Special Agencies for the Sentinel.

MR. JOHN INGRAHAM,.....St. Andrews.
MR. JAMES A. GRANT,.....St. Stephen.
MESSRS. DEMING & SONS,.....Calais.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Accounts of all persons indebted for the SENTINEL over *Two Years*, unless they are immediately settled by Note or otherwise, will be sued. Notes of Hand past due must likewise be settled at once. This step is necessary, as perfect indifference has been manifested by many to ordinary dans, and will positively be resorted to.

☞ For a short time Butter, Eggs, Oats, &c., will be taken in payment of above.

Woodstock, July 9, 1859.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

The War and its Prospects.

Our latest news from Europe will be found under the telegraphic head. It is of moment and highly interesting, announcing another engagement between the hostile armies, the details of which we may expect will prove it one of the most sanguinary of modern times. We adopt the following from the *Illustrated London News* as being a comprehensive and intelligent view of the condition of affairs in the Old World:

"The present has rightly been called the intermediate stages of the Italian war. The telegram bring us no news of fresh battles and victories, but they chronicle the results of the progress already made. The rapid expulsion of the invading army from Piedmont, the victories at Palestro and Magenta, the triumphant entry in to Milan, the subsequent victory at Melegnano, the withdrawal of the Austrians to their last line of defence, with the deposition of General Gyulai, may be said to form the first chapter of the campaign. Before the second opens, with its deadlier struggles, let us briefly summarise the past. The battle of Magenta has proved more decisive than the conquerors had anticipated. Impressed by the front the Austrians managed to assume, or occupied in repairing their losses and reorganising their wasted battalions, the allies allowed four days to elapse before they entered the capital of Lombardy. But it now appears that the Austrians were in no condition, or were disinclined, to make head a second time against their opponents. They have abandoned not the capital alone, but the greater portion of the country to the invaders. One strong place after another has been given up, and the Austrians are retiring to their last line of defence. A battle of such importance measured by these results is worthy of a fuller account than we were able to gather last week from the telegraphic dispatches, with their more than Spartan brevity; and the official reports from both the contending Generals which have subsequently reached us to enable us to form some estimation of the nature of the operations, the numbers engaged, and the results obtained.

"The downfall of the Derby Administration, and the accession to power of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell—statesmen whose sympathy with the cause of Italian independence is notorious throughout Europe—will inevitably exercise an influence on the progress of the war. If the efforts of these illustrious chiefs of the Liberal party be cordially seconded in Parliament and throughout the country, there will be reason for the hope, which a few days ago seemed to be all but baseless, that the war may be confined to Italy and the present belligerents, and that peace may be restored before the close of the summer. If any reliance is to be placed upon the spoken and written words of Princes and Emperors, and if Austria be not utterly deaf to reason, and inimical to the good offices of Powers who wish her to retain her place among the great Powers, it is not too much to expect that this will be the result of the new phase into which affairs have entered.

"Foremost among the circumstances which the new Administration will turn to account in the cause of peace is the steady retreat of the Austrians to their last great system of fortresses. Worsted in every engagement, outmanœuvred and outgeneralled, with the passions of all Italy aroused against them, they retire sullenly to their all but impregnable line beyond the Mincio. They abandon the Legations evacuate every weak and untenable position, and concentrate themselves in a corner where they may remain on the defensive till they try both the valor and the patience of their opponents to dislodge them, but without being able to prevent the liberation of any part of Italy, except that on which their soldiers are intrenched. Lombardy is virtually free: Tuscany is relieved of its Austrian Pro-Consul; Parma and Modena have joined the cause of Italy: and Rome itself is moving to the same consumation;—so that ere many weeks elapse it is probable that the Pope on the one hand, and the new King of Naples on the other, will be compelled to join in the new federation of the Italian States, with such concessions to their subjects as prudence, if not justice, shall dictate.

