The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

Canada.

Every now and again, when colonists are congratulating themselves upon the state of comparative perfection, so far as relates to their colonial government, they have reached, and pluming themselves in view of well established, well-defined, and not-to-be mistaken principles of constitutional responsibility on the part of the governing to the governed, we are startled by some tortuous departure from these principles by those in authority. Our colonial Governors, with the utmost dignity of position they can claim, are but representatives of royalty, and certainly are not, and should not be, vested with more power than is centred in the sovereign; still, we often find these same Governors usurping power and doing things, which, were they done by the Queen, and persisted in, would be considered a violation of the constitution, and cause the nation to tremble on the verge of rebellion. Sir Edmund Head, in Canada, has recently by his conduct insured to himself a lasting place in colonial history, —a place and an odor not very flattering or desirable. We do indulge the hope, however, that good may come out of this evil, and that the Imperial Government will visit his sins with so strong a mark of displeasure that it may be a warning to all future Governors and Governors General.

Sir Edmund Head's conduct, in relation to the late movements in Canada, has been so transparent that even the ministers of meretricious loyalty will scarcely raise their wonted notes in his defence; while all men of every party, who respect existing political institutions—who respect our cherished form of constitutional government—must condemn him in descending from his high position, and becoming a political partizan, and an assistant and helper of tricksters for office and power, and doing violence to those principles which he should sacredly maintain. The following from the card of Mr. George Brown, to the electors of Toronto, will, in a bird's-eye view, show the beginning, progress, and present position of the whole affair, and the injustice done to Mr. Brown and his party, without need of comment,—showing the most extraordinary position in which the members of Mr. Brown's short-lived Government are placed: turned out of the house to seek re-election, and while their seats are so vacated, superseded in the Government by another body of men, who, calling to their aid some musty enactment, snap their fingers at the electors, and declare they will not allow the people to pass upon them a verdict of approval or displeasure.

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of an adverse vote in the House of Assembly on Wednesday the 28th of July, Mr. John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, the morning following, placed their resignations in the hands of the Governor General. His Excellency was pleased thereupon to charge me with the formation of a new Administration. I accepted the trust, and was speedily enabled to submit for the approval of his Excellency the names of eleven gentlemen of high personal and political position as my colleagues in the Government. The Governor General approved of all the arrangements, and the new Cabinet was duly installed on Monday, 2nd inst. By a salutary law, giving the people control over the composition of the Executive Council of the Province, all members of Parliament accepting office in the Government are compelled to go back to their constituents for re-election—and in consequence, therefore, of my accepting the Inspector Generalship of the Province, my seat as senior Representative of the city of Toronto became vacant, and I am now before you as a candidate for re-election.

The new Government had not been two hours installed, when the old office-holders—enraged at the loss of office, and taking advantage of the absence from the House of the ten gentlemen who had gone to their constituencies for re-election—commenced a furious onslaught on the new Ministry. Without allowing us time to put our policy before the country—without permitting us the opportunity, never before denied by a British Legislature, of meeting our opponents face to face to vindicate our proceeding—they passed a vote of censure upon the new Ministry. They tried and convicted us behind our backs, unheard and undefended. My colleagues and I thereupon advised the Governor General to dissolve Parliament and to order a new election; his Excellency refused; and we immediately resigned. In one hundred and fifty years there is not in British, nor is there since the Union in Canadian history, one instance of the Sovereign or his Representative having refused an appeal to the people when recommended by the constitutional Advisers of the Crown.

On the resignation of the Brown Dorion Administration his Excellency was pleased to send for a gentleman from Lower Canada who has not, and never had, one political supporter in the House of Assembly, and requested him to form a new administration. Mr. Galt failed in the attempt, and speedily declined the task. His Excellency then sent for Mr. George Etienne Cartier, the Attorney General of Lower Canada in Mr. Macdonald's Government, and committed the task to his hands.—The old office-holders were at once recalled—Mr. Galt replacing Mr. Loranger in the Lower Canada section of the Cabinet, Mr. George Sherwood replacing Mr. Cayley, and Mr. Cartier becoming Prime Minister in room of Mr. J. A. Macdonald.

