The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1859.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—*The Warden.*—As will be observed by reference to the Minutes of Council published in another column, Anthony Kearney, Esq., has been elected Warden of this Municipality for another year; and we do think the Council and the County have cause for gratulation in their choice. While there are, perhaps, many other gentlemen at the Board who would perform the duties of the office as well, there are, we think, none, judging from the past week, who would do it better; and if the new Warden continues—as of course he will—to conduct business as he has commenced, we anticipate, with the intelligence and aptness discernable in his coadjutors, a very successful year so far as municipal matters are concerned.

☞ A public temperance meeting, under the auspices of Melancthon and Carleton Divisions, will be held in the Methodist Chapel, Jacksontown Corner, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Good speakers and singers will be there.

☞ We are glad to see, by the advertisement in another column, that a mail to the Canterbury Station is to be established on the 1st February. It is a very desirable move. We suppose its establishment will soon be followed by a notice of a mail via rail to St. Andrews.

☞ The *Journal* is perhaps conscientiously disposed to find fault with Mr. Tomlinson,—likewise with the Government, for not having an engineer to superintend such works as was the Grand Falls Bridge. It strikes us that in the person of Mr. T. Vernon Smith the Government have an engineer. We don't know, however, whether he exercised any supervision over the bridge at the Falls.

WORKING FARMER.—We desire to inform our readers that the *Working Farmer*, an admirably-conducted monthly paper, devoted to agricultural matters, commences a new volume. It is a large and well-filled sheet, published at 5s. a year by Frederic McCready, 143 Fulton-street, N. Y.

The New York *Albion* appears in an enlarged form, rendered thereby more worthy its high position in the world of newspapers. Its presentation-plate this year is one of the great and good Havelock, and for $6 it can be had, and the *Albion* for a year.

☞ It is with very sincere regret that we announce the demise, at Fredericton, of the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, on Saturday last, the 8th inst.

☞ We are glad to find the Postmaster-General has instituted the system of carrying parcels by mail.

☞ The statement in the *Journal*, as to the number present at the election for County Councillors in Woodstock, is simply untrue.

☞ Mr. W. Whitehead has been elected Warden of the York Municipality.

☞ Dr. Jewett, a celebrated temperance lecturer from the United States, is shortly expected in the Province on a lecturing tour.

☞ A St. Andrews Society has been formed in this town, and efforts are being made to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Burns' birthday by a festival.

☞ The report of the doings of the Council, in this paper, has excluded editorial matter.

THE COMING SESSION.—When we hear the ominous whistling of the wind and see the clouds scudding along the sky, we know that a storm is near. Thus it is in politics, and as the day for the meeting of Parliament draws near we hear coming up from the political field the faint rumbling of the war chariots of the Conservatives. Rumor says they will open the session with a great attack upon the Government. Hole-and-corner meetings have been held, the strength of their forces counted, and the probable results, as they have pictured them, eagerly anticipated. The Conservative is one of the most peculiar of any party that has taken any share in politics—beaten in many fights, it yields not, it will change its coat, alter its colors, and do anything, if it can thereby get back to power.—In 1857 it was beaten, with the weapons of government and the power of the patronage in its hands, the people went forth to the polls and cast it forth as unfit to rule. It was not only a defeat it suffered, it was a rout—they were driven entirely from the field. Yet when the Session of 1858 began, they, like Napoleon returning from Elba, again summoned around them their friends, and with flags trailing in the dust of their recent defeat they made a weak sortie upon the Executive, doing no harm of course save the loss of time and expenditure of money. And now in February of this year the fight is to be renewed. Their hopes have revived after a twelve months' intrigue in scheming and falsehood—they think their cause is less hopeless than it was, or at all events they have nothing to lose. Here we believe we have the key to the whole matter. The present opposition are fully aware that they can get in no worse position than they now are, therefore they will risk anything.

