The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1858.

Parties, Politics, &c.

One instinctively doubts the purity and sincerity of those who, to whatever department of society they belong, in religion, in social life, or in politics, are continually laboring to find some lower and still lower depth of degradation to which human nature has reached; who exult when they discover some hitherto unnoticed mark of depravity, and who never can see in man as he is, or things as they are, any traits of virtue, any marks of rectitude, any green and fertile spots, in the human desert amid which his mind delights to wander. The young and inexperienced who set themselves up, or are set up, as teachers, especially if they possess, to a marked extent, the principle of self-conceit, and are self-opinionated to a degree which amounts to bigotry, are very apt to display the feelings above mentioned; and not only to see and describe everything in its worst possible aspect, but likewise to discover clearly, to their own satisfaction, that they themselves stand forth prominent lights in a benighted age,—physicians who *can* cure the general leprosy,—who *know* and *can point out* the course by which, and by which only, the good time long anxiously waited for may haply arrive. Of late, in New Brunswick, some such Solons have arisen, to shed light over our political degeneracy, and to offer their services to procure order, and law, and patriotism, and virtue, out of the chaotic mass of impurity in which they find our politics. We wish all such joy of their labor, but we confess to be content in the evidences which, to us, prove that in politics we are growing wiser and better; and that—the croakings of these self-conceited, self-assuming teachers to the contrary notwithstanding,—the people of this Province are more intelligent, more independent, more generally actuated by high and proper notions, in relation to politics, than they have been in any former period of our country's history.

It is a foul-mouthed libel upon our people, the statement that our politics are become a mere scramble for office, any more than in that country whose glory and pride it is ours, in her government and politics, to imitate. Sometimes here, as there, a man may obtain power and place, whose only ambition it is to possess power and place; but we are as proud as we are sincere in the belief that in our present Government there are men who are actuated by as honorable motives, as patriotic motives, and as enlarged desires for the well-being of the country, as ever actuated any. And, too, are we proud and sincere in the belief that never more than at the present, and nowhere more than here, the opportunities for becoming enlightened in these matters being the same, do the people at the polls exercise their right of franchise upon more genuine principles.

If, in point of professed statesmanship, our leading politicians may be considered behind those of some other colonies, it must be remembered that they have had less experience; and, too, in judging them, we must not forget the short time which has elapsed since we, as a Province, were allowed to have any politics at all, and the difficulties which since that time have been thrown in the way of our political elements becoming settled, classified, and defined.

It is but a few years agone when we, the people and the press, were but little, so far as our politics and government were concerned, [illegible] as being unable to [illegible] Brunswick the colony was guided and governed, locally and generally, by Downing Street. The Government and office-holders were hereditary, and far above the control or reach of those over whom they governed. There was no unanimity on the part of those who possessed the ability and courage to watch the operations of the then existing system which obtained. Gradually improvements were suggested with hesitancy and a nervous dread of power irresponsible, therefore terrible. After a while a new spirit was aroused—a provincial spirit, kindled at the touch of insult and oppression,—a spirit purely British, therefore at once respectful and resolute,—a spirit which forced the Assembly to advise with the Government, and when that advice was resisted with indignation and contempt, to lay a personal remonstrance at the foot of the throne itself, through a deputation of its own members, which in the issue vindicated the integrity of the Province, and brought it forward a good advance toward the attainment of constitutional liberty. This was the commencement of that reform which since that time has been gradually growing, deepening, and widening. Thus commenced that reform which was then unscrupulously branded as disloyalty, and which since then has had to endure the taunts of its enemies, who, interested in its annihilation, have met it at every advance with the most deadly hate, or at times with more deadly hypocritical professions of regard. Still it haply continued to thrive, and its growth was marked by improvement in the manner of conducting the business of the various departments, especially in connection with that of the Crown Lands; reduction of the salaries of public officers; an enlarged Executive to represent the interests which existed in the Province, and possess the confidence of the people at large; modification of the King's College Constitution; and finally the surrender of the initiation of money grants to the Executive, and the establishment of Constitutional Responsible Government.