The return of Mr. Cartier and his colleagues to office, was, however, attended with a direct violation of the Constitution, which ought to excite the alarm and indignation of every elector in the Province. Well knowing that they could not go back to their constituents and be elected, they resolved—by the aid of their partizan majority in the House of Assembly and the absence from the Opposition benches of ten of their firmest opponents—to set all law and constitutional obligation at defiance by refusing to go before their constituents for approval of their accepting office. As a coloring pretext for this most high handed and dangerous proceeding, Messrs. Cartier, Macdonald & Co., hunted up a statute passed some years since, permitting the head of a department to change his office with the head of some other department, without either of the parties so exchanging, going to their constituents for approval; and on the strength of this statute, framed for the sole purpose of facilitating the better management of the public offices, and designed to apply solely to an Administration in office and in full operation—the gentlemen honored with his Excellency's confidence proceeded to execute their reckless scheme for the evasion of one of the best safeguards of popular rights. On Friday night the gentlemen had themselves gazetted to offices not one of which they intended to fill; they solemnly swore they would perform duties they had not the remotest intention even to enter upon—and next morning they changed back to their old positions and swore all round a new set of oaths!

The House was prorogued on Monday the 16th, and probably ere long the people of Canada will have an opportunity at the polls of expressing their opinion on the subject. The session just ended had lasted six months.

JACKSONTOWN TEA-MEETING. — Thursday was the day appointed for this festival, and a more propitious day for such an occasion never stepped over eastern hills. The place appointed for the meeting being in the centre of the fertile district of Jacksontown, and at just such a distance from Woodstock as to render the going there a delightful drive, it will not be wondered at that large numbers of persons availed themselves of the privilege of attending; but not only from Woodstock, but from remote districts in and out of the County, were there numerous representatives to swell the numbers of the dwellers in the more immediate vicinage of the chapel, who seemed to have turned out *en masse*. The object of the meeting was to raise funds to finish the interior of the Methodist Chapel, a pretty little building of 26x38, pleasantly and conveniently situated, near Jacksontown Corner, on the 2d tier road. The numbers present were about 300, and the accommodations prepared by the ladies of Jacksontown were on a scale of magnitude amply sufficient for a larger gathering. The tables presented an array of everything choice, and nice, and tasteful, calculated to delight each sense and gratify the most fastidious.

"Fruits glistened, flowers blossomed,
And Beauty was there."

And when the company was seated, and the work of demolition commenced, before which fountains of tea and coffee disappeared, and pyramids of cake and mountains of bread and butter sunk as if by magic, there was presented a picture of huge happiness which to be appreciated must have been seen.

The ladies presiding at the table—a task which they fulfilled with equal grace and skill—were Mrs. P. E. Payson, Mrs. H. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Alterton, Mrs. A. Kearney, Mrs J. Simonson, Mrs. Risteen, Mrs. J. Payson, and the Misses Hay and Wiley.

After tea had been disposed of, the following gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, viz.: Rev. Messrs. Smith, Read, Harvey, Wasson; Charles Connell, Esq., and ourselves; when, thanks on behalf of the committee being tendered to all concerned, by the Rev. Mr. Prince, Superintendent of this station, the meeting was dismissed.

The whole affair passed off most beautifully. Every face seemed to indicate happiness; everybody seemed anxious to make every other body happy; the ladies looked charmingly, and the gentlemen complaisantly; and we congratulate the friends in Jacksontown, that, whether looked at as promoting good feeling and so cial intercourse, as bringing together in kindly communion and sympathy people of different denominations and opinions, or in a pecuniary point of view as placing them in a position to proceed with the finishing of their building, the tea-meeting was a decided success.

THE MAIL ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE RIVER —We learn that the contract for carrying the mails on the eastern side of the river, recently entered into, has been thrown up; and as yet no steps have, we believe, been taken to make any new contract. The short time which has elapsed since the late arrangement was entered into has been sufficiently long to cause much disfavor, as a greater delay is now experienced in the receipt of papers and letters by persons living on the eastern side of the river than under the old system.

Our paper, published on Saturday, does not reach any of our subscribers on that side by mail until Monday, when those in the lower parishes of York receive theirs; on Tuesdays, they reach Southampton and Northampton (the nearest to Woodstock latest, as they go to Fredericton on Sunday to meet the mail, which leaves them on Monday morning); on Wednesday, Brighton; and on Thursday, Kent;—thus nearly a week elapsing after our papers are mailed before they reach the way offices some 50 miles distant. We should recommend that a new arrangement be made; and on the renewing of the contract now thrown up will be a good time to do it. We recommend that the mail leave Woodstock on Monday morning, one for down and another for up river, on the eastern side; and, in that way, by Tuesday all the parties would receive their papers and letters.

