The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

Bridge over the River.

We published week before last a resolution passed by our County Council, at the recent session of that body, having reference to the building of a bridge across the river at this place. With the terms of that resolution our readers are acquainted, and we need not recapitulate them now; but we may say that it contained, in brief, cogent and indisputable arguments in favor of the scheme it proposed. We have before this alluded to the necessity which calls for the erection of a bridge at Woodstock, and urged upon the Government the propriety of taking the matter in hand. Now that our opinion has been endorsed by the people of Carleton, through the almost unanimous voice of their representatives at the Municipal Board, we shall expect that immediate action will be had in the matter by the Government, and that it will be prepared to enter upon an early prosecution of the work, or else be prepared to show to the country sufficient reasons for a delay. We were much pleased by the unanimity displayed by our Councillors while deliberating upon the resolution above mentioned, and with the spirit they displayed in demanding this bridge at the hands of the Government, in view of the great public benefits to accrue from it, as a right,—an act of justice toward Carleton County. While in almost every other portion of the Province public money is being spent in large sums on public works, some of general, others of more purely local benefit; while in other sections of the Province the convenience and comfort, and public and private interests of the people are being cared for,—surely Carleton County, which yields to none other in native resources, in intelligence, in industry exerted in that direction which is calculated to add to the character and wealth of the Province generally—agriculture,—surely Carleton County has claims, social and political claims, upon the Government, which it dare not disregard. But, looking at the subject in a purely monetary point of view, apart from any claim we may have for public money for such a purpose as the one proposed, it is, we think, a speculation, so to speak, upon which, having a due regard to the welfare of the Province and its resources, the Government should enter. There are thousands of acres of the most inviting and desirable land now lying in a state of wilderness,—so much capital unemployed. We seek to open it up, to settle it, to cultivate it, to make it profitable to the state. Here are scores of streams, now running idle, or only partially employed, to the river; we desire to erect upon their courses the mill and the factory, and with the music of their waters to commingle the sounds of industry. In a word, we have the country, but there is no opening to it. A population, we believe, waits without. We claim that the Government should, by building a bridge, open an effectual door. We ask on this subject prompt action.

While looking at the subject of a bridge, in the light of its prospective utility, we must not forget two very important facts. One is, that whenever a railroad crosses the river here the proposed bridge may be made available for that purpose; the second is, that the completion of a bridge across the river would but be the first movement toward a road to Fredericton on the eastern side of the river, for which nature has provided a route presenting many facilities, and by which the distance to Fredericton would be [illegible]

☞ Very soon another year of the *Sentinel* will close. In anticipation, we desire to say a word to our readers.

We are not deaf, nor blind, to the complaints made on account of so much of our space being taken up by advertisements,—an evil, under existing circumstances, necessary to the existence of the *Sentinel*; but, provided we receive, at the hands of those who owe us, common justice, we will be able to make some arrangements by the first of September to remedy the evil complained of. To those who do owe, and have owed us for from two to four years, this final notice is given: A settlement by note or otherwise must be made by the first of September, or else their papers will be stopped, and proper means resorted to to collect the several amounts.

Another Success of Science.

We were on Thursday put in possession of the grateful intelligence that telegraphic communication was established between the Old World and America, the last attempt to lay the submarine cable having proved effectual. We rejoice in this fresh success of science. The following is the dispatch which announced the news:

The cable fleet, which sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, 17th July, arrived at mid-ocean on the 28th; they made the splice on the 29th, and immediately proceeded to lay the cable, reaching their respective points of destination last evening, and report having successfully laid the Atlantic Cable the whole distance (1950 miles), without stoppage or break in the circuit. The paying-out machinery on both ships worked admirably. Two thirds of the distance, where cable has been laid, the water is more than two miles deep.

☞ Haying has commenced, but the weather has been very much against the work, as we have had a succession of wet spells for some time past. The hay crop being very light, the more anxiety is felt that it should be properly saved.

Other crops are looking remarkably well; and we have not heard from reliable authority of the disease having made its appearance among the potatoes.

BOOKS AND PAPERS RECEIVED.—From the publisher we have *Godey* for August. The special *mark* of this No. is the annual landscape, a summer scene, being a gemograph engraving:—a beautiful picture it is, and well worth the whole six months' subscription. The contents are, as usual, varied, and devoted to all the several branches of female skill and industry; music, drawing, embroidery, plain and fancy needlework, preserving, cookery,—all these have a place, as well as a large amount of charming literature.

