

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1858.

Glances at Individual Members of the House of Assembly.

The question, Why we have not continued our Glances commenced last winter? has been repeatedly asked us. Our apology for the break in these papers is that various circumstances have from time to time occurred to prevent a satisfactory continuation of them. We now, however, propose to resume the Glances, and hope to give in brief a correct outline of the different gentlemen of whom we shall treat.

On entering either of the lobbies of the House, and casting a cursory glance around, the eye is arrested—if he be present—if the striking, not to say remarkable, personal appearance of one of the members. Seated at the extremity of one of the rows of desks, on the right of the Speaker, with locks of venerable whiteness, surmounting and adorning an intellectual-looking head and an expansive and promising brow; with look and gesture betokening a man at ease with the world and satisfied with himself, and who enjoys life and tries to render those around him happy; with body of adremanic proportions, and with coat thrown back off his expansive chest,—we have

J. W. CHANDLER, ESQ.

M.P.P. for Charlotte County. The first time we remember hearing Mr. Chandler's name mentioned prominently, was in connection with the Commission, of which he was a member, appointed a few years since, to codify the laws of the Province; and if we remember aright it was considered a very arduous appointment.

Mr. C. took his seat for the first time in the Assembly at the short session in June '56, having been returned by the electors of Charlotte at the general election immediately preceding. His first speech which we remember was upon the subject of education, and impressed those who heard him for the first time very favorably in regard to his abilities as a speaker and debater. In speaking, Mr. Chandler's style is easy and pleasing, but has, withal, an approach to what might be supposed stiltedness. His language is excellent; his delivery distinct and effective, although at all times moderate. His speeches are short, interesting, and to the point, generally conveying sound arguments in the fewest and most appropriate words. There is, it strikes us, both in presence, address, and style of speaking, a considerable likeness between the Hon. Joseph Howe and Mr. Chandler,—at least so it struck us on a recent occasion, when we had the pleasure of listening to the former gentleman.

Mr. C. of course is a professed Liberal, and in the House last winter enunciated very clearly his opinions respecting official changes, as our readers must have noticed in our reports of the proceedings of that session. It has been charged against Mr. Chandler that he has since displayed too much leniency towards certain officials in his County, but of this we know nothing positively.

As a lawyer, we learn, Mr. Chandler is esteemed highly at the bar, and is considered sound counsel. We regard him as a promising member of our Provincial Legislature, one who brings dignity into its deliberations, adds largely to the aggregate of its intelligence, and reflects credit upon the County which he represents. He certainly has given evidence of being an industrious member, as several important bills introduced by him prove; and industry is commendable in an M.P.P.

He has been guilty of what may be considered an act of discourtesy towards Messrs. M. Adam and Gillmor, who, being senior members for Charlotte, should have been treated of first, after the Hon. Mr. Brown; but explanations would be useless, and we hope an acknowledgment of error will ensure its pardon.

CROWN LAND REGULATIONS.—As might be expected, that portion of the press which is perfectly rabid when anything comes up involving the Government,—whose creed seems to be abuse of the present Executive at all hazards,—are out upon the new regulations, and make them the text for much abuse and obloquy. We certainly can discover nothing in the regulations to make a noise about. Without claiming to submit what the Opposition are pleased to term it—"Government Emigration Scheme,"—without sending their hounding out with a flourish of trumpets, the Government have very quietly published a new set of regulations regarding the sale of Crown Lands,—regulations which do not by any means commit the Government, so far as any policy respecting the taking of active steps to induce emigrants to come to this Province is concerned. Upon a careful consideration of the document under discussion, the few points which are not according to our ideas are, let, the price of land: we do not think it should have been over 2s. 6d. per acre. 2d, the time given for payment might, we think, with propriety have been extended to five years; thus giving the poorest industrious settler an opportunity of making his land pay instalments, which in three years he might find it difficult to do. And 3d, to and through every block of land laid out for settlement the Government should guarantee that roads would be made immediately.

We hope that these regulations, which may of course be modified and improved, will be followed by what may justly be termed an Emigration Scheme,—a scheme which may set in motion machinery calculated to bring in settlers, which the mere publication of Crown Land regulations in the local newspapers never will,—a scheme which will involve the enlightenment of that class of persons in other countries, who we desire to obtain, in all those countries calculated to interest them and give our country a favorable aspect in their eyes. How best it is to be done, whether by the press or by lectures, we are not going to discuss: we believe at the Council Board of our country there is sufficient talent to do the matter justice, and we recommend it to their serious attention.

