

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLUBS!

To our Friends everywhere!

To any lady or gentleman getting up a Club for the Season, commencing 1st September next, we offer the following inducements:

Six copies, (one of them being for the getter up of the Club), \$10 0.
Ten copies, (to one address), 15 0.
Twenty copies, 25 0.

And further, to promote competition, we will present to the person who sends us the largest amount, their CHOICE OF THE LEADING AMERICAN PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

CARLETON SENTINEL.

Woodstock, Saturday, October 24, 1857.

The times are hard, and no mistake; still we have plenty and to spare. Shall not our ears be open to the cry of the destitute, and our hands to a liberal dispensation of our means toward alleviating that destitution.

A cry reaches us from India. Brave men, our brethren, the defenders of our liberties, have there poured out their heart's blood, either the victims of war, or of treacherous and diabolical massacre. Mothers there have been brutally murdered; and there are widows and children, deprived of their legitimate protectors. Upon the cold charity of the world they are now dependent: can we not do something for them? and will we not? St. Andrew's has moved on in the matter; she has set a good example—let us follow it: let a meeting be called, committees appointed, contributions received, through every section of the County. Other Counties will follow on, and New Brunswick, in this, as in every liberal cause, do herself credit in the eyes of the world.

The *Sonne* at Upper Woodstock, on Thursday evening, proved a reunion of a most satisfactory character—satisfactory to those who prepared it, because it was very handsomely patronised; and to the visitors, because the affair was got up in such good taste, and went off so pleasantly, that they could not help being delighted. The hall was just comfortably filled. It was decorated in a very chaste manner, with evergreens and pictures, some of the latter, executed by Upper Woodstock ladies, eliciting much admiration. The ladies presiding—a duty which they fulfilled with all conceivable grace and dignity—were Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Ralph Ketchum, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. R. Harper, and Miss Emory. Stoddard and Winslow. Mr. Phelan presided at the piano-forte. This, with some excellent singing, in which Mr. P. was assisted by young ladies and gentlemen, amateurs of Woodstock, formed a large and interesting portion of the exercises of the evening.

L. P. Fisher, Esq., being called upon for a speech, responded in his usual felicitous manner. The editor of this paper, on being called upon, made a few remarks. Those, with the remarks by way of closing and thanks from Rev. J. G. Harvey, were all the addresses delivered.

It was a good time. A very handsome sum was, we believe, realized. The ladies of Upper Woodstock have well sustained their reputation for ability in getting up such entertainments. The whole management was unexceptionable. May we not justly hope that this will inaugurate a series of social soirees, with which the coming winter may be cheered. At the next one held, we expect to hear the Crook and Upper Corner Brass Bands in pleasant rivalry, each endeavoring to produce the finest music.

We have been requested to state that the only case which stood over for trial at the adjourned Court has been settled, therefore there will be no occasion for the Jurors to attend next week.

We welcome to our exchange-list the *New York Leader*, a large and valuable weekly newspaper, published by Wells & Co., at the low rate of \$2 per annum; also the *American*, late *Weekly Bee*, Boston, an excellent and reliable source of the latest intelligence and choicest family reading.

We are under obligations to Mr. Babbitt, the obliging clerk of the Emperor, for late Boston and Portland papers.

While nearly 100 banks have failed or closed during the present crisis in the United States, and in Canada 25, in the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland there have been no failures.

We are warmly interested in the manufacture of this Province, and receive additional pleasure every time we see or hear of the successful prosecution of new branches of manufactures. Under this head comes a business which Mr. ALEX. RICHMOND is prosecuting with vigor and success in St. John—we mean the manufacture of saws of various kinds. Mr. R. commenced in a very small building, a few years since; but during the last season he has erected, and now occupies for the purposes of his business, in addition to an establishment out of town, a large four-story brick building on Union, near Dock-street, where he has, in the neatest possible order, all the facilities, appliances and conveniences for carrying on his business in perfection. Wholesale buyers will find at the above all manner of saws, of a good quality, and as cheap in price as can be obtained anywhere.—See advertisement.