When the House meets there will be beyond doubt some strange developments in Parliamentary tactics. Mr. Wilmot, with the fires of his youth abated, but with the political cunning for which he has become noted, will pull the strings, give the winks and nods, and steer the great opposition craft. Mr. Gray, like the exhibitor of a panorama will be there to point attention to the resplendant glories of the opposition, and with argus eyes and eloquent tongue to exhibit the failings and short comings of the Government. Mr. McPhelim will be of great moment in the coming conflict—he holds the balance in his hands, and can unmake the opposition at a word; he will be the most powerful man in the opposite ranks. Mr. Macpherson, for the hundredth time, may tell the story of the time when he was born barefooted, but it will be nothing to the influence of Mr. McPhelim, who carries with him that which gives the Conservative party its importance at the present time. It seems to be no difference to him that Mr. Wilmot said when he took him into the Government, that he would not have done so if he could have avoided it, for as matters then stood they must make as much out of the Catholics as possible, or that Mr. Gray apologized to a large number of his constituents for the association, giving as an excuse the exigencies of the case. They admitted the amalgamation at that time was forced upon them, yet they war on under the same flag, hugging to their bosoms the same destroyer, and it is the same discordant elements blown together by a political storm that expect to upset a political storm that expected to upset a Government, and again bring the country into confusion. They may spend a week or a fortnight in the debate, retard the public business and waste the Provincial money, but they will find that the Executive, conscious that it has done good service to the country and well attended to the public business, will be able to smile at their vain and infantile efforts. They hope to make a great deal of capital out of the Railway management. They have, through their organs, for a whole year been crying "corruption," but as yet have been able to prove none, and will find when the Railway accounts are laid before the House, that the foundation for the gross slanders that have been circulated will pass like a vapour away.

The present opposition seem to forget one important fact, that themselves at this very moment lie under a vote of censure passed directly by the people at the polls. Were they not in power for one year up to April and May of 1857, and did not the people then dismiss them as unprofitable servants, and unworthy to longer hold office? How dare they, then, attempt to get back into power, when the people have already told them they have no confidence in them?

Supposing, for the sake of argument, we admit that the present Government are just as bad and dishonest as the opposition in the latter case?—Neither would be entitled to rule, the one having already been dismissed and the other deserving of it. The opposition should reflect that until they have done something to entitle them to the public confidence they stand with the stigma of dismissal upon their brow, and are not in a position to justly come before the country year after year with an expensive motion of want of confidence.

As to the result of the motion we have no fears. The Government have a majority of honest men, who will not give them factious opposition, and will only condemn them when their acts deserve it.—*Globe.*

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.—On the 26th of November an earthquake took place in California, which is thus described by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*:—"We had a very respectable shake, and it stirred up this community considerably. It was sufficiently severe to wake up the police and send two thirds of the population into the streets *sans culottes*. As it occurred Thanksgiving night it is probable that mother earth had taken rather too heavy a dinner, which didn't agree with it, occasioning some throes. Dishes were broken, articles of bed-room furniture were fractured, ornaments on mantles were thrown down, clock's stopped, and the watch, as I before remarked, was set going, and a few walls were cracked.—There has been nothing like it since February, 1856. At St Jose the earth opened in several places, and sulphurous odors emanated therefrom, leading the people thereabouts to believe their *locale* was in rather uncomfortable proximity to a place they very much dread."

HORRIBLE STABBING CASE IN THE TOMBS, NEW YORK.—On Wednesday morning, a man named Bosquet made a ferocious attack on Charles Lefort, the companion of his cell in the Tombs. It would appear that the brutal act was committed without any provocation whatever. Lefort was lying asleep when Bosquet, armed with a knife, made his desperate onslaught upon him. After he had used the knife till it was blunted, the ruffian thrust his fork into Lefort's head, and the prongs, coming in contact with the skull, bent over, so that, in removing the weapon, quantities of flesh and hair were pulled out. At this moment the Wardens appeared, attracted there by Lefort's loud screams. They promptly seized Bosquet, and having hand-cuffed him, locked him up. Lefort was also immediately removed, and the prison physician was summoned to attend him. Upon examination, it was found that he had been stabbed in the head, thighs and breast—wounds which were considered dangerous,—but one stab in the groin, it is feared will prove mortal. The assassin, Bosquet, whose appearance is extremely repulsive, shrugged his shoulders when asked what induced him to commit such a deed, and dropped his bloody weapon with a grunt when the Wardens appeared. He has been only a few years in the country, and does not appear to have followed any particular business. He will be tried at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

The Legislature will meet for the despatch of business, on the 10th of February.—*Reporter.*

A scald or burn can be easily cured by the use of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing headache, pain in the stomach or bowels, dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera. No family should be without it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

HALIFAX, January 6.