"The most grave impediments to peace are those which exist in the fears of Germany, and to some extent, in those of Great Britain. The Germans, more especially, dread that the Emperor of the French, having liberated Italy from one set of oppressors, will forthwith transfer it to another; and that he will, in fact, recommence that career of French domination which began with the early victories of the young General Bonaparte and ended with the defeat of Napoleon I. on the bloody field of Waterloo. The mobilisation of the Prussian army is the last as well as the most formidable expression which these fears have assumed. Napoleon III. seems to allow that such fears are natural by the pains he takes to remove them. In an eloquent proclamation to the people of Lombardy he avows in the plainest terms that he has no such policy, that he repudiates it and never entertained it, and that he understands the spirit of his age, which is opposed to such attempted revivals of a dead and buried past. He pledges his word, his honor, and his faith, before Europe and the world, that, having liberated Italy, he will retire from its soil without appropriating an inch of it, or seeking for France any advantage beyond the gratitude of the Italians, and the fame justly due to such great service and to such high and pure disinterestedness. These are not the exact words, but they are the substance and spirit of the proclamation, and are not only a pledge to the Italians but to the Germans. The pledge is so solemn that not even the victorious master of all the legions of Gaul dare be false to it, if he be his own master and not the slave of his army. We may be assured that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will take the Emperor at his word; that they will make his proclamation the basis of their intercourse with him, and of their good offices with Austria; and that they will use it for the tranquilization of Germany and the pacification of Europe, no less than for the independence of Italy."

TWELFTH OF JULY.—Tuesday next, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, the Orangemen of this Town intend commemorating that event in the following manner: by a salute at sunrise; by assembling at their Lodge Room at 8 o'clock, A.M.; then proceeding to Richmond Corner, where Rev. Mr. Salmon is to preach a sermon; and after that by partaking of a dinner with Lodge No. 59, of Richmond, at the house of Mr. Robert M'Bride.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Our republican neighbors on the borders have been expending the usual quantity of noise in celebrating their glorious Independence Day. Members of our band, who went up to Presque Isle to blow Yankee Doodle, &c., for the good people there, seemed quite delighted with the treatment they received, and the appearance of things generally. We don't know but that some of their hearts have been so softened under the genial influences of the charms of the Presque Isle girls, as to endanger their loyalty, and induce them to think more favorably of *annexation*.

☞ F. A. Pike, Esq., and lady, the authoress of "Ida May," stopped at the Blanchard House, on Thursday last, being *en route* down river.

A Ride.

To be able to form any correct idea of the extent, resources, and settlements of Carleton County, it is necessary to diverge from the main roads of travel; doing so—taking Woodstock as the centre—no matter what direction is taken, the traveller can scarcely fail in finding settlements, bearing unmistakeable evidence of the fertility of the soil and the thrift and industry of its inhabitants. Passing through the wilderness one is often surprised by finding himself suddenly on the verge of a long vista of cleared country, opened out before him, smiling under the influence of redeeming cultivation and intelligent industry. These thoughts were induced, or rather, their truth enforced upon our mind, by a *professional* tour during the past week, extending through a portion of Jacksontown, Williamstown, and some of the various settlements thereto adjacent, including Bloomfield, Long, Good and Cronk Settlements, as far into that land of promise, of which our friend Hall is the prophet, as Presque Isle. Jacksontown and Williamstown are familiar to most of our readers, by report, if not from personal observation; and it would, we opine, be difficult to find in the Province a stretch of country presenting greater charms, and the existence of more solid and contented comfort, than here abound. The other settlements which we have named are younger and smaller, but still in all the material requirements for becoming equally noted with the two former, are not wanting.

The evidences are abundant, not only of the indisputable richness of the soil, the vast agricultural capabilities which pertain to it, but likewise of a more enlightened understanding of the nature and value of farming, as a science, and an increasing taste in, and attention to the various appointments of the farm, buildings, &c. The crops did not, as we went from home, present that forward appearance which we anticipated, judging from the favorable and early seed time. This was owing to the frost and backward weather which marked the former part of the month of June. But on our return, under the more genial influences of warm rains and invigorating sun, the face of nature was assuming a new aspect, and now, as we write, everything is apparently rapidly verging to an early and abundant harvest.

