Special Agencies for the Sentinel.

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

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860.

A BRIDGE.

On Monday afternoon there is a call for a public meeting in the Institute, for the purpose of considering that, to the inhabitants of this town as well as of the County at large, most important subject, the why, how and when to erect a bridge over the St. John at this place. Not merely local in its objects; of no political significance, but looking to the benefiting of a large tract of settled country, and to the facilitating of the settlement of immeasureable larger tracts, the importance of the meeting no doubt will be suggested to the minds of all our leading men, and induce their attendance at the same. The people of this county are notorious for the warm interest they always evince in the prosperity of others; they are noted for their loyalty to their Fatherland; and they have likewise a very commendable amount of that selfishness which looks to the personal interest of No. 1; but perhaps they are not equally notable for zeal and determination and oneness of purpose when there seems to be a necessity for united action in order to secure some general advantage, or obtain some great public benefit, their carelessness, or selfishness, or petty, local, or political prejudices, often seem to exert an undue influence over them We trust that the meeting on Monday may not be of such a nature as to prove the correctness of these remarks, but quite the contrary. There are other matters beside the Bridge which at the present may very probably call out an expression of opinion at a public meeting. The rumor that has prevailed during the week to the effect that the Grand Trunk Company of Canada have concluded a bargain of some sort with the St. Andrews and Quebec Company, although we fear the rumor is premature, may stir up an interest more intense than has the more uncertain prospect of the progress of a railroad through this section of the province, which has hitherto in the past few months prevailed. At all events, an expression of opinion by a people so closely interested in the matter would not be out of place.

THE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

The provincial papers are very generally copying, we perceive, a report of a meeting held in the Town Hall here some short time since, published in the *Journal*, called for the purpose, it was alleged, of giving Geo. L. Raymond, Esq., an opportunity of making some explanations with reference to a negro boy who went to the States at the same time with him (Mr. Raymond,) in December last. We are sorry the report is being so widely circulated, although it is substantially a correct report of the doings at the meeting, because it is calculated to damage the reputation of a gentleman, who, we believe, is really innocent of the charge of having sold the boy into slavery, as well as of any complicity in such an act. We yield to no one in a desire to preserve unimpaired the inalienable rights of every man of whatever hue to liberty. We would be the first the most loudly to denounce any man, no matter what his position, who would be guilty of an act like that alleged of Mr. Raymond; but we feel so fully assured there is nothing in the *whole story;* that Mr. Raymond's statement at the meeting was the simple truth; that so it will very shortly be found; that the meeting itself had its origin in a disposition on the part of some of our townsmen to have some fun; that we regret exceedingly the whole matter had not been allowed to rest until something was ascertained with certainty respecting the boy's whereabouts, and indisputable grounds for the charges against Mr. R. discovered, or equally indisputible grounds for his innocence.

We commend the following to the attention of our readers abroad, trusting that the example of our friend may be followed largely. So hopes our "*Devil.*" We have attended to the directions given. The imp was either too lazy, or not in the vein to get up a new year's address for this year, but he will forward a copy of that for 1859. We hope that the SENTINEL may prove a welcome visitor, and help to cheer many a lonely hour of our friend and we likewise hope that he may never have any difficulty in finding means for the indulgence of his whole souled liberality. We will be excused, we trust, for publishing his letter:

RED BLUFFS, California, Dec. 10, 1859.

Publisher Carleton Sentinel,

DEAR SIR,—Wishing to know what is transpiring in political and commercial circles, in New Brunswick, I have concluded to subscribe for a reliable paper, devoted to the best interests of my native Province. I have pitched upon the SENTINEL as the paper most worthy of the patronage of Bluenoses abroad as well as the support of those at home. I enclose five dollars, two of which please place to my account as subscription to your journal for one year; the remaining three dollars is intended for the SENTINEL's "*Devil,*" for his New Year's Address, of which I trust he will send me a copy. S. C. B.

LORD MACAULY.—Last week our telegraph news contained the announcement of the death of this distinguished noblemen. He was but about 60 years of age, and the extent and nature of his literary labors afford most convincing proof of the industry of his life. In the scope and abundance of his learning, which seemed to grasp every field of thought, every range of literature, he has left none who probably can be compared to him; and he has been truly styled the greatest living master of the English language. His loss is one to be seriously felt, and it seems particularly to be deplored that he was not spared to finish those works which he had in hand, works for which he was so peculiarly adapted, and to finish which the question way well be asked: Who is worthy?

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. McLardy lectured on Wednesday evening. Subject, "The Anglo Saxons." The audience was not so large as could be desired, but it was a very discriminating one. The lecture was one which displayed a careful historical research, and to all who desired to know whence came the Anglo-Saxons was deeply interesting.