The *North American*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., for Portland, put into this port yesterday, short of coals. She experienced boisterous weather throughout the entire passage. On the night of the first, off Cape Race, struck a rock, which caused her to leak considerably, and filled her fore compartment with water.

The President's message is published in full in the English papers, with various comments upon it.

The *Times* says—There is nothing in the message that can be called more than usually interesting. The President discusses what we might have expected; at home material progress and abroad visions of territorial aggrandizement. The *Times* further says that for a peaceful nation the United States are most unfortunate in their political relations—a quarrel with us on some subject or other is a matter of course; without one in a President's message it would read tame. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, evinces laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve—he pays us many compliments upon our moderation on the Right of Search, but declines to suggest any means by which Spanish or South American Ships hoisting the United States flag can be interfered with. The *Times* further says that his arguments in regard to the cession of Cuba are such as Ahab might have used when he wanted to purchase the vineyard which was nigh to his palace.

The *Daily News* reviews the message in connection with Mr. Buchanan's recent letter to the committee of celebration at Pittsfield. It argues that the President's policy in regard to Cuba and Mexico is intended to conciliate the South, and predicts that nothing will be done at present towards annexing Mexico. It takes exception to the view taken in the message of England's supposed concessions about the searching of suspected slavers.

The *Morning Post* confines its remarks to the President's policy in regard to Cuba, and denounces it in strong terms.

Several other journals follow in a similar strain. The Liverpool Albion characterizes the message as dishonest in tone, and filled with a spirit of braggadocio filibustering.

The *Times* in an article on the Submarine Cable says, that since the laying of the cable at least eight or ten fresh plans have been put forth, and draws attention to the Great Ocean Telegraph Company, which proposes to submerge a cable direct to Halifax from Land's End in England, by the Allen system, which entirely does away with the outside covering wire, and makes the conductor of the cable its main strength, thereby reducing its weight to 10 cwt. per mile.

The excitement in Ireland as to the arrest of members of the Phœnix Club was dying out.

VERY LATEST.—LONDON, *Wednesday morning.*—The *Daily News* City Article of Tuesday evening says—Funds to-day heavy and closed at a reduction of ¼ per cent.

A portion of new season's Tea, ex Robin Hood, had been sold at 1s. 7d. to 2s. 4d. Common Congou firm—11d.

FRANCE.—It is stated that a contract has been signed between the Marine Department and a firm at Marseilles to supply the Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique with 20,000 Africans suited for agricultural labor. Similar contracts have been entered into with other powers.

Morphy, the American chess player, is confined to his room in Paris from indisposition, consequently unable to commence his match with M. Anduseun, who had reached Paris for the purpose of encountering Morphy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, it was confidently reported that the French squadron on the western coast of Africa was about to be reinforced by several ships.

The London *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes, that the French Foreign Office has heard with much surprise of Buchanan's notification of the desire of the American Government to purchase Cuba. This part of the Message is considered more strange, as the French Government had previously notified to the American Minister its determination, in conjunction with England, not to tolerate the cession of Cuba to the United States, even were Spain to consent to such an arrangement.

ITALY.—It is stated that the King of Naples was likely soon to grant the amnesty which has been so strongly insisted upon by England and France.

AUSTRALIA.—The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived at Southampton 19th ult. from Alexandria, with Australian mails and £137,722 in specie.

INDIA.—The Bombay Mail of Nov. 25th, reached England 18th Dec. There is nothing of striking importance additional to the news already telegraphed.

Tantia Topee and his followers were making towards Guzerat, where it was feared they might do much mischief.

Tea closed firm at 11d for Congou. Sugar quiet. Breadstuffs dull; Western Flour 19s to 20s.; Ohio 21s to 24s. Wheat—quotations fully maintained; Red and White 4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. White Corn 21s to 22s. Provisions, dull.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

JANUARY SESSION.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
January 11th, 1859.

Meeting called to order.

