Special Agencies for the Sentinel.
MR. JOHN INGRAHAM,.....St. Andrews.
MR. JAMES A. GRANT,.....St. Stephen.
MESSRS. DEMING & SONS,.....Calais.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

Wakefield and Brighton Agricultural Show.

We referred a short time since to the fact that the Wakefield and Brighton Agricultural Society still preserved vitality. The Show at Victoria Corner on Tuesday was a convincing proof that the Society is well managed, and that the members, and the people generally, feel interested in its prosperity. When we arrived at the grounds, we found a large gathering of people, and the Judges in the various departments, busy attending to their duties. The show of horses and working cattle, was unusually fine,—a pair of the latter, owned by Mr. Wm. Nelson, attracted much attention: they each, we were informed, girted 7½ feet. The yearling steers and bulls were, as well as the neat cattle, very good. The display of yearling and two-year-old colts was the best we have ever seen anywhere, either in the United States or Provinces. The show of swine was limited. Among the sheep, of which there was not a very notable collection the rams were very fine, as were some of the yews and lambs.

In the grain and root department, the show was exceedingly creditable, and the display of mammoth vegetables, in potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, &c., was really surprising. The potatoes were particularly fine. In that department devoted to the exhibition of products of the dairy and loom, and of special articles, were many gratifying evidences of the industry, skill and taste of the mothers and daughters of the country. The cheese was very limited in quantity; of butter there was a good sample presented. A few good specimens of maple sugar were exhibited; one of these, granulated, was very nice; of this the maker, Mr. James York, informed us he had made 300 lbs. last season. Of homespun cloth (for women and men), socks, mitts, carpeting, &c. the show was large, and quite as creditable as any we have seen. There were two hearth-rugs, one made by Miss Pamelia Boyer, the other by Mrs. George W. Boyer, which were very much and justly admired. In points of general appearance and beauty of design they would compare favorably with much more expensive articles, while they indicated the industry and economy of the makers, inasmuch as they were formed entirely of cotton rags. Mrs. Boyer likewise exhibited a very beautiful quilt.

We were much pleased with a cotton carpet, made in a loom, of which the woof was formed of strips of cotton; this was the fruits of Mrs. Enoch Gray's industry. In this department there were several other articles, submitted by ladies, which did not come under our notice. Of other manufactured articles the display was exceedingly sparse. There was some fine leather, and spleudid boots, coarse and fine. A good grain cradle, manufactured by Joseph Sherwood. A capital sleigh, the wood work by Mr. S. O. Foster; ironed in a manner particularly good by Mr. J. Davis; and painted by Mr. J. Ricketson. We regretted to find the display in this department so limited, and trust that in future our mechanics will take more pride in bringing forward for exhibition the productions of their skill.

The following is the comparative statement of the principal grain exhibited: Wheat, 66½; Corn, 66; Oats, 46½.

We have endeavored to avoid invidious comparisons in the above notice, and we may possibly have omitted, accidentally, mention of several articles worthy of special notice. We can only say, in conclusion, that we regard the show on Tuesday as the best we have attended in this County, and hope our friends in connection with the Wakefield and Brighton Society will be amply encouraged for future operations, and that other societies will arise to emulate them.

Carleton Municipality.—Special Meeting.

COURT HOUSE, October 14, 1859.

Warden in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Gallop, Corbet, Hartley, Estabrooks, Clowse, Hemphill, Lindsay, Rideout, Kilburn, Hayward, Orser, Giberson.

The Warden stated his reasons for calling the special meeting, and read the requisition, therefore,

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

Resolved, That the whole Council take the specifications and plans, and proceed to the Gaol, and see if the work has been done according to contract.

