might be justly followed by Imperial taxation of the colonies to defray a part of the cost of all foreign wars, &c. With taxation, participation in the riches and glory of conquest and war would be expected; in return for which would follow the right of the Home Government to recruit the national army from the prime and flower of the colonies.

It may well be asked, "Would the glory and riches of conquest and victory amply reward United British America, in its mere incipient state of nationality, for its probable loss in men and money in wars like those of the Crimea, China and India? I trow not. While British North America possesses many advantages for union, with the best harbors (in the same latitude) in America, with free unrestricted commercial and political intercourse, consistent with allegiance to the sovereign, I do augur for the Union a mighty nationality and a glorious futurity as a principal part of the British Empire.

J. C. D.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

GRAND FALLS, Dec. 15th, 1858.

MR. SENTINEL: Although I noticed in your last issue the communication of "A Subscriber," relative to the bridge just finished at this place, yet I cannot refrain from adding my own opinion of it.

The successful completion of this work is an eminent illustration of the triumph of science, of skill, and perseverance over natural obstacles! A lasting monument of honor to the administration under which it has been erected, it demonstrates to all the thorough knowledge, the entire mastery, its contractor, Mr. Tomlinson, has attained over all the mysteries of his profession. Complete in every part, exact in all its proportions, not a bolt, or even a pin, out of place, it is an ornament to the County, destined to prove immensely beneficial to its inhabitants; and further, highly useful to posterity. Spanning, like bow, the mighty chasm—while far beneath, the furious waters, lashed into spray, and broken by the cataract in full view above, rush impetuously past, seething white with foam,—it appears similar to the arc of an immense circle, and scorns to bend beneath the heaviest loads,—impressing the spectator at once with the thought that here nature and science, in their most majestic forms, have met and embraced, each enhancing, too, the beauties of the scene, and contributing to the attractions of the other.

One of the most important advantages it will confer at present upon the people of this place is the opening up of an immense tract of valuable wilderness land on the eastern side of the river, a large portion of which has already been applied for, and much of it improved.

Now, Mr. Sentinel, will you permit your garrulous friend to make but another remark: as one who is deeply interested in the country at large, it has occurred to me—and, I have no doubt, also to many of your other contributors—that if the Government could, or would, devise some arrangement by which our by-road money could be more economically expended, they would merit the lasting gratitude of the people—at any rate of this County. Hitherto the funds which have been granted for this purpose in Victoria have effected but little improvement in the state of our roads—scattered about, a little here and a little there—in fact, much of it being spent where it was not required, and more not spent at all, the results effected by our by-road grants have afforded the back settlers of this County sufficiently many justifiable grounds of complaint. The remedy proposed is this: if it could be spent in one place at a time, or, at least, large amounts appropriated for the worst places, and those judiciously changed from year to year, as the nature of the several cases might require, it could not fail to prove more beneficial to the County at large, and much more satisfactory to interested parties.

P. H. B.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

DEAR SENTINEL: I know you are interested in the educational interests of our County: I therefore thought that I would inform you of what I saw and heard a few days ago in Upper Jacksontown. I was present there at the examination of Miss Lucy Hovey's school, which she has been conducting in that locality for the last six months. The school, it is true, was not so large as some we have seen; but the children, everything considered, were exceedingly expert in the elementary branches of education, reflecting the highest credit on themselves, as also on their worthy teacher. As this was a public examination, we were pleased to see James M'Lauchlan, Esq, the Inspector, present—especially when we learned that it was an extra visit, showing to us his deep interest in the education of our children. Our eyes were critical as to the course the Inspector pursued in conducting the examination; but we concluded he was the "right man in the right place." He approached the children so as to make them familiar with him, and the manner in which he proposed the questions went to give the pupils a full understanding of what they were doing. In his closing remarks to the school, he spoke in pleasing commendation of Miss Hovey's manner of instruction, and of the great interest which the parents were taking in that place in the education of their children.

The examination and recitations being ended, tables were then bountifully spread with the good things of life, which the parents had prepared; we all partook of a sumptuous pic-nic, and the scene closed with some music by the sweet singers of Jacksontown.

LETTER V.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 15th, 1858.

The Roman Censors were a great institution;—pity we have none such in our day! They kept a strict eye over magistrates, and exercised a general superintendence of morality and virtue in the State,—thus restraining in a great degree the progress of crime—They WERE; the Press is. The locomotive Time has rattled on since,—over many dizzy spans, through divers dark tunnels,—and here we are in another atmosphere.