Present—Messrs. Kearney, Gibson, Corbett, Giberson, Raymond, Kilburn, Gray, Lindsay, Gallop, Hemphill, Hartley, Hayward, Orser, Rideout, Clowse.

Mr. Gray, having made some very sensible remarks with reference to the duties of Warden, and the necessity which existed for the Council to be careful in making selection of a man who would preserve order and see that the business of the County was conducted with propriety, nominated Mr. Alexander Gibson for Warden. Mr. Hartley nominated Mr. Anthony Kearney; whereupon, a ballot being had, there appeared for Mr. Kearney nine votes and for Mr. Gibson six, and the former was declared duly elected and took the chair.

A question here arose as to whether the Warden should take a separate oath; some gentlemen contending that the law did not provide for any separate oath being taken by the Warden, and did not intend it, otherwise an explicit form of oath would have been provided. Others insisted that, according to the terms of the law, as well as according to the dictates of prudence and common sense, it was proper and necessary that the Warden should be sworn.

On motion, it was resolved, that, in the opinion of the Council, it was not necessary that the Warden be sworn.

The Warden elect then made some very appropriate remarks. He thanked his brother Councillors for the honor they had done him in choosing him out of sixteen Councillors—select men from different parts of the County. He felt there were others, older members of the Board, who were better qualified than he was to fill the office, but he should endeavor to fulfil the duties of Warden to the best of his knowledge and ability, and hoped that the members would, each and all, lend their assistance in enabling him to conduct the County business during the year in such a manner as to reflect credit upon them.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved; likewise report of Secretary Treasurer and abstract, with Mr. Grover's statement confirming the same; shewing balance in bank in favor of Municipality of £209 0s. 10d.

CRS.

By insurance on Gaol, deposited in Com. Bank	£500	0	0
By Provincial Warrant for Bye Road appropriations	490	0	0
By Provincial Warrant to cover jurors fees for January, June, and Sept. 1858, adjourned court for 1858, and January 1859	55	11	0
By Tavern Licences	23	5	0
By amount paid in County funds belonging to other accounts	20	0	6
By amount collected from assessment, delinquent lists of last year, and fines imposed by justices	400	17	3
	£1489	13	9

DRS.

To paid 8 parishes each, Bye Road appropriations	£490	0	0
To paid juror's fees for Jany, June, and Sept. 1858, adjourned court of 1857, and Jany, 1858	55	11	6
To County Debenture, and one year's interest	106	0	0
To John C. Raymond, last payment on Brick Building	36	13	4
To Extra work done on said building	15	15	0
To Dr. Wood and J. Snow in the case of John Green a pauper,—debts belonging to Wicklow	25	0	0
To amount refunded to Simonds and Wakefield, overpaid into county funds	14	1	0
To insurance on Brick Offices & Court Houses	13	15	0
To expenses in fitting up Lock-Up House for a county gaol	24	2	0
To sending two lunatics to Asylum	7	0	0
To amount of first payment for new gaol	211	15	0
To current and contingent expenses for the year	280	18	10
Total,	£1280	12	11
Leaving a balance on hand of	£209	0	10

JAMES McLAUCHLAN,
Secretary Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. ——
Resolved, That Mr M'Lauchlan be elected Secretary Treasurer for the present year. There being no other candidate nominated, Mr. M'Lauchlan was declared elected.

A motion was made by Mr. Gallop that Mr. W. F. Dibblee be heard with reference to alleged overtaxation on non-resident property in Simonds.

MR. HAYWARD said that he thought it would be better in that and every similar case, to refer the hearing to a committee, who could, after a thorough investigation of the subject, report the fact to the Council.

Mr. Dibblee being permitted, came forward, and complained that gross injustice had been done non-residents owning property in Simonds, himself among others, as his land had been taxed 100 per cent. more than the property of residents, more valuable, immediately adjoining. He would not complain if he had been taxed the same as residents.

MR. LINDSAY pointed out that the law provided a remedy for parties who considered themselves aggrieved in this respect.

On request of the Councillors of Simonds, the matter was allowed to stand over till next day, when they would be prepared to give an answer to the complaint of Mr. Dibblee.

The Auditor submitted the accounts and his report.

