

The refuse, that is, the slop, &c., will of itself make good manure. We have one field, which, we may say, was nothing but a bed of clay; it never had any manure but the refuse from the manure heap, and now we cut all of three tons of hay to the acre from it.

Our leader of last week, under the caption of "The Journal and the people of Carleton," has created some little excitement among certain people. It was written, we confess, under considerable excitement. We have heard some objections urged against the main points of the article, and we now return to the subject, after mature deliberation, briefly to consider whether we did err, and how far the objections are valid.

It has been said that we have not treated the officials with justice,—that they have no control over the Journal, and should not be punished for their sins; and further, that since the House of Assembly has given expression to and laid down certain principles for the guidance of officials, they (the officials) are prepared to govern themselves accordingly.

We disavow any intention having been entertained by us of treating the officials with any other than the strictest justice; but no one will deny that the Journal always has been avowedly the organ of a certain class, or party, if it be preferred, in Woodstock, whether that class be known by the appellation Tory, Conservative, or the term adopted previous to the last election, Independents. From that class the Journal originally sprang; from that class it has continued to derive, to the present day, its vitality. The most of our officials belong to this class, as it has been from the beginning; and therefore, until the officials satisfy the public that they do not maintain this relative position to the Journal, and have not sympathies in common with it, we shall feel it our duty to hold them responsible for its abuse and slander, and shall repel any charge of injustice for so doing.

As to the readiness expressed by the officials to bow to the decision of the Assembly, we remark that it seems somewhat astonishing to find the lion so suddenly tamed from his fierceness and becoming a lamb in meekness and gentleness,—quietly submitting to what it had for many days resisted with all its power, beholding forth its determination not to be coerced.

The officials of this County have long and ardently set at defiance the will and wishes of the people of this County; they have long opposed each fresh assertion of popular rights and advance in self-government; they have in secret and in public opposed Mr. Connell, who has for many years been the representative of the people; and at the last election they evidently arrayed themselves in hostility to the present Government; but now that the principle advocated by ourselves and the Liberal press generally, and as generally ridiculed and maligned by the other side, (Why? because the officials were mostly Tories throughout the Province) has been recognized by the Government and endorsed by the Assembly, a spirit of obsequious submission all at once prevails among the officials. We had hoped that we long since had finished writing with reference to official changes in this County. We have not hesitated to express our opinion on the general principle; yet, while we could not help learning that the desire of the people in this County was that not only should the principle be recognized, but carried out, we did not, for reasons which it is needless for us to mention, intend to press the matter any further. The protraction which has induced us to renew the discussion of the subject is before the country. We have received satisfactory proof that, in the opinion of the country, we spoke not too soon nor too strong with reference to that protraction. Our own deliberate convictions justify every word of our last week's article; indeed, the more we deliberate on it, the more are we convinced that a more deliberate and abominable slander of the people of this County was never uttered, than that put forth by the reckless and inconsiderate young man who, in the columns of the Journal, represents the Independents of Woodstock; upon the heads of those who placed and keep him where he is to be the consequences.

In conclusion, we have written this article in advance of this week's issue of the Journal, which, report says, is to open up its thunders with double distilled violence, in order that we might not be intimidated into saying less, or excited into saying more or less coolly.

Since writing the above, the Journal has come to hand, exceeding itself in sledge-hammer abuse of Charles Connell, and malignant misrepresentation of the people of Carleton. Possibly we may occupy a small portion of our space next week by further reference to the article.

We have been compelled, by circumstances which we could not control, to print the School Law in a disjointed form; however, we prefer doing it that way rather than not give the whole in this impression. The first part of it will be found on the first page, the last we publish below.

The Teachers shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury according to the following rates:—Male Teachers of the first class, thirty seven pounds ten shillings; of the second class, thirty pounds; of the third class, twenty two pounds ten shillings; Female Teachers of the first class, twenty seven pounds ten shillings; of the second class, twenty two pounds ten shillings; of the third class, seventeen pounds ten shillings.

No Teacher shall be paid for a less period than six months the sanction of the Board, nor in any case unless the inhabitants shall have raised by assessment or paid for his support, an amount equal to the Provincial allowance, or shall have furnished him with board, washing, and suitable accommodation during his engagement.

**SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.**  
9. When the inhabitants of any School District shall raise by assessment or otherwise, for the support of a Superior School, the sum of fifty pounds or upwards, and shall have engaged, with the consent of the Trustees, a competent Teacher, they shall receive from the Province a sum equal to the amount so raised, not exceeding the rate of seventy five pounds per annum, to be paid to the Teacher upon the Certificate of the Inspector that the School has been taught to his satisfaction, and the payment made to the said Teacher at the rate of fifty pounds per annum by the inhabitants, but not more than one such School shall be allowed in one Parish.

**LIBRARIES.**  
10. Whenever any School District shall raise a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a Library, or increasing any one already established, they shall be entitled to receive from the Province a sum equal to half the amount so raised, to be expended in the purchase of Books therefor, not to exceed five pounds in any one year.

**ASSESSMENT.**  
11. Whenever any County, Parish, District, or Municipality, determines to provide for the support of the Schools therein by assessment, such assessment shall be levied and collected in the same manner in all respects as other County or Parish rates. 12. If the Council of any Municipality determines to support their Schools by assessment, they shall have power to make such By-Laws as they shall deem necessary to levy and collect such assessment.

13. Every County or Municipality adopting the assessment principle, shall receive a sum equal to the amount so raised, if it shall not exceed the average of two hundred and fifty pounds to each Parish; but the whole shall be expended in the payment of salaries of Teachers.

14. A public meeting of the rateable inhabitants of any Parish or District may be called by the Trustees on the written application of twenty or more resident freeholders or householders in any Parish, or three or more resident freeholders or householders in any School District, by notice advertised at least fifteen days in a Newspaper published in the Parish or District, if any, and in five or more of the most public places of the Parish, or two of the District, for the purpose of determining upon the propriety of raising the necessary amount of money required for School purposes by assessment, at which meeting the senior Trustee present, or in case of his absence, such person as the majority of the rate-payers present may appoint, shall preside; and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to take the sense of the meeting upon the question of assessment, if it is decided in the affirmative, then on the amount to be raised and the object.

15. If a majority of the rate-payers present agree to raise a sum by assessment either for the support of the Teacher, purchase of land whereon to erect a School House, or other buildings for School purposes, the purchase or maintenance of any building, or repairing of any School House, or supplying the School with fuel, light, and other necessaries, the purchase of books, maps, or apparatus for the use of any such School, or for any such purpose, the Chairman shall transmit the vote or resolution specifying the sum to be raised, to the Assessors of Rates for the Parish, in one of the forms following:—

If the Assessment be made upon the Parish, the following be the Form:—  
To Assessors of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
You are required to levy and assess the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ in and upon the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ being the amount voted at a Parish Meeting for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ and cause the same to be collected according to Law, and paid to the Trustees of Schools for the said Parish.  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18\_\_\_\_  
C. D., Chairman.

If the Assessment be made upon a District of the Parish, the following shall be the Form:—  
To Assessors of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
You are required to levy and assess the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ in and upon School District number \_\_\_\_\_ in the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ being the amount voted at a meeting of the said District for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ and cause the same to be collected according to Law, and paid to the School Committee for the said District.  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18\_\_\_\_  
C. D., Chairman.

16. The Assessors shall, without delay, make out the Assessment List as near as may be in the form prescribed for County or Parish rates, and deliver the list to the Collector of Rates, with a precept endorsed thereon in the form prescribed for County or Parish rates; if the Parish have been divided into several Districts, with a District Collector or each, they shall furnish each Collector with a separate list, for the purpose of assessing the whole Parish; but if only a School District be assessed, they shall deliver the list to the nearest Collector, and in every case, file a duplicate thereof with the Clerk of the Peace, and such proceedings shall be had and taken thereon for the levying and collecting the same, as are provided in other cases of County or Parish rates; and the money, when collected, shall be paid over to the Trustees, if the assessment be made for the whole Parish, and to the School Committee, if for a School District.

17. The Assessors and Collectors shall perform their duties under the same pains and penalties as in all other cases, and receive the same fees and allowances.

18. Whenever a written application shall be made to the Clerk of the Peace of any County not incorporated one month before the time of holding the annual election for the Town and Parish officers, signed by at least fifty freeholders or householders of the said County, requesting him to ascertain whether the rate-payers will adopt the principle of assessment for the support of Schools, he shall notify the Town Clerk of each Town or Parish thereof, whose duty it shall be to give notice, with the notice of the annual election of Town or Parish officers, that the question will be put to the vote of the rate-payers at such annual meeting, and the Chairman shall put the question to the meeting, and take the vote of those voting in the affirmative and negative, and certify the number so voting to the Clerk of the Peace, with the list of Town or Parish officers elected, and the Clerk of the Peace shall lay the return before the Sessions at their next meeting, and a majority of the whole voting at such meeting have voted in the affirmative, the Sessions shall determine the amount to be raised upon the County for School purposes, and cause the same to be levied, assessed, and collected as other County rates, and paid into the County Treasury.