SEE SEWING MACHINE ADVERTISEMENT.—One of these curious and well-perfected machines, suitable for family sewing, may be seen at our office, where orders will be received and filled for persons wishing one of these truly labor-saving articles. While they are capable of doing good service for tailors, dressmakers, &c., they form an ornamental piece of furniture for the parlor or drawing-room.

We direct attention to the advertisement of A. W. BAKER & Co. Those who are thinking of purchasing piano-fortes could not, we are satisfied, do better than patronize those gentlemen, as the action of their instruments has been stamped with approval by distinguished and competent professors; and, from personal examination, we believe the cases and more ornamental portions of the instruments to be superior in point of finish, and particularly well adapted to the climate of this Province.

WOODSTOCK MARKETS.—Oats, per bushel, 1s. 6d.; Buckwheat, 2s.; Potatoes, 1s. 6d.; Turnips, 1s. 3d.; Apples, 2s. 6d.; Beef, per lb., 4d.; Mutton, 3d.; to 4d.; Butter, 10d.; Hay, per ton, £2 10s.

The last *Head Quarters* contains a long article upon the claims of Major Robinson and Judge des Barres. The Government action on both those cases we are well assured they will at the proper time and place be prepared to justify. With respect to the conduct of the Government as connected with the Central Bank the same paper has a most doleful lamentation, founded upon a threat which it says has been made by a leading member of the government and which it quotes as follows:—“Be prepared to pay us £15,000 by a certain day—we will wait no longer.” This we are informed on the best authority, is not true. The facts are

these—there has been drawn of the thousand pounds, for the payment of the Robinson and Des Barres claims, not one dollar of which, we have reason to believe, has been called for from the Bank. Beyond this, £8000 which the Province owed the Central Bank for payment of the Eye Road expenditure of '55, and for which the Government paid 6 per cent. interest, has been paid out of this £18,000, still leaving £8,000 and upwards in the hands of the Bank for the credit of the civil list fund. So far from the “leading member of the government” referred to, wishing to embarrass the Bank, he stated both to the cashier and another member of the board, that he wished to make such arrangements as would be most convenient for the Bank, and consistent with the public interest, which latter should, of course, with every government, be a point of paramount importance. As a proof of his desire to assist the Bank, the same “leading member” suggested that £8000 due to the Bank of New Brunswick, and payable on the first of January next, should be met by the Central Bank. Up to the present moment, the Central Bank has not been called upon to pay out a single shilling of the demand of the government, and will at the least have the use of the money, not to the credit of that fund, for three months to come. Does this look like a desire to crush the Central Bank? We think not.

The action of the Government so far, has been merely to stop the accumulation of interest on £8000, and this they were bound to do, not as guardians of the Bank, but of the people.—*Reporter*.

A new Locomotive arrived in port on Saturday afternoon. It is called the “*Kennebecus*.” This engine was ordered by the late commissioners, and immediately after the present Government came into office, and the commissioners had the incredible impudence to order the new locomotive to be called the “*Smasher*.” We will not insult our readers by commenting on the impudence of the late commissioners.—*Leader*.

STEAMER IN THE GULF.—We understand the Government of Canada have appointed the handsome steamer of £5,000 annually, towards supporting a steamer to ply between Quebec, Gaspe and Shediac. We hope this will be the means of inducing the Legislature of this Province to purchase a similar steamer, to open up a communication by steam, between the Ports on the Gulf shores. We trust the inhabitants of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, will not neglect to urge this important subject on the consideration of their members when the proper time arrives for their consideration. It will not do for us to remain stationary while our neighbors are progressing onwards in the march of improvement.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY.—The line in the immediate vicinity of the Railway, have already given quite a business like appearance to the eastern end of the town at Indian Point. They compose the Station buildings, &c., a new Engine house 60 feet in length and 48 feet in width, to contain 4 engines, together with a turn table of 48 feet diameter—the castings for the substantial and workmanlike manner in which they have apparently performed their contracts.—*Standard*.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Gilbert R. Merritt, of Hampton, while driving his team of horses on Tuesday the 20th inst., was thrown from the loaded cart in which they were attached, by the falling of the pole, and, unable to extricate himself, was dragged some distance. He expired on Wednesday last.