Up to last Saturday over $15,000 had been contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the late fearful calamity at Lawrence, Mass. The contributions were received from various cities and towns in the eastern state. The following are the number of dead, injured, missing, &c., given in the Boston *Atlas and Bee*, of Saturday last:

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Dead,	
" Badly Injured	113
" Slightly Injured,	183
" Still Missing,	339
" Saved,	114
	230
Total ascertained	899

The *Temperance Telegraph* has been re-issued under the proprietorship of Messrs. Alward & Knodell, who promise to do all in their power to render the paper a worthy exponant and defendant of those principles which for so long a time it has consistently advocated. We trust the paper will be well supported, and that it will prove itself deserving of the confidence of the temperance community.

☞ At a meeting of Ministers and other members of several of the Woodstock Churches, on Friday, 28th January, it was resolved to commence a daily Union Prayer Meeting, on Monday next, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. It is intended to continue it daily at the same hour, as long as may be found convenient. A series of rules have been agreed upon for its guidance, and a committee to make the necessary arrangements was nominated.

☞ We take this opportunity of informing those of our subscribers who desire to bring us wood or grain, &c., that we have again removed to the house occupied by us last winter, at the creek village.

The following are the reports of the various committees on parish returns for the Municipality of Carleton:

WOODSTOCK.

Collector of Rates, correct.
Overseers of Poor, not satisfactory.
Commissioners of Highways, T. W. Watson, correct,
T Montgomery, correct.
Elisha Baker, no return.
Collector of Road Tax, Upper District, £1 1s., no voucher
Fire Wards, Upper Woodstock, needs explanation.

WILLIAM LINDSAY,
ALEX. GIBSON.

RICHMOND.

Collector's account correct.
Overseers of Poor satisfactory.
Commissioners of Highways, satisfactory.
Bye Road Commissioners account correct.

IVORY KILBURN,
OLIVER HEMPHILL.

SIMONDS.

Collector of Rates, satisfactory.
Delinquents' list in hands of James Ebbett, J. P., £1 14s. 9d.
In hands of Joseph Harvey, J. P., £1 8s. 2d.
Commissioners of Highways, no returns.
Bye Road Commissioners, correct.
Overseers of Poor, returns from Palmer for 1859, showing a balance in his hands of 15s.

1857. In Robert Smith's hands (overseer)	9s. 6d
1858. do do do	17s 11d
1858. do Jacob Jewet,	18s. 4d
	£2 5 9.

JOHN PERKINS,
CHARLES LONG.

BRIGHTON.

We have examined the returns of the overseers of the poor, and find them as follows:

Geo. M'Gee shows balance in hand,	£8	12	2
Samuel M. Estabrooks,	0	15	10
Benj. Atwaters,	3	1	0
	£13	9	0

Collector of Rates shows amount collected £58 17 1, which has been paid with the exception of his own fees of £2 13 1

Bye Road Commissioners

Danl. Browne shows balance on hand	£0	1	6
S. I. Estabrooks,	0	0	0
Bradford R. Scriven,	0	11	8
	£0	13	1

The above returns are satisfactory, with the exception of the Overseers of Poor, who have rendered in no statement with regard to the condition of the Poor in the said Parish, nor the amount required for their support. We find also that James Bulyea, Overseer of Poor for 1857, and John Babar, Bye Road Commissioner, have made no returns.

SAUMUEL DICKINSON.
GEORGE STICKNEY.

NORTHAMPTON.

William Hale, Collector of Rates, satisfactory.
Martin Hale and Davis Philips, overseers of poor, show Balance in hand, £10 12 11
Against which there appears to be

due Michael Doherty,	£1	15	10
due Ethu Shea,	2	0	0
due Nathan Rogers,	5	8	1½
	£9	3	11½

Mr. Nathan Rogers, Overseer of Poor, account appears correct.
There appears to be a delinquent in the hands of A. N. Garden, Esq., of £7 9 6 for collector of 1859 assessment.
The Commissioner of Highways Returns correct.

GEORGE CLOWSE.
ROBERT HEMPHILL.

WAKEFIELD.

We find that the sum of £6 10 0 is in the hands of John Plummer, Overseer of the Poor for the Parish of Wakefield. Likewise the sum of £1 10 9 in the hands of Stephen Brittain, and £0 3 3½ in the hands of Gamarian Chapman, amounting in the whole to the sum of £8 3 0½, which we recommend to be paid over to their successors.
The returns and accounts of the collectors all correct.
The returns of the Bye Road Commissioners all correct. James McGrath overpaid 8s. 6d.
Correct returns has been made from two of the Commissioners of Highways, viz: Charles Clark and James McGrath
No returns from Benjamin Burt.

GEORGE GOOD,
ANTHONY KEARNEY.