Well do we remember—for it is but a few years since—when the present Judge Wilmot, having taken a seat in the Executive, appealed to the people of York for re-election (unnecessarily, as afterward found); well do we remember the glowing eloquence with which he demonstrated to the people who surrounded the hustings, how great a victory they (the people) had gained through the efforts of those who, by contending for reform, had exposed themselves to every vileness which obloquy and interested hatred, and a tottering aristocracy who hailed for vested rights, could heap upon them—how they (the people) then and there were to reap one of the glorious fruits of that reform, being for the first time in New Brunswick allowed to have a voice in the construction of a Government, and to say, by returning or rejecting him, whether he, as an individual, should become one of his Excellency's advisers. And well do we remember the grateful and unanimous response made by the people. It seemed to us (a boy then) that that was a great day for New Brunswick; and so it was! Since that time various circumstances have occurred to shake, not the principles themselves, but to delay their full and perfect development. Ever watchful and ever vigorous have been those opposed to the new system; and in more than one instance has the head of the Government, the representative of her Majesty, unfortunately appeared to lend himself and influence to these and their designs. Every one remembers the attempt to violate the system of Responsible Government, by Sir W. Colebrook, in the appointment of his son-in-law to the office of Provincial Secretary. And the course pursued on a recent occasion, by our present Governor, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Nor can we forget the blow which the system sustained when (with the complicity of Sir E. Head, then Governor of this Province, who in Canada but yesterday violated constitutional principle,) he who had been its foremost and most eloquent champion, who had in a short but brilliant parliamentary course, won for himself here and in England exalted honors,—when Mr. Wilmot took a Judgeship in direct and distinct contravention of those very principles of which he had so long been the defender and advocate. Through all these vicissitudes our political system has come; and can it be wondered that the first purely Party Government should not be in all respects, and in every member, just what we could desire. The present Government contains largely the elements of strength; it has men than whom, for their respective positions, New Brunswick has none better. It has those who for years have constantly battled for principle, and who have never yet for gain or place sacrificed that principle; and for that consistency, and that stern political integrity, which they have displayed, their country respects and will continue to respect them. The leaders of the present Government have it in their power to maintain themselves, but of course it must be by prompt and judicious action. And while we trust they will never forget their friends; never forget the true British principle,—not to foster and warm and feed those who endeavor to overthrow them and their principles,—we hope they will yet be enabled to prove that a strong, a permanent Party Government can exist in New Brunswick,—a Government actuated by proper motives, seeking the greatest possible good to the largest possible number, and giving the lie to those who tell of the party being mere scramblers for offices.

Let not the people be deceived by this pretentious cry of those who hope, by awakening feelings of distrust in their minds, to cause a revulsion and a going back to the old and impure system.—Those who cry out, *unclean, unclean*! regarding the existing system, are those, or of those, who have ever opposed the reform; and this demand for a new party is only intended as a blind to the unwary. All we ask for our principles is that time and opportunity be allowed for them to be worked out and fully developed. Down from Magna Charta have they been advancing in their slow but sure march, becoming year by year more fully appreciated, more fully perfected in their application; but not yet perfect, not yet fully appreciated.

A Coalition.—We find the St. John papers discussing the subject of a Coalition, from which we judge there is some new move on the political chessboard in contemplation. Some seem favorable, while other portions of the press are most decidedly against a Coalition. In the first place it appears to be taken for granted that there must be a change in component parts of our Executive, that it must be either remodeled or destroyed,—the public mind having become to such an extent prejudiced, on account of the management of one of the public departments. Then it becomes a question of grave importance how the Government, in its partially reconstructed state, can be made stronger, more permanent, more popular, more useful. We cannot doubt that men well fitted to bring strength and practicability into the Government have either been shoved aside, or prevented from having anything intimately to do with the Government, by the forwardness and urgency of assumed claims on the part of those whose connection with the Government has materially weakened it, and of the leaders of the Government to secure, if possible, that assistance they have heretofore lost, from the individuals first mentioned. A Coalition may or may not be, we imagine, strictly speaking, a union of adverse elements: there may be a coalition of Liberals, as well as a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives. We have before asserted that there are those who, during the last two sessions, have been found ranged against the present Government, who are in heart and in most of their antecedents Liberals, but who have allowed themselves to get into false positions. Such we conceive might, having become sensible of their error, be taken back into full connection with a Liberal Government, without at all compromising it. The *Courier* seems to entertain the opinion that we have no party strong enough to carry on successfully the Government of the country. Now we differ from our contemporary, and think that, by a proper fusion of the Liberal party, a government *par excellent* might be formed. We have always regarded the late Government as a coalition one, composed of some most excellent, real Liberals, and some most thorough and perverse Tories. From such coalitions may we be delivered; from such fusions of uncongenial elements good never can arise.