Mr. Wm. Smith, an Englishman, fell off the Bridge at Hampton Ferry on Friday last and died before assistance could be rendered him.—*Chron.*

AVIANT ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of John Frazer, who resides on the Old Ridge, a few miles out of St. Stephen, had both his eyes destroyed, and one of his hands blown off, and was otherwise injured in a most shocking manner, while blasting rocks in St. Stephen, on Thursday last. The doctors took both his eyes out of their sockets, and in doing so found the thumb of the hand that had been blown off in one of them; they also found a large piece of rock in his neck. He is not expected to live.—*Calais Advertiser*.

THE CENTRAL BANK ROBBERY.—The papers announce, upon application of the Council for the Bank of Montreal, that the late cashier of the Central Bank of Montreal, they have been discharged, on account of some “informality in the proceedings.” Is this true? If so, the author of the “informality,” no matter what office under the Crown he may hold, deserves immediate displacement, on the ground of incapacity. But is it so? The public rumor says to the contrary; that the Bank authorities obtained confessions from some of the prisoners (who were severely kept in separate cells) and that a large amount of the missing money was recovered; that in consideration thereof, and of the fact that all the evidence against the prisoners was of a doubtful and circumstantial character, the Bank authorities “compounded the felony,” glad to get a portion of the cash. We do not touch for the truth of this statement; we give it as we hear it. Is it true?—*Recorder*.

We agree with the *Leader* in his remarks quoted below:

The gravity of our excellent friends the *Corrier* and the *Constitution* is shocked at the names of “*Smashers*” and “*Smashed*” with which some newspapers have dubbed the contending political parties in this Province, and the *Constitution* recently inquires that the old terms “*Tory*” and “*Conservative*” or “*Liberal* and *Whig*” would be infinitely more respectable. “*Smasher* and *Smashed*” it considers “*low vulgarisms*” but wherefore, good *Constitution* should not *Whig* and *Tory* low vulgarisms also? In their origin, the terms are not a whit less low than our new cant names, and years of usage have not made them a whit less vulgar. The new names were certainly none of our closing, though we appropriated the last as the *Corrier* says by way of retaliation. We think our friends treat too seriously the vagaries of the press, and we are reminded of *Stoker*’s paper. We shall certainly dislike to call our opponents *Tories*, for that is a nickname for those who strictly adhere to the ancient constitution of England in Church and State, and would be a strange name for a party of a which advocates universal suffrage, and whose organ is a young Ireland Ultramontane paper nicknamed the *Freeman*.

OUR BANKS.—The result of our Bank Directors to pay out specie has given very general satisfaction in the community. On Friday last, before the decision of the Directors was known, a feverish excitement was manifested by persons holding small sums in notes, and a considerable amount in specie was withdrawn. But since then nobody cares about taking gold. On Saturday and yesterday there was very little call for gold, people appearing as anxious to deposit as to withdraw it. On Saturday the Bank was only about £150! This speaks volumes in favour of the confidence which the industrial classes have in our banking institutions.—*New Brunswick*.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.—The yearly expenses of several public institutions have come to be a subject of concern with a large portion of the public, as they form an extraordinary item in our public expenditures. Two of our Institutions receive from the province funds yearly, from 7 to 8 thousand pounds; and the other the Provincial Penitentiary, which is believed by many should sustain itself, draws this year the large amount of £2000.

It was the opinion of many of our leading Legislators that a thorough investigation of all these institutions should take place during the present year, and in the short session in June, the Hon. Mr. Connel moved the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, As the opinion of this House that, it is the duty of the Government to cause an immediate enquiry to be had into the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Lazaretto at Fredericton, and such other institutions as receive public aid, with the view if possible of reducing the expense of maintaining the same and cause

such changes if necessary in the management thereof as will best secure the public interest.”

At the late meeting of the Executive the Commissioners were appointed, and we hope they will perform their duties faithfully. That these duties are very important, there can be no dispute, when it is known that the Institutions to be examined were cost the province during the present year £11,770, and it is the opinion of many that some thousands may be saved annually, by the adoption of an efficient system of management.