KENT.

Collector of Rates. Examined his returns and found the same correct, except 15s. 6½d., paid by him to the overseers of the poor.
Bye Road Commissioners. Examined the same and found them correct., except £3 0 0 that was paid to William Giberson by Richard Hopkins, and request information about it.
Overseers of Poor, no returns.
Commissioners of Highways. No returns, except from Abraham Cose: It appears correct.

RICHARD AHERN.
I. B. RIDEOUT.

WICKLOW.

Collector of Rates satisfactory.
Commissioner of Highways, do.
Overseers of Poor, do.

JOSHUA HARTLEY.
A ESTABROOKS.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

MISTUR EDITUR,

SUR, A happy nue yeer, an the kompliments av the sasin, till ye: it's an age since I had the honor av figerin in yer axtinsive shates, for which same plaze accipt me umble apologee. I'll now procade to giv ye an outline av the Grand Fals parokeal elickshuns, a small smathur av intilligince relating to the last Coort, and, in fine, post ye up on the importint evints av the daye.

To begin, we'll take the eleckshun—a famus afare, intirely; tue Ratepayers split upon a Chareman, an the konstituents faut hard on both sides. Ye see the struggle was betune 2 Justasses av the Pace. Well, one seemed quite indiferent about the mather; but, by gonneys de won wid de long cote made de table ring agin wid the blow from his little fist, an siz he, "Gintlemen, I'll not be put down; I'll mentane me right to that chare." Be de same token, the same chare wud hould a hole family like him; but faix it didn't hould him, because, ye see, he kudn't hoult it; an sorely it grieved him, too, after fitin 3 long hours for it. Will, thare was so mutch confushin, that the Parish Clark, a larned Skoolmaster be trade, cudn't till ye his oun name; so, up he gits on the tip top av the table an ajournes the elecshun intirely, laving the job till the Coort to fite out, and the little long coted Skuire to pondher on the ups and douns of a man's parokial kareer, an it's meself don't invy his meditashuns an lamentashuns the rist av that day, an nite too. As fur the Coort, I didn't attind it, but will giv ye a little conversashun that passed betune yer umble sarvent an a Skuire from Madewaska; ye'll excuse his English, poor fellow, he nather reeds nor rites, nor cud he tell his oun name if ritten on a barn dure in letters as long as himself, an I can't aforde to spind my gud Inglish for him.

"Good mornin, Skuire," sez I. "Gude mornings," sez he; "how d'ye do?" "Well," sez I; "what's goin on at Coort to-day?" "Not great deel," sez he; "dey fite an jaw like de dev; I never see so much trub for nothin, wan little magistraw, got cote more long to hissef, make speech, he tank, bout de bility, de talen, de materialle de telejance,—de everyting sho have or make de bester Bench in Noo Bronswick; he fite hard for de poor peep, git license for sell de rom." Sez I, "Ye *omadaun* (I new he cudn't fathom that) don't ye see the drift av the lad? he suplys all these little shops." "Maybe so, I don't kno, I guess yeu rite," sez he. "Well," sez I, "will yiz iver git done, an whin?" "Wal," sez he, "I can't sa we do grate deel work; we make grate many resoluciens; but dat Lamerow she hupset all dat, on make more fight as we had befour. I never see so shem; de Juge tell Lamerow she mus keep de horder mais no use; den de Juge tell Lamerow she dronke; Lamerow tell Juge she liar: she dronke hissef." "Wil," sez I, "me ould chap, can't ye see into it? this Misthur Lamerow—as ye in yer ignorance call him—this Lamerow makes a practise av actin what I wud gramatically tarm a Rummy Bully in the Coort." "Wal," sez he, "I bleeve so mais, I must go back; the Coortes she begin now I tink." So, fur the fun of the thing, up I goes meself to the scene of action an strife, an who'd be on the flure when I wint in, but the little Skuire av the big cote, spakin rn muderin the Quane's butiful Inglish,—*fachiliating* (as he termed it) the business av the kountry, an kimplaining in vers lamentable tones av the way the Justasses av the Pace (God save us) was trated at the eleeshun. He stated for the information av the Coort an his *bruther* Justasses, that a magistrate was no more respected than a little black dog, savin your presence. Av coorse the Juge kudn't listen to it, when it consarned a mimber av the honorable *Binch* an he saw the little Skuire was gittin wake on it, an looked most pitiflooly pale and haggard like; so the thing was cho ed up.

Now, Misthur Edithur, I must konklude, and draw me kommunikashun to a fokus. I here that a petishun is cummin up for the extinshin of the magisterial cumishin av the Pace for this county. I hope it'll have a gude effect. We have three 3 or 4 good 3 S's now, an it'll rekuire an awful extinshur entirely before we'll have a duzzen gude ones, at the chape rate they make em now.