The Censors were supposed to be models of character. * * * * * * * *

Mr. Editor, a few weeks ago I commenced some moral reflections in the above style, intended for a jubilate on the progress of our onward march to perfection. A train of ideas long drawn out lay coiled up in my mind, dragging their slow length along through the vista of human events. And to what Utopian dreams did my self-sufficient imaginings give rise! But, alas! as with the Benicia Boy in the great Prize-Fight t'other day, so with me,—it's all up;—I'm completely floored—groggy—all abroad—knocked out of time;—and all——Well, sir, *I've read last week's Journal*—O, Jeemes! man, man! have you no regard for the common proprieties even,—the outward decency that bids a man remove his hat before he stretches his pedal extremities under his neighbor's mahogany (leaving out of the question the waste of a dozen or more sheets of foolscap, that ere this would have graced—yes, though *I* say it—would have *graced* the literature of the country.)—that you must so expose yourself and your friends?

Here's a morsel torn from the corner of it. Look at it! Never mind the elephant-baby-caper style;—the sentiments, man, the sentiments!

"....A few gentleman,—St. Andrews men and Woodstockers,—having accepted an invitation to accompany us to our quarters, we had quite a little assemblage here. Sleep was at a discount; if any one mentioned that disagreeable subject his unfeeling conduct was visited by the severe censure of the majority. Mirth and joviality were the order of the day—or rather night. About five in the morning we had an Indian Scalp Dance, with the accompanying song, performed. This took so well that it was again called for, and was again performed amidst plaudits of laughter which made the sides ache for the next hour. Then followed 'Auld Lang Syne,' sung by all standing with joined hands."

O, the heathen! This is the pattern, the example to be followed by the boys of the place! (not but they want one)—to pour down the rank stuff—*My deary*, or *Cure-a-sore*, or what not,—till their precious nerves are excited into carrying them through such outlandish fandangos!

And how dare he make such allusions as these? At daybreak, he and and another being sent to rouse the Band,—seeking their assistance in making the morning hideous with their orgies,—they found the door, very properly at that hour, locked. He says,

"....We bethought ourselves of the windows. Here no bolts interfered; and first one and then the other proceeded to take the altitude of *Arcturus* with his heels."

Why, sir, the man's mind must be dead to all sense of sublimity and purity. Is it possible that he and his comrade bacchanalials, in such a degrading position, could look up to the mild, chaste stars,—whether with their heads or heels I care not: they knew no difference,—and not be struck to the soul with a sense of the enormity, the bestiality of their conduct? And then to make a jest of it!—I suppose that is what he means;—the cutty stool once graced by his ancestors would be a fitting throne for his Censorship.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, who would think it of the man? To see him in the street,

"With eye severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,"

one would fancy him—barring the awkward shamble—rather Grandisonian,—a very St. Kevin for immaculate virtue,—instead of the roystering blade he confesses himself.

The gude folk of St. Andrews must have formed a high opinion of their new connections by marriage, from such specimens as the man that does the intellectual for the *Journal*, and the rest of his stamp who paid the congratulatory visit. "Once installed in comfortable lodgings," no doubt they felt that in them was revived the Garrick Club in its palmy days (deemes for "rare Ben Jonson"); and, as "in impressive silence" they toasted—*requiescat in pace*—the "rale ould stock," and the bygones of Family-Compactism,

"They drank to the Saints and Martyrs
Of the dismal days of yore,
And when the horn was empty,
They remembered one Saint more."

Though perhaps needless, sir, I must express the hope, that it will be in a position more suitable to his manhood, if nothing else, and without such false optical aids,* (the same media through which, report says, he once saw the ladies of Fredericton,) that our degenerate Censor will take another observation of another

ARCTURUS.

* *Quere*—Eye openers?—PRINTER'S DEVIL.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1858.

Our Rights and Our Duties.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 8th inst. contains the following:

"Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of April, 1858, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

"No. 2607. An Act to suspend the Grant to King's College.

"And whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a Letter to the Lord President of the Council from the Right Honorable Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bt., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, stating that he was of opinion that the said Act annulled the pledged faith of the Crown, so far as regards the sum granted out of the Civil List to King's College, out of which the Salaries of the Professors were paid, and therefore recommending that the said Act should not receive Her Majesty's Royal Confirmation: Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare her disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly; Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST."