Besides the examination alluded to, it will be seen that the Commissioners will be prepared to propose any changes which they may consider necessary for the public service.

We are glad to find that our New House of Assembly has so soon given attention to this important subject.—*Reporter*.

The Alms House barn at St. Andrews was destroyed by fire on Monday night, with its contents.

The new steamer Emperor has been put on the Petrolia route once a week. She goes once a week to Petrolia and before.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived at Halifax at 11:20 P.M. 20th inst.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. The *Times* has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says the suddenness of the renewed drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the people by surprise, because the public was not prepared for the extraordinary rise in the rate of discount. The *Times* argues in some articles that the cause of the daily run going on in America.

The weather has been very stormy on the English coast.

The London Morning Chronicle professes to have had authority for stating that she has been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Amsterdam.

The London Morning Star, of Saturday, positively announces that the Governor-General of India is recalled.

The American crisis is severely felt at Paris. The Queen’s resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet. The solemn entry of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Royal of England into Berlin, after the nuptials, is fixed for 23rd February.

A telegraphic dispatch to the *Times*, dated 19th inst., Friday, says the leaders of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse for the last twenty-four hours. Great fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family were assembled at Potsdam.

RUSSIA.—The Government has indicted severe punishment on parties who violated the graves of English and French soldiers in the Crimea.

INDIA.—Nothing later. The steamer “*India*,” with a heavy portion of the Indian mail, and £400,000 in Australian gold on board, had arrived.

The passengers report that Nona Sahib had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English: he has a body guard, who are engaged to kill him should he be likely to be taken prisoner.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow were about 35,000 mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram would be successful in passing up the river Ganga. The river was lined with forts, and well manned with mutineers. The passengers say they almost heard only the roar of musketry as they passed.

When they left Calcutta only 3,000 troops had arrived there since the outbreak.

It is believed by many at Calcutta that, as soon as the English troops arrive out, the mutiny will suddenly cease, and the sepoys will hurry to the aid of the British. The mutiny was feared, would fall before assistance could come to them.

MARKETS.—Consols 84½. Breadstuffs dull and prices lower.

Timber—Yellow Pine 16d. a 20d; Red 14d. a 15d; Birch 16 a 20d; Deals 27 10 a 48 10.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE ATLANTIC MAILS.—INDIAN NEWS.—Dispatches from the Secretary to the government in India, dated Calcutta, Aug. 29, contain the following information in regard to General Havelock’s command:

General Havelock, after pushing on half way to Lucknow, and defeating the insurgents two or three times in the Oude province, was compelled, by the weakness of his force, reduced by exposure, fatigue, sickness and constant fighting, to withdraw to Munmutwar, six miles from the Ganges, and ultimately on the 13th August, to recross with all his force to Cawnpore, where he now is; Bithoor having been meantime re-occupied by mutineers from Saugor and others, numbering about 40,000 with five guns.

General Havelock, attacked it on the 16th, and carried the position, capturing two guns. His force is reduced to 900 men, who are worn out with fatigue and need of repose, and he considers to advance on Lucknow until reinforced would be to court annihilation.

Adequate reinforcements, it is feared, cannot reach him in less than ten days or a fortnight from the present time. Her Majesty’s 5th and 60th (90th) China troops having been, moreover, here detained below, in consequence of the disturbances of Beshar (Bahar).

No news later than 22d inst. from Lucknow, but by more recent notice account the garrison were holding out well, and it is believed that they have managed to lay in additional provisions.

General Havelock expects to be attacked simultaneously by the Muds (Oude) insurgents from the left bank of the river, as well as from the side of the Ganges, and constant fighting will be the direction of Calcutta, where the Gwalior mutineers, strong in artillery, threatened to cross and form a junction with the Oude rebels. A steamer has been sent down by the General to destroy the boats at Futehpore, but his force was too weak to oppose the passage of the Ganges. (Ganges) at the mouth of the Ganges, the Oude people are making aggressions on our villages to the north of the Ganges, and it is feared that communication between Allahabad and Benares may be interrupted.