Now ajew; ye'll not hear agin from me till the little Skuire is made Juge, witch he expicts will be soon, as, he sez, a mimber av the Guverment promised to make won av him.

Youre most obadient sarvint,
THE RATE PAYER.

Grand Falls, Jan. 17th, 1860, Anno Dominey.

LECTURE.—We notice by the bills posted round town that Mr. John M Keon is to lecture in the Institute on Saturday evening. Subject: "Early History of Ireland." Admission 3d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Friend's" letter and remittance ereceived, and paper forwarded as ordered.

RAILROAD COLLISION—FORTY OR FIFTY PEOPLE INJURED.—*New York, Jan.* 18.—A collision occurred this morning in the Yorkville Tunnel, on the Harlem Railroad, between the early Harlem and New Haven trains, both going one way. Both trains were crowded with passengers, and for a few moments there was intense excitement. No lives lost, however. Some forty or fifty were injured, but only a few seriously. Mrs. Elijah Bradford, of White Plains, had three ribs broken. The engine of the New Haven train was disabled. The accident was caused by the sudden stopping of the Harlem train, while the New Haven train was close behind.

ANOTHER COLLISION—SAD TERMINATION OF A BRIDAL TOYR.—*New York, Jan.* 10.—A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, between the afternoon express train from Albany and the Sing Sing train, both going one way. The rear car of the express train was smashed. Ten or twelve passengers were more or less injured, and one Mrs Thomas W. Field was killed. Mrs. Field, late Miss Anne Tuttle, late principle of one of the public schools in Brooklyn, was married only yesterday morning at her sister's house in Kingston, Ulster County, and just started on her bridal tour to the South. Mr. James W. Horton, who was conversing with Mrs. Field at the moment of the accident was thrown over the bank into the river, falling on the ice; he was but slightly injured.

The accident happened in the same way as that on the Harlem Railroad yesterday morning, the express train having been compelled to stop on the road for some purpose, while the Sing Sing cars were to close behind to admit of their being stopped in season to prevent the collision.

Bishop McCloskey of Albany is among the seriously injured. Eight of the injured were left at Tarrytown, and the remainder brought to this city. Of the latter, Mrs. Thompson, wife of the publisher of the Bank Note List, had both of her legs broken. Mrs. Schirwer of Wellet street had her head badly hurt. Mr. Dell Irwin of Fulton, New York, was badly injured; Mrs. Irwin slightly hurt.

DEATH OF LORD MACAULAY.—It is with great regret we announce the death of Lord Macaulay. This melancholy and unexpected event took place at his Lordship's residence, in Kensington, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Although for many years past Lord Macaulay's health had not been good, yet up to a fortnight ago, when he had an attack, arising from disease of the heart, it had not been such as to cause any serious anxiety to himself or his friends. However, on Friday last his Lordship had so far rallied from his attack that he appeared again to have attained his usual state of health; but subsequently a relapse took place, which terminated fatally, as above stated. The noble baron was the son of Zachary Macaulay, well known for his exertions, in company with Clarkson and Wilberforce, in the cause of the abolition of the slave trade He was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in 1800, and was consequently in his 59th year when he expired. The distinguished historian, after graduating with high honor at Trinity College, Cambridge, was, in 1826, called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn. The leaders of the whig party, in acknowledgment of his literary superiority, appointed Mr. Macaulay a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and in 1830 he entered parliament as member for Calne. He afterward became Secretary to the Board of Control. Having acquired an amount of parliamentary celebrity, Mr. Macaulay was returned with Mr. John Marshall as member for the newly enfranchised borough of Leeds. Two years after, to the disappointment of his constituents, the right honorable gentleman accepted an appointment in the Supreme Council of India. He enjoyed that lucrative post for three years, and then returned to England. In 1839 Mr. Macaulay accepted the office of Secretary at War, and in 1840 was returned to parliament for the City of Edinburgh. At an earlier period of his life Mr. Macaulay had produced several choice ballads; but now he tried his powers on a larger scale, and in 1842 he gave to the world his "Lays of Ancient Rome." His Essays, which had been previously published in America, were, in the following year, collected into three volumes. At the restoration of the Whig party to the power in 1846, Mr. Macaulay was appointed Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat in the cabinet. In consequence, however, of a serious disagreement between the honorable gentleman and his constituents, with regard to the Maynooth grant, the citizens of Edinburgh rejected him at the election of 1847 in favor of Mr. Cowan. In 1849 the first two volumes of "History of England" appeared. Never, perhaps, was the reception given by the public to any work equal to that of these and the two latter volumes of the "History." In 1852 Mr. Macaulay and his former constituents of Edinburgh were reconciled; he was spontaneously elected by them without himself taking a single step towards that object, and he continued their member until raised to the House of Lords in 1857. In the introduction to his greatest work, the author expressed a hope that he might be enabled to bring down the history of his country to a date within the memory of living man, but, unhappily, this hope is very far from being realized. For some time it has been rumored that the fifth and sixth volumes of the work were about to appear; but even with this addition to the history, the work of the noble author will be but a fragment after all.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK VOLUNTEERS.