We may in connection with this subject express our delight at finding the late appointment of Mr. Shives giving such general satisfaction as it does, as well as in finding that that gentleman has gone to work with so much activity. He has an ample field for his operations, and we hope he may succeed in making himself a great blessing to his country. The Freeman is the only paper, we believe, which makes any unfavorable reflections respecting Mr. Shives; his only regret seems to be that an Irishman had not got it. Now we humbly submit that, while in this Province it is a generally received opinion that nationality merely never should be considered a qualifying recommendation for office, the man who in the Freeman endeavors week by week, with open assertions of Jesuitical inferences, to heget her own national jealousies and prejudices, and thus for the sake of his own malevolent feelings and designs would perill the peace of society, should be taught a lesson before he works the harm he contemplates, and people of all nationalities should treat him with such deserved contempt and disparagement as would render the Province too warm for his labors.

The Freeman and Judge Wilnot.

The last weekly Freeman contains a communication from a priest at Miramichi, and a long editorial based upon the same, both articles being a most bitter and foul-mouthed attack upon Judge Wilnot. Judge Wilnot, last winter at St. John, in a Bible Society meeting, told a story of a boy who had been harshly used by his father, and by the parish priest, because he, the boy, having read the bible, and become dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church, wished to attend the Protestant Church and Sabbath School. Some time elapsed, when the priest of Miramichi and the Freeman came out and denied the story, and challenged the Judge to the proof. No notice was taken of this, and now we have the same parties making the present attack, which is one of the most savage and disgraceful we have ever seen in public prints.

Now we have no disposition to excuse a Judge, or anybody else, for making any assertions, especially respecting and affecting the standing of a Church. But in the case now referred to, we do not for one moment suppose that the Judge, in stating the matter, departed from the facts as he learned them, although he may have colored them too highly; for we remember, before Judge Wilnot publicly stated it, having heard of the circumstance in Fredericton; and now we have the authority of the Religious Intelligencer for stating that the boy himself was in St. John some time since, attended meetings of the Free Baptist Church, and made statements similar to those which the Judge is now condemned for repeating,—and furthermore the Intelligencer states that the boy wore the appearance of a young man of truthfulness, sincerity and piety. Whether Judge Wilnot will take any notice of the attack upon him, and whether it is his duty to do so, are questions upon which there is a difference of opinion. We have written the above merely to counteract the impression which some are taking pains to circulate in the County, that the statement of the Judge was entirely unfounded, and a fabrication on his part.

The Head Quarters seems to think that we misapplied language in charging him with having abused the newly appointed "Seat of Government Commissioners," and the Attorney General for their appointment. Now we think it is abusive to intimate, as the Head Quarters most certainly did, that three of the gentlemen would allow certain prejudices which they were supposed to entertain against Fredericton to influence them and warp their judgment, while examining into the matter submitted to them, and dispose them to arrive at unjust conclusions. At all events, prudence on the part of those who feel anxious as to the result should dictate the avoidance of any course likely to increase and promote prejudices on the part of the Commission. We do not doubt that the gentlemen appointed are of that stamp that they will in the premises do what is strictly just, and neither interfere with local rights nor violate general interests. And, so far as the Attorney General is concerned, we can scarcely suppose it was expected that he could have the whole Commission composed of gentlemen whose local personal interests were involved in the question of the Seat of Government remaining where it is. We hope no change will be made: it would be, we consider, a gross departure from what is just and politic. Still, we cannot forget that the Head Quarters, and some of the inhabitants of Fredericton, have done much to bring about what they and we would deprecate.

HENRY FISHER, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Education for this Province, will deliver Lectures on the subject of education in the following places, viz:

Richmond—Scotch Corner, Presbyterian Meeting House, on Monday next, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

Woodstock—Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Howard Settlement—On Wednesday next, the 28th inst.

Southampton—On Thursday the 30th inst.

The hours at which the Lectures will be commenced at the latter places not known.

We understand that Mr. Fisher will lecture in Prince William, yet do not know the day; but we presume it will be on Friday.

We have been requested to say, that the next regular meeting of Carleton Division, S. of T., will take place on Monday evening, 27th inst.

INDIAN MUTINY.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, from Roger Hunter, St. John, Part 7 of the above most admirable work. The illustrations in this number consist of two views of Calcutta, which give an excellent idea of the style and magnificence of that city. As before, we would now cheerfully recommend this work to the attention of all who would have an excellent history of the Indian rebellion, beautifully illustrated and accompanied by a large premium plate, "The Storming of Delhi."