So that the agitation of that vexed and long discussed subject must be resumed, and for the present this burthen upon our provincial purse and provincial conscience is perpetuated.

The most moderate terms that we can use are, that we are sadly disappointed, surprised and pained. We have boasted of our country's felicitous position, in having had removed all those trammels which erst existed upon her Legislature; of the gracious answers which have been returned to our prayers to have the boon of Self-Government extended to us; and, while we have indulged in these boasts, and gratulated ourselves upon those happy circumstances, our feelings of patriotism toward the fatherland and her institutions have been increased, and the ties which bind us to our Queen and Constitution have been strengthened. But now we have, it would seem, to sink from the height we had gained, to go back to things as they were, to yield up our right to Self-Government in local matters,—because the Right Honorable Secretary for the Colonies chooses to think that he knows more about certain Colonial matters than does our Legislature. Taking the proclamation as it stands, it does appear to us to place the matter in a strange position. We way be wrong, but it occurs to us a most unusual course of procedure, that adopted by Her Majesty's Privy Council in setting forth the reasons for Her Majesty's disallowance of the bill. It would seem to us as though the majority of the Council felt that they were doing a questionable act, and would only consent on condition that the onus should bear most hervily where deserved, upon the Colonial Secretary, whose conduct in this matter excites suspicion that he has given his ears to certain busy-bodies in this Province, who have, on more than one occasion, by a back-stair influence, thwarted the desires and interests of those whose privilege it is, as it is their right, to govern this their own country. We cannot forget that certain influential parties who have on other occasions exhibited a passing warm interest in our Provincial matters, to the great injury of the Province, and to their own discredit, and who have claimed, as *their own*, King's College, have found it convenient to visit England during the past summer; and we strongly suspect that their mission has proved highly satisfactory to themselves.

We have said we are disappointed. We have long since learned very well that the English Government is a great stickler for vested rights, and perhaps it is as well; but vested rights of individuals, and of institutions, seem to us two different things. It may be perfectly proper for Downing Street to say to us, when we desired to reduce the salary of our Judges, You may do it prospectively, but you must not interfere with present incumbents. It may have been very right for the British Government to say, when we desired to make certain offices political, You must give the present incumbents a retiring allowance. These things may all be very well; and in the case at issue the Government might very properly have said, Any private rights in this connection must be respected. But we do attest it is going too far to tell us we can not legislate about this institution; it has been chartered, and, though it stands a monument of folly—a scorn and disgrace to the Province and to itself—a leech, drawing, drawing money from our treasury, which we need for education, which we need for public improvements,—no matter how great the evil—no matter how irremediable—we must submit to it. It seems to us contrary to that spirit which has been evinced toward us for the last score of years by the British Government. We have said we are pained. We like to see the acts of our Imperial Government harmonize with what common sense and popular feeling declares right—to follow that wise and consistent policy which has tended so much to elevate her and her dependencies; and it must pain every thinking man when there is a departure from this policy, and a conflicting with these principles. The appointment of the present Colonial Secretary was regarded by many as an experiment of doubtful propriety; we are sorry that he has done an act which will lead many of our people to conclude that he is better fitted for the region of literature and romance than of practical politics and Colonial Government. We are sorry that the question has again to be opened, that agitation must again be encouraged, and further action had. The wrong, a grievous, an expensive, a great wrong, still exists, and New Brunswickers will not submit to it; and though it costs the expense of another delegation, the evil must be removed. New Brunswickers are prompt in fulfilling their duty; whatever claims their country or their Queen may have upon them, they readily and cheerfully comply with; but, while thus prompt to their duties, they know their rights, and will not consent that in this matter, where no interference has been had with Imperial rights, an Imperial veto shall be put upon the deliberate action of our Legislature and King's College, a contradiction of its design be perpetuated, without a spirited remonstrance.