From S. R. Miller, *Fredericton Book Store*, we have "Alec Arran," a capital story of one hundred years ago, by J. F. Smith, Esq., and *Harper's Weekly*. Likewise *Harper's Monthly* for August.

From Mr. Beverley, *Olive Branch Book Store*, we have the "Complete Farrier, or Horse Doctor," a book which is a guide for the treatment of all kinds of diseases to which horses are incident. Selling price, 1s. 3d. Likewise a copy of the *New York Prize*.

THE NEW "RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER."—We learn from the last issue of the *Religious Intelligencer*, that its former esteemed and able editor, Rev. E. M'Leod, has, in connection with the Rev. G. A. Hartley, assumed the proprietorship of that paper, which they will henceforth publish at 7s. 6d. per annum. May success attend them.

☞ Mr. Archer, dentist, will be in town next week. See advertisement.

DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mr. A. C. Otty has during the week afforded our townspeople two very pleasant entertainments.

On Monday evening,—when, being absent from home, we could not attend,—the performance consisted of a very choice selection of popular pieces, and on Thursday evening that fine production of Bulwer's, the "Lady of Lyons," was read by Mr. Otty in a manner which showed to advantage his eminent ability as a dramatic reader, and a fine appreciation of his author.

☞ Her Majesty, we have heard from the English papers, was to visit Cherbourg, and witness the grand French naval review. While to the proposed visit, in our regard, in a moral point of view, there are many objections, and while, politically speaking, it may be of questionable propriety, still there is something sublime in the spectacle of the Queen of Great Britain, at the present juncture,—when her nation is regarding with open distrust their neighbor,—placing herself within the very jaws of one of that neighbor's fortresses,—showing at once her own personal fearlessness, and her unlimited assurance of the moral influence of her Government, and of the nation over which she rules.

NOTABLE.—It is an astounding fact that, while the imports for the first half of the present fiscal year have been less by one half than of last year, the only article which has exceeded this year the amount imported last year is spirituous liquors. Tobacco and tea are the two articles which come next in the comparative amounts imported.

WINDSOR (N. S.) ELECTION.—The return of Mr. Smith, in Windsor, by a majority of 250 votes over his adversary, is a great triumph for Mr. Howe and the opposition party, and the knell of failure of the present Government of Nova Scotia.

ACCOMMODATION.—Mr. Hugh Jameison has announced his intention of running a stage from the railroad works at Howard Settlement, to connect with the stage and steamers to and from Fredericton at Eel River.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

Letter from a Converted Infidel.

MR. EDITOR: We live in a remarkable age of the world, and are blessed with great privileges and advantages as a people. We have a free press, free institutions, a free Gospel, and a great many churches, and an army of ministers, priests, and preachers. We have religious papers, we have temperance papers, we have Bible, Tract, and Missionary and Church Societies; we have splendid cathedrals and we have squalid criminals; we have grand churches and chapels, and gloomy prisons and penitentiaries; we have frequent assemblies of good men, benevolent men, devising means and ways for the prevention of crime and the salvation and reformation of criminals: and, after all the published statistics, the figures of the officers of the law, which will not lie, all show that crime and vice are too much for us; that depravity is on the increase; that, like the tide of the ocean, the tide of depraved fallen mens' hearts is rising and overspreading all our land, in spite of all our philanthropy, in spite of all our Christianity, in spite of all our religious, temperance, and other excellent publications. Do the facts and figures of the officers of Government not show us clearly that we have a fearful balance yet against us? that we are making but feeble headway against the strong current of vice, crime, and sin? I am now speaking of the Christian world.