This is a matter which demands attention, as the present arrangements conflict very much with the interests and convenience of a very large and thickly settled portion of York and Carleton Counties.

☞ We will not just now, for reasons not necessary to refer to, put *that play* into print. While it must be a matter of surprise to every one, in view of the professed horror of personalities, &c., entertained by the *Journal*, that it should be the first to resume them, there is one thing contained in the squib published in the *Journal* preceding the last which we do consider most disgraceful,—something which we hoped would never be indulged in by the press outside of the *Head Quarters* office,—that is, making reflections upon and slurring at an individual's name. For shame! how mean, contemptibly mean, it is to vent spite by ridiculing an individual through the honest name he bears; such conduct must stink in the nostrils of every decent man. We would rather be a hog, in verity, than, being a man, bear within our bosom so ill a disposition as the scribbler in the *Journal* hath evinced.

SHOOTING A BEAR AS WAS NOT A BEAR.—T. O'Brien, cook at Mr. Ware's station, on the line of railway, Howard Settlement, was shot the other evening by the watchman at said station, and was brought up here on Thursday very seriously injured. We are told that no blame attaches to the watchman. It appears that he had seen a bear in the vicinity of the station some little time before, and had told O'Brien of it. On Wednesday night, the latter, thinking to have some sport, approached on all fours in the darkness, managing to attract the attention of the watchman, simulating as far as possible the appearance and actions of a bear. The watchman first cried out, "Who is there? I'll fire!" No answer being returned, he fired, and riddled poor Tom considerably; who then, feeling the joke had been carried far enough, gave tongue, and let out his identity.

OUR AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The *disease* has to some extent manifested itself, but we hope that the weather of late has been of a nature calculated to check its progress. Grain is filling up beautifully and ripening fast enough, and the promise in this department is very encouraging. The weather has been backward for haying; still large quantities are being rapidly housed now.

☞ Mr. David Jones has handed us a basket of potatoes, which are some *small potatoes*, but a *great many* in a hill; 84 potatoes is the number from one hill. They were dug before they had more than attained one-fourth of their growth, and of course their weight—some seven pounds—is not proportionate to the quantity, but in point of numbers it is a great yield.

ARTHUR'S LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE.—This monthly, the number of which for September is now before us, and of itself one of impressing beauty, is recommended most sincerely to the attention of any family. Its purity of tone, its excellence of selection, the high literary genius which breathes throughout its original articles, all render it a choice family book.

A PRETTY PICTURE.—The correspondent of the *State of Maine*, writes from Woodstock as follows:—

"There is one serious drawback to a more extended range of business in this Province, and one that will always be felt while the cause exists, and that is the law of imprisonment for debt, it is a relict of barbarism, and in a civilized christian community, ought to be abolished. Imagine here in the nineteenth century, in a land of churches and schools, a poor debtor being incarcerated in a jail, and for four days going without food. Having no friends and no money, certain forms had to be gone through before the jailer could give him bread and water; and because a man was unfortunate, he must starve, while a murderer or thief would be fed immediately upon his imprisonment. I met a short time since, Mr. John Leary, the young man who was forcibly dragged across the bridge at Calais to St. Stephens, and spent seven months in St. John jail on false charges of debt: the history of his incarceration, and the scenes he witnessed, would form the ground-work of a sensation book. Philanthrophists may prate about slavery at the south and its attendant evils, but the treatment poor debtors receive at the St. John jail make the slaves condition enviable in comparison. Amongst other incidents Mr. Leary told me of, was one of a woman being imprisoned for eight pounds by a wealthy merchant of St. John, a man that revels in luxury, a man that makes long prayers, and says forgive us our debts—as we imprison those that are indebted to us. I may have occasion to write more upon this subject hereafter. CHANCELLOR."

☞ The Sheriff has directed us to say that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, as a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

☞ It is rumored that Sir Edmund Head is shortly to vacate his present position as Governor-General.