Our accounts from Delhi extend to the 8th of August.

There appears to have been severe fighting on the 30th of July. The 1st and 2nd regiments, when the enemy, reinforced by the troops from Neemuch, attempted to carry our position, they were repulsed as usual; their loss is said to have exceeded 3000 men, including 900 of the Neemuch force who did not return to the city after the failure of the 1st, and they are reported to be badly dispersed.

The 8th of the powder manufactory in the city was blown up by a shell, and about 500 artificers are believed to have been destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre.

They have been for some time short of English powder, and the supply of gun caps is fast running out; they are reported to be in a state of inferior quality. The Kumang (Kumang) battalion of Ghorak has reached Delhi with treasure, ammunition and stores, on the 1st, and a reinforcement of 1300 Europeans and 3000 Poonjabees, from Poonjab, was expected to arrive on the 15th. Retrograde movement is now not thought of, though at one time it was talked of. No fighting since the 21st inst.

From Delhi intelligence comes down to August 12, at which time the city was still in the hands of the insurgents. A good deal of skirmishing had taken place, the rebels having been invariably defeated, but with considerable loss to the British.

General Nicholson arrived before Delhi on the 8th, in advance of his force, which was expected between the 12th and 15th, when the number of besiegers would amount to about 11,000 men.

Further reinforcements were looked for early in September, increasing the army to 15,000 men.—It was expected that the assault would take place on the 20th of August.

The accounts in regard to General Havelock and the position of affairs at Cawnpore are conflicting. According to one statement the General, after marching a second time towards Lucknow and defeating the rebels in two encounters, found the rebels to the number of 50,000 strongly entrenched at Lucknow, and had to fall back on Cawnpore, where, reduced to only nine hundred followers, he was expecting an attack from the insurgents.

Per contra, the Trieste correspondent of the London Morning Post telegraphs that General Havelock had attacked and defeated a large force near Cawnpore, and that General Havelock had succeeded in reaching Lucknow, the garrison in which place had been in a most precarious position.

Agna dates are to Aug. 11. All in the fort were well and amply provided with provisions, but the force was very weak, and calling urgently for relief. The whole Christian population was within the fort.

Bithoor was re-occupied by 400 mutineers, but on the 16th General Havelock attacked and carried the position. The 8th Native Infantry, at Hazariback, mentioned on the 30th of June, and liberated all the prisoners. Most of the Europeans escaped to Bagoda, but there is every reason to believe that Major Oakes was killed.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal. The 12th Bombay Infantry, forming part of the Radjahpootah’s field force. They refused to give up a mutinous troop and formed a square around him. He then fired at Brigadier Moan, when three or four of the European artillery dashed into the square and cut him down. A portion of the enemy were dispersed. The mutiny at Kolapore was promptly suppressed, but Lieut. Norris and Headfield and Ensign Stubs got astray and were murdered.

The Times Bombay correspondent says, that taking into consideration all that has occurred in the way of disaffection throughout the Presidency, whether in Rajah Pootana or in the southern country, one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army is slowly giving way under strong temptations.

A Mercat letter of the 15th of August mentions that numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi. About five hundred were seen crossing the Ganges at Gurneesnath five days previously, and two hundred and fifty more were at Haupur, making for Rohilcond, armed.

The bridge of boats at Delhi is reported broken on the Meerut side, and the mutineers were attempting to repair it.

The most loyal spirit prevailed, not only among the Sikh soldiers, but the population of the Punjab generally.

From most of the Native States in Central India the accounts are satisfactory, although in some instances disaffection had broken out. The rebels at Arrah had been defeated by Major Eyre. The Moolmutwar mutiny, as to which great fears were felt, passed off quietly.

A few more mutinies amongst the troops of the Bombay Presidency are reported, but they had been generally easily suppressed. Several suspected regiments had been disbanded.

At Calcutta the markets were unchanged. Goods had declined. Exchanges 1½ a 2½. Exchange at Bombay 2½ a 1½.