It behoves the philanthropist, the patriot, and the Christian, to ask himself why it is, and how it is, that the progress of good is so slow, and the growth of evil so sure, certain, and rapid. The Christian knows why it is; he knows that the heart of man is [illegible] evil, and averse to good. It is not more natural for water to run down hill, than for man, from his cradle to his coffin, to run into evil, and away from goodness and from God. And the Christian, and he alone, knows where the only sure and certain remedy is, namely, in the Gospel of Christ, and in the grace revealed as attainable in the Gospel—that Gospel through which life and immortality have been brought to light. And the Christian will tell you that, until a man is born again (see St. John 3d chapter), and changed from nature to grace, (see Ephesians 2d chapter), he has no power successfully to resist the evil propensities and lusts of his fallen nature—a nature too ready to do evil without being stimulated and encouraged and excited by evil example. Among the many evils that are abroad in our world, the chief one is *avarice*,—the love of money,—the same hellish passion which took possession of the heart of *Judas*, and for thirty pieces of coin caused him to sell his God and Saviour! And this evil principle, this hell-born passion, has so firm a foothold in so many hearts at the present day, that it is a rare thing indeed, to find a man, either in church or state, in the palace or the hovel, in the pulpit, pew, or pothouse, who is free from it! Avarice takes possession of the heart of the wealthy member of the church; GOD is dethroned, and gold is worshipped; the salvation offered us by our Lord Jesus Christ is despised, and the specie currency of the god of this world is embraced, as if it would give happiness here and hereafter. The Gospel minister, notwithstanding what God says to him in Ezekiel 33d chapter, has bowed at the shrine of *Mammon* too; he is very fond of the *siller*, and he is well aware that, if he preaches *the Bible as it is* to his wealthy hearer, he will offend him, and be put on short allowance, or maybe become odious to him, and unpopular,—and no man desires to be unpopular if he can possibly avoid it; and so lulled on in his sin, the guilty pew-holder is allowed by the guilty priest to go on in sin, and the blind and dead, leading the blind and dead, fall into the ditch. The *avarice* of the liquor maker and seller it is that keeps the fires of the brewery and distillery going, and the appetite of the poor and rich victims of intemperance; moderate drinking and immoderate drinking it is that fans these fires, and fills the coffers of these dealers. And, in spite of all said in the Word of God, how often we find priest, people and publican, all going hand in hand to hell, and ready to ridicule all and singular who dare to remind them of what is written by a God who never flatters and never deceives, in such chapters as Isaiah 5th and 20th, Proverbs 20th and 23d, Habakuk 2d, and Romans 14th, in reference to drink and the consequences resulting from its use.

And, Mr. Editor, it is the evil example of those who should be foremost in works of self-denial and benevolence that causes so many of our fellow-beings to fall into habits of intemperance; and once entered on the river of intemperance, sir, unless rescued by divine grace, the victim is certain to land in the gulf of perdition, and go there by way of the mad-house, the jail, and the gallows, and the ditch and gutter.

Any honest man, sir, will agree with me that it is no wonder infidelity is so general, while so much inconsistency prevails in the churches! The man who has anything like a soul of his own, sir, and is prepared to speak and write what he thinks, will agree with me that, if we had no *internal evidence* to prove the Bible true, it would be no wonder if there were twice as many infidels as there now are.

I was sixteen years in the grinding bondage of intemperance, and several years of my life a confirmed infidel, too: and if the holy spirit of God had not enlightened me, and showed me my folly, and led me to Jesus Christ for salvation, I would have died an infidel, for all the influence for good that the *examples* of many priests and professors of religion would have had on me. The very name of religion stinks in the nose of any man of mind when he compares the conduct of thousands of those who profess it with the requirements of the Word of God. We are told in the Bible "that pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep unspotted from the world." When my father and mother were lying in the grave, I, the last of my family, was allowed in a *Christian land* to wander about the streets, half-naked and famished, with the rags of a confirmed drunkard on my body, and the wretchedness of an infidel in my soul, for weeks and months in winter time, sleeping in stables and out-houses, and no man caring for my soul,—except on one or two occasions, when once a Roman Catholic took me out of the mud of the streets and placed me in a good bed, and another time, a member of the church to which I belong took me into a baker's shop and bought me some bread. These men had some Christianity; but how many poor wrecks of humanity, in all our cities, are allowed to wander about half-dead and half-naked, despised and degraded and hated by all except Him who has said of those who help such ones, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these ye did it unto me!" When I was breaking stone in Toronto jail-yard, as a confirmed drunkard, the spring before God converted my soul, and forgave me all my sins for Christ's sake, a minister of Christ came to the jail and took me to his own pleasant home, and clothed me and cared for me, and repeated the kindness when I had again fallen; and thanks be to God, I am now free and able to make these truths known to the glory of that God and Saviour, who in Ezekiel, 34th chapter, speaks to those guilty priests, who, instead of helping the fallen children of men, and visiting and relieving distress, are filled with the love of the world, and the *avarice* that destroyed Judas!