The Council repaired to the Gaol, made an examination, and after returning, Mr. Lindsay moved, and Mr. Hayward seconded,

Resolved, As the opinion of this Council, they cannot receive the Gaol from the contractor, as they consider the terms and specifications of the contract have not been complied with, for the following reasons: 1st. Drains leading to vaults are not covered with flags, as per specifications. 2d. The valves or gates to cisterns are not furnished with conveniences for opening or shutting, as directed by specifications. 3d. A large iron lock and padlock wanting for each prison door. 4th. The doors of Gaoler's apartment not hung with loose butts, as required. 5th. Gaol yard not graded according to contract. 6th. New door wanted for shed. 7th. The trimmings around the top of the yard fence not according to specifications; neither are the large gates at the entrance to the yard. 8th. Council not satisfied that the vaults are arched over with stone. 9th. Old stovepipe used for ventilators to vaults.

The above resolution passed.

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

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with full power to receive the Gaol from the contractor whenever they may be satisfied the terms of the contract have been fully complied with, by the defects pointed out in the resolution passed being removed, and the deficiencies supplied, according to the contract and specifications.

Committee—Messrs. Gallop, Lindsay, Corbet, Hemphill and Kilburn.

On motion, the Secretary Treasurer was directed to furnish Abiathar Johnson, the contractor, with a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, the committee was directed to secure the cisterns from the action of frost, &c.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the committee in charge of the County property shall furnish the Gaol with stoves and bedding from time to time, as shall be required.

On motion, the Secretary Treasurer was directed to insure £800 on the new Gaol, when taken off the contractor's hands.

A draft of by laws defining Gaol limits was presented, read and adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to select such portions of the Province laws as they may consider necessary to instruct parish officers in the discharge of their several duties; also to receive tenders for the publication of 1000 copies of the same, with all the by-laws passed by this Council, now in operation; to be printed in pamphlet form, and to have the same in circulation at as early a day as possible.

Committee—Messrs. Kilburn, Lindsay and Corbet, assisted by Warden and Secretary Treasurer.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Warden and Secretary Treasurer be authorized to make arrangements to take up all standing debentures, and issue others in the room thereof, for such amounts as may be found most convenient; also, to meet all contingencies arising from the appointment of committees for special purposes, and to procure the same on the most favorable terms.

On motion, Ordered, that a suitable table be provided for the Grand Jury Room.

On motion, Ordered, that Mr. Stoddard be paid his claim for inspection of the Gaol as soon as the work has been completed and accepted.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

Opening of the Railroad for 35 Miles out of St. John.