19. If a majority of the whole voting at such meeting have voted in the affirmative, the Sessions shall determine the amount to be raised upon the County for School purposes, and cause the same to be levied, assessed, and collected as other County rates, and paid into the County Treasury.

20. The Sessions shall apportion the money raised by assessment among the respective Parishes in such manner as they shall deem equitable, having regard to their population and requirements.

21. The money so apportioned shall be paid to the County Treasurer to the credit of the respective Parishes.

22. When a County shall adopt the principle of assessment, any Parish or District therein having been previously assessed for the same year shall not be liable to such County assessment, nor be entitled to receive any part thereof; and when a Parish shall adopt such principle, no District in such Parish having been previously assessed shall be liable for such Parish assessment, or entitled to receive any part thereof; but such exemption shall not extend beyond the first year in which such County or Parish assessment shall be levied.

23. The assessment principle, when adopted, shall continue until revised in the same manner as provided for its adoption.

24. Any District School supported by assessments shall be free to all the children residing therein.

25. A copy of the memorandum mentioned in Section 6, and of any plan therein referred to, if any, certified by the Clerk of the Peace with the assent of the Trustees, shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Peace of each District by the Trustees and the bounds thereof.

26. The salary of the Teacher of the Training School shall not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds per annum; the salary of the Male Teacher of the Model School shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum; and the salary of the Female Teacher shall not exceed seventy-five pounds.

27. The Governor in Council shall issue Warrants on the Province Treasury for the payment of all allowances and salaries provided in this Act.

28. Any Trustee or Member of the School Committee, who shall not expend the money received by him under any of the provisions of this Act, or shall misapply the same, shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, which, when recovered, shall be applied for the benefit of the Parish or District.

29. Any Trustee who shall knowingly sign a false report; any Teacher who shall keep a false register, or make a false entry or returns; or any Inspector who shall make a false report, shall be liable to be punished by the Trustees of Schools for the Parish, to be applied by them for the benefit of the Parish or District.

30. Lands for sites of School Houses or other School purposes may be conveyed to and held by the Sessions, and in incorporated Towns, Cities or Villages by the Municipality.

years since and Fredericton was without a solitary literary or purely moral and intellectual institution: the young men of the day came to the rescue; Young Men's Literary and Temperance Societies were formed. Next a want was provided for which had long been felt in Fredericton: the Young Men's Temperance Society succeeded, having many difficulties to contend with, in erecting a Temperance Hall of spacious dimensions, calculated for the various public gatherings of the Town. This building was burned, but the proceeds of the insurance policy were invested in the present "Temperance Hall." These young men, of whom we had the pleasure of being one, have since then become separated, and are now in various parts of the world, following out different plans of life, all honorable, and, we believe, respectable men; and all, we doubt not, disposed, as we are, to look back to the times to which we have referred with feelings of pleasure. The spirit which actuated them still lives and demonstrates itself in the minds of those who now in Fredericton fill their places in society; this is abundantly proved by the labors of the "Literary Association." Not satisfied with the personal benefits derived from attendance at the private meetings of the Association, in which the exercises of debate, readings, essays, &c. are engaged in, its members are disposed and desirous to benefit the whole community; and therefore it is that they have provided the lectures already referred to, which, for the whole season, may be attended for a mere nominal sum, and where gentlemen of the most popular ability render their services as lecturers. These young men have recently opened a reading-room in connection with their Association, where they are permitted to the reading public a fine array of newspapers and other periodicals, and where (when we were there) they expected in a short time to have the addition of a large and well-stocked book library.

We should not omit mentioning that, in addition to the literary feast, they at the lectures have heretofore presented their audience with a musical treat, having the services of the excellent Freemasons Band. We heartily wish the Young Men's Literary Association every success. May their efforts be appreciated by the public and be largely beneficial to themselves! may they find their pursuit of knowledge,

Not harsh and rugged as dull fools suppose,  
But musical as Apollo's lute!

and may great present and lasting success attend their labors!—all of which they eminently deserve.