Two years had elapsed since a previous visit to Presque Isle, and we found that town bearing evidences of a rapid growth; a large number of houses had been erected; manufactories and mills had been extended or established; and the business and bustle in the streets gave unmistakeable evidence of the extent and population of the surrounding country. Among the most noticeable of the improvements going on, we may mention a new hotel of mammoth proportions, now being erected by Mr Jeremiah Whitney. Brother Hall was at home, and his chief employment, we are happy to record, while we were in his sanctum, was opening money letters,—employment as grateful as unusual for editors. Let us record it as an act of justice, that, according to our belief, Presque Isle and Aroostook County owe Mr Hall and his *Pioneer* a debt which they may never wipe off; for to him in a large measure may be attributed the present favorable position in which the County stands before the people of the United States, as well as its material growth during the past few years.

If Aroostook does not literally overflow with milk and honey, we can affirm that its streets, on the day we were there, were blockaded with maple sugar, in which article an immense trade is done between the merchants and the French settlers.

We saw the unique wagon of which the *Pioneer* gives a description: axles *shaved* out of maple; spokes do; springs do; body, four clapboards in the rough, nailed at the corners; seat do; dashboard, a rough cedar shingle split.

AN ENGLISH FARMER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. John Fisher, from Cumberland County, England, has, after having visited various parts of the Province, fixed upon this as the most desirable locality for settlement; and has purchased that beautiful property known as the Ketchum farm, at Upper Woodstock, which we learn he intends to work on the most approved and liberal principles of scientific agriculture.

Before coming to this country, Mr. Fisher sought by every possible means to obtain information respecting it; and it was in reply to a letter of his, which was submitted to us, that we made some remarks in the month of December last,—remarks which, we are pleased to learn, were not entirely without effect, in giving Mr. Fisher a more favorable bias in favor of New Brunswick.

We are very much gratified to learn that Mr. Fisher is not by any means disappointed, but finds the country, judging from the general appearance, quite equal to the reports he has heard of it; and his impression is that many more of his countrymen would be too glad to avail themselves of the favorable opportunities presented for making homes in New Brunswick, were they more fully acquainted with the facts connected with it, and the facilities offered; and, probably, should Mr. F. find his experience of the country agree with his first impressions—which we most sincerely hope he will,—he may by his representations induce some of his former neighbors to emigrate. We consider it of the first importance to obtain emigrants of means, intelligence, and standing,—such as is Mr. F.,—a few of whom would very materially benefit New Brunswick.

WE "STAND AT EASE!"—We do hope that the war spirit so eloquently evoked in the *Journal*, as well as by our esteemed correspondent, "As You Were," of to-day, will descend easily upon our people, and not inspire them with too rash a forgetfulness of necessary duties in their ambition to prepare for a foe which is not, and probably will not exist, save in the minds of a few enthusiasts in this matter. Perhaps we may return to the subject again. We learn from the *Head Quarters* that the troops have not all been removed from the Province, but that a company of the 63d foot has arrived at Fredericton garrison. Who is the man who in the *Head Quarters* prates about sympathisers with the United States? *Who is he?*

☞ We learn that Rev. John Prince has been appointed to Bedeque, P. E. I. We regret to have to announce this fact to his many friends here, who will sincerely regret his loss. We are pleased to know that the place of Mr. Prince, as likewise of Mr. Smith, who also is to be removed, is to be filled by gentlemen who sustain very high reputations for talent, and who, from personal acquaintance, we believe to be well adapted for this circuit,—namely, Rev. R. A. Temple and D. D. Currie.

☞ We were shown yesterday a very creditable specimen of fancy painting, executed by Mr. John Lee, of this Town, upon a mail coach of Mr. H. Russell's.

☞ Rev. John Prince will preach to-morrow in the Wesleyan Chapel, morning and evening.

☞ The County Council meets on the third Tuesday in this month, being the 19th inst.

Things in General.