How's the Times? is, and has been for some time, the general and prevailing question, and it has been a long time since a very encouraging or favorable answer could be given to it. Now, however, we do indulge the hope that there are reasonable grounds for supposing that an improvement in matters has begun, and that we will only have to wait a little longer for the good time coming. The news of the cessation of hostilities with China, it is true, needs confirmation; still, it is so generally believed, and by those, too, whose judgment in such matters is reliable, that we are disposed to take it to be a fact. The end of the Indian troubles is, it seems, confidently believed in view; and with the removal of these two great hindrances to a settled state of the commercial world, we cannot but suppose that all minor difficulties will speedily be superseded,—that the money which now fills the vaults of the chief cities of the world will be allowed to go out, permeating through the usual channels of trade, and giving life and activity in the now dead or dormant branches of business. In England and the United States, judging from the report of the press, the change is at work and becoming manifest. It may be some time before its beneficial effects are felt in the trade of this Province; but, having so nobly weathered the storm thus far,—having sustained our credit as a Province in so satisfactory a manner,—and now being blest with the prospect of an abundant harvest—we look cheeringly and cheerfully forward to the time speedily coming, when our ships and our lumber will sell, when our marts of commerce, and of industry generally, shall give evidence of a renewed and vigorous trade. So mote it be.

☞ Portions of the newspaper press of St. John are certainly earning for themselves a most undesirable notoriety. They are exhibiting a degree of licence quite novel, nor more novel than disgusting. The hero of Kars, General Williams, has, as is well known, been in the vicinity of St. John for some time. He was called there suddenly to visit a beloved sister on a sick bed; since he arrived, death has entered another branch of his family, and taken away a nephew. Yet amid all this, when the General could not desire that his name or his person should be dragged more prominently before the public than there was actual necessity for, we find the *Freeman* and its correspondents most unfeelingly and impertinently speculating upon the intentions of the General as to where he should take up his abode while in St. John, and why he should accept of this or of that friend's hospitality. The General, while defending Kars, could not have expected that the Russians who assailed him would treat him with any marked respect; but he could not certainly for a moment have supposed, when on his way to visit St. John, that he would there find *Russians* showing as little respect to his feelings as in the former instance was shown to his person.

☞ The Chief Superintendent of Schools, H. Fisher, Jr., Esq., intends holding educational meetings during the next week as follows:

At Grand Falls Court House,..Wednes., 22d.
Tobique,..... Thursday, 23d.
Buttermilk Creek,.....Friday, 24th.
Victoria Corner,.....Saturday, 25th.

He will be in Woodstock on Tuesday, the 28th. Further appointments not yet determined.

☞ We have often heard disparaging remarks, by those who know as little about the matter as ourselves, concerning the length of time which some mining operations in this vicinity have been carried on, without any return being yielded. To show how tedious the business of mining is, and uncertain in its preparatory operations, we just mention the fact that in Cheshire, England, a coal mine has just been got to work, at which 12 years have been spent in sinking the shaft 686½ yards, at an expense of £100,000.

Receiver-General.—The duty of this office is hereafter to be performed by the Province Treasurer, without salary. Two things in connection with this are creditable to the Government,—the promptness of their action and the economy manifested. Here was an opportunity afforded of feeding some of the many hungry expectants of office with whom, according to the Independent and Opposition papers, the Government is surrounded; but, to the wonder, astonishment and chagrin of those same papers, the office has been virtually abolished. Wonder, when the Opposition come into power, if it won't be renewed?

☞ Our friend Hay has been enlarging and improving his paper, the *St. Croix Herald;* we are pleased to find him giving so satisfactory an evidence that his labors are appreciated.

Aroostook Cattle Show.—The above show takes place at Presque Isle on October 6th and 7th; a large and interesting gathering is expected. About those editorial invitations, Brother Hall might have remembered his *near* neighbors over the line.

☞ Query for the consideration of the *Head Quarters* (who is very witty anent the appointment of insolvents to minor offices now): How many bankrupt merchants were there in the late Government?

A most cruel and barbarous circumstance has recently been enacted at Staten Island, New York. That Island is the quarantine station; and the inhabitants, under pretence that their own lives were in jeopardy, and their rights invaded by the congregating in the quarantine buildings of individuals suffering under various infectious diseases, rose in a mob and burned the buildings, exposing the sick and dying inmates to the most intense suffering. The following is a

SCENE INSIDE THE WALLS.