**MORE APPOINTMENTS.**—We learn by private letter from Fredericton, that Henry Fisher, Jr., Esq., has been appointed Chief Superintendent of Schools under the new law, and James MacLaughlan, Esq., the Inspector for this district (the limits of which we do not as yet know). These appointments, we think, give every general satisfaction. Mr. Fisher, we should judge, possesses the requisite abilities for the work, and we feel assured from our personal acquaintance with him, that he will be no loiterer, but will aim promptly to see the School Law carried out in its integrity.

As for Mr. MacLaughlan, the satisfaction he has given in the past (we have not heard a single complaint) is the best guarantee we can desire for his faithful and judicious fulfilment of his important duties in the future.

On our first page will be found a communication on the culture of hemp, which we trust our farming readers will find interesting and suggestive. It has been forwarded from Messrs. Jarvis, St. John, who are extensive rope-manufacturers, and who are interested in the supply of the raw material.

We notice that the Reporter copies from the London Morning Post of a late date an exceedingly clever letter from New Brunswick on the subject of Railways. The writer, who has burst like a meteor upon our political and literary world, is T. Smith Red, Esq., and he handles the subject in a manner which shows deep research and profound thought.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine for May has come to hand, containing its usual quantum of elegancies and substantial, speaking in a literary and artistic sense, for the home circle. Coming just now, it is like a flower of May cast upon the lap of April, shedding beauty and fragrance around it.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Some communications are unavoidably postponed this week. Letter and remittance from Wm. Annet, King's County, received. Lines by J. H., Houlton, will appear next week.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL:**  
Sir: You will confer a favor by publishing the following Bye-Laws, which have received the assent of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
JAMES MACLAUGHLAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**A BYE-LAW**  
To prevent the running at large of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, in a certain district in the County of Carleton.  
Passed 21st July, 1857.

I. Be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Carleton, That no horses, cattle, sheep or hogs (milk cows and cattle under three years age excepted), be allowed to run at large on the road leading past William Bull's and William McKee's, in the Parish of Woodstock, and William McKee's, in the Parish of Woodstock, and the Hogden road, so called, from the tenth day of May to the last day of October, in each and every year.

II. Be it ordained, That any horse, cattle, sheep or hogs, (milk cows and cattle under three years age excepted), found running at large, contrary to this Bye-Law, shall and may be taken up and impounded, agreeably to the regulations made and ordained by this Municipal Council; and shall be severally and in all respects liable to the same fines, penalties and forfeitures, and to the same fees and charges as have been prescribed and made demandable and payable for other districts in the said Municipality of Carleton.

**A BYE-LAW**  
To prevent the running at large of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, in a certain district in the County of Carleton.  
Passed 14th January, 1858.

I. Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Carleton, That no horses, neat cattle of any kind (cows excepted), sheep or hogs, be allowed to run at large, at any time during the year, on the great road leading to Houlton, between George Carter's wet line and John Currie's wet line, in the Parish of Richmond.

II. Be it ordained, That any horse, neat cattle of any kind (cows excepted), sheep or hogs, found running at large, contrary to this Bye-Law, shall and may be taken up and impounded, agreeably to the regulations made and ordained by this Municipal Council; and shall be severally and in all respects liable to the same fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and to the same fees and charges as have been prescribed and made demandable and payable for other districts in the said Municipality of Carleton.

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Hon. Francis Rice and Abraham C. Hammond, Esquire, to be Commissioners of Indian Reserves for the County Victoria, under Title XII, Cap. 85, Revised Statutes. The following persons to be Commissioners under Title III, Caps. 8 & 9, Revised Statutes:—John Little for that part of the County of Kent which lies North of the Richibucto River;

Thomas D. Rhyon for the Parish of Saint Basil; and Roderick McLean, for the Parishes of Madraska and Saint Francis, in the County of Victoria.  
By His Excellency's Command.  
S. L. TILLEY,  
Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1858.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGE.**—We are glad to learn that the Directors of the Bridge have sent for Mr. Tomlinson, the Celebrated Bridge Builder, to consult with him upon the damage sustained by the Suspension bridge, with a view of having it repaired in a thorough manner.—Morning News.

The Executive has been in Session in this City on Saturday and yesterday. Railways and Mail Steamers were the chief topics which attracted the attention. The members return to Fredericton this morning, there being much to attend to at the close of the Session.—Leader, 12th.