I ask the prayers of all Christians, all who feel the truth contained in the 3d chapter of First Epistle General of John.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

Segee's Hotel, Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 3, 1858.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: I observe in the *Country Gentleman*, under date of 22d July, that Mr. C. W. Gleason, of Holden, Mass., informs the public that he picked five stalks of rhubarb, which weighed six pounds, and that the leaf of one measured nineteen feet in circumference, and he wishes to know if it can be beat? Please inform Mr. Gleason that I picked one stalk of rhubarb that weighed 2 lbs., the leaf of which measured in circumference 22 ft. 5½ inches. I should have picked and weighed five stalks, the same as he did, but considered it unadvisable until the stalks obtained their full growth.

I am, &c., W. W.

Fredericton, August 1, 1858.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very fine specimen of the rhubarb alluded to above, consisting of a bundle of the most monstrous stalks we have ever seen.—ED.

Things in General.

The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* says, and with much show of justness, that the great military and naval preparations being made by Louis Napoleon, instead of being with a view to any aggressive movement on any foreign power, is to protect himself from his own subjects.——The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, at its recent meeting, adopted a resolution appointing Dr. Brook, Mr. Donald, and Mr. Keay, a committee to memorialize the Government in favor of improving King's College, instead of destroying it.——A man in Bristol, Conn., had a boil, and likewise a wife. One night the wife threw her leg against her husband's boil; he in retaliation pinched her; a law suit was the result, with two lawyers, and the husband was fined $6 and costs. This happened two weeks since.——It has been decided by the Queen's Bench, in England, that ill health is a sufficient excuse for a breach of promise of marriage.——The bones belonging to the head of an Elephant, have been found at Baie de Verte, Westmoreland, so says the *Sackville Borderer*.——Afternoon, instead of evening parties, are now fashionable in London.——A shark 14 feet long, was recently caught in a net off Partridge Island.——1200 gallons of liquor were recently seized at St. John.

The *News* says 2000 men are employed on the Shediac line of Railroad.——The 4th of July was duly celebrated in London. The celebration of the 12th of July passed off quietly throughout the United Kingdom.——The St. Croix *Herald* says that a few days ago in the Mill owned by Mr. A. Gibson, at Lepreaux, which contains one gang of saws, there was sawed 67,158 feet of spruce lumber, and in the lath machine connected with the same, there were 60,000 laths cut during the same time.——A St. Louis paper says that the grasshoppers have eaten up the entire crop of tobacco in Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them they were seated on the corners of the fence begging every man that passed for a chew.——A man in Virginia has been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at hard labor for kissing a girl against her will.——Salt Lake City has been almost depopulated. Of 15,000 Mormons scarcely 100 are left. They have emigrated to a town about 20 miles south.——It is asserted that there is not a county in the Union that produces from her own soil more wealth than Washington county, Pa. In ordinary years it sells $250,000 of wool, $300,000 of wheat and flour, $500,000 coal, $350,000 cattle, sheep and hogs, making a total of $1,400,000.——Mr. Attorney General Macdonald recently stated in the Canadian Parliament that the Rev. Dr. Ryerson had paid back to the Province the interest on public moneys in his charge, amounting to some £1500, which he had withheld. The Attorney General expressed his belief in the innocence of Dr Ryerson's intentions.——Only a single copy of the London Times is now allowed to enter France, and that is sent to Paris in a sealed envelope from Boulogne, especially addressed to Napoleon himself.——Some English farmers have discarded the ordinary scythes in their mowing this year, for an implement in all respects the same, except that it is fifteen inches shorter. It is stated that the result is a saving of one third in the labor.——A London paper of the 23d ult., says that "the scheme for raising the additional sum of 220,000 for the finishing of the Leviathan is said to have failed, and it is supposed that some other plan will have to be tried."

A few days ago the (Canadian) government suffered a defeat on a bill relative to the Excise and Customs, being left in a minority of 2. On being taunted with not tendering their resignation they stated that it was but an accidental majority, relying upon the overwhelming Conservative and Catholic elements in the House.

Subsequently they were defeated on the seat of government question, a motion to the effect that in view of a union of the British Provinces, and in the present financial state of the country, it was not advisable to construct the public buildings at the Ottawa, the place in favor of which the Queen had decided, having been carried.