On Friday at 12 o'clock the regular train conveyed the President, Officers, and a number of Mr. Myers' friends and others, to Osseakeag and from thense a special train was run twelve miles above, altogether 35 miles from town, it being the first day of opening of the passenger train on sections built by Messrs Blackie & Johnston, and Myers. The company numbered about 60 persons. The road as a general thing is perfectly straight. Indeed with the exception of two curves, the line for the whole twelve miles is as straight as it can be made. On looking ahead it terminates, as it were at a point, lost in the distance, without a bend on either side to break the view. The work is thoroughly done and nearly completed (a little ballasting will complete it) may be judged by the speed at which we went, which was said to be at the rate of 40 miles per hour. We are told that further up in the Vale, there will be a streach of road seven miles long, as streight as a cloth yard, without the least curve, and that the cars may proceed without risk over this section at the rate of 60 miles per hour. But we are quite satisfied with the sections just opened; and if the average character of the work thoroughout is equal to this, we believe we shall have a Railroad in New Brunswick that will compare favorably with the best in the world, and at a comparatively small cost. The company arrived at the point of destination, and sat down at 3 o'clock, in a temporary building, to a most excellent Lunch prepared By Mr. Sparrow, at the expense of the contractor upon this section, D. P. Myers, Esq. We do not think it necessary to elaborate upon the proceedings, by reporting the "table talk"—the toasts, speeches, songs, &c. We will merely state that the Sheriff of the County—Justice Earle, Esq.,—occupied the chair, and gave out the usual loyal and patrotic toasts. After which there were several volunteer toasts given. The first were the Railway Contractors, Mr. D. P. Myers in particular, as well for the work done as the handsome manner in which Mr. M. had entertained his friends on that occasion. Mr. Myers returned thanks. Mr. Johnstone, of the firm of Blackie & Johnstone, being called upon, also responded, when Mr. Rankine (one of the contractors) sang a most excellent song. "The Engineers" was responded to by Mr. Light, the Chief Engineer; and young Mr. Tuck, both in a felicitous manner. "The Farmers of King's County" was answered by Mr. M'Leod, one of its representatives. "The Press" by Messrs. Fenety and Skinner. "The European and North American Railway" was responded to by Mr. M'Farlane, who took a brief historical view of the undertaking, commencencing with the Portland Convention demonstration. "The Railway Commissioners" was proposed by H. Tuck, Esq., who prefaced his toast with complimentary observations upon R. Jardine, Esq., the Chief Commissioner, to whom the Province, he considered, was indebted for the judicious, economical, and efficient [illegible] replied. In the course of his observations he said that he hoped to have the road opened all the way to Shediac at the commencement of the next summer; and he was sanguine that it would do an excellent business, judging from what had been already done in the way of travelling and traffic the past summer, on a small section of the road, which yielded a handsome surplus after paying expenses. He thought he would not be far astray if he expressed the belief that as soon as the road was completed, there would be a surplus of 3 per cent. to meet the interest on the capital laid out—to say nothing of the indirect benefits the road would be to the country, and to the prospects of its yielding in a few years more than enough to pay off the whole 6 per cent. interest, so that the road would be self sustaining. He thought, moreover, as soon as the present undertaking was completed, the country would be in a position to judge by the returns, whther we would be in a position to build other lines. We have thus given the pith of the Chairman's remarks because they are to the point in which the country is interested. The next toasts drunk were "the Naval Architects of New Brunswick," "the Artizans," with which were connected the names of Messrs. Flemming & Humbert, the builders of several of the locomotives, and of Mr. James the builder of many of the Cars. Darkness now began to set in; (there were no windows in the barn!;) and at half-past 5 the wistle of the locomotive gave signal to be "aboard—all on board." A crowd assembled outside and gave hearty cheers as the train moved off towards Osseakeag. The Company arrived in town at 8 o'clock, highly pleased with the afternoons entertainment, and feeling grateful to Mr. Myers for his hospitality and liberality in providing so handsomly for so many guests.

The road will be open all the way to the Vale at the end of the month. The distance from town will be 45 miles, and will be run this winter in *three hours*. Next season we believe the time will be fixed at *two hours*. The hours of starting the train this winter, either way, (if corectly informed,) will be at 8 o'clock in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon. When the road is open all the way, we suppose there will be "through trains," as in other places, started at the hours most suitable to the requirements of travellers and the traffic of the country.—*Morning News.*

THE WEATHER.—If the character of the weather with which we have been favored for some time may be regarded as prognosticating the nature of the coming winter, we are likely to have plenty of it. During the week it has, we believe, snowed, more or less, every day. Yesterday morning the ground was quite white. The water in the river is fast rising, and there is now a prospect that we will next week be visited by some steamers.

☞ The *Colonial Presbyterian* intimates that we have not treated that paper with proper respect, having noticed the remarks of the *New Brunswicker* anent our efforts to awaken an interest in the settlement of this County, and not having noticed the response of the *Colonial Presbyterian*. We can only say in reply that the *Presbyterian* reaches us very irregularly, and the number alluded to we have never been able to see.

☞ J. F. W. Winslow, Esq., expired at his residence, Upper Woodstock, on Friday, 14th inst.

Hon. Grantely Berkley, has lately been in Kansas City, busily engaged making preperations for his proposed hunt for buffalo, elk and antelope, upon our great Western plains. On the 23d of September he was about going to camp. Nine men were employed, and his travelling outfit consists of four horses and pony, four saddle animals, six mules one provision wagon, a private carriage, and a wagon for his five dogs.

Sir William Eyre, recently deceased, was the first English General that entered Sebastopol. He headed one of these parties that made the attack on the 18th June, 1855, and succeeded in all that he undertook, capturing a portion of the "august city," and holding it until night, seventeen hours in all. Gen. Eyre was himself wounded, and he lost thirty of his officers.

Fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition.

From the London Times, Sept. 23.]

RETURN OF CAPT. M'CLINTOCK, R. N.