The following were appointed a committee to investigate the County accounts, viz: Messrs. Hayward, Lindsay, Raymond, Clowse, Giberson. The remaining members to constitute a committee to take into consideration the returns, &c.

Mr. Hayward moved a resolution embodying his views as expressed with reference to hearing Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Kilburn,

Resolved, In consequence of the business of the County being impeded by parties making complaints before the Municipality, be it therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three Councillors be appointed, that any party or parties having complaints to bring before the Board should lay their complaints before said committee, and said committee bring the report of such complaints before the Board.—Carried.

He (Mr. H.) said that he thought all those members who, like himself, had been several sessions at that Council Board, would be prepared to acknowledge the great waste of time which had been occasioned by the hearing of different parties who came before them with alleged grievances for redress, and the necessity which existed for a change in that respect.

MR. CORBETT thought that, as, after all, the matter, whatever it might be, would come before, and be decided by the full Council, it was not advisable to have it referred to a committee first.—Many, he thought, could decide better and more fairly than a few.

MR. KILBURN was of opinion that, in that as in every matter, experience was a good teacher, and that they might very properly be guided by experience. The experience of the last five years, in that Council, was amply sufficient to convince every one that a measure like the one proposed should be adopted, and that there existed great necessity for shortening the debates. They might follow precedents in the matter. In the House of Assembly and other Legislative bodies just such a plan as that proposed in Mr. Hayward's resolution was followed.

MR. CLOWSE could not see how substantial justice could be done unless parties were privileged to be heard before a full Council; and feared committees might be unfairly biased one way or another, and perhaps by their report be the means of an unjust decision being arrived at.

MR. HAYWARD had too good an opinion of his brother Councillors to be afraid of trusting any one or two of them with matters of importance. He thought his motion requisite in order to do justice to parties who sometimes came before the Council, and became confused, when it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand them.

MR. CLOWSE did not wish to be understood as having any doubts as to the integrity of the Councillors.

MR. LINDSAY said that the object of having a committee appointed was to facilitate business, and enable the Council the more readily to understand the merits of the case presented. Each member of the Council would have the same opportunity of discussing the question as they had at present, but they would avoid the loss of time, annoyance, and sometimes insult, attendant upon hearing the complaints of some of those who would wish to appeal to them. The committee could hear and collect the facts and lay them before the Council.—Resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Lindsay,

Resolved, That the Auditor be instructed to furnish the Board with an abstract of all amounts due from magistrates.—Carried.

Secretary Treasurer read a communication he had received from Joseph Rideout, Esq., in reference to a defaulter's list placed in his hands for collection, shewing a balance of 5s. 7½d. due the parish of Kent, after deducting costs, &c., which balance had been remitted to the Secretary Treasurer, who holds it subject to the order of Council.

Mr. Corbett presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of Simonds, praying the passing of a by-law to prohibit sheep from running at large in a certain district.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Raymond,

Resolved, That the petition be dismissed, as the resolution requiring a public meeting had not been complied with.

Mr. Kilburn presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Richmond, who by a resolution at a public meeting decided to ask the passing of a by-law to prohibit all cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, geese, &c., from running at large on the main highway from Charles Wolhaupter's east line to John Currie's west line, and one mile north and one mile south from the Houlton road.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Gray,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted, and a by-law passed accordingly.—Carried.

Mr. Corbett presented a petition from Louis Coombes, stating his intention, if it be agreeable to the Council, to run a horse-ferry across the river at Woodstock, for which purpose he prays the right of the ferry for four years, offering to give bonds, if requisite, for the faithful completion of such undertaking.

On motion, ordered, that the consideration of the petition be postponed until to-morrow at 3 o'clock, when it is expected other applications will be made.

On motion of Mr. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Gallop,

Resolved, That this Council will continue the business of the session to-morrow evening.

Adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Warden in the Chair. All present but Mr. Estabrooks.

[In the early part of the day, some interesting and rather important matters were discussed; but, owing to the fact that, just at that time, several parish officers had come in with their returns, which we had to audit, we were prevented from taking notes of the speeches.]

