Kaffar war at Cape Good Hope are passing away.

British Government advertises at Lloyd's for a ship to carry some hundred Emigrants to Nova Scotia, to grant free passages.

A semi-official Editorial in the Constitutional, on the question at issue between French and English Governments, speaks plainly and says the presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea and of the Austrian troops in the Principalities are thenceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the differences which Russia has been the first to propose.

It has been rumoured for some days back in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. It is however doubtful.

Paris Patrie says: Neapolitan difficulties are on a better phase. It is thought that a friendly arrangement will be come to through the Russian minister at Naples.

According to recent agreement with Pope, Austrians are withdrawing their troops from several towns in the papal legation. At the same time Austria is making preparations for an overwhelming display of military force in Lombardy. The commission of the navigation of the Danube is about to reassemble at Vienna. Prussian letters say that the relations between France and Prussia are becoming closer. Private statements say that Prussia agrees with France and Russia in requiring Austria to evacuate the Principalities, and English fleet to leave the Black Sea.

Emperor Alexander has addressed a letter to Gen. Liders, granting him leave of absence for 12 months. Emperor says: "Appreciating your effective services, I hope that if circumstances give me occasion to recal you to employment before the expiration of the period named, you will come to resume your duties with the zeal and alacrity which have ever signalized your military career."

Ship Conquest arrived at Liverpool from St. John on the 6th inst., 13 days out. Shortest passage on record.

Consols for money 92½
Breadstuffs slightly declined. Imports large.
Timber—yellow pine 19d to 21d—Red 14d to 15d
Spruce 16d to 20d. Deals £9 15s. to £10 5s.

QUEBEC 17th Nov.

About four o'clock on the morning of Saturday 15th, a fire broke out in dwelling house at Three Rivers, Canada East. The fire raged till nearly mid-day. 53 houses, including the principal Hotels, fell a prey to the devouring element. The business part of the town is in ruins. The loss is estimated at £100,000. Only about £12,000 being covered by Insurance.

The two great questions of European policy which at the present moment clamour for settlement at the hands of the men who in England and France aspire to the character of enlightened and ar-seeing statesmen, are the questions of Naples and the Danubian Principalities. Insurrection is a the point of breaking out in various parts of Italy; and the Austrians, with a corps of 4000 men, have occupied Galatz. Let the two facts and all their causes and antecedents, be considered together. The pressure of financial and monetary difficulties in France, with their natural action upon the commerce and finance of this country, will, perhaps, induce the Emperor of the French to procrastinate the consideration of these two subjects,

and lead the British Government to acquiescence in his views; but Italy and Moldo-Wallachia will continue nevertheless, to be stumbling-blocks to the tranquility of Europe. England and France are at this moment reaping in difficulties the natural fruits of the short-sighted policy which dictated the Peace of Paris, without securing a basis on which peace could securely rest. During the war there were two enemies to confront:—Russia, to resist whose aggression we took up arms; and Austria playing the part of a false friend, determined to make something out of the war, but who might have been bought if she could not be converted to honesty. Against Russia our weapons were swords and guns, and the stout hearts and hands of brave men. We did not use these materials as fully as we ought to have done, for we renounced the legitimate fruits of victory at the last moment, and dismissed with courtesy the foe whom we should have punished. Against Austria our weapons were those of diplomacy. If we had not to fight, we had to treat with her: and we refrained from doing so. For the rich bribe of the Danubian Principalities, upon which she has set her dishonest soul, she would, if properly urged, have given up Lombardy and Venice; and Turkey, deprived of those provinces, would perhaps have been content with Bessarabia, Georgia and the Crimea, which, if the Allies had pleased, they could have wrested from the present possessor, and handed over to the original proprietor. But neither of these things was done. Italy and its wants were ignored. The question of the Danubian Principalities were left to the chapter of accidents. The Austrians were allowed to remain in possession till the very name of an Austrian stank in the nostrils of Moldavian and Wallachians. At the present moment public feeling in the Principalities is so exasperated that no possible rearrangement of the European system would induce the Moldo-Wallachians to tolerate their annexation to the heterogeneous and detested empire of Francis Joseph.