The Fox screw discovery vessel, Capt. M'Clintock, R. N., which had been sent to the Arctic Regions, at the expense of Lady Franklin, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. On landing, Capt. M'Clintock at once came on by train for London, bringing with him two cases containing relics of the long-missing expedition of Sir John Franklin.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE YACHT FOX.

Continued from May, 1858.

It will be remembered that the Fox effected her escape out of the main pack in Davis's Straits, in lat. 63½ deg. N., on 25th April, 1858, after a winter's ice drift of 1,194 geographical miles.

The small settlement of Holsteinborg was reached on the 28th, and such very scanty supplies obtained as the place afforded.

On May 8th our voyage was recommenced; Godhaven and Upernivik visited. Melville Bay entered early in June, and crossed to Cape York by the 26th. Here some natives were communicated with. They immediately recognized Mr. Peterson, our interpreter, formerly known to them in the Grinnel expedition, under Dr. Kane. In reply to our inquiries for the Esquimax dog driver "Hans," left behind from the Advance in 1858, they told us that he was residing at Whale Sound. Had he been there I would most gladly have embarked him, as his longing to return to South Greenland continues unabated.

On 12th July communicated with the Cape Warrander natives, near Cape Horsburgh. They had not seen any ships since the visit of the Phœnix in 1854, nor have any wrecks ever drifted upon their shores.

It was not until 27th July that we reached Pond's Inlet, owing to a most unusual prevalence of ice in the northern portion of Baffin's Bay, and which rendered our progress since leaving Holsteinborg one of increasing struggle. Without steam power we could have done nothing. Here only one old woman and a boy were found, but they served to pilot us up the inlet for twenty five miles, when we arrived at their village. For about a week we were in constant and most interesting communication with these friendly people. Briefly, the information obtained from them was, that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks within the last twenty or thirty years reached their shores.

The remains of three wrecked ships are known to them; two of these appear to have been the whalers, Dexterity and Aurora, wrecked in Aug. 1821, seventy or eighty miles southward of Pond's Inlet. The third vessel, now almost buried in the sand, lies a few miles east of Cape Hay. This people communicate every winter with the tribes at Iglolik. They all know of Parry's ships having wintered there in 1822—3, and had heard, of late years of Dr. Rae's visit to Repulse Bay, describing his boats as similar to our whaleboat, and his party as living in tents, within snow-houses, smoking pipes, shooting reindeer, etc. None died. They remained there only one winter.

No rumor of the lost expedition has reached them. Within Pond's Inlet, the natives told us the ice decays away every year, but so long as any remains whales abound. Several large whales were seen by us, and we found among the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone, and many norwhals' horns, which they were anxious to barter for knives, files, saws, rifles, and wool; they drew us some rude charts of the inlet, showing that it expands into an extensive channel, looking westward into Prince Regent's Inlet.

We could not but regret that none of our own whaling feiends—from whom we had recently received so much kindness—were here to profit by so favorable an opportunity. Leaving Pond's Inlet on the 6th August, we reached Beechey Island on the 11th, and landed a handsome marble tablet, sent on board for this purpose by Lady Franklin, bearing an appropriate inscription to the memory of our lost countrymen in the Erebus and Terror.

Our winter position was at the east entrance to Bello Strait, in a snug harbor, which I have named Port Kennedy, after my predecessor in these waters the commander of Lady Franklin's former searching expeditions. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our two Esquimax hunters, Mr. Peterson, and several sportsmen, constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during eleven months and a half only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, and a few water fowl and ptarmigan.

The winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the winter for carrying our intended plan of search; I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshal Island, and in so doing proposed to complete the circuit of King William Island.

To Lieut. Hobson I alloted the search of the western shore of Bothia to the magnetic pole, and from Gateshead Island westward to Wynniatt's furthest. Capt. Allen Young, our sailing master, was to trace the shore of Prince of Wales Land, from Lieut. Browne's furthest; and also to examine the coast from Bellot Strait northward, to Sir James Ross's furthest.

Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of February, 1858, by Capt. Young and myself, Capt Young carrying his depot across to Prince of Wales Land, while I went southward, toward the magnetic pole, in the hope of communicating with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search.

I was accompanied by Mr. Peterson our interpreter, and Alexander Thomson, quarter-master.—We had with us two sledges drawn by dogs. On Feb. 28, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals.

For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, of King William Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said from a boat left by the white men on the Great River.

We reached our vessel after 25 days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting the mercury continued frozen.

On the 2d of April our long projected spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far Cape Victoria; each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William Island, and that she drifted ashore on the Fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and follow up any traces he might find upon King William Island.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria on the 28th April, Lieut. Hobson made for Cape Felix; at a short distance westward of it, he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may perhaps have contained records, lay beside it, among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the south-west, a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory, a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found.

On 5th May, Lieutenant Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case, containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows: This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechy island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 7 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70 deg. 05 min. N., and lon. 98 deg. 23 min. W.

Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th June, 1847.—On the 22nd April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. N. W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier. This paper was dated 25th April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River.—The total loss by deaths in the expedition, up to this date, was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could be dispensed with: pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron-work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "Frederick Hornby," R. N.; a small medicine chest, oars, etc.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. Gore and M. des Vœux, in May, 1847. It affords no additional information.

Lieut. Hobson continued his search until within a few days' march of Cape Herschel, without finding any trace of the wreck or of natives. He left full information of his important discoveries for me, therefore, when returning northward by the vast shore of King William Island, I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found.

Soon after leaving Cape Herschel, the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after round the west point of the island they ceased altogether. Numerous banks of single and low islets lie off it, and beyond these Victoria Strait is covered with heavy and impenetrable packed ice.

When in lat. 69 deg. 09 min. N., and long. 99 deg. 27 min. W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. Hobson a few days previously as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey, to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length, by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double-barreled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also 30 or 40 pounds of chocolate, some tea, and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within 100 yards of the boat.

Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieut. Hobson, and some few by myself. On the 5th June I reached Point Victory, without having found anything further. The clothing ect., was again examined for documents, note-books, ect., without success, a record placed in the cairn and another buried ten feet true north of it.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred upon my return journey to the ship, which we reached on 19th June, five days after Lieut. Hobson.

The shore of King William Island, between its north and west extremes, Capes Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by Esquimax since the abandonment of the Erebus and Toraor, as the cairns and articles lying strewed about, which are in their eyes of priceless value, remain untouched.

If the wreck still remains visible, it is probable she lies upon some of the off-lying isles to the southward between Capes Crozier and Herschel.

On the 28th of June, Capt. Young and his party returned, having completed the portion of the search by which the insularity of Prince of Wales Land was determined, and the coast-line intervening between the extreme points reached by Lieuts. Osborne and Browne discovered; also, between Bellot Strait and Sir. James Ross's furthest in 1849, at Four River Bay.

Fearing that his provisions might not last out the requisite period, Capt. Young sent back four of his men, and for 40 days journed on through fogs and gales with but one man and the dogs building [illegible] each night; but few men could stand so long a continuance of labor and privation, and its effect upon Capt Young was painfully evident.

On the 14th June, 1859, Thomas Blackwell, ship's steward, died of scurvy; this man had served in two of the former searching expeditions. The summer proved a warm one; we were able to start upon our homeward voyage on the 9th of August; and although the loss of the engine-driver in 1857, and of the engineer in 1858, left us with only two strokers, yet with their assistance I was able to control the engines, and steam the ship up to Fury Point.

For six days we lay there closely beset, when a change of wind removing the ice, our voyage was continued almost without further interruption. to Godhaven, in Disco, where we arrived 27th August, and were received with great kindness by Mr. Olick, Inspector of North Greenland, and the local authorities, who obligingly supplied our few wants.

The two Esquimaux dog-drivers were now discharged, and on the 1st September we sailed for England.