The Secretary also furnishes information in regard to Delhi, Agra, Madras, &c., of minor importance, the whole of which is summed up by the London News as follows:

The Oude mutiny of Gen. Havelock appears, from the additional intelligence published in our second edition of yesterday, to be even more critical than the first Telegrams had led us to expect. He had found it necessary to re-cross the Ganges at Cawnpore. On his arrival there he found that the rebels had been occupied by some 4,000 mutineers from the south of Oude were collecting boats opposite to Futehpore—it was understood for the purpose of crossing the Ganges, and advancing to take Havelock in flank while he was engaged with the English soldiers. Lucknow, it was feared, would fall before assistance could come to them.

But of repose they had small prospect. The mutineers, who had followed him on his retreat, insurgents, who had attacked him on the other side of the Ganges. Their brother mutineers in the south of Oude were collecting boats opposite to Futehpore—it was understood for the purpose of crossing the Ganges, and advancing to take Havelock in flank while he was engaged with the English soldiers. Lucknow, it was feared, would fall before assistance could come to them.

There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of relief for the small, and toll-worn, and fever-wasted band under Havelock. The Secretary to the Indian government intimates that Her Majesty’s 5th and 60th (90th) China troops are on their way to China—being preceded by the Ganges, have been detained by the state of affairs in Behar. Major Eyre had succeeded in relieving the Europeans who held out at Arrah. He had also defeated King Sing, who seems, however, to have succeeded in escaping into the strong fort of Bithoor, in the hill country on the west bank of the Ganges, while his brother, Amur Sing, occupies the high ground which flanks the Grand Trunk Road to the west of Sherghatty.

Respecting the condition of the country east of that place our information is meagre; but it had been deemed necessary to send the 5th Irregular Cavalry, who had mutinied in south district, were under orders to be moving upon Arrah, though their exact whereabouts was not known.

On the north side of the Ganges, the Gorkhas and the civil servants at Gurneesnath, finding it impossible to hold both places and Ainslie, were moving in mass upon the latter. In the country to the north and east of Gurneesnath the civil servants and Indigo planters appear to have been keeping their ground with little or no molestation; but whether this might long continue to be the case, the mutiny at Segowlee, and the abortive attempt at mutiny at Jelipore, rendered the position of the British in the West, the Oude insurgents were attacking villages north of the Ganges, and fears were entertained that the land communication between Benares and Allahabad might be interrupted.

“Recruiting for the army has been for some weeks going on very satisfactorily on the whole.” For the artillery, for instance, we are now getting about 700 a month, and as regards the lines—both cavalry and infantry—although large numbers are coming in, we should mislead were we to say that the rate is calculated to meet all our wants. It must be borne in mind that we have decreased our home and colonial establishment by seven regiments of cavalry and about 32 battalions of infantry, which must be replaced, and that we cannot have less than about 11,000 men as a nucleus for reinforcement to the fifty-four Queen’s regiments now in the field. The passage to that country. That is a heavy demand, and one that must be met by more than the ordinary means of obtaining men.”—*London Globe*.

TRANSMISSION OF BLOOD.—The Manchester (England) Advertiser, of Sept. 26, gives the following remarkable statement:

Transfusion of blood was successfully performed, last week, by Mr. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of Canock, on a woman named Wood. Immediately after her accouchement, fearful hemorrhage set in, draining the woman of blood. She felt herself dying, and summoned her husband to her bedside, bade him “good bye,” and earnestly requested him to take care of the children when she was no more.

She then became pulseless and gasping, occasional breathing being the only indication of life. A vein was opened in her arm, and one in the arm of her husband, and as the blood flowed from the latter, was transmitted by suitable apparatus into the veins of the wife.

After seventeen ounces had been transfused, the pulse became perceptible, and colorless lips reddened, the glassy eyes brightened, and she thankfully said, “I am better.” The case has progressed very favorably, and the woman is recovering.

UNITED STATES.

FAILURE OF HARPER AND BROTHERS.—New York Oct. 9.—Messrs. Harper & Bro., publishers, have suspended. They have a reported surplus of nearly one million.

Brown, McNamee & Co. show a surplus of \$1,200,000.

The New York “Independent” of the 8th inst., publishes a list of over one hundred and twenty firms which have suspended, assigned or failed.