We, the Sons of the Shamrock, Thistle, Maple and Rose,
Never were backward in meeting our foes;
Whenever there is danger we are always on hand,
To fight for and defend our own native land.

CHORUS.

Then, let us up with the banner,
And in true English manner,
Give three hearty cheers
For Wetmore and Baird,
Who now are prepared
To lead on their bold Volunteers.

As to an invasion, that is all in my eye;
But if they thought they could do it no doubt they would try;
But Louis Napoleon is not such a fool
As to come into close quarters with sturdy John Bull.

CHORUS.

Then, let us up with the banner, &c.

But if a muss they will have let them just name the day,
And we are ready and willing to meet them half way.
Let them bring their steel plated frigates they value so high,
And they will soon be made prizes or sunk in the sea.

CHORUS.

Then, let us up with the banner, &c.

If the Sons of the Shamrock, Thistle, Maple and Rose,
Will all pull together they may bid defiance to their foes;
But if there be any who doubt, if there be any who fear,
They had better stay at home and not volunteer.

CHORUS.

Then, let us up with the banner,
And in true English manner
Give three hearty cheers
For Wetmore and Baird,
Who now are prepared
To lead on their bold Volunteers.

ANGUS CAMERON.

Woodstock, Jan. 26th, 1860.

FATAL RIOT AT ALDERSHOTT.

We regret to learn that a serious riot took place at Aldershott on the evening of the 25th inst., between some men belonging to the 2nd battallion of the 24th Regiment and a company of King's Own Light Infantry (Tower Hamlets,) Militia, and which was unfortunately attended by the loss of one life, besides three men being wounded.

It is the custom in most regiments for the officers of each company to subscribe a certain sum to provide their men with a Christmas dinner. This has tended to promote and keep up the good feeling and sympathy which should always exist between the officers and their men; but, unfortunately, in the present case it has been distorted into the absurd cause of getting up a row between the above mentioned corps. The 2nd batallion of the 24th Regiment occupy the permanent barracks of the West block in the South Camp, each side of which consists of three stories opposite to one another, joined at the top with a covering of glass, as to admit of a whole regiment being formed for parade on the space below in case of rainy weather. According to the usual fate which seems to regulate all projects undertaken by government, those barracks or blocks as they are termed are too large for any one regiment, but are not sufficiently capacious for two.—One company of the Tower Hamlets Militia was quartered in the upper story of the west block, with men of the 24th Regiment living under them, and exactly opposite to them, the interval between the two buildings being about 15 yards, while the remainder of their own regiment occupied huts some little way off. After partaking of a hearty Christmas dinner it appears that some of the Tower Hamlets and 2nd battalion of the 24th betook themselves to the canteen of the latter regiment, where an argument began, mooted originally, it is said, by the men of the 24th, as to which regiment had had the best dinner provided for them by their officers. This took place between the hours of 7 ank 8 p m., at which time the canteens are closed. As far as we can learn, a great deal of bitter feeling had now arisen, and on leaving the canteen the men of the 24th went upstairs to the room occupied by the Tower Hamlets, and commenced a warfare with mops and brooms. So far, though it was a case of going to war for an idea, the combat did not assume much more serious proportions than "Molly s" battle royal, as described by Fielding; but both parties appear to have become gradually more exasperated, and at length the men of the 24th betook themselves to their own quarters in the opposite gallery, and began to load their rifles with ball cartridges. It seems astonishing that the officers were not summoned from their mess-house, which was close by, before things arrived at this pass; but when they were sent for rifles had already been discharged by the 24th rioters against their opposite neighbors. It was some time before the officers could quell the tumult, and when they did so, it appeared that four men of the militia had been wounded, and from the marks left by the bullets, several shots must have been fired. We can not hear that the militia fired at all; at any rate, if they did, they did so without effect. Of the wounded men, one expired after great sufferings, at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the others are said to be progressing favorably. The Colonel of the 24th Regiment has been telegraphed for, and all the officers who were on leave have been recalled. A searching investigation has, we hear, been already instituted into the origin of these disgraceful proceedings, and when our reporter left Aldershott the wagons of the Military Train were waiting to receive the baggage of the 24th Regiment, which corps will *on dit*, be removed to the North Camp, pending instructions from the higher authorities. Any one who has seen the window frames riddled with bullets must have wondered that many more lives were not sacrificed. Strong pickets belonging to the other regiments in the South Camp were stationed on the spot all Monday night, and also again last evening, for fear of any further collision. As far as we could learn, not a single man of the 24th Regiment had received any serious injury.—Forty seven men of that corps are in confinement in the guard room for having taken part in the riot. Up to the present time the conduct of the troops in camp has been so exemplary, and the diminution of crime so marked, when compared with regiments quartered in other places, that great regret is expressed at this unfortunate affair. We, however, feel bound to state, from inquiries made in all quarters, that the Tower Hamlets Militia were not only not the aggressors, but that they, on the contrary, behaved with the utmost forbearance. We are the more constrained to say this, as we belive that from their previous history they had not been in great favor with the higher authorities.—*Times.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Europa*, which arrived at Halifax on Sunday at 3 o'clock, a m., we have our usual files of English papers to the 31st ult. inclusive. The most important item of news by this arrival is the death of Lord Macaulay, unrivalled as an historian, and altogether one of the most eminent men of the age in which we live. The preliminaries of the forthcoming European Congress do not yet appear to have been definitely arranged; the Pope—ever a stumbling-block in the way of Constitutional Government among his own people—being the chief difficulty in the way. In the United Kingdom the Trade returns for November show a decided increase in the Export trade equal to 9 per cent more than the corresponding month in 1858. Money is in active demand, with an increase in rates—first class bills being report at 2½ per cent. Consols are quoted at 95⅝ to 95¾. The Cotton Market is reported dull Grain improved price with a fair amount of business. Provision trade dull. Sugar in demand Malasses quiet.—Coffee in good request. Tea unchanged Rice limited sales.