☞ The *Head Quarters* copies some remarks from our issue of last week respecting St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen, and says our "remarks are evidently unjust." When our contemporary undertakes to criticise we wish he would be more explicit. What remarks are unjust? Of course the *Head Quarters* knows. Will he be kind enough to inform us if St. Andrews is not quiet and inactive? if there are, comparatively any signs of improvement? if there is apparent a disposition on the part of the inhabitants to better their condition? and if they have not exhibited a stolid indifference regarding that very railway, which the *Head Quarters* says they have so long and arduously struggled to establish? Tell us what the present inhabitants of St. Andrews have done for the railroad? Nothing could afford us more pleasure than to own to having misrepresented St. Andrews, if the *Head Quarters* will show us where we have done it—We indulge the *Hsad Quarters* by civilly answering an uncivil question: all the duties required by the custom house officers were paid on goods purchased on the Calais side.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORGAN.—It will be remembered that, in the summer of '57, a bazaar was held on Bull's Island, by the Roman Catholics of this town, in order to raise funds to purchase an organ for their church. The result of their efforts is now apparent—they having recently erected a very fine instrument, manufactured by Mr. Naish, of Fredericton, at a cost of $1000. We are not sufficiently *au fait* in musical matters (our musical contributor is away) to go into technicalities in describing the organ, and must therefore content ourselves with saying that its tone is very fine—that it possesses all the modern improvements and variety of stops, &c.,—and that in architectural style the case is a very neat and imposing one, and will, when painted and decorated, add very much to the beauty of the very beautiful church in which it stands. When we were present, Miss Quinn presided, with, we thought, very good effect for an amateur.

Deferred Articles.

We are again laid under obligations to our Grand Falls friend for his attention; the address to Mr. Tomlinson, and that gentleman's reply thereto, both conceived in good taste, will be read with interest. We are glad to learn that—while our friends at the Falls are so exaltant in view of the impetus which will be given, by the completion of the bridge, to an increase of population in Victoria County, and in prospect of the rapid development of commercial and industrial resources there—they are not forgetful of their higher and more important duty, as good citizens, to endeavor to improve themselves and their fellows, morally and intellectually. We are pleased to be able to record that, while the Sons of Temperance have instituted a library, a course of public lectures has likewise been commenced, the proceeds to be applied in enlarging the library. The following gentlemen have already occupied the platform, viz.: Mr. Pemberton, on the "Steam Engine;" Geo. Currier, M.D., on the "Heart;" Mr. Scott, on "Phrenology;" and N. B. Hartt, Esq., on "Printing." Success to Grand Falls say we.

A very gratifying piece of information was afforded at the supper in St. Andrews on the evening of the opening of the railroad, by Julius Thompson, Esq; it was that the Hon. J. J. Robinson had returned home from a very successful visit to England on business connected with the road. We have learned since that Mr. Robinson speaks very encouragingly with reference to its future prospects, and gives its friends good reason to hope that it will be rapidly proceeded with to Grand Falls, and ultimately to the Grand Trunk at River du Loup.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have commenced sending out our bills up to 1st September, past, and trust that our subscribers will make a proper response. Errors of any kind are apologized for in advance, and will be readily corrected. Those whose indebtedness has reached over three years (of which there are hundreds) must make an immediate settlement; and those whose notes of hand have laid for a year with us without any endorsement, may expect to hear from them in another way. We are disposed to take things as coolly as possible, but there is a point beyond which, in this case, "endurance ceases to be a virtue," and that point in this connection has arrived; justice, not only to ourselves and business, but to our paying readers, demands action on our part toward those who read for years and never pay. There can be no valid excuse in this County for any one to neglect paying for the *Sentinel*; we take anything off the farm, in order to accommodate; and yet, notwithstanding this, and the fact that there are hundreds and hundreds of pounds owing us, we have to pay money, daily, for butter, potatoes, grain, &c. &c. It is too bad, and cannot be endured longer

Book Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—A new volume of this *now decided success* as a magazine commences with January, 1859; and we have much pleasure in being able to announce that, by special arrangement with the publishers, we are prepared to offer it to all or any subscribers to the *Sentinel* for $2 per annum. The *Atlantic Monthly* has, in the short space of one year, reached a circulation of over 30,000 copies monthly; and where read it has taken a fast hold upon the regard of its readers. With the new volume the popular and witty Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table commences a new series of articles. A new serial by Mrs. H. B. Stowe is likewise announced. We want to send a large list of subscribers' names, and parties interested will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Beverley, of the "Olive Branch Book Store," Fredericton, has forwarded us a bundle of late American newspapers, for which our thanks.

The *Ladies' Home Magazine* for December is at hand, rich and chaste as its predecessors. With this number ends a volume, and with fresh attractions the new volume will be opened. Any of our readers who would like to take this delightful periodical can have it through us for $1.25 a year.