We learn that within the last week an extensive Coal Mine has been discovered in the Poquoset Settlement, in the parish of Prince William. The coal is also said to be the very best for domestic purposes.—Fred. Reporter.

Bishop Medley leaves Fredericton for England on Friday 16th inst. We understand His Lordship does not intend to return till next August.—H. Qrs.

The editor of the Colonial Presbyterian, retiring from the chair editorial, and after an arduous labor he assures his readers that in addition to giving his editorial contributions and supervisions to the paper for nothing he will suffer seriously monthly, unless subscribers pay up! This is too bad.—Recorder.

**DIED.**—At Fredericton, while attending the late Session of the Legislature, after an illness of a few weeks, the Hon. GEORGE SYLVESTER HILL, Barrister at Law, of St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, aged 63 years. His earlier political career was marked by his position of Member of the House of Assembly in the year 1830, and, after some years, he was elevated to the Legislative Council; while in that branch of the Provincial Parliament, he also, for a part of the time, held a seat in the Executive Council. In these several high and responsible situations, his probity, his consistency, and his calm and gentlemanly deportment, won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. His sentiments, which at first were strongly liberal, became latterly of a more moderate cast; and at the time of his death, he was distinguished by a high and noble character, his upright and disinterested conduct, and respected even by such as could not subscribe to his political views.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.  
**ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.**—HALIFAX, April 23. The Canada arrived at Halifax at 11 A.M. The British Parliament re-assembled. Persigny presented letters of recall to the Queen, and returned to France. Sir J. G. LeMarchant is gazetted to the Governorship of Malta.

The first annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held on the 9th; the attendance was large and the prospect encouraging. The Grand Jury of London found true bills against Bernard Alop, Orsini and others, for feloniously attempting to kill the Emperor of the French.

Accounts from Batavia to the 11th Feb., state that some English filibusters, after being driven from Sumatra, established themselves on the Island of Bankalis, fortified the village, hoisted the English flag, and levied a contribution on the Dutch war vessels. A Dutch vessel went against them. The Governor of the fort declared himself against the protection of the British flag. The adventurers refused to quit the place, hostile preparations were made; when the troops landed they found the place abandoned.

England was about entering into a contract with Austria, for the latter to construct the telegraph from Malta to Alexandria. The brewery establishment of Culver & Co., London, was reported to be in temporary difficulties. In the open market the rates of discount, on the shortest paper, were still 2 1/2 to 3.

It was rumored that the law officers of the Crown had come to a decision in the matter of the Cagliari affair directly at variance with that of their predecessors. Alexandria mail steamer Egyptus wrecked, the crew and passengers were saved. The leading article in the Times on the Perin and Suez Canal question very nearly produced a panic yesterday.

VIENNA, 8th.—The correspondent of the Times writes that, according to private letter from Paris, a serious misunderstanding has recently arisen between the Emperor and the Prince Napoleon. Indian dates to 15th March—Suez 29th—latest news from Lucknow were to March 15th, when nearly all the city was in possession of the British—but few rebels remaining. Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal, the Martiniere was captured by Sir Edward Legard and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank house was also occupied on the 12th. Jung Bahadur moved into line, and the 93d regiment, supported by the 42d, stormed the Begum palace. The British loss was more than 100 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was 500.

Outram, on north side of the Goomtee, seized on the stone bridge and cut up 500 of the enemy. On the same day, the buildings in advance of the Begum palace were occupied. On the 14th the Smaunehat was stormed, the Ghoorkas assisting; the rebels were then ordered, and they fought all day, solidly occupied. 24 guns were taken.—General Outram then crossed the iron bridge and opened fire on the flying enemy. British loss not known at Bombay, but is supposed to be small.—The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 15th, flying in great numbers. 2000 British troops, Sir Singh had come into Jung Bahadur's camp. Sir H. Rose, with the second Brigade of Central India field force, was moving on Shansi. The rebellious districts of Shandgar had been annexed to British territories by Sir H. Hamilton. The 1st Brigade, consisting Shandore. Fugitives from Lucknow were making for Rohilcud.

There was a panic in Calcutta on the 3d March, they called out Volunteers and placed cannon on the Bridges. Information had been received that the Barkore Sepoys, who were to relieve Fort Agriah that night, were to have arms and attack the city. All, however, passed off quietly. Exchange at Bombay, 24 for credits; freights rising. Nearly the whole of the mails and specie from wrecked steamer Awa had been recovered.