Entering through the breach in the west side of men's Hospital, and began to remove the the Wo- The scene was horrible. The poor creatures, in every stage of suffering, some delirious from fever, and others in a dying state, were taken out upon their reeking mattresses, and placed one after another upon the green sward in the angle formed by the two walls, and about fifty yards from the building. One who had just died of yellow fever was placed in the covered bier, taken out and set down close by the others. One was pointed out as just breathing his last. The gaunt features and sunken eyes of these poor wretches as they lay scattered over the ground, were perfectly visible in the light of the burning dwelling behind them. Burning cinders fell in showers among them. In full view before them was the noble edifice in which they had been sheltered and nursed, now wrapped in flame from basement to dome. The roar of the flames, the clouds of dense smoke rolling upward, the furious outcries of the mob, crazy with their infernal work, all formed a scene most horrible and impressive. At one time the mob were intent on carrying the patients out into the street, through the hole in the wall, for fear they would be suffocated by the smoke and flames. It was only by strong remonstrances by a portion of the party that this was not done. The covered way leading from the building of the privies was torn down, so that the heat from it would not destroy the sick people. These attentions to the helpless creatures were a redeeming feature.

To Correspondents.—We are under the necessity of appealing to our correspondents, and asking them to make their favors, especially on local matters, as brief as consistent with a conveyance of their ideas. Our space is very limited, and we desire to give as much variety as we possibly can. Our policy heretofore has been to encourage free speech: so it shall continue; but we ask that our correspondents keep in mind that "brevity is the soul of wit."

☞ Donati's Comet (thus named after the gentleman who discovered it, in June last,) has been visible and well-defined during the week, about between the N.W. and N.N.W. points of the horizon, its nebulous matter pointing north.

☞ On Thursday night we were visited by a most terrific storm of wind and rain, which has no doubt done a vast amount of damage through the country. Here we have heard of a frame being blown down, several trees destroyed, and a general havoc made among the awnings of our store-keepers.

☞ The duties of the Victoria Grammar School will be resumed on Tuesday the 21st instant.

Things in General.

The last *Illustrated London News* contains three very good pictorial illustations of life, in the woods, of the lumberman of New Brunswick.——The salary of the Governor General of Canada is $31,000 a year, being $16,000 more than that of the President of the United States.——The remains of Gen. Sir Henry Havelock are to be removed from their present resting place, the Alumbagh, to England, at the expense of his brother officers. Westminster Abbey will probably be made their depository.——The gross receipts of the Windsor Railway exceed £500 per week, so say the Nova Scotian papers.——It is stated that 30.000,000 francs of indemnity are to be paid by China to the allies, and that the Emperor of China will embrace that opportunity of getting rid of a quantity of English and French money which he has, and which, with his limited notions of exchange, is of no value to him.——Lady Napier, wife of the British Minister at Washington, recently passed through St. John, en route to Halifax.——Lord Palmerston, on the urgent entreaty of his wife, has resolved to retire from public life, and spend the remainder of his life in quiet and retirement.——The St. Andrews *Provincialist* gives a glowing account of the demonstration had in that place on the 1st of Sept. An excursion train went over the railroad to the McAdam Brook Station, but our contemporary complains that the people did not patronize it as they should, evincing a niggardly disposition in allowing the charge of 5s. to prevent them from showing a proper appreciation of the manager's kindness in offering so good and pleasant a chance for locomotive and rural enjoyment.——A ship arrived at London on the 23rd ult. with 1,023,790 lbs. of tea from China.——The hull of the Great Eastern is formed of 30,000 plates, which are bound together by 3,000,000 rivets.——The Nova Scotia government having dismissed Mr. Jas. R. Foreman the Chief Engineer of railroads, John H. Anderson, and Wm. Pryor, Esqs., resigned their seats at the Board of Commissioners.——The Steamer Emperor and *Maid of Erin* have been running a warm opposition over the bay, the prospect being that soon passengers will be paid to travel in either of them. We hear that the *Emperor* is to be run on the Dorchester and Bend route, once a week during the remainder of the season: this is very desirable.——On Friday a Mr. H. M. Bowyer walked into the Farmer's Bank at Fincastle, Va., and deliberately shot its President, James McDowell Sr., who had seduced the daughter of Bowyer.——The English and French fleets have blockaded the ports of Laguayra and Port Cabello, because the Venezuelan Government had refused to give up the person of Gen. Monagas.——By recent decrees of the King of Portugal, slavery is abolished in Macao, and in the African provinces of Angola, and is prospectively abolished in all the Portuguese colonies, the children of female slaves hereafter born being declared to be entitled to their freedom on reaching the age of twenty years.——Mrs. Stephens, the much admired authoress died recently at Hampden, Me.——A Mr. Jacob Plant, aged 36 years, died a short time since in Manchester, Mass., of voluntary starvation. He took this novel method of committing suicide on account of unrequited affection on the part of a young lady to whom he was attached.——The *Pioneer* says that, as it predicted, the wheat crop in Aroostook is good. He tells of a squash now growing in Limerick which measures five feet in circumference: (can't that be beat here?) likewise of oats six feet long in the stalk.——The people of Palermo, Mass., with the approval of Friend Hall, and we endorse the doctrine, have decided that a schoolmaster may kiss a schoolmistress. Who wouldn't be a master?——Several cases have recently occurred, on both sides of the Atlantic, where seducers have been killed by the individuals seduced or their friends, and the verdict of the press in every instance seems to be, served them right.——A steamer which recently arrived at England from Australia, brought in her mails 100,000 letters and 110,000 newspapers.——The Rev. E. Williams, pretended dauphin of France, is dead and buried.——Some of the southern papers are dissatisfied because the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, uniting Canada more closely with the parent state, will put an end to any annexation agitation.——The members of Engine Company No. 1, Fredericton, were sumptuously treated at their room by Geo. P. Wolhaupter, Esq., on the occasion of his marriage.——The public debt of England is about £800,000,000, and the number of stockholders in it is 269,736. Great Britain has invested in railroads since 1829, £300,000,000 stg.; the gross earnings of her railroads last year were £24,000,000, and the declared dividends £13,000,000.