On Thursday last the Ministry tendered their resignations. In the present political and religious state of affairs in Canada, it will be almost an impossibility to form a liberal government that can stand for any length of time, Geo. Brown, the leader of the party, having in his paper the *Globe*, and his place in parliament, been engaged in a fierce crusade against the dominancy of the Roman Catholic Church, which now prevails to such an extent there.—*Constitution*.

[By Telegraph to the Sentinel.]

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—A new ministry was formed to-day: George Brown, Premier, Inspector-General; Hon. J. S. McDonald, Attorney-General, West; J. S. Morrison, Speaker Legislative Council; Mr. Mowat, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Foley, Postmaster-General; Mr. Dorion, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and leader of L. C. Section; Mr. Drummond, Attorney-General, East; Mr. Holton, Board of Works; Mr. Lemieux, Receiver-General; Mr. Thibaudeau, Board of Agriculture, and President of Council; Mr. Connor, Solicitor General, West; Mr. Laberge, Solicitor-General, East.

AN ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—*Passed 12th April 1855.*—Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly as follows:—

1. The Fiscal Year shall end on the first day of November in each year.

2. All Accounts connected with the Receipt and Expenditure of Public Moneys shall be rendered at the Office of the Auditor General, or other Officer whose duty it shall be to examine and report on Public Accounts, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year; and every Public Officer neglecting to render his Accounts within the time limited, shall be deemed incapable of appointed to receive or expend Public Moneys for the following year.

3. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General, or other Officer appointed to examine and report on Public Accounts, to have all the Public Accounts audited and corrected, and to prepare a General Statement of all Accounts connected with the Receipt and Expenditure of Public Moneys, classified under proper heads, and shewing the state of each Account or Class of Accounts, with such Abstracts and Statements as will clearly exhibit the state of the Receipts and Expenditure of all Public Moneys for the preceeding year; that a sufficient number of copies of such Audit and Report shall be printed, and such printed Report shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening thereof in each year.

GRASS SEED.—In the Harvey Settlement, which twenty years ago was a wilderness, we have farmers who raise each annually two hundred bushels of grass seed, for which they have received at their own doors fifteen shillings a bushel, thus for this article alone obtaining £150; and so well established are its merits, that leading American houses have their agents here to purchase it; yet the quantity raised in the United States is immense, and more than once have the Americans supplied our city with Harvey grass seed, which we in our simplicity have brought as a Yankee Notion grown on Uncle Sam's farm. Here, then, is a settlement through which, twenty years ago, there was no road. Emigrants disappointed by those who brought them here, were taken up by the Province, the expense to the country of the twenty-one families who founded that settlement was £2,000. Who can estimate the wealth which that slight expenditure has rolled in upon us? Land which was then and there procurable at 2s. 6d. an acre is now worth 32s. 6d., and has lately been sold for that: *Common* roads, with good farmers, did this—what will not *Railroads* and good farmers do with the same ground to work upon?—*J. Boyd.*

THE CROPS IN CANADA WEST.—The midge has seriously affected all the crops in the immediate neighborhood of the lakes. But in the interior—except in the extreme West—we hear but little of it, and in the new township back of Kingston and Coburg, near the free grants, there is no wheat fly at all. The settlers there are rejoicing over the glorious prospects of a beautiful crop. It must be remembered that, in districts where this pest has previously prevailed, very little fall wheat has been sown. In Niagara township, we hear, there are hardly a dozen acres under this crop, while Delaware and Caradoc, where some farmers are cutting down the wheat for fodder, there will probably be—to judge from present appearances—a magnificent yield of Spring Wheat. Every other crop looks well, even corn, and a great deal of hay has been got in prime condition.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

The following is an extract of a letter dated Victoria, June 18th:

"And now in regard to these mines, there is no humbug about them. Frazer River and its tributaries are one extensive field of gold. California, in its palmiest days, was never a patch. The only difficulty now is the water; but in a month it will begin to fall. There are a number of miners down here who have worked these mines, and are passing away their time until the water falls. They have plenty of the 'stuff,' although they were working but a short time. I saw one man yesterday who had made $1000 in nine days, when the water rising drove him out; and this, you must bear in mind, was made right up on the banks of the river. The further they work in towards the bed of the stream, the richer they strike it, and the higher up the river the coarser becomes the gold. There is no mistake about this, for I saw the gold.