China.—Hong Kong dates to Feb. 27th.—The British Government has received news from Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city. The representatives of allied powers were preparing for their departure northwards; but it was said thought of visiting Peking this year was given up. The Infatigable, with Yeh as a prisoner, arrived at Singapore on the 13th March. Despatches at Hong Kong 4 and 9. Despatches are said to have reached Peking, demanding reinforcements, as the Chinese showed no disposition to negotiate for peace.

A general revival of trade in France is now hoped for. The trial of Park, the remaining English engineer in the Cagliari affair, resulted in his acquittal, and the King of Naples issued a decree allowing him to return to England.

MARKETS.—Comsols, 90. Cotton advanced 4/8. Breadstuffs slightly. Timber dull; prices if anything somewhat lower.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 26.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) moved for leave to introduce a bill to transfer the government of India to Her Majesty. He proposed, in the first instance, to appoint a Minister of the Crown fulfilling the duties of Secretary of State, and who would be the President of Council of India, and have the power of appointing a Vice-President. The Council would consist of 18 persons—half of them to be nominated by the Crown and half to be elective. He thought that each of the members nominated by the Crown should have specified qualifications. Each of the Civil Services of the four Presidencies would be represented, and each of the four Presidencies must have served 10 years in India. A fifth nominated member should be acquainted with the interests of the native princes, and whose qualification would be 10 years' service, five of which would be passed as resident or political agent at the court of a native prince. The four other nominated members would represent the military services of the Queen—of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, the first to have served five years, the three last to have served at least 10 years. It was intended to introduce the names of the first mentioned members into the bill itself. As for the elective portion of the Council, it would be a qualification for four members, who must have served the Queen, no matter in what capacity, in India for 10 years, or must have resided in India for 15 years. The constituency would consist of all who have held a commission in India, or who have been in the civil service for 10 years; in a registered proprietor of £3000 in India stock for six years, or all Indian property, or proprietor of Company's stock for £1000.

The constituency would be calculated to amount to about five thousand persons. The remaining five elective members would be elected from persons engaged in trade or commerce in India for five years, or resident in India for 10 years. One of these members would be returned by each of the five towns of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. The Government, after long consideration, had decided that the constituency of these five should be the Parliamentary constituency of the several towns. He should propose that these names should, in the first instance, be inserted in the bill. He would now read most of the names which were of the first nine members.—Sir F. Currie, Mr. Gurwen, Sir H. Montgomery, Mr. Pringle, Sir Claude Wade, Sir J. Pennyfather, and Colonel Vivian. Of those who would hereafter represent the Indian constituency he would mention Mr. Mangles, Captain Shepherd, Sir J. Hogz, and Mr. Prinsep. Six members of the council would have the power of calling it together. The members of council would be appointed, in the first instance, for two, four, or six years; re-elected permanently for six years, not to have a seat in Parliament, and with a salary of £1,000 a year.

The distribution of patronage would not be altered. Her Majesty would do directly what she now does indirectly. The council would exercise the patronage now exercised by the Crown, and proposed to make no change in the army except as required by the scope of the bill. There would be, as at present, two armies in India. As to the revenues the expenses of the government of India would be, as far as possible, paid from its revenues, and a system of audits would be established, but he was bound to say that the revenues of India was a source of great anxiety to him, and the House must before long apply itself to this subject. The financial system applicable to the Colonies did not apply to India. He hoped that a Royal Commission might be appointed to visit India, to inquire into the financial condition throughout all its establishments and in all its forms. A charge to that effect was inserted in the bill. He trusted that the House would consent to its introduction, that its provisions might be examined and studied during the recess, believing that it would establish a Government distinguished for its aptitude and adapted for every contingency.

John Mitchell thus defines his position. If it is done in seriousness, he is certainly a very moderate man, with exceedingly immoderate views.—I am a moderate man, and continue my views for the present to a Dissolution of the Union—Revival of the African trade—Americanization of Cuba, Central America, Mexico and the West India Islands and establishment of a potent Southern Confederation, based on Slavery; that's all; as for the conquest of the Northern States, I would defer that; though indeed, Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, whom I acknowledge as my pastor and master (hoos) in American politics, has no doubt that Slavery will ultimately prevail in those at present too-bought communities, and save them from anarchy, otherwise coming upon them like an armed man.—N. Y. Tribune.