Bull frog hams are advertised for sale at Washington, D. C.——The Red Sea Electric Cable has been successfully laid from Suez to Perim, a distance of 1250 miles ——At Newburyport, Abraham Morris bit off a woman's nose, (every one to their fancy, &c.) for which amusement he was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.——In ten years, ending 1858, thirteen Atlantic steamers have been lost, with 3000 persons; i. e., one to every one hundred carried.——A merchant in Winchester hangs out a sign, J. Wysong & Daughter.——To the battle of Montebello the French reserve was brought up from Voghera by railway; train after train arriving and discharging hundreds of armed men at the scene of action, and hastening back for more ——The English Government have, it is said, ordered 200,000 rifles, at a cost of $2,000,000 dollars.——Mr. Bradbury, of Bangor, has purchased of Mr. Plummer, of Linneus, during the past year, 539 lbs. of spruce gum.——Money is the best cleansing agent known; it will remove the most inveterate stain from the character.——Mr. Johnson, at Presque Isle, purchased nearly a ton of maple sugar last week.——Some of our Maine exchanges are speaking right out against the proposed reduction of the mail service in that State. The postal department is bankrupt, hence the alleged necessity.——A trader in Missouri was fined $100 for selling a *negro* a hoop skirt without license ——A $400 chair has been manufactured for presentation to W. Smith O'Brien, by his Cincinnati friends. ——The French agents are buying up all the horses they can in England, paying large prices for the same.——The wheat crop in many parts of Canada will be, it is feared, a failure; cause, the ravages of the midge and late frosts.——The Duchess of Kent is seriously ill.——The wife of a Yankee in Arkansas gave birth to a mulatto child a few weeks after marriage. The husband went to a lawyer for counsel. The latter told him it was a plain case, and he could easily obtain a divorce. "That's not what I want," said the Yankee; "I want to know who the nigger belongs to!"——A newspaper in the French language, styled the *L'Epoque*, has recently been started in New York.——*Punch* calculates that each Jew converted during the year has cost some thousands of pounds. He suggests that there are many Christians who would be willing to be converted on much more reasonable terms. ——A number of his parishioners have recently presented Rev. Dr. Gray, of St. John, with £100. ——M. Blondin has crossed Niagara Falls on a tight rope; 10,000 spectators; time going, 17 1-2 minutes, returning much quicker.——The steamer *Bonnie Doon* staved a hole in her bottom on her upward trip Monday, and has thereby lost the opportunity of a few trips more this summer.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

Woman's Rights.

No, don't be mistaken!—I am not desirous of being termed a *strong-minded* woman. I have no intention of entering upon a discussion as to whether pantaloons and politics should the one be worn, and the other engaged in by my own sex. I shall make no suggestions as to whether woman's legitimate sphere is only to darn, and bake and sew, and tend babies; or whether she might under some circumstances be permitted to enter upon a wider and more general range of usefulness. Still, I think women have or should have some rights which are now at best but partially accorded.

First, as *daughters* they should have more attention paid to their education; nor should a woman be debarred from an enjoyment of every facility which the sterner sex enjoys, for the perfect training and development of the mind, in order that as her life is subject to the same vicissitudes, and liable to the same circumstances incident to man, she may be better prepared to meet, bear and overcome those vicissitudes and adverse circumstances; and by the strength of a well-schooled mind rise superior to them all. Her peculiar province is to adorn and beautify, and, whatever accomplishments are calculated to assist her in fulfilling those designs of her being, she should when possible acquire; but in too many cases there are two extremes into which parents are apt to run in this matter. Either their daughters are not allowed any of the polite accomplishments, and are made mere household drudges of, or else they are permitted to devote all their time in pursuit of the former to the exclusion of any attention to equally important and more practicable studies and duties. A proper attention to those necessary household duties; a liberal and careful education in the various branches of learning; and at the same time, as far as circumstances will permit, a proper regard to the congenial accomplishments of music, drawing, &c. These, combined with that sound moral training without which, woman much more than man, is unfit to fulfill her mission, alone will render her properly fitted to assume that first great responsibility of her life—the duties of a *wife*.

As a wife, woman has some rights. She has a right to expect that she will be made in every sense of the term, the companion of man,—and if she is fit to be a wife she is fit to be such a companion. She should be his companion in reference to his business. Who has a better right to know and be interested in a man's business than his wife. To whom is it more important that he should confide the secrets, (if there are such,) the nature, extent, liabilities, &c., of his business, than to her, in order that she may be prepared for sudden reverses or expansions; and particularly that in case of his becoming unable to attend to his business, she may be able to exercise a controlling influence over it.