☞ We learn that an exploring party, who have been surveying for a route for the St. Andrews Railway from Eel River to this town, reached here yesterday, having been very successful, and discovered a route presenting very favorable facilities for the road.

☞ Our special correspondent at Grand Falls writes us under date of August 25th:

"Night before last was a severe one in Madawaska. Potatoes and buckwheat suffered most severely from a heavy frost. Last night looked equally indicative of frost, but about 11 o'clock rain commenced falling. Times dull; money scarce; nothing worthy of comment transpiring."

LETTERS RECEIVED.—L. R. C., all right. Wm. Gibson attended to.

Things in General.

The noise of rejoicing on account of the Telegraph Cable being successfully laid, has ceased; but it is expected that about the 1st of Sept. it will burst out afresh, when, taking the signal from London, all the cities in Europe and America will blaze forth in one simultaneous illumination, and belch out an astounding roar of artillery and shout of triumph.——It is said that Cuba and America are to be connected by a submarine cable.——The *Reporter* tells us, that the rot is destroying the potatoes near Fredericton ——The *Globe* says that potatoes are selling in St John at 4s. to 4s 6d. per bush.——It is rumored that Bishop Connolly will succeed to the office and titles of the late Archbishop Walsh, and that the Rev. Mr. Sweeny will receive the vacant Bishopric.——Hon. J. Howe is to deliver the opening lecture at the St. John Mechanics' Institute, the coming season.——The Sunday Amusement question is again agitating the public mind in London.——Only $25,000 in gold, have come forward from Frazer River, at latest advices, for shipment; the excitement had, consequently, somewhat cooled off.

From the *Albion's* "Facts and Fancies," we clip the following:

Why is a beauty like the engine on a railway? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports mails, (males,) and makes us forget time and space.——The first newspaper in North America was printed in Boston in 1690.—Only one copy of that paper is known to be in existence. It was deposited in the State Paper Office in London, and is about the size of an ordinary sheet of letter-paper. It was stopped by the Government. The *Boston News Letter* was the first regular paper. It was issued in 1704, and was printed by John Allan, in Pudding Lane. The contents of some of the early numbers are very peculiar. It has a speech of Queen Anne to Parliament, delivered 120 days previously, and this was the latest news from England.——An old lady, sleeping during divine service in a church in Liverpool, let fall her bible with clasps to it, and the noise partly waking her, she exclaimed aloud, "What! you've broken another jug, you slut, have you!"——"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young nobleman of France. "Yes," replied Talleyrand, "*away* from you."——Duty was paid on 187,414,667 pounds of paper in England during 1857. It was a decrease on the preceding year.——Why is a hen sitting on a fence like a halfpenny? Because she has a head on one side and a tail on the other.——The whole outlay for public works in India during the years 1854-5 was £2,230,000.——Of the paid for passage certificates, sent home to Ireland this year by parties wishing to bring out their friends, one third are returned, the parties refusing to leave the old country. We have the authority of one of our shipping houses for this.——"In my fertile country," said a Leicestershire man, "you could turn a horse into a field new mown, and the next morning the grass would be grown above his hoofs." "Pooh! that's nothing," cried a Yorkshire man; "you may turn a horse into field in Yorkshire, and not be able *to find him next morning!*"

NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPHS OF NINETY YEARS AGO — A local newspaper, which has a taste for the things of yesterday, reprints the following paragraphs from the *Stanford Mercury* of 1768:—February 1: Eliz. Mast died at Florence, aged 90. She had had seven husbands, marrying the last at the age of 70. She ordered by her will to be buried next her fifth husband.——March 11: Six students of Edmund Hall, Oxford, were expelled the University for holding Methodistical tenets, and taking upon themselves to pray, read, and expound the Scriptures, and sing hymns, in a private house.——June 15: Mrs. Harris of Hill Farm, Berkshire, aged near 90, was married to her ploughman, "a stout young fellow of 20."——July 20: Married at Formby, Lancashire, Mr. Norman, aged 90, to a lady of 16, with a genteel fortune; and at St. Lawrence's, Reading, Mrs. Matthews, widow aged 74, to Mr. Allan, aged 22.——August 9: Two ladies were convicted before the Lord Mayor of London, in the penalty of £5, for wearing chintz gowns.——September 11: A young lady eloped from her guardian, who being informed that she had taken the road northward, immediately pursued her, and found her in a *hearse*, with her lover on the box, driving her.——December 22: A young lady of Blossom Hall Wiltshire, having been greatly frightened at a bull, in four hours afterwards her hair, which was of a fine brown, became grey.