**Special Notices.**  
**MORE PROOF!**  
Rev. MR. JACKSON, Baptist Clergyman, writing from St. Martins, in reference to the Worm Lozenges, says:—  
Messrs. Fellows & Co. Gents: It affords me great pleasure in saying that I have known in my own family and in the families of others, wonderful effects produced in the destruction of worms by your Worm Lozenges, and I can certify most conscientiously that I believe them to be the most effectual remedy that has ever been invented for the removal of worms from the human stomach; and I hope, gentlemen, in presenting such a valuable medicine to the world, that you may receive large patronage from the public in general.

I remain, Sirs,  
Yours truly,  
W. JACKSON.  
St. Martins, N. B., Aug. 18, 1856.  
Fellows' Worm Lozenges are sold by all Apothecaries.

**LOOK HERE!**  
The Greatest Tonic Remedy of the Age.  
**COLEMAN'S COMPOUND CHERRY SYRUP,**  
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs.  
\* \* \* Prepared by  
JAMES COLEMAN, Apothecary,  
No. 85 King-street, St. John, N. B.  
Price, 1s. 6d. per Bottle.  
For sale by WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Woodstock; T. B. TRAFALIN, Bel River.

**GIVE IT A TRIAL!**  
HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR.—This can be done by the use of Dr. Cheerer's Acoustic 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 Acoustic 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 position, 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, Sir, your truly,  
JAMES PATTERSON.

\* \* \* Also constantly on hand a large assortment of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, for various Uses, Knee Caps, Adminal Bolts, Sewing Machine, Galvanic Batteries, and every kind of mechanical assistance.  
All orders should be directed to  
DR. J. CHEERER,  
No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.  
W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

**Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!**  
**AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.**—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's 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. It is so simple, so safe, so estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.  
Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow'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.

**DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**—This unparalleled preparation is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain than any other medicine ever offered to the public; and these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life. Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden Colic, Cough, Fever and Ague, Asthma and Phthisis, Pain in the Head, Kidney Complaints, Piles, Rheumatic Complaints, Bruises and Swells, Stomach, Burns, Chankers, Hives, Kingworms, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Painter's Colic, Broken Breasts, Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Cholera Dysentery, Toothache, &c.  
For sale by most of the medicine dealers throughout the world.  
Sold at Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Woodstock, and by S. L. Tilley and Fellows & Co., St. John.

**WE HAVE RECENTLY HEARD SEVERAL** of our citizens speak of St. John's Vegetable Liquid Carbonate in the highest terms of praise. All who have tried it say that no remedy should be without it.—Lowell Atlas.

**FLOUR, &c.**  
The subscribers have on hand, and are constantly receiving,  
State Super Flour, State Extra Flour, Alexandria Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Molasses, &c.  
An extensive stock always in store to select from. Prices low. Orders promptly executed.  
**HALL & FAIRWEATHER,**  
Briok Building,  
South Market Wharf,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHERRY.**—Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, pour in from all parts of the country.  
Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 3.  
Dear Sir: Having witnessed the effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the Phthisis, General Pulmonary Weakness, Bleeding of the Lungs, &c., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine. My neighbor, referred to above lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the Lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance and several others I have been induced to purchase it. I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also  
Yours truly,  
HENRY DUNHAM.  
None genuine unless signed I. BATES on the wrapper.  
W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

**DIED:**  
At Richmond, on the 20th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. William Wiggins, in the 44th year of her age, leaving a husband, three children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.  
That source of mankind, so fatal to all on whom it settles many a Consumption,—which causes so many to fall, and so many sweet children to be born, With this fatal disease she long was oppressed; Her affliction with patience she bore, Till now it has left her bed in a sudden distress, For her yet will never see more. But Ho who can "temper the wind to the lamb," And still to the orphan takes heed, Will carry thee through the valley of the shadow of death, And comfort them all in their need. o.  
On the 17th inst., Lydia Ann, aged 10 months, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Saunders, of South Richmond.

**New Advertisements.**  
**HOTEL TO LET,**  
AND possession given the 1st day of May if required, that pleasantly situated Hotel at present occupied by Mr. M. Blanchard, and known as the Blanchard House. For further particulars enquire of JOHN McKEON.  
Woodstock, April 20, 1858.

**MINIATURES**  
By the New Process on Glass.  
Hours of Operating, 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., Any Weather.  
PARTICULAR attention paid to every likeness, that the EYES shall have a clear and distinct expression as they have at the moment