Again, the wife has a right to expect that socially her companionship should be preferred to that of others, and that at least the whole of her husband's leisure should not be devoted to any society from which she may by circumstances be excluded. She has a right to expect that a portion of her husband's time should be devoted to her society, and to the bestowal of those attentions which are so general and profuse *before*—but become so much like angel's visits *after* marriage. Such attentions and the reposing of such confidence by a man in his wife must tend, if the latter be a true woman, to increase her love and respect for him, and enlarge her conceptions as to the responsibilities of her own position, and increase her desires for usefulness.

If she be a mother, the wife surely has a right to expect that the husband will assume a portion of the care and anxiety which appertains to the proper training of their children. If she be not a mother, and the husband is thus relieved from that additional care attending the duties of a family, he has less excuse for allowing the pressure of business, the claims of society, or the pleasures of the world to make him neglectful of her whose home in his absence is solitude, and whose companionship is necessarily limited I promised to be short, and must therefore continue this train of thought in another paper.

MARY.

June 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

WOODSTOCK, July 7.

SIR: Another *Fourth of July* has come and gone, and for the nonce our County has been denuded of a large portion of our countrymen and countrywomen who have gone over to *help celebrate* the independence of the most enlightened nation on *airth*. The little boy who thought his daddy the wisest man in the world, was not far astray, because he knew none wiser, and the education that many of our people are receiving annually from orations and demonstrations calculated to impress and captivate the mind, lead to a similar conclusion in favor of Uncle Sam. Hundreds of our people are now returning from the El Dorado of Maine,—"Aroostook,"—at which place with speaking and feasting and the fine music of our Brass Band was spent the anniversary of the "Glorious Fourth." To drink in with their "mint juleps" or "New England" the inspiration which so freely flows on these occasions is very fine for *Young* America, but is there no danger of the youth of our own country being contaminated? The boundary line appears of late years to be no barrier to New Brunswickers seeking a home. Maine, on the border, is being filled with our people. Our nationality is being rapidly absorbed—little or no effort is being made to retain our population and settle our wilderness lands. The Russian proverb, "We sit on the shore and wait for a wind," is quite understood by our American brethren, and New Brunswick, like a once disputed portion of it, will fall eventually without a shot. The birth-days of nations, as of individuals, should be held sacred, and religiously observed, as marking their continued existence and prosperity. In times gone by the birth-day of our beloved Queen was a day of social re-union throughout our Province; and the writer well remembers many a pleasant hour spent on these occasions, under arms,—without the excitement that destroys,—and which revivals, at each recurrence, strengthened and confirmed our devotion and loyalty to the throne of our then youthful Queen, the recollection of which the lapse of twenty years has not effaced. But the little nucleus which seemed to cherish and keep alive the loyalty of our Province has been estroyed—the military spirit of our people has been crushed—commerce and agriculture, as with the Venetians of old, has become our first and only care; and as with them, so may it be with us; others may come in and possess our lands, and our name as a people be blotted out. The present unsettled state of the political world has turned the attention of Her Majesty's advisers "to the better security of Her Majesty's colonial possessions against invasion;" and as the "Hero of Kars" will very shortly honor our Province with his presence and advice to this end, it is sincerely to be hoped that our Government will second his views, and adopt a course now being acted upon by the Governor of Nova Scotia, viz., "the engrafting on each battalion of Militia in this Province a company of Riflemen;" to which proceeding, with your permission, I will again refer.

AS YOU WERE.