Victoria Grammar School.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

DEAR SIR: I had the gratification of being one among a number of ladies and gentlemen, who, on Monday last, witnessed the semi annual examination of the "Victoria Grammor School," established under the tuition of Mr. N. Beckwith Hartt. The various classes were exercised in their respective studies by the Rev. S. Jones Hanford, one of the trustees,—displaying much proficiency, and acquitting themselves in a manner creditable alike to master and pupil. This school comprises many young scholars, which must necessarily be the case in a community where the greater proportion of a suitable age to attend school are under fourteen; yet Mr. H. has already very successfully advanced many of these younger ones. A class of half a dozen were examined in Latin, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and English history, satisfactorily replying to the interrogatories of the examiner. The school has been organized about one year. Mr. H. has had many difficulties to contend with; sickness has prevented many of his pupils from giving that regular attendance so requisite for advancement, still the general success will compare quite favorably with that of any grammar school in the Province. The duties of this school will be resumed on Monday, September 20th.

Yours truly, A.

Grand Falls, August 25th, 1858.

STABBING AFFAIRS.—On Monday a disturbance accurred in a liquor establishment in Charlotte-street,—which unhappily resulted in the wounding of a man in the side by a knife. The names of the parties have not yet transpired.

On the same evening, a man named John Howard, a native of Prince Edward Island, was seriously cut on the neck in one of those dens of infamy in Sheffield street. The Police made a prompt arrest of several parties, and the trial will take place to day.—*New Bruns.*

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the Cabinet Factory of J. & G. Lawrence, situated on Little River, about four miles from the City, on the line of new road to Saint Martins. The building, machinery and contents were totally consumed, as also a wagon laden with bedsteads for the Company's establishment in town, and a large quantity of dried lumber. Had the wind blown from the southward, the three handsome cottages, erected as residences for the workmen, would have shared a like fate. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be accidental.

There is a policy of Insurance for £600 on the Factory, in the Mutual Fire Office.—*Courier.*

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN HALIFAX.—We learn from the Halifax *Chronicle*, received this morning, that the funeral of Archbishop Walsh was characterised by the most extraordinary proceedings on the part of the Government. The public offices were ordered to be closed during the day, and in the morning the flag at Government House was hoisted half mast high, a token of sorrow usually reserved for the death of a member of the Royal family, or some person of national celebrity. These proceedings caused great excitement in Halifax; groups assembled in the streets, and there was evidence that some demonstration against this unparalelled and uncalled for sympathy, on the part of the authorities, would be resented. Suddenly the flag was hoisted to its proper place, the notices about the closing of the public offices were withdrawn and the indignation generally subsided.

It is not a pleasant task to refer censoriously to the dead; but in view of this out of the way sympathy of the Nova Scotia government, we cannot but remember that during a crisis in the history of Great Britain, under the very eye of the late prelate, and obviously with his sanction, was published that most disgracefully disloyal paper the Halifax *Catholic*, which did its utmost to create disaffection; and it ill becomes the representatives of the people of a British colony, and much less does it become the representative of Her Majesty, to go aside from the ordinary course to simulate respect for the friend and patron of such literature.—*Leader.*

A party of men are engaged in the woods near the Restigouche exploring the route of the E. and N. A. Railroad. They are under the direction of two engineers, sent out by the company recently formed in England.—*Constitution.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, August 24.

The Canada arrived at Halifax last night.

Among the passengers was Sir W. F. Williams, who was received with intense delight by an immense crowd of people.

The *Times*, in a leader on the defeat of the Canadian ministry, regrets that the crisis should have happened on the question involving obvious violation of faith of the colony as pledged to Her Majesty, and the *Times* trusts some means may be found which will save the colony from imputation of bad faith and prevent disruption of the union effected by the act of 1840. May not that means be possibly found in a federation of all the British colonies in the north-east of America? A memorial was in course of signature by the leading houses.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin had determined to give a banquet to the principal officials connected with the Atlantic Telegraph. The Lord Lieutenant had promised to attend.