Obituary.—Another of our old and respectable citizens is gone. Last Saturday, Joseph Beek, Esq., Registrar of Deeds and Wills for the County of York, attended to his business as usual, and retired to bed at night in his usual health. The next morning, as he did not make his appearance at the breakfast table, as was his wont, some alarm was felt, and upon entering his room he was found dead in his bed. Mr. Beek was a native of the city of Cork, Ireland, but had been many years in this country. He held the office of Registrar 21 years, and was in his 83rd year when he died. He was universally respected by all who knew him.—*H. Qrs.*

Says the *St. Croix Herald*: The amount of lumber exported from St. Stephen during the eight months preceding the first September this year is as follows:—Deal and battens, 5,971,000 feet; deal ends,, 291,300 feet; boards, 872,000 feet; scantling, 143,700 feet; oars, 12,000 feet; laths, 4,431,000; shingles, 2,527,000; pickets, 259,500; ship knees, 169; lathwood, 12¾ cords.

The above figures comprise principally the amount of lumber exported for the English market, which is but a meagre portion of the total exports from the river. It is also but a small part of the quantity exported by the Merchants belonging to the Province, the greater portion of their lumber for ports in the United States from their establishments in Canada.

Canada.—The people have at length decided that the present Ministry shall not be allowed to hold their seats in defiance of the law, without a resort to the tribunals provided to try the question. Mr. Adam Wilson, Q. C., has been instructed to commence proceedings for the recovery of the penalty of £500 for every day which Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Sidney Smith, and Mr. B. M. Vankoughnet have sat in Parliament since their reappointment, and the best lawyers entertain no doubt of the success of the suit. The action will be tried before a jury this fall, but will probably go up to the Judges before being finally decided.—*Toronto Globe.*

George Combe, the distinguished phrenologist, who expired in England on the 14th August, was born in Edinburgh in 1783. He was educated for the bar, but devoted his life to scientific research. In 1819 he published his "Essay on Phrenology," and in 1828, his "Constitution of Man," which has had a wide circulation. He was married in 1833 to Miss Cecilia Siddons, and in 1838 he visited America, where he spent two years. During the remaining years of his life, he suffered from ill-health, the result, as he believed, of the early adverse influences which turned his own and his brother's attention so strongly to sanitary subjects.

A queer genius has just died in the Ohio Penitentiary, after being confined there twenty-seven years for killing a man in a drunken frolic.—Around the body of the corpse was found a thick, heavy leathern belt, which contained one hundred and sixty half dollars and forty-six cents in silver change. The poor fellow had carried this load about him constantly for years, for fear of being robbed. The money had been earned by him by over-work, while in prison.