We see already a few of the complications, contradictions, and vexations which this absence of high principle on the part of Great Britain and France has brought into the actual condition of Europe. This threatened intervention in the affairs of Naples is resisted by Russia—and very properly, considering why war was made against herself in the Crimea. It is also resisted by Austria—the Power whose intervention in favour of the Pope against his own subjects in Lucca and Parma, against the Liberal party in Italy, and more especially against the King of Sardinia, is one of the most glaring violations of the principle of non-intervention which it is possible to conceive. Austria through a semi-official article in the *Journal de Francfort*, warns Great Britain and France against interference in Italy. Why should not Great Britain and France take her at her word?—Why should not they reply: "We will not interfere in Italy, neither shall you?" This might be done, if Great Britain were the only opponent of Austrian policy; but, for good or for evil, this country has linked itself to the personal fortunes of the Emperor Napoleon, and cannot reply to Austria as justice and sound logic would dictate. The consequence is, that the two great nations which stand at the head of modern civilization will find themselves in a false position. Both of them know the right course; and one of the two, though willing to pursue it, is united with an ally who has selfish objects, incompatible with a just and comprehensive policy. We interfere to achieve the constitutional freedom of the Neapolitans and Sicilians—a result which is not worth achieving, if it is to be accompanied by the subjugation of Rome, and of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces.—And to combat revolution in Italy, which we have no reason to fear, we lead ourselves to measures which have no purpose but preserve the *status quo*, which as far as this country is concerned, is either not worth preserving, or is so little a business of ours that the interruption of the *status quo*, and the remodelling of the map of Italy would be to us, and to all Powers interested in the permanent peace of Europe, a matter of positive advantage.

In the case of the Danubian Principalities there is the same unworthy and dangerous trucking to Austria on the part of France and England.—What is Austria to England, or England to Austria, that we should be afraid of her? What is France to Austria, that France—so powerful, so highly placed, and so strong in herself—should defer to the exigencies of the Kaiser? If Austria fell to pieces to-morrow, Europe and humanity would exist all the same; and perhaps Europe and humanity would be all the better for the collapse. To meddle with such a paltry potentate as the King of Naples is mere make believe and sham while we leave such a monster offender as the Emperor of Austria, unchallenged and undisturbed. To tell Ferdinand to amend the evils of his ways in Naples, and to leave Francis Joseph in unprotected possession of Moldo-Wallachia, is unworthy of powers who have assumed the high duties and responsibilities of Great Britain and France. If these Powers are to keep the peace of Europe, let them begin with the great disturbers. When these are taught reason—either by fear or by any other agencies—the little offenders will cease to give them trouble.—*Illustrated London News* Oct. 11.

The following is a brief, but most important and encouraging, picture of the vast pecuniary resources of Great Britain, and the amazing life and elasticity with which she stands forth at the close of a bloody and expensive war:

The revenue returns from the year and quarter just ended present very satisfactory results. The total net increase on the quarter is 1,114,288; on the year, 3,211,708. The aggregate total revenue of the year reaches the enormous sum of 71,348,067, an amount never certainly yet raised from any people with such an entire absence of pressure on the national resources. The total returns for the quarter are very high, considerably exceeding those of any previous three months du-