RICHMOND BYE-ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.—The following gentlemen are appointed Commissioners to expend the undermentioned sums of money, being the Bye-Road Appropriations for the Parish of Richmond, for the present year:

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

To improve the road from M'Gunnigle's to Hodgdon road,	£2	0	0
From Chas. Jamieson's to Thomas M'George's,	1	10	0
To Daniel Mashes',	1	10	0
From John Guy's to Captain M'Kenzie's,	2	0	0
From Creek to Jacob M'Lellan's,	2	10	0
From Bair's to Ben. Johnson's,	2	0	0
On the road passing Isaac Jackson's,	1	10	0
From Ben. Johnson's to Richard Fitzpatrick's,	1	10	0
On the road to Wm. Strong's,	1	12	6
From Sam. Porter's north line to John M'Lellan's,	2	10	0
From Arthur M'Bride's to A. Ray's,	1	0	0
From Ellis Cunliffe's to the Maduxnakie,	2	0	0
From John M'Lellan's gate to Godfrey Cogle's,	1	10	9
On a new road to Thomas Wilson's,	1	10	0
On a new road from Wm. Forrest's to John Hand's,	2	0	0
To improve road from M'Cafferty's to P. Kirlin's,	1	10	0
From Jackson's Falls to Dennis Fitzpatrick's,	1	0	0
From John Atkinson's gate, passing Little's,	1	10	0
	£30	12	6

DANIEL BLUE.

From M'Kenzie's to Woodstock,	£2	10	0
Road past Richard Crabb's and Daniel Blue's to John M'Dougald's,	5	0	0
From School House on Oak Mountain to Ryan's,	2	0	0
From Caldwell's Mill to Marshall's,	3	10	0
Road west from main road, through Maxwell Settlement, passing John Brown's,	3	0	0
From School House on Oak Mountain to Blackie's,	1	10	0
From School House, passing Carter's, to Eel River,	1	10	0
From Robert Bean's to Knowlton's,	2	10	0
Road passing Kent's to Crabb's,	2	0	0
From School House, Limestone District, to John Lavery's,	2	0	0
From Charles M'Dougald's to Oak Mountain,	3	0	0
From M'Kenzie's to line between Richmond and Woodstock,	1	12	6
Road passing Carson's and Tobin's to Swamp Road,	1	10	0

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—A Company of the 63rd Foot, under the command of Major Carter, arrived here on Thursday evening last from Halifax. They are a fine looking body of men and we observe that many of them wear the Crimean medal, and some of them the clasps also. We have no doubt but that they will so conduct themselves as to gain the esteem of the inhabitants, and their removal—whenever that time shall arrive—give just cause for regret.—*Head Quarters.*

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.—The real business in Parliament commenced on the 7th. The Queen in person delivered the following speech;

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay. I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe. Those endeavors have, unhappily, failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurance of friendship from both contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace. Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominion and the honour of my crown to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy. The King of the two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King his father; and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign. All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the Speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to carry out the recommendations of the commissioners, in regard to the best mode of manning the navy; and in respect to the reform question, the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well-considered measure; and that, should matters of more urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes the question will have attention at the commencement of the next session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and a progressive improvement at home.

In the House of Lords, an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl Powers and seconded by Lord Gifford.

We learn from the *Head Quarters* that the Rev Mr. Lee has removed from this City to Fredericton, to which he has been appointed Rector in the room of the late Archdeacon Coster.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSUMPTION.—Which of these diseases occasions the victim the most suffering? The Dyspeptic will say the former. It is therefore, a consoling fact, that the Oxygenated bitters cure this most distressing complaint.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, July 3.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here to-day.

Turin, June 21.—Official Bulletins published to-day. The French army occupy Brescia and its environs, in line with the Sardinians. Tano, Urbino, Fossobrene, Servia and Ancona have pronounced for the national cause. Garibaldi marched yesterday from Salo towards Desenzano, but meeting the enemy in considerable numbers withdrew.

Marseilles, 21*st*.—Kossuth embarked here this morning for Genoa. Letters from Rome to the 18th announce that 2000 Papal troops have been sent to Peruzia to restore order.

A collision took place at Cernia, between a detachment of Papal troops and the inhabitants.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that 100 rifled cannon were despatched on the 17th to the army of Italy.

King Victor Emmanuel has officially declared he will not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

Turin, 19*th*—Austrians finished on 16th evacuation of Mottechiaro. During the last few days 80,000 Austrians, with 6000 horses and 12 batteries passed through Mottechiaro.