"From what I have learned from these who have worked these mines, they have averaged from $10 to $100 per day, and that, too, with log rockers, with a piece of board, with holes burnt through with a pick for a riddle. When the river falls, and with proper machinery, there is no estimating what strikes will be made. The gold is found on the surface, being about six inches deep of gravel, when you come to clay, which does not pay; but as no one has ever been through it, there is no telling how it will pay underneath.

"The Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company has written letters to the British Consul at San Francisco, that during his trip to the mines in the Surprise (her first passage up the Frazer river,) he saw enough to satisfy him that the mines were richer than he had any previous knowledge or belief.—Letters to this effect have already been sent to England, Germany, France, &c.

"The San Francisco papers publish numerous letters from the new gold region. They all concur in representing the mines to be rich and extensive."

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.—Of all the Provinces concerned, Canada is perhaps the most deeply interested in the construction of the proposed inter-Colonial railroad. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are maritime Provinces; each having an immense stretch of seaboard, with harbors accessible at all seasons of the year. So far as communication with Europe is concerned, the proposed railroad is not a necessity to them. It is true that no line of steamers runs between New Brunswick and England; and that that province is practically dependent, at present, upon Nova Scotia for the means of communication with Europe. Canada is practically an interior Province, and Upper Canada literally so, to which access to the ocean at all seasons of the year is of vital importance.—During the winter season, she has no available Atlantic port, and is for several months dependent on the United States. This may be very well so long as peace lasts—and if our wishes could avail it would never be broken—but in case of war we should find ourselves in a most unpleasant and embarrassing position. Literally shut out from communication with the outer world, we should be exposed to the danger of being overwhelmed by a powerful foe before succor could possibly arrive; and even if the return of spring were to enable us by the aid of such reinforcements as would undoubtedly arrive, to regain what the enemy might have deprived us of, our frontier towns would be exposed to the terrors of a double campaign; to the calamity first of falling into the hands of our enemy, and to the damage which must result from their recapture. Our trade relations with the adjoining Provinces would, by the construction of the contemplated railroad, be placed upon a better footing; and if they are ever to be all united in one nation, the good understanding which alone could make such a union endurable would be established. Nova Scotia, besides being drawn into close commercial relations with Canada, would enjoy the advantages attaching to the seaport terminus of the railway; and New Brunswick would be placed in more ready connection both with Canada and Europe, while its internal traffic would be facilitated by a railway passing through its territory.—*Toronto Leader.*

At a late convocation at King's College, Windsor, the decree of D. C. L. was conferred on Sir John Inglis and Joseph R. Hea, Esq. The latter gentleman is a native of this Province, and graduated with honors at King's College, Fredericton. He is at present the proprietor of a flourishing Seminary at Lower Horton, N. S.—*St John, N. B. Courier.*

OUTRAGE BY AMERICANS IN CANADA.—*New York, Aug. 1st.*—A Canadian paper says there was great excitement at Percey Bay, (Gaspe,) in consequence of 50 American fishing vessels anchoring there, and causing damage to the nets and crews of the Canadian fishermen. The Americans went ashore and abused the villagers.

We learn with sincere regret, that Walter D. Street, aged 17 years, second son of G. D. Street, Esq., of this town, died at sea while on his passage from Liverpool to St. John, in the ship Boadicea.—*Standard.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

NEW YORK, *July* 30, 1858.

The *Hammonia*, which left Southampton on the 18th, arrived this morning with one days later news than that of the *Europa* at Halifax.

The Ottoman Government will punish the authors of the Jeddah massacre, and will order a grant of money to the families of the French and English Consuls who were among the slaughtered.

SPAIN.—The leaders of the liberal party in Spain had issued a manifesto in favor of the O'Donnel Government.

NAPLES.—It is said that diplomatic relations would probably have been renewed between England and Naples, but for the French Government.

AUSTRIA.—A misunderstanding is reported between Austria and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Hostilities are recommended between the Musselmans and Royalists in Bosnia. 3,000 to 4,000 Christians have passed in to Austria Crotion. Other troubles are reported.

POLAND.—It is related at Warsaw that there will be a general rising of Musselmans in European Turkey, and the presence of a large Russian force in Poland to counteract the Austrian influence is necessary.