We learn from the *Steam Shipping Chronicle* that the contracts for the building of the two new steam batteries are at the rate of £43 and £44 per ton, and, as each vessel is to be of 3688 tons, builders measurement, the cost of the hull alone will be £157,724 in the one case, and £161.392 in the other Including engines and equipment, the cost of these vessels will amount, it is shown to a third of a million sterling. But this is not all Other floating batteries are about to be built, the cost of the hull of which will be at least a quarter of a million, and the entire completion of each half a million.

Baron Rothschild, it is stated, has just purchased of the Russian Government the railroad from St Petersburgh to Moscow, for the sum of 80 millions of silver roubles.

A placard was posted at the Paris Bourse on Friday, officially contradicting a rumor that the Pope's Nuncio had left Paris.

Latest Telegraphic Despatches

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.—*Rome, Dec* 30.—To-day Cardinal Antonelli had a long interview with the Duke de Grammont. The French Ambassador has received by a courier, who left Paris on the 24th instant, some explanations designed to reassure the Holy See on the object and bearing of the Pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congress.*"

The Vienna journal, entitled "*Ost Deutsche Post,*" says the chances of the Congress are certainly not against the ideas of which the pamphlet, "*Le Pape et le Congres*" is the organ. The schismatical governments of England, Russia, Prussia, and Sweeden will support the proposal as soon as France shall have given it her consent. Of all the Great Powers Austria alone will defend the the rights of the Roman See. Of the secondary Powers Sardinia, and perhaps Spain, will follow the lead of France, Naples, and probably Portugal, will side with Austria. Taking every possibility into consideration, we do not think it impossible that the French Cabinet will decide in favor of the proposal of the pamphlet of Italy.

The French pamphlet has been translated into Italian, and circulated in great numbers in the Romagna.

PARIS, Dec 30.—The Council of Ministers has resolved upon not giving any official denial to the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress." As the *Moniteur*, the only official organ of the French Government, has not mentioned the pamphlet its publication is to be considered as a home affair (*affaire interieur*), which the foreign powers could not notice in their diplomatic intercourse with France.

THE ITALIAN DUKES.—Le Nord says that letters from Vienna assert that the statesmen of Austria are beginning to perceive the impossibility of restoring the Italian Dukes, and are almost reconciled to the idea of organising a State in Central Italy comprising the Roman Legations.

FRANCE.—*Paris, Dec.* 30.—The Emperor is expected to return to-morrow from Fountainebleau

The Herald's Paris correspondent speaks of differences in the French Cabinet, and states that Persigny's prolonged stay in Paris is not unconnected with the uncertain tenure of office by Walewski. The representation of Rome at the Congress is doubtful.

The Pays announces that the Powers who were to have sent plenipotentiaries to the Congress have been apprised that the meeting cannot take place on the day originally fixed, and that a subsequent day will be appointed.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—It is stated that the Prince Napoleon will shortly be appointed Grand Admiral in connection with the new organisation of the naval staff.