The School Monthly for September has reached us from the publisher, Eves Sargent, Boston; it well sustains the character of the work.

We have taken the liberty to omit a portion of A Watchman's "letter" (see fourth page), which is purely personal, can do no good to any one, and would only injure the reputation of our paper, in which there is no room to spare for entirely useless, however pointed, personalities.

We are requested to state that the new form of School Register and Return will be required, and that Teachers can obtain the same at the residence of the Inspector, Mr. MacLachlan; and further, that no Teacher will receive the Provincial allowance whose Returns are not accompanied by the Trustees' certificate, in duplicate, as required by the present Parish School Act.

Lines from M. M. received, but just on the eve of our leaving for Grand Falls. If the lady to whom they are addressed does not object, we will publish them with pleasure next week.

Rev. Thos. Kenney will preach in the Free Christian Baptist Church on Sunday next, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Correspondents will excuse any apparent neglect of their favors in the absence of the editor.

Grand Falls Telegraph Celebrated.

Grand Falls, Sept. 17th, 1858.

Mr. Editor: No notice of our First of September's Celebration having as yet appeared in the Provincial Press, let me venture upon a brief recital of the manner in which the day was honored at Grand Falls.

At a public meeting held by the High Sheriff, F. E. Beckwith, Esq., an efficient committee was chosen, a subscription list opened, and every necessary arrangement spiritedly entered into for the occasion.

Wednesday the 1st was delightfully adapted for a holiday. From flagstaffs erected upon the Court House proudly waved the British ensign, supported

on the right by the "star-spangled banner," and on the left by the French colors.

At 10 o'clock, the "Independent Order of Fantastics," or Calathumpians, paraded the streets, presenting every feature of the ridiculous and grotesque, and occasioning side-splitting laughter and loud hurrahs from old and young. Paint was lavishly bestowed upon the enlarged joints and too visible ribs of a favorite mare engaged for the occasion. Pompey on the grey, the Clown, the colored angel in criminal, and the two bashful young misses, were well designed, and acted their parts admirably.

At noon, an oration was delivered by W. MacLachlan, Esq., to a large assemblage at the Court House. Cheers for the Queen, President Buchanan, and other notables, followed Mr. M.'s able address.

A cricket match, between eleven married gents and an equal number of the single, was spiritedly contested during the afternoon, to the discomfiture of the latter.

By dark, the Court House was crowded with a most attentive and well-pleased audience, who listened with evident satisfaction to the music and songs of some ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.—And here let me allude to the decorations of the hall, which were indeed most handsome, comprising flags in profusion, festoons of various-colored leaves, garlands of evergreen, bouquets of garden and wild flowers, plentifully and most artistically arranged by a committee of young ladies, who received the well-merited and unanimous thanks of all present. The Court House was well illuminated upon the dismissal of the audience, and presented a grand spectacle.

Then followed a torch-light procession; and, as a finale, a ball, at the house of an American friend, Wm. West, Esq., which was vigorously and pleasantly enjoyed until—well-timed (?) or thereabouts.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, be assured, Grand Falls did wonders: it was the acknowledged grand time we have ever had up here,—credit alike to the time and people.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

A GRIEVANCE! NOTORIOUS NEGLECT OF DUTY ON THE PART OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS! I, Mr. Editor, will you be so kind as to inform the Editors of the Head Quarters, Freeman, and Investigator, and any others of the kind, of a glaring neglect of duty on the part of two of our highest functionaries. I grieve to say, Mr. Editor, (but duty to my bleeding country renders it necessary) I have been taught to believe for the past twenty years that the Attorney General was one of the hardest working of our public men; and since the Secretary got into power his reputation on that score has been equally high. Think, then, of how I felt last Thursday morning, when I heard the following circumstance, which I heard of from a reliable source, belonging to Mr. Sege, was noticed going up King street, and afterwards crossed the ferry to St. Mary's. This was about 8 a.m. In that wagon were the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary. They were absent from the city until night, riding through the night, and leaving their respective offices were open, they were not there. What great public interest may have suffered during the absence of six hours? In such neglect to be tolerated?

Let the Freeman take up the enquiry where were these functionaries? Ay, where were they? Mr. Editor, I know a good deal that is said against the Government is pure invention, but this is a veritable fact, which must cause very soon the "break up of the Government,"—which the opposition papers say is sure to come, as soon as fifteen men can vote down twenty-five.

FREDERICK, ALEXANDER OF MY COUNTRY'S GOOD.

Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1858.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The rumor that the Governor General has demanded his recall is gaining ground rapidly, and we see no reason to disbelieve it. Resignation is the only course left open to him under the present circumstances, and it is to be supposed that he cannot for a moment hesitate to have recourse to it. In a country agitated by conflicting political parties, and every word spoken by the Representative of the Sovereign can take to be committed himself, by means of anything bearing a semblance of partiality, to one side or the other. Unfortunately for Sir Edmund Head, he did not possess enough of judgment to foresee that his refusal to grant the Brown-Durion Administration the case of the case of a ministerial crisis, would, most undoubtedly ruin his popularity; even supposing him to have possessed the entire confidence of the people previous to such refusal.

Sir Edmund Head's career has been singularly unfortunate, and it must be admitted by those who are his friends and supporters, that he has not been able to do much for the country. He has a most singular facility for thrusting himself into difficulties, every time that an opportunity presents itself.

We need not allude to his late faux pas in the Ministerial crisis; it is too fresh in the memory of the public to require any comment from us. We do not attempt to judge his motives; they may have been pure for ought we know to the contrary; but one thing cannot be denied—his actions savoured strongly of partisanship, and were certainly ill-advised and likely to produce the worst results.

He was deceived by the bigoted fanatism of a portion of the Canadian press; he was made to believe that the interests of law and order required that he should act in a manner which was fatal to the respect which his position demanded.

These journals have the responsibility of having made him act as he did, and they doubtless feel now that they have acted wrongly. It is better that he should leave the country which has been the field of his unsuccessful attempt to play the statesman, and return to private life, for which his limited capacity renders him more fitting.—Quebec Herald.

GOLD.—We were shown yesterday a quantity of Gold in dust and nuggets, said to have been obtained by a prospecting party in the neighborhood of the Claudiere River, in the Eastern Townships. The largest piece weighed two ounces, six penny weights, and was perfectly free from admixture.

The whole weighed nearly a pound, and was obtained in a short time.

If those of our people who go abroad for gold would search at home, we believe they would find the auriferous district of Lower Canada equal to that of California or Fraser's River for richness, with none of the drawbacks and privations.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

FRASER RIVER.—The Victoria Gazette of August 14 has the following intelligence from the mines: "The Steamer Surprise, Captain Huntington, arrived last night about ten o'clock, from Fort Astor. She brings twelve passengers and \$12,000 in gold. The gold was obtained by the Fraser River, and is held by the passengers. The river is falling rapidly, and has gone down four and a half feet at Fort Yale within a week, disclosing a long bar in front of the town upon which some two hundred miners were at work. Our informant, a gentleman who has been known for years, and for the truth of whose statements can vouch, gives it as his opinion these men were making at least from \$5 to \$8 per day. On Monday last it is estimated that 800 ounces of gold dust were taken out of Hill's Bar; there are not exceeding 400 men at work on the bar. At Texas Bar, the miners were doing exceedingly well—averaging full two ounces to the man per day."

The San Francisco Herald says that the Fraser River mines cannot prove remunerative, declaring that it is already known that from April to Sept., at least, the bars of Fraser river, which are said to contain the auriferous deposit, are impracticable by reason of the water under which they are situated, while those who possess a knowledge of the country, obtained by personal experience and knowledge, unhesitatingly affirm that the streams are solidified during a great portion of the winter, and that the cold is intense, so much so as to interdict any attempt at working the mines.

The Windsor Railway is every day coming more and more into request, for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers between Halifax and Saint John. Every steamer from England now brings a number of packages of merchandise (the last brought upwards of one hundred) for Saint John, and all that is now wanted, besides promptness in forwarding, is efficient revenue regulations, particularly at Windsor.—Nova Scotia.

CANADA.—So far all the Members of the ex-Brown-Durion Cabinet have been re-elected, several of them by acclamation. The gentlemen returned are: Brown, Fortin, Foley, J. S. Macdonald, Dr. Connor, Mowatt and Lemieux. Messrs. Drummond, Thibault, and Laberge are not yet heard from, but there is no doubt they will all be triumphantly returned.—B.