RUSSIA.—The Russians had been severely checked in Daghestan. A body of troops were surprised by the Circassians, and after losing 1,800 they retreated in great disorder.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols were at 95¼ to 95¾.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEWFOUNDLAND, *August* 1.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 24th July, passed Cape Race to-day, and her news was taken off by the yacht of the Associated Press.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Moniteur* ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

INDIA.—Sir Hugh Rose retook Gwalior on the 20th June, after a determined fight of four hours.

CHINA.—The forts at the mouth of the Peiho, in China, with 138 guns, were taken with a trifling loss to the French and English.

Nangpo was in possession of the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather was favorable to the crops in England. The harvesting operations were active in France. A great fall was anticipated in breadstuffs. The trade of France was improving.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.

The Prince Albert arrived this morning, with Liverpool advices to 26th July. A serious gale was experienced in England; considerable damage was done to the shipping.

Mr. Barber, late British consul at Naples, has been appointed consul at Richmond, Virginia—officially.

The Queen and Prince Albert pay a private visit to their daughter at Potsdam.

On the 24th the customary ministerial dinner was held at Greenwich; all the ministers were present.

Returns of the British Board of Trade show a continued falling off in exports, though not so much as in previous months.

Count Cavour, Sardinian Minister, had been on a visit to Napoleon.

Rothschild took his seat in Commons amidst cheers.

LONDON, SECOND EDITION NEWS.—China advices to 1st June report the capture of forts in Peiho. Negotiations being unsuccessful, the Chinese were attacked on the 19th by the English and French. The forts were captured without much loss. The Chinese fought well. 98 guns were captured. The loss of the enemy was supposed to be very heavy.

INDIA.—Dates from Calcutta to June 19th. Oude still very unsettled. The heat was terrific. The British troops suffered greatly; the sun has been more deadly than the enemy. The troops are being housed until the fierce heat is over. It has been the hottest season known for 25 years.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour dull; Consols 95¾ to 95⅞; stock better; money easy.

ORANGE LODGES (IRELAND).—In the House of Commons, July 2, Mr. John Fitzgerald called attention to the address of the house to William IV., in 1836, and his Majesty's answer thereto, and to the recent appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore, grand secretary of the Tyrone Orange Lodge, to the office of sessional Crown prosecutor for the county Tyrone, and moved "that, in the opinion of this house, the appointment to offices connected with the administration of the criminal law of members of the Orange confederation, or of any other political confederation founded on principles of religious exclusion, inculcating secrecy on its members, and acting by means of delegates or representatives, and of affiliated branches, tends to create well founded jealousy and suspicion derogatory to the ends of justice, and ought to be discouraged." The present Orange Association had, he contended, all the characteristics of that of 1836, which was condemned by the address to which he had referred. The government ought to discountenance the society, instead of thus encouraging it. Mr. O'Donoghoe seconded the motion. The Attorney-General for Ireland reprobated a motion only calculated to rake up forgotten animosities, and all this on account of the appointment of a gentleman to a paltry office in a remote part of Ireland, and for the duties of which he was perfectly competent. He protested against the attempt to connect the present Government with Orange associations on such grounds. Mr. Cecil Moore had been recommended to him as a man thoroughly competent and respectable, and had testimonials from all classes.—He was not aware at the time that Mr. Moore had been an Orangeman. Mr. Moore had for some time resigned the office he held in the Orange Society: and since he had heard of this motion he had forwarded his resignation of the appointment which had been impugned, which he (Mr. Whiteside) had not accepted. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, in reply, said that if he had known that Mr. Moore had ceased to be a member of the Orange Confederation he should not have brought forward his motion. Lord Palmerston expressed a hope that the Government would use its influence with the Orange Association to take into its consideration whether it would not be wise to dissolve a society for which the time was past when it could be useful. The motion was then put, and negatived without a division.

RAREY'S CAREER BROUGHT TO AN END.—Mr. Rarey's career has unexpectedly been stopped. He had cleared some £15,000 to £20,000 by his horse-taming secret, when suddenly Routledge, the cheap publisher, got hold of a pamphlet published by the horse tamer in America, and printed it. It contains in a small compass all the art of horse-taming; and the subscribers, who had bound themselves not to divulge the secret under a fine of £500, became furious, and Mr. Rarey had to release them from their pledge, in a letter in the *Times*.