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna letter in the Augsburg Gazette says: "The elite of the aristocratical party engaged in office have resolved on laying then salaries at the feet of the Emperor that is to say, serving gratiously, so as to lessen the public burdens.—The Archdukes, who possess private property, have, it is said, made the Emperor the same offer for five years.

SARDINIA.—*Turin, Dec* 30.—The Marquis de Villamanarina having refused the post of Governor of Milan offered to him, Count Gellin a Senator has been raised to that dignity.

SPAIN.—*Madrid, Dec.* 29.—The squadron left Algesiras yesterday; its destination is not known.

(*From Edmiston & Mitchell's Prices Current.*)

GLASGOW, 31*st December*, 1859.—The Spring trade opened with every appearance of improvement from the prostration and distrust existing in 1858, but the outbreak of hostilities between France and Austria, threatening at one time to involve Europe in a continental war, put a decisive check upon commercial enterprise.

The treaty of Villafranca has imparted hope in the approaching Congress restoring tranquility to Europe; and should such be the happy result, we may look speedily forward to a period of improvement in all departments of trade. The cheapness and abundance of money and provisions and the increasing prosperity in our manufacturing districts, tend to inspire confidence in such cheering prospects.

From the subjoined Table, it will be seen that the Tonnage employed in importing Lumber from British North America, this year, amounts to 74 228 tons, against 56, 613 last year, showing an increase of 17. 615 tons.

The Import of Pine Timber from St. John, N. B. and other low Ports, amounts to 17 363 Logs, against 7,568 Logs last year; showing an increase of 9 795 Logs. Stocks are nevertheless, unusually small, and holders are asking an advance upon our present quotations.

The importation of Deals Battens, and Scantling amounts to 636,030 Pieces, against 519 456 Pieces last year; showing an increase of 116 570 Pieces. Upon reference to the annexed Import Table, it will be seen that the supplies of 1859 are equal to an average of former years, but the low prices ruling in Summer increased the demand so much that the Stocks now remaining in first hands are scarcely equal to two months' consumption: holders are, therefore, confident of obtaining an improvement upon present prices when the Spring trade opens.

(*December Prices and Remarks*)

White Pine—A cargo of St. John 19 inch, averaged 22¾*d.* per foot, at auction. Quebec of 60 feet average, has been sold at from 14½*d.* to 16½*d* per foot, according to quality; and Board Timber from 18¾*d.* to 19¾*d.* per foot.

Birch—75 Logs from St. John averaged 20¾*d.* per foot, at auction. None now remains in first hands, and a good fresh cargo is much wanted.

Deals and Battens.—We have had no auction sales here this month. Spruce Deals, of good quality, have averaged 13*d.* per cubic foot private bargain; and Spruce Battens bring 1½*d.* 1¾*d.* per lineal foot for 7 by 2½.

THE EMPRESS REGENT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says the Emperor is much annoyed at the manner in which the Empress persists in profiting by the little amount of nominal importance that was awarded her by the regency. She has a Spanish priest for her confessor, who persuades her that the salvation of herself and son depends upon her influencing the Emperor in favor of the Pope. It is said that the Emperor has already had two or three "scenes" with his wife upon the score of Rome, which have been the talk of the palace. The Empress, who is neither wise nor judicious, would fain push her spouse to a line of conduct befitting the middle Ages, when the Pope and the Emperor devided the government of the world.

Dr. Stevenson Macadam, of Edinburgh, has discovered that a solution of sulphate of ammonia will render crinoline dresses incombustable. A satisfactory experiment to that effect was made a few days since, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Society.

ENGLAND SINCE THE REFORM BILL.—Mr. Roebuck, in a recent address to the working men of Bath, compared England before the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832 with the England of to day.—In the course of his speech he said:—

"When I appeared among you the people of Bath obtained the power of choosing their own representatives; and never shall I forget the sort of terror which my coming down created. (Hear, hear.) There was not an old woman in Bath, of either sex, who was not frightened out of the little wits God had given him. (Laughter.) I was told, and the world was told, that all things were coming to an end; that the constitution of England was gone; that the sun of England had set; and that the prosperity of this great country was completely ruined (A voice: You knew it was not true)—Yes, I knew it was not true; and I said then it was not true (cheers); and now I appeal to past experience. Twenty seven years have gone by since the passing of that Bill, and I will ask any man who has paid the slightest attention to the condition of this country to compare the position of England now with the position of England then. Has any injury occurred through extending the suffrage?—Has England improved? She has improved, I say, more in those twenty seven years of her past history. (Loud cheers.) Since then we have learnt to traverse the world as with lightning speed: we have become enabled, by means of the electric telegraph, to send a message from one end of the globe to the other, faster than the globe itself doth travel; we have learnt to cross the great Atlantic by steam; we have freed the press of England; and we have brought home to every man's door the living light of knowledge. We have freed not only the press, but the commerce, and England now stands abroad as a light unto the nations. She alone, of all mankind, is a free trader; and she is the greatest trader of all mankind. (Cheers) I ask you, then, whether we need fear a Reform Bill? (Loud Cheers.) I like to draw morals. Taking the twenty seven years of Lord John Russell's first Reform Bill, I ask you why we need fear to extend his liberality, and to take into the bosom of the constitution the large mass of the working classes? (Cheers.)"