We have since learned, from the Canadian papers, that Mr. Drummond has been defeated.—Eo.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A despatch from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton to Sir Edmund Head appears in the Canada Gazette, in which it is stated that Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, is authorized to make and proclaim temporary laws for the new Colony of British Columbia, to be succeeded without delay by "free institutions." It is also announced that the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia is absolutely and completely abolished.—Morning Globe.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The suspension of dispatches of the Ocean Telegraph has naturally occasioned a great deal of remark on the part of the favorable character as regards the probable success of the cable. On this subject the Tribune received the following interesting explanation from Mr. Cyrus W. Field:—

(To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Sir: I have received from Newfoundland a dispatch, informing me that, although the insulation of the Ocean Cable remains perfect, no message has come over it for several days. The last telegraphic dispatch that I received from England was dated London, September 1. What may be the cause of the cessation, I do not know, but conjecture that it is the change of the shore end at Valentia, which I was informed was about to be made. It should also be stated that Prof. Thompson was to succeed Prof. Whitehouse in a series of experiments upon the cable: although his system was regarded by all practical telegraphers in England as perfectly childish, it is quite possible that the present delay in transmitting intelligence is attributable to Prof. Thompson's experiments. It was also known at the sailing of the Africa that the Directors, desiring of satisfactory results from the system of Professors Whitehouse and Thompson, had arranged with Professor Hughes to take charge of the electrical department of the company's business, and it was expected that the Hughes Printing Telegraph instrument would be placed at Trinity Bay and Valentia on or about the 20th or 25th inst.—and from the experiments made while the cable was at Plymouth, there is no reasonable doubt that Professor Hughes will be able to transmit intelligence through the cable reliably, and at the rate of about three hundred words per hour.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

New York, Sept. 8, 1858.

There is nothing surprising in those difficulties. It is hardly to be expected that a submarine telegraph, 2,100 miles long, should work perfectly at the first start. We presume however, that the difficulties will, in due time, be overcome.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE.—A great Indian battle took place last week, between the Pawnee Indians on the one side, and the Cheyennes, Camanches and Sioux on the other. There were about 1,000 of the Pawnees against 1,500 of the Allies.

The fight was occasioned by the stealing of horses and the occasional lifting of a scalp on either side. Finally they agreed to meet for an "honorable adjustment of their difficulties" upon the "blood stained field of battle," at the head waters of the Little Blue, about one hundred miles west of Nebraska City.

They fought during an entire day "from dawn till dusk," and the Allies fought with great gallantry, and it was not until the evening that they were compelled to retreat. And thus ended the battle.—Nebraska News.

Ninety negroes were recently arrested in a Baptist African Church, in Richmond, Va., for the crime of assembling together to receive instruction in the Sabbath School, with books, without being under the care of white persons. They were taken before the Mayor, who remanded them and let them go. The event caused quite an excitement in the city, many respectable citizens thinking the Mayor, who ordered their arrest, had gone beyond the requirements of the law; but the Richmond Whig shows that the negroes did violate the law.

RUSSIA AHEAD OF ENGLAND.—It is almost certain that France and England have concluded a treaty with the Chinese Government, covering the marine features suggested by the overland express which crossed the Atlantic, it will be remembered, by the submarine cable. It is yet too early to receive direct advice from Mr. Reed, but there can be no doubt of his success in effecting the conclusion of a treaty securing Americans in terms what the Russians may have been awarded to France and England. The latter governments, having worked very hard to get across to his Celestial Majesty, found when they had achieved that end, that the Russian agent had actually preceded them, and secured not only all the advantages they sought, but had also obtained and possessed themselves of a portion of the Chinese territory equal in area to double that of the British Isles.—Washington Union.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, September 22.

LONDON, 11th.—The following telegraph was received at the foreign office: Maun Sing was being detained in the fortress of Malghur by a large body of rebels, and had been relieved by General Bunt, who is now at Fuzahad, where he has been joined by Maun Sing and his troops. General Robertson having come up with the rebels near Katurad, totally defeated them, capturing four guns; the loss of the rebels in killed was seven, and in wounded, 100. Hon. F. Bruce, bearer of the treaty with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 26th June, subsequently approved by the Emperor, arrived here and proceeded to Malta. The following are some of the stipulations: Christianity tolerated throughout the empire, and persons teaching or professing that religion, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities; diplomatic agents may reside permanently at Peking; British traders protected against excessive tariff duties; tariff to be revised; several new ports opened to trade, and free navigation of Yangtze-Kiang declared; British subjects may travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the Empire when provided with passports from the British authorities; indemnity for losses by British subjects at Canton to be paid.

The health of the Chinese plenipotentiaries has been improved, and they are expected to be ordered to India.

The Avon has arrived off Falmouth from Melbourne, with 107,000 ounces of gold, worth £480,000.