COST OF THE TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The cost of the Atlantic telegraph cable is said to be about $500 a mile; at which rate, the amount lost in mid-ocean would be about a quarter of a million of dollars.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—The inutility of ordinary medicines, in this fatal disease, is an undeniable fact. Pulmonary Consumption being primarily and essentially due to improper assimilation and disordered nutrition, can be rationally attacked only by a medicine which renovates the nutritive powers. Such a medicine is the Peruvian Syrup, whose chief ingredient acts directly and immediately on the blood, and arrests the disease safely and surely, wherever relief is possible.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good.—*Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.*

Special Notices.

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. If life and health can be 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.

☞ "HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR."—This can be done by the use of Dr. Cheever'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 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 varicose 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.

TO SURVEYORS.

LOG TABLES

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Every Surveyor should have one.

Sentinel Office, May 8, 1858.

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

Now is the time to use the Great Spring and Summer Medicine,

Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters,

Composed of Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock Prickly Ash, Thoroughwort, Rhubarb, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c.; all of which are so compounded as to act in concert and assist Nature in eradicating disease.

The effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and blood, by removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them into healthy action, renovating the fountains of life and vigor, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to course anew through every part of the body. They cure and eradicate from the system Liver Complaint—that main-wheel of so many diseases—Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Pain in the side and bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and all kindred complaints caused by a torpid or diseased liver, a disordered stomach, or bad Blood, to which all are more or less subject in spring and summer.

If taken in large doses, Fever and Ague may be broken up and cured at once. This has become a standard medicine, and is decidedly the best the world ever saw.

Price only 25 cts. for the pint, and 37½ cts. for the quart bottle.

For sale in Woodstock by all dealers in medicines.—Orders addressed to GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., wholesale dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cigars &c., Nos. 11 & 12 Marshall-street, Boston, Mass. 39-4m

DIED:

On the 5th July, Randolph, son of Charles Stephenson, aged seventeen months.

In Richmond on the 26th inst., William, son of William Forrest, aged 14 years.

New Advertisements.

PIC-NIC.

THE Directors of the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute have pleasure in announcing to the public that a PIC-NIC or grand FETE, will be holden on Mr. Bull's Island (opposite the Town) about the 1st of September next.

The proceeds to be applied to the payment of a debt now upon, and the further enlargement of, the Institute Building.

Several Committees of active "go ahead" gentlemen are already at work, and every preparation will be made to give to the Public "A FULL DAY'S SPORT."

The Woodstock and Upper Village BRASS BANDS have kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

The committees for the erection of bridges, tents and booths, picture gallery, refreshments, sports, &c., &c., will use every effort to give satisfaction in their several departments.

The co-operation of all persons, in Town or country, is respectfully solicited.

Arrangements will be made to give a full view of the sports and to have as many ladies as possible seated.

Programmes of the days proceedings, will be distributed on the ground, or may be previously had by application to G. STRICKLAND,
Secretary W. M. Inst.

Woodstock, Aug. 1st, 1858.

RANKINE'S STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY,

MILL STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS RANKINE, Baker, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand—

SODA, WINE, GRAHAM, GROCERS, } BISCUIT. BUTTER, SUGAR, WATER, GRAHAM, } CRACKERS.

FAMILY PILOT, AND GROT BREAD; PILOT, MEDIUM AND NAVY BREAD.

☞ Packages delivered at Indian Town free of charge. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Aug. 7.

TO CARPENTERS.

TENDERS will be received at the Store of HOYT & TOMPKINS, South Richmond, for repairing the building known as the FARMERS' INSTITUTE, at McKenzie's Corner.

For further particulars, plans, specifications, &c., enquire as above. Aug. 2. 2i

TENDERS.

THE subscribers will receive Tenders until SATURDAY the twenty-first day of August, inst., at 4 o'clock, P.M., for the building of a wooden Gaol, at Upper Woodstock, to be according to plans and specifications to be seen at the store of R. Ketchum, Upper Woodstock. The payment to be made as follows: One fourth to be paid within one month after signing the contract, one fourth in January next, one fourth in July next, the remaining fourth to be paid at the fulfilment of the contract, which shall be on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1859. The contractor to have the old iron belonging to the old Gaol.

Security will be required for the performance of the work.

WILLIAM HAYWARD,
ALEXANDER GIBSON,
AMOS GALLOP,
ANTHONY KEARNEY.

Woodstock, Aug. 18th, 1858.

REMOVAL.

The Subsc