A telegram from Dublin says there were serious riots in Kilkenny; infuriated mobs were traversing the country, destroying and smashing reaping and other agricultural machines.

Favorable reports from Valentia continue to be received as to the working of the cable.

Queen Victoria had reached Potsdam on a visit to her daughter.

Very unsatisfactory accounts had been received at Berlin from Tegernzee of the health of the King of Prussia.

A despatch from Russia says the reported restoration of Sebastopol is untrue: it remains exactly as the allies left it, with the addition of consequent decay. The American company which undertook to raise the sunken ships has failed: they raised one Turkish steamer, which was rotten; the Russian ships, being of green wood, are in the same state.

The late collisions in Bosnia, in Turkish Croatia, and Montenegro, have caused a sort of panic in the capital; the Mussulmans and Christians are in mutual fear of one another. The Sultan, to show his own confidence, had gone in the fleet on an excursion to Archipelago and Smyrna. At the latter place a plot, having for its object the massacre of Christians, was discovered; the Governor made a seizure of arms and sent the guilty to Constantinople.

India and China details of Calcutta mail, July 4th, add nothing important to the telegraphic despatches. The Chinese commissioner's interview was to take place on the 8th June.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent writes: Despatches have reached Paris, from which it is concluded that the Chinese Government desires peace. It was expected that the terms of peace would be offered, accompanied with permission to establish embassies at Pekin representing England and France.

(By Submarine Telegraph.)

TRINITY BAY, 25th.

The following has this day been received from Valentia:

A treaty of peace has been concluded with China, and England and France indemnified.

The *North American*, *Canadian* and *Asia*, with direct Boston mails, leave Liverpool on Saturday; the *Fulton* leaves Southampton on the same day.

Friday's papers give a long and interesting report by Bright, the Atlantic Telegraph Company's engineer.

INDIA NEWS.—Bombay dates are to 19th July. The mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

UNITED STATES.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.—Mr. Field's letter to the Associated Press shows some curious coincidences in the matter of laying the cable. The 29th of the month seems to play quite an important part, both for good and for evil, in its history. Thus, for instance, the telegraph fleet sailed for Plymouth on the experimental trip on the 29th of May. The cable was broken at the stern of the Agamemnon, on the first attempt to lay it, on the 29th of June; and the splice in mid ocean on the last and successful attempt was effected on the 29th of July.

The fifth of August, too, seems to be, *par excellence*, the red letter day in the company's calendar. On that day in 1857, the Niagara landed the end of the cable on the Irish shore; and on the same identical day in 1858, the same vessel landed the other end of the cable on the shore of Newfoundland—both ends of the cable being thus laid by the Niagara.

On the third of August, 1857, the telegraph squadron left the Cove of Cork for Valentia Bay, and on that very same day—365 years before—the little squadron which carried Columbus on his first voyage of discovery to these shores, weighed anchor from the port of Palos in Andalusia.

These are curious and most noteworthy coincidences in connection with the great event of the age.—*New York Herald.*

The sun rises between five and six hours later upon us, so that the news which is transmitted from Europe at two o'clock in the afternoon, must reach us about eight or nine o'clock on the morning of the same day. Thus the London Exchange closes at three o'clock, and as the difference in time between the British capital and New York is four hours and forty-five minutes, we will learn the price of consols at eleven o'clock in the morning, in time for our operators in Wall street. The movements in the London and New York money markets will, therefore, appear in the evening edition of the New York *Herald*, the same day on which they take place.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE EUROPA AND ARABIA—FULL ACCOUNT.—*New York, Aug. 20.*—A passenger by the Arabia gives the following account of the collision: According to the usual custom of steamers in meeting one another, the helm of the Europa, on observing the Arabia's light, was put hard-a-port, the officer of the Arabia discovered the Europa's lights, and was about to port her helm also, when he saw that if he did so the Arabia would inevitably strike the Europa amidships. He then gave orders to put the helm hard-a starboard, which threw her bows around, and thus prevented a collision which otherwise would probably have been fatal to one, if not both vessels. Captain Stone at once dispatched a boat to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by the Europa. The captain of the Europa requested that the Arabia stay by and keep her company into St. Johns, N. F. Capt. Stone came into the saloon, stated the facts to the passengers, and informed them of his intention to comply with the request of the Europa. But the Arabia had hardly got under way when the engineer discovered that the machinery had been damaged, and he was compelled to stop the engines. An examination discovered that the plummer block of the starboard wheel had been broken when the two steamers swung broadsides to, and that before they could proceed farther, the engine must be disconnected with the starboard wheel. This caused delay of twelve hours, and in the meantime the Europa had proceeded on her way to St. Johns, and as she had probably reached there, Capt. Stone concluded to continue his course to New York with the port wheel.