President Buchanan's Message.

Of this almost interminable document we present below a telegraphic synopsis:

The President opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed in Kansas a year ago, with the peace and the quiet which now exist. He refers to the Lecompton Constitution, and re-affirms his position on that subject. He think that if Kansas had been admitted with that constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day. Being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other constitutional mode of settlement, he signed Mr. English's bill, and it is probably through that, when Kansas again applies for admission, she will have the population required by that bill. He goes at length into the subject, and recommends the passage of a general law, so that no State shall be admitted unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative.

He congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair, without the effusion of blood; compliments the officers of the Army there; expresses satisfaction with the course of Gov. Cumming, and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

He refers to the importance of the treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks that the result in the former case justified our neutral policy.

He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain; and in reference to Central America says that negotiations are still progressing, and has not yet abandoned all hope of success. He also refers to what he stated during the last session in this connection. His views on the subject of the Isthmus routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Mr. Secretary Cass.

His only desire is to keep those routes open; he asks no other privileges for the United States than those which other nations enjoy, but he will not consent that they shall be closed through the imbecility of the nations who reside near these routes—He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed, and speak of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica.

He alludes to Mexico as in condition of civil war—scarcely any hope of a restoration to a permanent government. He also refers to the causes which led to the recent rupture of our diplomatic relations with this country, and speaks well of our Minister's (Forsyth's) efforts there. If it were not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberal party, which now appears to be approaching to power in that country, the President would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficiently large to indemnify us for all all our claims and grievences against her.

The President then refers to that portion of Northern Mexico which borders our own territories, and says there are considerations which claim our attention there. We are interested in the peace of that neighborhood; the lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems to be no other way in which this difficulty can be removed than by establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua.

He recommends that this should be done, in view of the fact that Mexico herself is in a state of anarchy and imbecility, and therefore unable to protect her own frontier.

In regard to Spain, he refers to the causes which have delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge, at the Court of Madrid, and says Mr. Preston will go out with full powers to settle our difficulties with that country if it is possible to settle them.

He next adverts to Cuba, and says that island ought to belong to the United States, and recommends that steps be taken for its purchase; and as all our new territory has been obtained by honorable negotiation, Cuba should not be an exception.

With regard to the Tariff, the President re-affirms his former opinions in favor of the specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to the consideration of Congress.

He then calls attention to the Pacific Railroad, and refers to the overland mails, showing the practability of the route. Among other subjects, he reiterates his recommendation to establish a territorial government in Arizona,

☞ Mr. John McKeon has handed us the following address and copy of inscription, with his reply, from some memorial presented to him, requesting that we would publish it:

PRESENTATION ADDRESS.

To JOHN MCKEON, ESQUIRE, A.M.C.

Noble Sir:

A few of your friends, who have long experienced your high-souled disposition, and seen and acknowledged those brilliant talents which render you an ornament to the Magistrates' Bar of this County, desire to present an humble tribute of their respect. On a late occasion, when Her Majesty the Queen came into Court, and, with all the weight of royalty and prestige of rank, was about to bear down beneath that influence certain poor Charivariers,—then you, sir, stepped into the breach, and, regardless of the poverty of the Defendants,—knowing as you did full well, that if you were paid at all it would be through the contributions of the friends of the Defendants, who for party, and from a high-minded sense of the exalted quality of genuine friendship, would do as other clients' friends have done,—pay their attornies,—an evidence of disinterested friendship which puts to the blush the romantic stories of gentle goddesses of former times,—you, sir, brought all your exalted powers of mind to bear on the case, and bore the defendants out of Court in triumph. Sir, your expositions of the glowing beauties of British law, which—ought to be found on the Statute-Book; your ready intermingling of the Bible and Byron to suit your purpose; the bathos with which you appealed to the Jury when you reminded them of the parental tenderness bestowed upon the youthful training of your clients; your truthful reminder that, in the sublime language of the poet, "Just as the old cock crows, the young one learns," and that they were in duty bound to honor their paternal parients by doing what those parients taught them at the parental knee.—there, sir, might well, with the help of a big onion, bring tears to any eyes. Nor do we forget the oft-repeated injunction,—displaying an acuteness hitherto unrivalled at the British Bar,—if the Jury brought in damages, to make those damages the smallest British coin, *one farthing*.