There is a negro boy in Polk county, Texas, who has two faces, fixed in opposite parts of the head, with mouth, nose and chin so full and perfect, that it is impossible to tell which is the front face, when the body is hid from view. He is six years of age, healthy, of sound mind, and runs and plays among other children.

Consumption.—How many diseases of debility, incurable by ordinary medicines, are classed by physicians, as well as the public, under the convenient term Consumption! All of them agree in one thing, their fatal tendency; and most of them, in their primary and even secondary stages, may be arrested by purifying the springs of life through the renovating agency of the Peruvian Syrup.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

New York, Sept. 13th.

The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived.

The Queen has returned to England.

Twelve vessels were wrecked on the English coast last week. Crews saved, with one exception.

Ten steamers are to be employed on the Galway and New York route, and eight others to English and continental ports as feeders.

Great hopes are entertained from the Chinese treaty.

Markets.—Breadstuffs firm; Flour advanced 6d; Wheat 1d to 2d; Red Western 5s 6d to 6s 5d. Corn dull. Provisions unchanged.

Sugar quiet.—Coffee firm.

At London, Money was unchanged. Consols 96⅝ to 96¾.

Her Majesty's Visit to Prussia.—A Berlin letter says:—"The meeting between the Queen of England and the Princess Frederick William, her daughter, was very affecting. The Princess sprang into the railway carriage to her royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each other's arms for some time unable to speak."

The following details of Her Majesty's passage through Dusseldorf are interesting:

"An elegant pavilian, carpeted and adorned with flowers, had been erected for her reception.—The citizens of Dusseldorf had assembled in large numbers, mostly in full dress, to pay their respects to Her Majesty. Her expressed wish to travel incognito has been all in vain; the political state of the country, in fact, did not allow it. As soon as she left the pavilion, and entered the carriage, the people broke out into lusty cheers, to which was added a peal from all the church bells in the city, besides the thunder of artillery. The two rifle societies of the city, called Sebastian-union and William Tell-union, lined the road to the bridge over the Rhine. Right and left of the bridge lay badges adorned with flowers, and containing bands of music, which struck up the "National Anthem," while her Majesty passed the bridge, the barges all keeping pace with the carriage. The octri gate of the city had been transformed into a triumphal arch, bearing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. An enormous crowd, which kept up the cheering, filled the streets of the town through which the carriage had to pass to reach the hotel, called Breidenbacher-Hof. At seven o'clock Her Majesty was conducted to dinner prepared in the Jagerhof. There were nine covers for the members of the two sovereign families and Lord Malmesbury. They left table at half-past eight, when the general illumination of the town commenced. Her Majesty enjoyed the spectacle, which was very grand, from the balcony of the Jagerhof. The large alley of trees, which leads to it, in particular those illuminated with red, blue, and green lights, looked magnificent. Her Majesty then entered a carriage and went through the town. She repeatedly expressed her admiration of the elegance of the arrangements. The royal party left Dusseldorf next morning at half-past seven.—The following letter has been addressed by Lord Bloomfield, in the name of the Queen, to the mayor:—"Sir, the Queen, my august mistress, orders me to testify to you the great satisfaction which she feels at the more than cordial reception she has met with from the whole of the inhabitants of Dusseldorf, and the liveliness with which the citizens represented by you have expressed the sentiments they are animated by. I deem it an honor to have made your acquaintance on the occasion, and beg you will receive the assurance of my special esteem.—Bloomfield.'"

Timber Trade.—*Pine Timber.*—The stock of this article is large, and for want of an active consumption increasing. A few cargoes have been disposed of since our last; common timber 60 feet average, at 12d. per foot, and good quality 80 feet average, by auction, chiefly 13½d. per foot.

Of Saint John Pine there have been no sales in cargo since our last; a moderate supply of pine timber and board sizes, will find purchasers ex ship at our highest quotations.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—The market for Deals has undergone little change since our last; cargoes on arrival have been disposed of, either by auction or private contract: St. John at £5 17s. 6d. to £7 2s. 6d; £7 5s. and £7 7s. 6d. to £7 9s. as in quality and specification; one cargo Saint Stephens, desirable sizes, at £7 7s. 6., and Miramichi and Richibucto £7 and £7 2s. 6d. There appears no immediate prospect of any increase in the value of Deals, the supply being more than sufficient for the lessened consumption.