MR. HAYWARD rose and said he wished to bring under the notice of the Council the manner in which the fines and the taxes of the delinquent ratepayers were collected by the Justices. He did not intend particularly to single out Mr. Rideout; but the Council had a return from that Justice, of delinquent rate-payers in the Parish of Kent, placed in his hands for collection, which he (Mr. H.) considered a fair specimen of the way in which such things were collected. It appears that gentleman has collected £2 9s. 1½d., and his fees are £2 10s., which of course brings us in debt. He, for his part, was entirely dissatisfied with such proceedings. If the Justice retains all he collects for his fees, they might as well let it remain in the hands of the poor people. The fact was, the people would be as much dissatisfied as they were when the business of the County was done by the magistrates. The cry was then that they collected the money and pocketed it; but where was the difference?—it was true, the Councillors did not get the money, if they allowed the magistrates to collect and keep it. But Mr. Justice Rideout was very generous, and out of £2 9s. 1½ sends 5s. 7½d.: he says, as it was a hard case, he would deduct his fees. He (Mr. H.) would like to know why Mr. Rideout did not make the parties against whom he issued the executions pay the cost of such proceedings. The Council had often passed resolutions directing the Justices to refund all moneys in their hands belonging to the County, but had never carried them into effect; and they had become quite indifferent, concluding that the Council did not mean to do as they said. It reminded him of a man always threatening to correct his children, but never carrying his threats into execution, until at last the children become quite indifferent to the threats, and say, Father is always threatening, but never whips.

Mr. Hayward then moved a resolution to the effect that all magistrates collecting moneys from delinquents be required to pay the whole amounts so collected into the hands of the Secretary Treasurer, and to present their bills for costs, separately, to the County Council for payment.—*Carried.*

A petition was presented by Mr. Hayward, signed by some twenty-five ratepayers of Brighton, praying that the list of parish officers, illegally elected, as affirmed, be not confirmed.

Messrs. Hayward and Orser briefly explained the course pursued at the parish elections. A committee composed of three ratepayers for each of the three districts of Brighton was appointed to select parish officers; but after they had done so, and submitted the list, the ratepayers present objected. It by that time was too late to proceed to elect, as the law directs, by ballot, and the consequence was that nothing further had been done, and hence the petition.

After some debate, the matter was then, on motion, referred to the Councillors for Brighton.

B. Noble, Esq., sent in a return, accompanied with 26s. 7d., amount collected from delinquents for Brighton, which was on motion received, as highly satisfactory, and the amount ordered to be placed to credit of Mr. Noble in Auditor's book.

A petition from Mr. Albert Orser, for a tavern license for a house at the Becaguimic, was presented.

MR. HAYWARD said that he was pledged to oppose the prayer of the petition. Mr. Orser was a fine young man, and no doubt was well qualified to keep a tavern; but there never had been a tavern in that place, and the inhabitants did not think it necessary or desirable to have one established now. In the spring of the year there was generally a large gathering of men engaged in rafting at the mouth of the 'Guimic, and a tavern there would be a complete trap, into which many an unwary young man might fall.

MR. CORBETT said Mr. Hayward had redeemed his pledge. According to Mr. Hayward's statements, Mr. Orser was just the proper man to have a license and keep a tavern at the Becaguimic, if one was wanted there: he would not sell adulterated rum, &c. He (Mr. C.) thought a public house was required at the Becaguimic, in order to accommodate travellers and the mail carriers, who now had to make the best shifts they could by imposing upon the hospitality of private houses.

MR. RAYMOND thought a great necessity existed for a public house being established, as there was now none on the eastern side of the river above Woodstock; and it was not creditable to Brighton, the fact that she had never had one. There should be some place for travellers to stop. Because Mr. Hayward had pledged himself to a few of his constituents, that was no criterion by which the whole Council should be guided. Mr. Orser was the right kind of man, and his application could not be reasonably refused.

MR. LINDSAY, while admitting that it was hard to force a tavern upon a sober portion of a parish, against their will and wish, still thought that very little discretionary power under the law was left with the Council. They were almost *obliged* to grant a license, when asked for in compliance with the terms of the law.