But, sir, words are inadequate. Accept this scooped out, chased and curiously-wrought turnip, elevated upon pedestal the source of that fluid which renders the pen mightier, than the sword. It is a memento of feelings which a gift twice as valuable would but poorly express.

Woodstock, Dec. 1858.

The following is a copy of the inscription:

TO
JOHN MCKEON, ESQUIRE,
AN ATTORNEY OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURT OF CARLETON COUNTY,
This Tribute of Esteem
FOR HIS EXCELLENCES AS A COUNSEL, HIS GENEROSITY AS A MAN, AND HIS AMIABILITY AS A CITIZEN,
IS PRESENTED
BY HIS WOODSTOCK FRIENDS.

Mr. McKeon's reply:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

I cannot find any form of language capable of expressing my feelings of grateful acknowledgment for your valued present, a goblet, or for your still more valued address. I shall preserve your present until time in its ravages destroys it; your kind wishes and expressions shall remain fresh and green while Memory keeps her seat.

I can no more imitate the style of your composition, than I can repay your kindness. Stimulated in my ambition, it shall be my aim, whether at the bar or in private life, to endeavor to justify your expressions of regard, and reach that highest elevation to which my present limited sphere of action leads, the Bar of Queen's Bench.

Believe me,
Your Devoted and Humble Servt.,
(Signed.) JOHN MCKEON.

☞ Next Saturday being Christmas Day, we will issue our paper on Friday, so that our advertising friends will please hand in anything they may want to appear in that issue on Thursday. In future we intend to send our papers for Eel River, Howard Settlement, St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen, on Saturdays, *via* railroad.

☞ We are requested to state that Parish Clerks, by calling at the office of the Secretary Treasurer, can be supplied with such envelopes as are required by the by-law governing the Election of Councillors for this Municipality, which takes place on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

☞ The Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, who has for many years labored with marked acceptance as curate of Fredericton, has removed to St. Andrews, of which ecclesiastical parish he has been appointed rector. Knowing as we do the very high and affectionate regard in which Mr. Ketchum has been held in Fredericton, his removal must be a source of sincere regret to the citizens of that place.

☞ We have received a copy of Avery's New Brunswick Almanac for 1859, from Mr. John Edgar, who has them on sale at his store.

☞ Our thanks are hereby tendered to Messrs. Deming & Sons, Calais, for late Boston papers. To the same gentlemen we have likewise acknowledgment to make for a very nice and *seasonable* present, in the shape of a 4-lb. caddy of Oolong tea, a choice article; it is of a most grateful flavor; and we think our traders would find, were they to order some of the same size boxes of like brand, it would come vary acceptable to housekeepers.

☞ Our porringer is becoming quite an institution. M'Michael put into it the other day some oysters which exceeded in size anything we have ever seen in that line. Those who doubt that they were good may call at the saloon and try some like them.

☞ It must not be forgotten that we long since offered our paper to clubs as follows: 6 copies, $10; 10 copies, $15; 13 copies, $19.

☞ It is said that the St. John merchants have in contemplation to spend such a sum of money as may be necessary to render the St. John better navigable for steam boats above Fredericton, in order to stop that trade which is likely to be diverted to St. Andrews. Such a course would be a "better late than never" policy, and the object might, we judge, be achieved without a very great expenditure.

☞ The examination of Miss Jacob's School will take place on Tuesday the 21st of December. The friends of the pupils are requested to attend.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13th.

The Persia arrived yesterday afternoon. No tidings of Indian Empire.

Three new side wheel steamers were to be puton Galway line next summer.

Great Eastern expected ready for trial trip next July.

Intelligence reached Lloyd's of the loss of eight Quebec homeward bound ships, including ships Peerless, Barbara, and Rankine; barks Lady Campbell, Petrel and Claude: and Brig Wilkinson. Little or no loss of life, except in the case of the Claud.

Lord Napier goes Minister to Berlin.

Five miles shore end of Atlantic Cable have been spliced.

Consols closed 98¼. Teas firmer, common Congo 10¾d. Breadstuffs in limited request at previous quotations. Markets generally little change.

☞ Just as we are going to press a despatch announcing the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax, is received, and brings us its most important items of news, the intelligence of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the Indian Empire, and of the destruction of 30,000 Chinese at Hong Kong by a typhoon snattar.

POSTSCRIPT!

GRAND FALLS, DEC. 18.