Palings and Laths.—The former are worth 55s. to 65s. per M., and Laths at 15s. to 17s. 6d.; with cargo they sell at 10s. and 12s. 6d. per M.

The Kilkenny Riots. More riotous demonstrations have taken place in Kilkenny. At eleven o'clock on Monday evening upwards of 1,200 men in Callan. The police and infantry were ordered out at once to disperse them. A reaping machine on its way to Kello, passed through Kilkenny about the same time, under an escort of police, the mob hooted as it passed, but no disturbance took place. Later in the evening some of the rioters entered the shops and demanded bread. The illegal conduct of the mob at Kilkenny is already beginning to exercise a mischevous influence upon other parts of the country. A dispatch from Queen's county conveys the following intelligence: "At three o'clock yesterday, Mr. Joseph Lyons, J.P., lodged an information before a brother magistrate to the effect that he believed an attack would be made on his property at Moyanna, where he had a reaping machine at work at the time. In this to Moyanna, but Mr. Lyons feared that his machine would be destroyed before the police could arrive. If his fears were not realized, however, the police were to remain at his farm until his crops were cut."

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 equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in 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.

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.

"☞ HE THAT HATH AN EAR LET HIM HEAR."—This can be done by the use of Dr. Cheever's Acoustic Auricle, which has been successfully used by thousands who were afflicted with deafness.

The instrument has been successfully used by Lord Chief Justice Patterson, of London, as will be seen by the subjoined certificate:—

London, March 26, 1856.

Sir:—I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the efficacy of your Acoustic instrument. I have derived from it the greatest comfort and benefit. Without it I do not believe that I could have continued to hold my judicial situation, whereas by the help of it I am enabled to hear what passes in Court.

It will always give me sincere satisfaction to acknowledge how much I am indebted to you for this valuable relief to my infirmity, and I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours truly, J. PATTERSON.

*** Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, for various Veins, Knee Caps, Abdominal Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Galvanic Batteries, and every kind of Mechanical assistance.

All orders should be directed to

DR. J. CHEEVER,
No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.
W. T. BAIRD, Agent for Woodstock.

MARRIED:

On Thursday, 2nd inst., at Christ's Church Cathedral, Fredericton, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, M.A., George P. Wolhaupter, Esq., to Harriet A., eldest daughter of W. Carman, Esq., Clerk of the Pleas.

On the 9th inst., in the Brussels Street Church, St. John, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. A. D. Fitz Randolph, of Fredericton, to Almira D., fifth daughter of the late William B. Turnbull, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. S.

DIED:

At Upper Woodstock, on Sunday, the 12th inst., Mary S., third daughter of David and Mary Ann Phillips, aged 3 years and 2 months.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled Accounts and Notes of Hand with the subscriber will please pay them before the first day of October next, or they will hear from them in the process of collection.

sept 15. E. J. SMITH.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify the public that I have given my son, SAMUEL JONES, the remainder of his time till he is of age, and will not from this date claim any of his earnings, or be responsible for any debts of his contracting.

Woodstock, Sept. 14, 1858. DAVID JONES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for this County, will be opened at the County Court House, in Woodstock, on Tuesday the 28th day of September, inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M., of which Magistrates, Constables and others will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Sept. 14th, 1858.

Wanted at Once,

HOMESPUN PANTS and SHIRTS, and good SOCKS.

sept 17. GEO. STRICKLAND.

TEA MEETING.

A TEA-MEETING will be held in the METHODIST CHAPEL at BUTTERMILK CREEK on Thursday the 7th October, for the purpose of obtaining funds to complete the Chapel.

Tickets of Admission, 1s. 10½d., to be obtained at the Stores of Amos Dickinson, Esq., Woodstock, and S. G. Burpe, Esq., Simonds, and at the door.

We hope there will be a large attendance, as everything will be found in good order, and as several ministers from a distance are to be present.

sept 18. JOHN PRINCE.

MUNICIPALITY OF CARLETON.

Special Meeting of the Council.

AGREEABLY to a Requisition signed by nine members of the County Council, to call a Special Meeting at the Orange Hall, Victoria Corner, Parish of Wakefield, to examine Tenders received by the Committee for the purpose of building a Gaol at Upper Woodstock, and to enter into contract for the same, with such other business as may tend towards the building of a Gaol, I hereby call the same. GEORGE CLOWES, Warden.