A LIVE MAN WITH HIS BRAINS SHOT OUT.—A man named Brown, belonging in Memphis, Tenn, attempted to commit suicide, at Langrange, Mo., a few days since, by shooting himself through the head. The ball passed through the skull between the eyes, and lodged in the back part of the head. Part of the brain was scattered over the front of his hat. Medical aid was quickly at hand, and, strange to say, after a period of insensibility, the man revived, and is now able to sit up and converse intelligently, and is considered in a fair way of recovery.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—The state of our advertising columns, and the large increase of our circulation, are evidences of satisfactory revival of business. Other evidences are not absent. The streets begin to be crowded, the principal hotels are full; such of the theatres as are open are well patronized, and every thing else betokens a resumption of trade. We are told that the arrivals at our hotels are more numerous now than they were last year at this time, which was before the panic.—*New York Herald.*

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—The projectors of the telegraph from Key West to Havana, propose to extend their line from that port to Yucanta, thence across to Tehuantepec, and down to Panama, and ultimately to San Francisco. Another company has agreed to build a line from Savannah, Ga., to Key West, and all the Atlantic cities will thus be brought in direct communication with Havana.—*Boston Journal.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—We understand that Messrs. Tiffany & Co., jewellers, Broadway, have purchased from the Atlantic Telegraph Company the 80 miles of Cable now on board of the Niagara, and that they propose to cut it up into small parcels for distribution throughout the country.

CONSUMPTION OF THE BLOOD, OR ANÆMIA.—In this common and dangerous disease, the blood looses its vitality, ceases to nourish the system, and to stimulate the organs to healthy activity. The Protoxide of Iron, in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, supplies the deficient element, and the blood receives new life, with a consequent restoration of the bodily vigor, the return of appetite, and the hue of health.

Special Notices.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

☞ AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN — Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on Earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslew's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS a BOTTLE.

Sold by Dr. Smith, (late W. L. Ferguson's,) Woodstock, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices. At Retail, by dealers in medicine generally.

"☞ HE THAT HATH AN HEAR LET HIM HEAR."—This can be done by the use of Dr. Cheever's Accoustic Auricle, which has been successfully used by thousands who were afflicted with deafness.

The instrument has been successfully used by Lord Chief Justice Patterson, of London, as will be seen by the subjoined certificate:—

LONDON, March 26, 1856.

SIR:—I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the efficacy of your Accoustic instrument. I have derived from it the greatest comfort and benefit. Without it I do not believe that I could have continued to hold my judicial situation, whereas by the help of it I am enabled to hear what passes in Court.

It will always give me sincere satisfaction to acknowledge how much I am indebted to you for this valuable relief to my infirmity, and I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours truly, J. PATTERSON.

*** Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, for various Veins, Knee Caps, Abdominal Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Galvanic Batteries, and every kind of Mechanical assistance.

All orders should be directed to

DR. J. CHEEVER,
No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

MARRIED:

By the Rev. John Prince, at the residence of the bride's father, Jacksontown, on Thursday, the 26th inst., Mr. Matthew White, of Arestook, State of Maine, to Miss Elizabeth J. McNally, of Wakefield.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Seely, Mr. Thomas R. Snow to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Deacon Smith, all of Wakefield.

DIED:

On the 24th inst., Isabella Eccles, daughter of Mr. William Lindsay, of this town, aged two years.

New Advertisements.

MUNICIPALITY OF CARLETON.

Special Meeting of the Council.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the County Council will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday the seventh day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of approving of Tenders for building a wooden Gaol at Upper Woodstock, and entering into contracts for the same, and such other business as may tend towards the building of a Gaol.

GEORGE CLOWES, Warden.

Northampton, Aug. 20, 1858.

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale at Public Auction, on the 15th day of August next, a Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, 44x36 feet, containing eleven rooms and three closets.