Grand Falls Bridge has fallen this morning, in consequence of the chains snapping. Two teams lost; two men seriously injured.

NEW BRUNSWICK DEBENTURES.—We are informed that our debentures in England bring one per cent. more than those of Nova Scotia, and are within 2½ per cent as high as Canadian. It may be judged how far our credit is getting up with that of Canada, when it is stated that the difference between the two Provinces in the English Money Market, is from 6 to 8 per cent. It is thought that in less than another year New Brunswick and Canadian Debentures will be open on a par. The last sale quoted is 14 per cent, interest running from 1st July, or a neat premium of 11½ per cent. Six months ago our Debentures were only worth 5 per cent premium.—*News.*

THE HON. MR. CARTIER AT WINDSOR.—We cut the following from a late English paper.

Although State reasons prevent her Majesty from responding to the unanimous desire of the North American provinces that she should visit that portion of her dominions, her Majesty, with her usual courtesy, has seized the occasion of the presence of several of the Canadian Ministers to acknowledge the loyalty of her North American subjects by paying marked honors to their representatives.—The Hon. Mr Cartier, on a special invitation, joined the royal circle at Windsor Castle on Saturday and remained until Monday. We are sure that this proof of the interest which the Queen takes in British North America and the courtesy shown to her Ministers will be heartily appreciated by Canadians.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER IN CANADA BY AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL.—Our readers will find in another column the details of a monstrous outrage committed in a Canadian port by a United States Marshal acting under a writ issued by an American Court. The particulars may be given in a few words:—On Monday last, Marshal of the United States, named Tyler, accompained by several men in his service, crossed over from Port Huron, on the American side, to Port Edward, on the Canadian shore, for the purpose of serving a process issued by one of the law Courts in Michigan. The object of this intended service was a person named Jones, the skipper of a small brig named the *Concord*. This vessel was, when boarded by Tyler, at anchor in British water, Jones being on the deck giving his orders to the crew. The proceedings which had led to this attempted arrest were entirely of a civil nature.—the *Concord* having run into a propeller, causing a certain amount of damage, for the value of which a Court of Law had given judgment in favor of the complainants, the proprietors of the injured steamer. Jones, it appears, had learnt, subsequently to the issue of the process, that an attempt to serve him therewith and to seize his vessel would be made the moment he touched any American port; and in order to avoid this he ran his vessel into a Canadian harbour.

Here he naturally deemed himself secure, but Tyler, hiring a tug boat and a gang of men to aid him in case of necessity, steamed alongside the *Concord*, boarded her, and claimed her as a prize in the name of the United States authorities! A slight verbal altercation then appears to have ensued, but it is agreed on all hands that it was of very brief duration, Tyler determining the quarrel by drawing his pistol and deliberately blowing out the brains of his unhappy opponent. Losing sight of his main object, the seizing of the brig, the murderer hastened back to Huron, whither the tidings of the awful deed had preceded him, and subsequently fled to Detroit, finally surrending himself to the American authorities

Such an outrage calls for the prompt action of the Government, not only to vindicate the inviolability of our territory from invasion, and to avenge the blood of the murdered man, but to put a stop at once and forever to the American claims of jurisdiction in our waters, of which this is not the first instance

The murder comes within the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty, and his surrender to our authorities for trial should be immediately demanded, and if refused, a demand made upon the Imperial Government to enforce it.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 6.*

On the night of Tuesday, or morning of Wednesday last, some wretch entered the Cathedral enclosure in this city, and broke in several places no less than seven of the windows. This desecration has caused much regret in the community, and will be difficult to repair, as the quality and pattern of the glass destroyed, may not be procured in the Province: certainly not, if not at the manufactory of Mr. Thompson in Dock Street, St. John. A person has been taken up on suspicion, and is now in jail; but we think it premature to give the name.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A person named (as we understand) Robert Ellison, working on the Railway near the new Car Shed, was frightfully, if not fatally injured, on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, from the effects of blasting. The men have been in the habit of setting off three or four blasts at a time, and they do not sufficiently cover the place up—the consequence of such carelessness is that the stones fly about in all directions. We have several timesseen the stones fall upon he public road, a long distance off. The unfortunate man was standing in the vicinity when one of these blasts was fired, and a stone fell upon him, fracturing the skull in such a manner that his recovery is hardly possible. He was at once conveyed to his home on "Vinegar Hill," where he has a wife and seven pelpless children. We understand that Mr. Ellison buried a son about a month since.—*Morning News.*