Our Executive, some months since, appointed a Commission to prepare a Bankruptcy law for the Province, at the head of which one of our talented city Barristers was placed. We know nothing of the progress made towards perfecting this measure; but we notice in our newspaper files received by the "Europa" that Lord Chancellor Campbell, and Attorney General Bethell are occupied from day to day in the preparation of a new Bankruptcy Bill for the United Kingdom. We are told, that the public may confidently expect a comprehensive measure, and that it is pretty certain the whole whole existing system of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in England will be abolished, and an entirely new and original plan of administration substituted.—Those who uphold the necessity of judicial sanction at every step, will probably be startled and confounded and the lovers of simplicity of proceedure delighted In the hands of Lord Campbell and Sir Richard Bethell, there is no risk of the Bill being spoiled by provisions emanating from class interests. As men of vast practical experience, they know exactly what those interest are, and, removed far above the influence of any class concerned in the administration of bankruptcy, they will deal with those interests dispassionately and justly. Sir Richard Bethell has invited all parties concerned to favor him with their views in writing; and he has engaged to give to their suggestions his deliberate attention. This hint might be acted upon here, by the Commission preparing a law for the Province. In fact, if the matter was altogether postponed with us, until the labors of the Lord Chancellor and Sir Richard were perfected and became the law of Great Britain, it might result in great benefit to our commercial standing; and save a vast amount of thought and discussion by enabling us to modify the provisions of the Imperial bill, to suit our own institutions, and judiciary. The hint is worthy of consideration.—*Courier.*

The *Times* suggests that Westminster Abbey is the fitting place of interrment for the remains of Lord Macaulay.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie, acting under the inspirations of her Spanish confessor, has been of late teaching her imperial spouse to adopt the cause of the Pope more thoroughly, and that several violent scenes have been the result.

Those great centres of commerce and industry, Dantzic and Magdeburg, have in their turn made a demonstration in favor of the principle of declaring inviolable private property at sea, as proclaimed by the Bremen meeting.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. Charles Watters is appointed Queen's Counsel in this Province, by Mandamus, under date twenty-sixth July last.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, Jan. 12, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Portland, Jan. 19.

Anglo-Saxon arrived from Liverpool shortly before noon.

Another gale on the coast of England caused serious damage to shipping.

Papers are occupied with speculations about the Paris Congress.

London *Times* expresses opinion that no Congress will take place.

Napoleon addressed diplomatic corps on New Year's Day, as follows:

"I thank the diplomatic corps for the good wishes it has addressed on the event of the New Year, and am especially happy at this time to have the opportunity of reminding the representotives that since my accession to power I have always professed the most profound respect to recognized rights, be then assured the constant aims of my life will be to re-establish everywhere, in so much as depends upon me, confidence and peace.

SAINT JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, Jan. 20th.

The steamer Circassian arrived at 8 A. M., this morning, politics unimportant: nothing as yet has transpired relative to the Congress It is still uncertain whether it will assemble. Walewski's retirement or dismissal attracted considerable attention.

The English journals construe it as evidence that Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian cause.

De Thournil will quit Constantinople forthwith to assume the Foreign Ministry.

It is rumored that Lord Cowlay's visit to London had reference to the settlement of the Italian question without a Congress.

Marshal McMahon has succeeded Vaillant in command of the French army that occupied Italy.

The Paris Bourse continued depressed and closed on 5th at 60f. 30c.

The Sardinian Government protests against Rome enlisting Germans, and threatens to send troops into the Legations.

The Prussian peace army is to be increased by 30.000 men.

The mails from Bombay of Dec. 12, and Melbourne of the 17th Nov., had arrived. Changes had taken place in the Ministry, both in Victoria and New South Wales.

Special Notices.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is perhaps no disease which destroys the happiness and comfort of individuals, and families to the same extent as Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Previously to the discovery of the

OXYGENATED BITTERS,

There existed no medicine accessible to those suffering from this wide spread disease, which relieved it in any marked degree.

The power of these Bitters over the above named disease as well as over all those having their origin in imperfect digestion, and functional diseases of the stmoach, as well as Asthma and General Debility is beyond all question.

Its speedy and permanent cures of some of the severest and stubborn cases on record is sufficient confirmation of this fact.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A SC