ALSO:

The lot on which it is built, fronting 45 feet on Park-street, and extending back 100 feet.

Any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property would do well to call and examine the premises before sale. The house is new, and all counter-plastered, and built with good materials.

For further information, apply to the subscriber on the premises. PATRICK DINNIN.

Woodstock, Aug. 25th, 1858.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that well-known Farm of his, in the Jacksontown Settlement, containing two hundred acres.

Aug. 23. 3m P. E. PAYSON.

$20 REWARD!

FOR such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who maliciously broke into the Lodge-Room of No. 49, some time since (the 7th inst.), and extracted a sum of money from the chest. THOMAS FLEMING, W. M.

Lower Woodstock, Aug. 21, 1858.

Tea, Rice, Coffee, &c.

LANDING from Boston—10 chests, 15 half-chests and 50 caddies Tea, 10 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco, 5 tierces Rice, 10 boxes Coffee, 10 boxes Pepper, 5 do. Pimento, 20 boxes Saleratus. J. E. CUTLER,

St. John, Aug. 19. 25 South Wharf.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received at the store of HOYT & TOMPKINS, until the tenth day of September next, at 6 o'clock, P.M., for the repairing of the FARMERS' INSTITUTE, at M'Kenzie's Corner, South Richmond.

For further information, plans or specifications, enquire as above.

☞ Punctual attendance is expected of the shareholders on the same evening, at the same place as above mentioned.

South Richmond, Aug. 25, 1858.

Flour, Rice and Raisins.

JUST received, 100 bbls. Extra FLOUR, 5 tierces RICE, 50 boxes RAISINS. J. E. CUTLER,

St. John, Aug. 19. 25 South Wharf.

In the matter of HERBERT SEWELL, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application of HERBERT SEWELL, of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21 Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint WEDNESDAY the eighth day of December next, at my office in the Town of Woodstock, County Carleton, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon, as the time and place for the meeting of the creditors of the said Herbert Sewell, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the twenty-third day of August, 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk Peace Co. Carleton.

In the matter of WILLIAM HALE, an Insolvent Debtor

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of WILLIAM HALE, of the Parish of Northampton in the County of Carleton, Farmer, made to me, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21 Victoria, Chapter 17, I appoint TUESDAY the seventh day of December next, at my office in the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for the meeting of the creditors of the said William Hale, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the twenty-third day of August, 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk Peace Co. Carleton.

In the matter of ISSACHAR C. NOBLE, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of ISSACHAR C. NOBLE, of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, Cap. 17, I appoint MONDAY the sixth day of December next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Issachar C. Noble, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated this twenty-third day of August, A.D. 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk Peace Co. Carleton.

In the matter of MAURICE DAY, an Insolvent Debtor

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Maurice Day, of Brighton, in the County of Carleton, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic., Cap. 17, I appoint Tuesday, the fourteenth day of December next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Maurice Day, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the 27th day of August, A.D. 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of Peace for County Carleton.

In the matter of WILLIAM GRANT, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of William Grant, of Kent, in the County of Carleton, farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly, 21st Vic. Cap. 17, I appoint Friday, the tenth day of December next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said Wm. Grant, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the 23d day of August, 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of the Peace for County Carleton.

In the matter of GEORGE H. THOMAS, an insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the application of George H. Thomas, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, farmer, made to me pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Vic. Chap. 17, I appoint Thursday, the ninth day of December next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said George H. Thomas, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the 23d day of August, 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of the Peace for County Carleton.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, August 11, 1858.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1859, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the indermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the twenty-8th day of August instant.—Sale to commence at noon.

(*Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.*)

(*"In all cases of competition the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the "Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from "the defaulter.*')

No.	Name.	Sq. Mile.	Situation.
1	Daniel Briggs	2½	Big Forks.
2	Richard Hutchison,	3	Tomogonops River.
3	Do	4	Upper S. W. Miramichi.
4	Do	3	Renous River.
5	Do	4½	Dungarvon River.
6	John Ferguson,	6	Nepisiquit River.
7	Do.	3	Middle River.
8	David Ritchie,	2	Cain's River.
9	James Donalds,	2	S. W. Miramichi.
10	Alexander M'Laggan	2	Do.
11	Do.	3	Bartholomew's River.
12	Do.	2	Do.
13	Do.	3	Renous River.