A STRANGE FREAK IN NATURE.—We had the pleasure the other day of examining minutely a very curious *lusus naturæ* in the garden attached to the residence of Mr. Logan, ex-President of the Agricultural Association, on his well-known farm in the vicinity of this city. We found on the same tree a branch budding on one bnch; the blossom on a second; full blossom on the third; the fruit just set on the fourth; an apple about the size of a partrige's egg on the fifth; the last remaining witness of a late, though previous, blossoming; and high sated above all on one of the topmost branches, a heal by full-sized apple of the *true* crop, which appeared and formed at the usual season. Here we have six different stages of progress in the same tree or individual, and it is not often we have to note any instance so abnormal. Mr. Logan is of opinion that the extraordinary anomanly arises from the peculiarity of the past season,—from the tree having experienced, so many sudden checks, directly influencing the crop in its progress to maturity, from the frequent and extreme variations of temperature to which it has been subjected from early spring to approaching, autumn.—*Gazette.*

POTATOES.—Remember that one of the best preventures of the rot, after housing, is perfect cleanliness. Many have observed that potatoes dug in muddy weather, with portions of the soil adhering to them have been ruined during winter, while those put away clean have nearly or entirely escaped. It is, therefore, best to select dry pleasant weather for digging; and if this cannot be had, the potatoes should be washed and allowed to drain and dry before putting away. We have found Allen's potato digging plough, an important assistant in expediting the harvesting of potatoes in fine weather, in the same way that the horse rake is in the hay field. Coolness and ventilation, as well as being kept in the dark, are important in preventing rot—hence they should rest on something like rack work or slats.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observing a good-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, after a short time married her. He died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skilful lawyer, to arrange her husbands affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Carendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne Queens of England.

FELONS.—When you fear a felon is coming, put a pint tin of boiling water on the stove; then add to that a teaspoonful of saleratus and a wineglass of vinegar; beat this every little while, say from half an hour to an hour, and hold your finger in it until the pain subsides; repeat this until you see the matter all drawn to one place; then have it opened, and your finger will heal. A doctor ought to open it if possible, as the skin is always thickened over a felon. I have cured them in twenty-four hours with this.

DINNER TO THE "ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN."—The "All Eleven of England" having finished the game of Cricket, sat down on Friday evening last, to a dinner at the Astor House, given by the St. George's Club of New York City. The fatigue of the day did not prevent them from engaging to the utmost the dinner. The tables were finely decorated with flowers, and poetry emblematic of the game of cricket.

After several toasts, "The American Cricketers," was followed by a song, and responded to by Dr. B. Irwin of Charleston, S. C., who said that from the days of Seneca, a recreation of the body as well as the mind, had been deemed necessary by the wisest and best of men. Among all athletic games, none could be more praised than the manly game of cricket. The name "cricket" was derived from an old Anglo-Saxon word, signifying a ball or bat. It began to be called cricket about 1686. In 1838 a few gentlemen in this country, to perpetuate the games of their fatherland, established the St. George's Club, which led to the establishment of cricket clubs all over the land. He said that although the "Eleven" were each *stars* in their own orbit, yet we were so dazzled by the general brilliancy, that we could not make any special reference to individuals. He himself had traveled thousands of miles to see this game. As long ago as 1818 he had been esteemed a tolerable cricketer, and the recent displays of skill had made him wish he was a boy again. He hoped that balls would continue to fly between the two countries with the rapidity, but not the hostility of cannon balls. He concluded with the following sentiment:

England and America—The mother and the daughter; one race, one language, one interest, one hope. Whom God hath joined together let no man dare to put asunder.

Dr. Irwin's eloquent remarks were followed by the most hearty cheers.

The festivities were kept up till late, or rather early, when all separated, well pleased with the entertainment.

The "All-Eleven" will soon return to England, no doubt well satisfied with their visit to America.