ring the financial year. Between the 30th of June and the 30th of September very nearly 20,000,000 of money has been paid into the national exchequer. With the exception of a very trifling decline in the Customs and the miscellaneous sources of revenue, the figures of the return are all on one side. To the total increment of 1,114,288 on the quarter the property tax contributes 752,378, the Excise 309,000 and the Stamps 117,926. These are all evidences of a high state of material prosperity. The increase in the property-tax shows that the pressure of direct taxation has not yet nearly reached the limit beyond which it cannot be carried without danger of a financial collapse. The national wealth rises with elastic vigour beneath the fresh burden imposed upon it. The increase in the Excise points to a corresponding increase in the means possessed by the community at large of indulging in those luxuries which are probably more lucrative to the revenue than beneficial to themselves; while the addition to the Stamp returns indicates a proportional addition to the number of those mercantile contracts and transfers for which stamps are required, and whose augmentation is an unerring index of an increase of prosperity as evinced by an increase of business dealings between man and man. On the whole the revenue returns for the year and quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856, may well be commended to the attentive consideration of all those who, on the continent of Europe, are interested in promulgating the doctrines of free trade, and holding up for emulation the improved commercial system of England.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.—We are always glad to notice an introduction of improved breeding animals into the Province, and to give credit to the few agriculturists among us who devote their attention to this very important department of husbandry. Among the latter, few deserve more credit than Mr. Reed, of Fredericton; and although he has not supplied us with any information in the present instance, we take the liberty of noticing an importation of his that we observed to arrive per *Admiral*, last evening, from Boston. We noticed a long woolled ram lamb, two Southdown ewe lambs, a pair of Berkshire pigs, and a monster gander. By the address cards, we observed that they were from the flock and pens of L. G. Morris, Esq., Mount Fordham, Westchester County, New York, one of the most celebrated breeders in the United States. Mr. Reed deserves the thanks of the agricultural community, for his persevering search after improved stock.—*News*.

PRICES CURRENT.

COUNTRY MARKET, ST. JOHN, NOV. 19, 1856.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Butter in firkins, per lb.	1	0	a	1 2
" " " " "	1	3	a	1 4
Beef, per lb.	3	a	1	4
Mutton, " "	3	a	1	4
Pork, " "	5	a	1	4
Cheese, " "	6	a	1	9
Oatmeal, per cwt.	18	a	19	..
Wheatmeal, per cwt.	12	a	15	..
Oats, per bush.	2	a	2	10
Potatoes, " "	3	a	4	6
Turnips, " "	2	a	2	6
Flour, per bbl.	40	a	50	..

Woodstock, Nov. 22, 1856.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Potatoes, per bush.	2	a	6	7½
Turnips, " "	1	a	0	3½
Cabbage, per hd.	25	a	0	7½
Butter, per lb.	11d.	a	1	0
Oats, per bush.	21d.	a	2	0

MARRIED:

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., at the Baptist parsonage, Woodstock, by the Rev. Thos. Todd, Mr. Elijah Cosman, to Miss Prudence A. Green, both of the Parish of Wakefield.

DIED:

At his residence, Bel River, York County on the 1st inst Mr. Hugh Gibson, in the 36th year of his age, leaving a wife, three children, and a large circle of relatives to mourn their bereavement.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

IN STORE—300 Barrels Alex. Superfine FLOUR; 200 Barrels Philadelphia do. do. 600 do. State do. do. 70 do. Rye Flour. To arrive per schr. Orlando, from Philadelphia: 200 Barrels CORN MEAL. 100 do. Superfine FLOUR. To arrive per schr. Mary Peavy, from Alexandria: 50 Barrels *Fairfax* Extra FLOUR—For sale at lowest Market rates, by

TURNBULL & CO.,

St. John, November 15, 1856. 13

WANTED! WANTED!

WANTED, to contract immediately for One Hundred Thousand Feet of CEDAR, HEMLOCK, and HEMLOCK hewed SCANTLING, to be delivered in the Spring. R. & H. DAVIS.

Woodstock, November 20th, 1856. p3w13

Large Importations.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that his FALL STOCK is now complete, comprising in part—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, MADE CLOTHING, MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ROOM PAPER, &c. &c.

Not deeming it necessary to take up a column of a Newspaper in particularizing the different articles now in Stock, Parties in want of Goods would do well to call and see for themselves, as my present Stock is the

LARGEST & MOST VARIED

I have ever offered, and at such prices as will satisfy those who may pay my establishment a visit.

J. BRADLEY. Woodstock, November 20th, 1856. 13

New Advertisements.

Teas! Teas! Teas!

A good chance to get your Teas at Saint John Wholesale Prices.

THE Subscriber having entered into arrangements with one of the leading Tea Houses in New York, is now prepared to offer Superior Black Teas.