MR. GALLOP did not think the law contemplated compelling the Council to grant license. A tavern was not wanted at the 'Guimic; there was no need of it, and, if established, would truly be a trap to lead the young men astray. He (Mr. G.) was sorry when he heard that the young man, whom he respected quite highly, intended to open a tavern, and he urged upon some of his friends to advise him against such a step.

MR. CORBETT said that perhaps Mr. Gallop himself was afraid of the trap. He thought that perhaps, with a tavern as with a church, the nearer the church the further from God, so the nearer the tavern the further from drunkenness. Every one who travelled at all was aware of the necessity of having public houses, as of course, no matter what unfortunate circumstances might arise, a private house could not be compelled to take a man in.—He referred to a case which occured at Eel River, when he himself had found a poor fellow who had been injured at the railroad, uncared for, and had to dress his wounds and relieve his suffering.

MR. GIBERSON was not disposed to encourage selling liquor, still, he thought Mr. Orser had as good a right as anybody to obtain a licence, and to the traveller, a public house was a necessity.

MR. ORSER felt himself in rather a close place, being a relative of the applicant, who was a very fine young man; still he would have to do his duty conscientiously. He was opposed to liquor; there had never been a tavern at the 'Guimic, and they had got along as well, perhaps a good deal better, than if they had had one; the community disapproved of one being established, as it would lead to a great many evils which did not now exist, involve the youth in bad habits, and bring distress upon parents and friends. Under all these circumstances, he could not give the application his approbation.

MR. GIBSON asked whether Mr. Orser had been instructed by his constituents to oppose the application? To which Mr. Orser replied he had not.

MR. KILBURN said the question for that Council to decide was, "Would a tavern at the place proposed be a real benefit to the travelling community?" He should suppose it would be. It had been said that evils would follow; true, evils followed every good, and evil resulted sometimes even from religion. A good tavern might be an evil, but it was a necessary evil.

MR. HARTLEY thought it would be very unjust to withhold licence from the applicant, who had as good a right as any, and whose money they had a right to. Those who did not want to stop at the tavern could go by.

MR. GALLOP asked who had a better right to judge in the matter than the Councillors for the parish; they say the parish is better without a tavern, and don't want one; but other Councillors get up and would force it on them as a blessing.

MR. RIDEOUT said that Mr. Hayward represented a majority of the rate-payers of Brighton, and it would be manifestly unjust for that Council to oppose itself, in a mere local matter, to the interests and wishes of a majority of the parish.

Application lost by 11 to 3.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—We are glad to learn that the Atlantic Monthly is meeting with great favor from all sources, Though the publishers printed nearly *thirty thousand* copies of the January number, this large supply was entirely exhausted on the very day of publication, thus compelling many new subscribers and others to wait a few days before obtaining a copy. The publishers have another edition of several thousand in press, which will be ready in a few days, and with their present facilities they will be able to supply the demand, however large it may be. Their subscriptions, received by mail alone from all parts of the country, have averaged more than one hundred a day, for some time past. Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new serial, "The Minister's Wooing," is immensely popular, as indicated by the success which is thus attending the enterprising publishers' efforts to make the Atlantic the embodiment of all that is entertaining and instructive.—*Boston Traveller.*

Special Notices.

BURNS'
Centennial Anniversary.

The admirers of Scotland's Immortal Bard in Woodstock and its vicinity purpose celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of his birth by having a Festival Dinner on Tuesday the 25th current.

It is expected that a Piper and several celebrated singers of Scotch songs will be present.

The Committee trust that ALL (irrespective of country) who admire the genius of Burns will join in doing honor to his memory on that occasion.

Tickets must be purchased of any of the undermentioned committee, on or before the 20th Current, to enable the committee to make the necessary arrangements,

IVORY KILBURN, JOHN EDGAR,
ALEX. GIBSON, HUGH HAY,
H. M'LEAN, J. T. ALLAN.
J. T. ALLAN, *Secy. of Committee.*

Jan. 12, 1859.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Ballou's Pictorial of 24th July says:—Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor of and Publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we could not conscientiously indorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

The following Certificate from a distinguished gentleman is equally conclusive:

From Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.

Concord, N. H., March 2.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.,—*Gentlemen:*—Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without confidence in its efficacy I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed "I BUTTS" on the outer wrapper

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON, and for sale by W. T. Baird, Woodstock, and by appointed agents all over the Provinces. 18-1m.