Berne, 19*th* via France.—Austrians in great force have occupied the Pass of Delvio, blown up the Devil's bridge, and brought up their artillery into the Pass. They also made entrenchments at Vandres. A French corps d'armee of 3000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position.

Vienna, 18*th*.—An official account has been published of the losses of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta. 63 officers and 1302 soldiers were killed; 218 officers and 1440 soldiers wounded, and 4000 missing.

INDIA.—London *Times* correspondence says the murmurs of a portion of the European troops of the old company against the transfer of their services to the crown, have been louder and longer, and uttered in more quarters than one might have expected, from the nature of the arguments, on which they ground their complaint. At Meerut, Allahabad, and Gwalior, a mutinous spirit has been exhibited.

Cotton closed declining tendency. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions downward. Consols 92¾ to 92½.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIGO & ADELAIDE.

HALIFAX, July 6.

The steamers *Vigo* and *Adelaide* arrived at Newfoundland this morning.

THE WAR.—The Emperor of Austria had removed his headquarters to Balledo.

It is believed that he had 280,000 troops on the Mincio.

Louis Napoleon had joined his camp. Prince Napoleon is on the borders of Modena.

Some Swiss troops sent from Rome to Perugia to suppress a rising, had a desperate encounter with the people.

Prussia has demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It is believed that the basis of Peace negotiations proposed by Prussia, had not been accepted by France. This may involve Prussia in the war.

Parliamentary proceedings in England had been suspended until Ministers are re elected.

The Emperor of the French telegraphs to the Empress as follows:

CANDIA, *Friday Evening*.—"Great battle! great victory!! Whole Austrian army formed line of battle, extending five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions, and captured many cannon, flags and provisions. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening!"

Vienna despatches supply confirmationn of the above The battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs steady; Consols 92¼ to 92½ for account.

The Battle of Malegnano.

Malegnano, (Half-way Between Milan and Lodi,) June 9.

While Milan was still in a frenzy of joy and the arrival of the two allied Sovereigns, this place was the scene of a sharp combat with the Austrian rearguard, which had occupied and fortified this large town with a considerable force, intending to gain time for the retreat of their army and baggage from Pavia to Lodi and across the Adda. This time it was the first corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hillers which had its turn.

Every house was strongly occupied and obstinately defended Concealed behind the windows, the enemy sufficiently protected, directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed themselves for an instant in the open air, but, loading behind the walls, ran out and fired. In spite of the disadvantage, which occasioned a good deal of loss, one house after another was cleared of the Austrians. Just on the outskirts of the town is a large building, once a chateau, and lately used by the Austrians as a House of Correction; it stands in the midst of a square, and is surrounded by a large dry ditch. To this square a large mass of Austrians was pressed back. There is a double gateway, the outer a square tower having evidently once been connected by a drawbridge with the inner one; now a causeway leads over it, and through this the Austrians had to make their way. They were caught by the Zouaves, and a number of them bayonetted. Those who could get through in time ran to the garden which leads of the courtyard into the fields. A massive iron gate separates the two, and the Austrians found means to shut this. The buildings on all other sides is surrounded by a ditch, flanked with masonry about 15 to 20 feet high, so that there was no issue on that side. Besides the Austrians had thrown up some earthworks in the fields facing it. But this interruption just lasted long enough to allow another body to go round, and, once in the open field, it was child's play.

In an hour and a half the Austrians were driven out of the town with a loss of 1000 prisoners, one gun, at least 4000 dead and wounded. By the time this was done the Division of Forey had come up on a byroad on the flank of the Austrian line of retreat and opened out with two batteries upon the close columns which had to defile before them. It rendered the retreat of the Austrians more precipitate.

The losses on our side, although not yet distinctly known, are severe, as must always be the case in a street fight, especially if, out of consideration for the property of our friends, we abstain from using cannon, usually the most effective means in such a case.