We learned last evening that Mr. Ellison died about three o'clock yesterday.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The case of a young lady in a trance is narrated in the Boston *Journal*:—

"The name of the girl is unknown. She took passage on the Fall River Railroad cars a day or two ago, complained of illness and was left at Bridgewater, where she took lodgings at a hotel. As she did not appear the next morning the landlord went to her room and knocked, but received no answer. He then had the door opened and found the young lady in bed, apparently in a sound sleep. Efforts were made to awaken her but they were unsuccessful, and the physicians were called in. Their efforts to restore her to concioueness were ineffectual, and she remained in the same condition as she was found on Tuesday morning. The physicians say that there are no evidences of poison about her, and they do not know what to make of the case."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Great excitement still prevails with respect to the French encroachments on the fisheries, and it is alleged that they are acting upon the convention into which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Labouchere were entrapped by the French Govt., though disallowed by the Colonial Legislature, and never even submitted to the Imperial Parliament. In support of this apprehension it is pointed out that the convention has been published in the Moniteur as in full force, and that the French fishermen are acting on this proclamation.

Special Notices.

HURRAH FOR THE RAILWAY!!

Farmers! Hotel-Keepers Housekeepers!

ALL who are in want of a *pianoforte* Breakfast or Dinner, at a trifling cost, can be supplied with a choice article Pickled or Fresh, by calling on the undersigned, at the "Carleton House."

Fresh COD and POLLOCK, in any quantity. 100 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 Extra HERRING.

Also. A lot extra SALT, for sale cheap.

Store in Currie's New Building.

☞ Good OATS taken in exchange, and highest prices given.

dec. 11. JOHN C. MILES.

P. K.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4, 1857.

GENTS: Having used, and witnessed the beneficial effects of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the very best family medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly 100 persons, and your PAIN KILLER has been used with the most astonishing results. For FOUR YEARS not a single severe case of cholic, summer complaint, or dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "Killer;" and for cut, bruises, etc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects. JOHN TANNER,

Foreman of Wrightsons & Co's Printing Establishment.

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

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 18-21

Dyspepsia.

Considering the various forms in which this disease developes itself, it may will be called "hydra headed." In its train follow Indigestion, Pain in Stomach, Heartburn, Water Brash, Costiveness, Piles, Acidity, Oppression after Eating, Jaundice, Flatulency, Torpor of the Liver, Dizziness, Debility, Female Complaints, &c. Some of the best men in our land have given their written certificates relative to the cures effected in their own person by the Oxygenated Bitters; while testimonials from other sources, editorial opinions and voluntary expressions from persons who are averse to see their names in print, are perfectly overwhelming.

Read the following from a highly respectable Clergyman:

EAST TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 9, 1856.

To the Editor of the Portland Mirror.—Sir:

Oxygenated Bitters.—For more than twenty-five years I have been a sufferer from the dyspepsia. Besides trying the patience of my family physicians in the almost useless trial of their various prescriptions, I have tried a great variety of patent medicines with a similar result. Through the kindness of my physician, I received last March, half a dozen bottles of the Oxygenated Bitters. I began to use them without any hope of derving help from them. Being determined to give them a fair, trial, I continued their use, but without any perceptible benefit till June.

Since then I have gradually improved in health till I am entirely free from acidity of the stomach, and from the consequent flatulency, and the awful and almost distracting sick headache, which often, for days together, has wholly unfitted me for study and for all other ministerial duties, and rendered life a burden. I feel that I owe it as an expression of gratitude to Messrs Fowle & Co., and also a duty to the public, to recommend their Oxygenated Bitters, as, in my estimation, a sure cure for that most trying, most vexing, and cruel of all diseases, to which human flesh is heir, the dyspepsia. Having suffered so long, and tried so many different remedies with no good result, I can recommend the Oxygenated Bitters with a confidence few others can. If any of the readers of the Mirror are suffering, I beg of them to make trial of these Bitters without delay.

JAMES R. CUSHING.

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. 1-1y

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 skillful 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 Cohc, 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.

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, Parish of Dumfries, in the County of York, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector of Woodstock, the Rev. Philip Wood Loscenore, Rector of Prince William, Elizabeth Isabella, only daughter of John Davidson, Esq., of the former Parish.

At Harlem, N. Y., Nov. 10, by Rev. J