Antidote for Poison.

THE PAIN KILLER.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Room) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate I was awoke by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burma to his father, says: I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark if need be.

[The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer, is easily removed by washing in alcohol.]

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 20-2i

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

☞ DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'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 inflamation—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 skilful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. *Positively Sure* to give immediate relief to infants suffering from Wind Cholic.

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

Millions of bottles are sold 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.

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.

☞ CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.—The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its equal 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. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, is on circulars in the hands of Agents.

A CARD.

H. REYNOLDS, CONSULTING SURGEON, &c., may be consulted at Mr. Edward Grass', Jacksontown, near Gitchell's Mill at the Creek. Having practised for a length of time in London and its vicinity, he hopes to be found competent to give the best medical advice in all cases submitted to him.

He is ready to attend as a physician in critical cases.

Consulting fee half price of Physicians fee.

☞ He expects all those who have received advice from him and who are able will give him an honorable call.

Jacksontown, Dec. 16th, 1859.

ST. ANDREWS, JAN., 1859.

Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, &c.

THE Undersigned offers for sale at his store in St. Andrews the following goods:

200 bbls. Superfine and Extra state Flour.
50 do Extra and Double Extra Ohio Round Hoop Flour,
20 do Heavy Mess and Clear Pork,
15 do Extra Mess Beef,
12 hhds. Muscavado and Clayed Molasses,
30 chests Congou Teas, 30½ chests Oolong,
— Boxes Tobacco. 40 Quintals Pollock,
10 Boxes Woodstock & T. D. Pipes,
10 do Saleratus, (to arrive,)
10 do Manufactured Coffee;

ALSO:

18 hhds. } Best Martell's and Hennessy's
10 Quarter Casks, } Brandy,
14 Pipes, } Best Holland Gin,
10 hhds. }
5 Quarter Casks Best Port Wine,
5 do and Octaves Brown & Pale Sherry,
2 Puncheons best Scotch Whiskey,
7 do Alcohol, 80 O. P.
40 bbls. London Bottled Porter, quarts and pints,
10 do do do Pale Ale, &c., &c., &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until Thursday the 20th inst., at noon, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between the Way Office, Sol River, and the Way Office at the Railway Station, Canterbury, daily each way (Sunday excepted) commencing on the 1st February next.

Tenders must be made on the Printed Forms, which can be obtained from any Postmaster, must state the sum per annum for which the service will be performed, and be addressed to the Postmaster General.

The Mails are to be conveyed in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses, at a uniform rate of speed of not less than six miles per hour, and at such hours as may from time to time be appointed by the Postmaster General.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Fredericton, 6th Jan. 1859.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

Parcels by Post in New Brunswick.

FROM the 1st February next, a parcel not weighing over two pounds, will be conveyed by mail between any of the Post-Offices in New Brunswick.

They must be prepaid at the following rates, by postage stamps only:

For any weight not exceeding 1 lb., ... 1s. 3d.
" " " over 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs., ... 2s. 6d.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Fredericton, Jan. 12, 1859.

Notice to the Public.

ON and after the 1st February next, Packages not exceeding two pounds in weight will be carried by Mail between any of the Post-Offices in this Province, at the following rates, viz.:

For a Package not exceeding 1 lb., ... 1s. 3d.
" " over 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs., ... 2s. 6d.

In all cases to be prepaid by *Postage Stamps*. No Package allowed to contain letter matter. Should any infringement of these regulations be discovered in a package passing by Mail, such package will be charged full letter postage.

CHARLES CONNELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office, Fredericton, Jan. 13, 1859.

Melancthon Division, No. 34, S. of T.

THE members of this division are earnestly requested to meet at the division room, Upper Woodstock, on Saturday, 22nd inst., at 7 P.M., as matters of importance to the division, will be then under consideration.

H. EMERY, R. S.

Upper Woodstock, Jan. 15.

Sweet Cider!

200 GALLONS NEW CIDER, the product of 1858, warranted to keep sweet if kept cool.

Jan. 15. JOSEPH SPAULDING.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, JAN. 5, 1859.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of February next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 30th Aug., 1858, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.