MORMON TROUBLES BREWING.—Washington, Sept. 30.—A letter received to-day, dated Fort Kearney, Sept. 5th, states that two companies of troops arrived there on that day en route to Salt Lake, and that the 5th and 18th regiments had reached Fort Laramie. Col. Hoffman has seized 600 kegs of gunpowder in a Mormon train. Returning Californians informed the writer of the letter that the Mormons were making preparations for a fight, and that they were making hostile movements, Elder Kimball, in a sermon which he delivered in the Tabernacle of Salt Lake, had said he could, with his wives, with the 2,500 troops, and afterwards do a good day’s work on his farm in the afternoon. He further remarked that the provisions for the army would reach the valley, but that the troops would never reach Salt Lake City.

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. LOUIS, &c.—St. Louis Oct. 8. About four o’clock this morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt here. Some minutes later another shock less severe was felt. They made the most substantial buildings tremble, and overturned several articles in dwellings. The shock was also felt at Springfield, Ill.

CENTRAL, Ill. Oct. 8.—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here at four o’clock this morning. Several chimneys were demolished, and all our citizens awaked.

PLenty of COIN IN BOSTON.—Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks, some have imagined that coin would speedily become scarce, paying the fortunate holders thereof a handsome premium. Such, however, is not the fact. Retail traders, eating-house keepers, conductors of horse carriages, &c., &c., have as yet experienced little if any trouble in making change, and there is little demand that brokers will not purchase at over one-half per cent. The proprietor of a prominent exchange office in State street had the curiosity on Saturday, to note the amount of the sums of specie offered for sale within the forenoon. The total was \$248, in lots from \$2,000 downward. The holders were somewhat indignant at the terms offered, and refused to sell at so low a rate, which would not repay them for the trouble of carrying their heavy burdens.

SOLDIERS FOR BRITAIN.—We have in the three cities of Boston, N. Y. and Philadelphia at the very least 40,000 able-bodied men who will be out of work this winter, and who would jump at a prospect of a campaign in India, with fair remuneration. In the West and on the Mississippi 10,000 men are to be had for the asking. Most of these men are good shots, and far better material for making soldiers than the artists of Manchester or the street boys of London. They will fight, they will endure any hardship, they will obey intelligently. As to the legality of enlisting them, we take that to be unquestionable, as the Indian States or Rajahs are not officially known to our government; and even if it were not, no sane official in this country would interfere to prevent these poor fellows from earning a livelihood, and thus save them from doing mischief here this winter.—*N. Y. Herald*.

EMIGRATION AT QUEBEC.—The following is a statement of the number of Emigrants who have arrived at Quebec from the 1st of January to the 21st September.—From England, 11,607; Norway and Sweden, 6,034; Germany, 4,753; Scotland, 2,468; Ireland, 1,602; Lower Ports, 16; total, 26,571, an increase of 8,899 over the same period last year.

It is worse than useless, to suffer from a protracted cough when relief may be so easily obtained. Wistar’s Balsam of Wild Cherry is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints.

HARRISON’S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—The most reliable remedy for Habitual Constiveness, the source of ill health, especially among females. HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN, of this city, is the only agent who reaches the Cause.—*New York Medical Advertiser*.

A PAINFUL AND LINGERING DEATH, from our national scourge—the Consumption—may be averted by the timely use of Mrs. M. N. Gardner’s Indian Balsam of Liverroot and Licorice, &c., &c., and prescribed by the best physicians. It is sold by all Druggists, and the principal depot is at No. 154 Washington street, Boston.

ENIGMA. I am composed of 12 letters, My 6, 7, 4, 10, 3, is a city in India. 1, 11, 8, 5, is a medicine. 9, 2, 11, 8, 3, 1, is a man’s name. 5, 8, 7, is a beverage. 1, 10, 3, 5, 8, is used by doctors. 6, 5, 10, 8, 5, 12, is a flower. 5, 9, 7, is an animal. 8, 12, 6, 3, 1, we see every day. 1, 11, 9, 7, is used by many. My whole is the name of a city in the United States. Woodstock, Oct. 13. J. H. W.

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