First quality—1s. 10½d. per lb.; Second do.—1s. 9d. do. Being determined to keep none but the best Teas, flatters himself after a fair trial to receive a large share of public patronage.

Saleratus—Superior Ground in 1 lb. packages, 5½d. Common do. do. 5d.

Customers will bear in mind that the above articles will not be sold at these prices unless for Cash on delivery.

J. BRADLEY. Woodstock, November 19th, 1856. 13

WOODSTOCK CLOTHING STORE.

JUST received at the above Establishment, one of the heaviest and best assorted stocks of

Fall and Winter Cloths

ever imported into this market, consisting, in part, of Superfine West of England Broad Cloths, in black, blue, green, &c.

Heavy weave and plain Whitneys, Pilots, Beavers, Siberian Lamb, &c.

Bearskins, Cassimeres, Mottled and Plain Doeskins, Satinets, &c.

VESTINGS

in all the leading makes, such as Velvets, Plushes, Satins, in French, English, German, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand, a large and well-selected stock, got up under the immediate superintendence of the subscriber, expressly for this Market.

N.B. Parties leaving their orders can have their Garments made to measure on the premises, at the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and a perfect fit warranted. He would also intimate that, from his long experience in the trade, both in England and this country, he feels qualified to execute all orders entrusted to him in a manner inferior to that of no other Establishment in the Province.

CHARLES McCABE, Proprietor. Woodstock, Nov. 13. 12

FLOUR.

100 B ARRELS FLOUR, for sale by E. J. SMITH, Nov. 15. New Store, south end Bridge.

Herrings. Salt.

45 B ARRELS Labrador Herrings; 20 sacks Salt; 4 do. Fine do. For sale by E. J. SMITH, Nov. 15. New Store, south end Bridge.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

ON HAND AT THE

WOOLEN HALL,

A LARGE and varied assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING of every description, suited to the wants of all classes.

TOP COATS, VERY CHEAP.

Parties selecting their Cloths can have their Garments made to measure on the premises in unusually neat and Fashionable Styles, and a perfect fit warranted.

Terms in all cases CASH. Nov. 15. W. SKILLEN, Proprietor.

S. K. FOSTER'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 2 Coy's Building, Queen-street.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the inhabitants of Fredericton and its surrounding country generally, that he has

Removed his Business

To the Store No. 2 in J. S. Coy's Building,

Nearly opposite his late Place of Business, where, in addition to his usual extensive assortment of Goods suitable for City and Country use, and for all seasons of the year, he is now receiving A VERY GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

which he offers for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms. S. K. FOSTER. Fredericton, Oct. 31. 12-1m

New Brunswick, Carleton, ss.

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton, or any Con. table within the said County, greeting.

WHEREAS John Caldwell, Administrator, and Mary Kennedy, Administratrix, upon the Estate of MICHAEL KENNEDY, late of Brighton, farmer, deceased, have prayed that Licence may be granted to them to sell so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be found necessary to pay off and discharge the debts due by the said Estate, the personal Assets being insufficient for the same. You are therefore required to cite the Creditors, Heirs, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office within and for the said County, on Wednesday the tenth day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why Licence should not be granted to the said Administrator and Administratrix, to sell the said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be found necessary for the purpose aforesaid, as prayed for by them.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this ninth day of November, 1856.

(Signed) LEWIS P. FISHER, A. K. SNEEDS WETMORE, Surrogate Co. Carleton. Reg'r of Probates for said County.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Main-street, Woodstock,

IS pleasantly situated in the centre of the town, near the Telegraph Office, and affords to the travelling public every requisite for comfort which can be desired. The house is entirely new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. No exertion will be spared to secure the comfort of those who may choose it as their stopping place.—Travellers arriving late at night will find the house ready for their reception.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords. Charges moderate.

*GOOD STABLING is attached to the House, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.

N.B. There is also a superior LIVERY STABLE.

in connection with the above establishment, at which Horses can be procured at a moment's notice.

Nov. 8. 11 [Morn. Cour. Sm.]