The Times' city article says the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is unaltered; signals continue to be received, but they are too uncertain to be intelligible. The experiments made still lead to the belief that the injury is near the coast, probably within two or three miles. A strong portion of cable, manufactured expressly for the shore, is being shipped from Plymouth.

The Times' Plymouth correspondent telegraphed that instructions had been issued by the Admiralty for suspending the embarkation of Valentia shore end Cable. The Directors were to meet in London the day the Niagara sailed.

The whole of the 5000 cavalry and infantry, recently ordered to India, had been dispatched.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the foundation of a new town on the confluence of the Sei and Amoor rivers.

Hundreds of houses have been burnt at Moscow by clandestine makers of lucifer matches.

It is reported that the Port Villa Franca has been ceded to Russia for a term of years. If confirmed, Russia has now accomplished her object of having a naval station in the Mediterranean.

Consols 97.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Spruce deals declined 5s. to 7s. 6d. per standard.

ADDITIONAL ABOUT THE CABLE.—The Liverpool Post says electrical experiments have proved beyond a doubt that the defect in the cable arises from leakage at the distance of 240 miles from land. Shares fluctuated from £480 to £520, with numerous transactions.

RIOTS IN KILKENNY.—The Kilkenny Journal says: We regret to announce that the peace of the city has not only been seriously endangered for some days past, but that acts of violence have been perpetrated in several parts of the country, by a large body of laborers from this and the surrounding counties, who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery for agricultural purposes. On Sunday, the 8th, upwards of 400 persons assembled in our streets, mostly armed with reaping hooks, yelling in a most frightful manner, to the great dismay of the citizens, who were hourly expecting nothing less than the sack of the city.

On Monday the mob had possession of the streets, shouting and yelling, and on Monday morning they held a sort of council of war, at which it was decided that all the machinery in the county should be forthwith destroyed, as the only chance of employment for the laborer. They proceeded to this work, and some of the owners looked on quietly at the smashing of their reaping machines, knowing that resistance would be useless. Others defended their property and were roughly handled by the rioters.

Two companies of dragoons, hourly expected from the Curragh camp, will restore order.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BOILS.—These torments of Job seem to be uncommonly prevalent at the present time. Like the volcano, boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. How much better it is to remove the cause of such suffering by stimulating the absorbents to healthy activity through the agency of the Pueraria Syrup, and to charge the disordered secretion into health-giving elements.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

SPECIAL MEETING.

ORANGE HALL, VICTORIA CORNER, September 21st, 1858.

Warden in chair.

Present, Messrs. Gray, Hemphill, Gallop, Hayward, Lindsay, Gibson, Estabrooks, Hartley, Craig, Kearney, Curville, Richardson, and others.

The Warden explained the object of the meeting.

After a lengthy discussion as to the legality of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Gallop, Resolved, That the report of the Tender Committee be received and the Council proceed to its consideration.

All voted for this resolution but Messrs. Lindsay and Hemphill.

Mr. Kearney read a report of a committee showing that the three lowest tenders were B. G. M. Indoe, £828; B. Delong, £827; Abraham Johnson, £847; the latter being the only one who proposed the names of his securities.

On motion of Mr. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Kearney, Resolved, That Mr. Johnston's tender be accepted.

Mr. M. Indoe and Mr. Delong not having furnished the necessary securities.

On motion, the following were appointed a building committee to superintend the erection of the Gaol, viz: Messrs. Gallop, Kearney, and Hayward.

On motion, Mr. Richardson was appointed overseer of the work, to act in accordance with the wishes of the Committee.

On motion, Mr. Stoddard was ordered to be paid £5 for drawing plans and specifications.

On motion, Ordered, that the insurance on the Court House be renewed in October.

On motion 5s. are allowed Major Hamilton for services as constable.

On motion, Ordered, that Saturday be the day appointed for signing the contract.

On motion, 30s. are ordered to be paid Mr. Churchill for notifying Councilors in September.

On motion, Ordered, that the overseer of the building be allowed \$2 per day, once a week, while the Gaol is building.

The above are the minutes of the business done. If considered necessary, we may next week return to the proceedings and give a report of the sayings.

Special Notices.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.—The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its use has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp of the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best medicine in the world. PATENTERS, of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, is on circulars in the hands of Agents.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! DON'T FAIL TO PREPARE Maun Sing's Soothing Syrup, for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it to be the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Promptly SURE to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Colic.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Dr. Smith, (late W. L. Ferguson's), Woodstock, wholesale and retail, at proprietor's prices. At Retail, by every Druggist and Grocer.

"THE 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