Such combats, however, have this advantage—they give confidence to the soldier, for if he can be victorious under such difficult circumstances he thinks he can do almost anything.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—At the recent session of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference the following appointments were made for this Province:—

St. John South—John McMurray, Wm. Wilson, and J. Lathern; Wm. Temple, Supernumary. St. John North—James England. St. John West, E. Botterell. St. Stephen, H. McKeown St. David's, Mr. Tweedy. Mill Town, Mr. Smith. Sussex Vale and Grand Lake, R. Smith and Mr. Alcorn. Greenwich, James Burns. Upham, Henry Holland. Fredericton, J M. Albrighton and F H. W. Pickles. Sheffield, R. Knight. Woodstock, R. A. Temple, D. D. Currie, and Robt. Wasson. Andover, J. W. Smith. Nashwaak, John Read. Gagetown and Burton, William C. Brown and D. B. Scott. Miramichi, Geo. M. Barrat. Bathurst, C. Gaskin. Sackville, J. R. Narraway, and Stephen Humphrey. Mt. Allison Institution, Humphrey Pickard and John Allison. Point de Bute, J. Snowball and Wm. Perkins. Moncton, J. V. Jost, Hopewell, James Buckley. Richibucto, J. R. Sponagle.

Among the appointments for Nova Scotir are the following:—

Mr Churchill and Mr. Brewster, Halifax; Mr. Stewart at Windsor; Mr Hennigar at Newport; Mr. Cardy at Bermuda; Mr. Milligan at River John; Mr Smithson at Cornwallis; Robert Duncan at Barrington.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lewis Peter Fisher, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Todd, and William T. Baird, Esq., to be additional Trustees and Directors of the Grammar School in the County of Carleton.

Samuel K. Nason to be commissioner under Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, for the Maryland and other Settlements adjacent thereto.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expence of $8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms, $2 a year, or 10 copies for $15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors furnished gratis by mail, on application to the publishers.

MUNN & CO,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

WOODSTOCK PRICES CURRENT,

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SENTINEL, BY J. SPALDING CITY MARKET.]

Hay, per ton	55s to 50s	Veal, per lb	2½d to 3½d
Oats, per bus	1s 9d to 2s	Mutton, per lb	3d to 4d
Potatoes, per bus	2s	Lamb, per lb	4d to 5d
Turnips	1s 3d	Butter, per lb	9d
Oatmeal, per cwt	20s	Cheese, per lb	6d
Buck. meal, per cwt	8s 9d	Eggs, per doz	6d
Pork, per lb	4½d	Salmon, per lb	7½
Beef, per lb	4d to 5d	Shad, each	6
Smoked Beef, per lb	7½d	Smd. Gaspereaux, 5s. per 1	
Smoked Hams, per lb	6d	Strawberries per qrt	6

Special Notices.

Notice to the Public!

CORRESPONDENCE FOR EUROPE,

To meet the sailing of the Halifax and New York Packets, should leave this Office as follows:

VIA HALIFAX.	VIA NEW YORK.
Saturday, 21st May	Thursday, 19th May
" 4th June	" 2d June
" 18th "	" 16th "
" 25th July	" 30th "
" 16th "	" 14th July
" 30th "	" 28th "
" 13th August	" 11th Aug.
" 27th "	" 25th "
" 10th Sept.	" 8th Sept.
" 24th "	" 22d "
" 8th Oct.	" 6th Oct.
" 22d "	" 20th "

JAMES GROVER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Woodstock, 11th May, 1859.

Cholera.

PERRY DAVIS: SIR,—The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for Headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Toothache, &c. there is nothing better than the Pain Killer. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes interval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sovereign remedy, one teaspoonful during the worst case in an hour, or at the most half a day. I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth, it would stop the toothache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jr., Minister of the Gospel.

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

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 4Sow

☞ Among the many restoratives which Nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity, there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that "Combination and a form indeed" of medicine known as

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitas, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption is inestimable.

HOME TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, April 13th, 1852.
No. 48, Union-street.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE,—*Dear Sir*:—Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden cold, which resulted in a very severe cough, with violent pains in the side and chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.

Respectfully, MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

WILLIAM DENNETT.
MARTHA DENNETT.

☞ None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by W. T. BAIRD, Woodstock, and by appointed agents all over the Provinces. 4?-1m.

Here's Health for the Million!