Woodstock, Aug. 15th, 1858.

HANEY & DICKINSON,

CHEAPSIDE,

Corner of Main and Water Streets,

DESIRE to remind their friends and the public, who have so handsomely patronised them since they commenced business in Woodstock, that they continue to purchase—paying in Cash, or Goods at a low price,—all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, for which they give the highest market rates. They have in store,

Breadstuffs, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, and Wooden Ware,

together with a large stock of miscellaneous articles.

They invite an inspection from all who wish to buy for money, or to trade. sept 18.

NEW

Harness & Collar Shop.

JOHN HAVILAND

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that he has opened the shop in Centre-street next adjoining the Central Bank, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in the above line, in a superior manner.

All Harness warranted to be what is recommended. *Collars warranted superior to any manufactured elsewhere in the Province.*

☞ Persons in want of such articles, cheap for cash, will please call and examine. sept 18.

In the matter of WILLIAM PRICE, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of William Price, of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, made to me, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly 21st Victoria, chapter 17, I appoint WEDNESDAY, the twenty-second day of December next, at my office in Woodstock, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of the said William Price, for the purpose of examining into the state of his affairs, and considering the terms of a compromise to be offered by him under the said Act.

Dated the sixteenth day of September, 1858.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

Crown Land Office, Sept. 7, 1858.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the fifth day of October next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Lands.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres publicly by instalments).

QUEEN'S.

By Deputy Starkey, at his residence, Johnston.

100 acres, lot 58, block 3, Johnston, James Simpson.
100 acres, lot 71, block 3, Johnston, James Jackson.
100 acres, east of 27, block 4, Johnston, James Steen.
45 acres, east of Jacob Loder and Cole's Island, N. D. Fowler,
100 acres, lot 44, block 11, Ryder Brook, Howard Gray.
100 acres, lot 72, block 19, Brunswick, Jacob Corey.
96 acres, lot 91, block 19, Brunswick, Peter Perley.

By Deputy Snell, at Grand Lake.

85 acres, west of lot 60, south of Harley Road, Chipman, Robert Ward.

YORK.

At the Crown Land Office.

50 acres, east of Little Cramberry Lake, Wm. Cockburn.
100 acres, lot 49, block 16, Canterbury, M. F. Fox; subject to the improvement conditions of the labour Act.
105 acres, south of Grant to Jos. C. Allan, Canterbury; subject to the conditions of the Labour Act; applicant, W. Miller.
105 acres, south of Grant to Jos. C. Allan, Canterbury, Enoch Robinson; subject to conditions of the Labor Act.
105 acres, south of Grant to Jos. C. Allan, Canterbury, John Robson; subject to conditions of the Labor Act.
100 acres, lot 3, Connell, Southampton, Charles Anderson,

VICTORIA.

By Deputy Hartley, Grand Falls.

Town Lot 190, Grand Falls, Amelius Beck; upset price £15.
Town Lot 191, Grand Falls, Jos. Michaud improved; upset price £15.
Town Lot 192, Grand Falls, M. Thibodo improved; upset price £15.
Pasture Lot 61, And. M'Ren; improvements to be paid for; upset price £30.
100 acres, lot 31, California, Robert Scott.
100 acres, lot 38, California, R. Thain; improvements to be paid for.
117 acres, lot 91, block 8, Andover, Wm. Miller & Henderson.

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

Crown Land Office, Sept. 8, 1858.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1859, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the twenty second instant.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

("In all cases of competition the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the "Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from "the defaulter.")

No.	Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situation.
57	Thomas Murray,	2	Nackawicac.
58	Jesse Harding,	3	Cain's River.
59	Do.	3	Renous River.
60	Isaac C. Burpee,	6½	Gasspereau.
61	Richard Hutchison,	7½	Barnabie's River.
62	Do	6	Renous River.
63	Alex. M'Laggan,	4	Do.
64	John Ferguson,	3	Little River.
65	John M'Millan,	6	Upsalquitch.
66	Wm. S. Smith,	4½	Do.
67	Jesse Harding,	2	Cain's River.
68	Do.	2	Renous River.
69	Do.	2	Black Brook.

JAMES BROWN, *Sur. Gen.*

Crown Land Office, Sept. 4, 1858.

ALL Persons hereby specially cautioned against the cutting of Timber or other Lumber of whatsoever description, upon the ungranted Crown Land lying within 5 miles of the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railway, or the line which has been marked out and surve