GRAND HUNTING MATCH.—The St. Croix *Herald* says that a Grand Hunting Match, arranged at the Calais House on Monday evening the 10th inst., came off on Tuesday and Wednesday following. The party was divided into two companies, each comprising a captain and twenty men. The *Herald* gives the following account of the cruise, and its results:

"During the two days the weather proved most admirable for the hunt, and bright and early on the morning of Tuesday young men and old shouldered their fowling pieces, and provided with ammunition, they set to work to scour the country in every direction. Every nook and corner of hunting ground within 100 miles of the St. Croix was thoroughly searched; the dens of the hedge hog were invaded, the haunts of the moose were penetrated, and even the veritable "woodpecker" fell from high estate amid the merciless charges of the sportsmen. There were several experienced marksmen in both Companies, and they made a tremendous slaughter among the feathered tribe and the larger of the forest natives. One of the sportsmen was unfortunate enough to lose the most of his game by the upsetting of his canoe. All, however, reached home safely on Wednesday, and then commenced the counting of the game by the judges. Bags of slaughtered rabbits, a formidable array of partridges, birds of every description, from the crow down to the yellowhammer, were piled before the judges in profusion and confusion, and at length, after a patient examination of one hour, the judges, consisting of J. S. Hall, P. H. Glover, and S. T. King, finished their arduous duties, announcing that Captain Waite's Company, No. 1, had been victorious by a large majority. Their game reached the very respectable number of 34,105, while No. 2 counted 14,233, leaving a majority of nearly 20,600 in favor of the former."

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin says—in Derry, Dr. Denham says more sinners have been turned to a life of faith and holiness in a few weeks than in twenty years before. In Belfast, the Banner of Ulster says, more than ten thousand have connected themselves with different churches. The News Letter says, the effect of the movement was manifested in the numbers that presented themselves at the bishop's last confirmation. All over the province similar results are recorded; and the local papers are filled with details of immense and constantly recurring assemblages and their wonderful results.

Many clergymen from Scotland travelled over the scene of this visitation, that has compelled the attention of the London press, and the Free Church have pronounced it a genuine work of the spirit of God. These ministers have commenced similar meetings at home, and now Glasgow and the whole west of Scotland enjoy a similar blessing. The visitation has extended to Wales; in many parts of England it is enjoyed; and Dublin and some other towns in the south and west have been moved to institute extraordinary meetings for devotion. In the effects of this wonderful movement all classes and sects participate; numbers of Roman Catholics, in many localities, have attended the meetings and have felt the influence, and as the consequence, have relinquished their former connection. In the contest for the people a great increase of zeal and activity is looked for from this movement, as well as the counteraction of the spread of Romanism, and its feeder, Puseyism in England.

Such are the forces in conflict, and there is not a little public anxiety as to the question who shall win?

A very valuable oyster-bed was lately discovered accidentally by Connecticut fishermen, off Eaton's Neck, in Long Island Sound. The market value of this bed of oysters is computed at several millions of dollars; and although only fished about three weeks, is said to have already yielded a return of three quarters of a million of dollars. The cultivation of oysters is carried on to an enormous extent in the vicinity of New York, which are planted in shoal water, in suitable bottoms, with as much regularity and care as our farmers plant their corn or potatoes. There are many localities on the shores of this Province, independant of those places where oysters are now found, where these fine fish might be cultivated and increased to an immense extent, and to the manifest advantage of those who would judiciously embark in the enterprise.

WHERE IS THE PEIHO?—The following statement made by Sir John Bowring, one of the first linguists in Europe, while speaking of the Peiho, at a meeting of the British Association, recently held at Aberdeen, throws some light upon the origin of the recent difficulties in China:—

"He observed with regret that in maps and in correspondence this river was called the Peiho. No Chinaman would know it by that name. Peiho means simply the river in the north—any river to the north of the locality where you may then be. The real name is Tien-sin-hoa, that is, the river of Tien-sin. He would like to see the correspondence and maps corrected on this point."

The mutiny of the Swiss at Perugia assumes alarming dimensions. The officers, unable to keep their soldiery under restraint, have shut up the barrack no less than the gates of the city, with the exception of the Gate of San Pietro. It seems that these troops have been demoralized by the report of the approach of Garabaldi. There has been firing in Perugia, and several of the mutineers have been killed or wounded. Thus does the blood shed by these ruthless mercenaries fall upon their own head in the very city which has been the theatre of their murderous exploits.—*Globe.*

The English force at San Juan amounts to 165 guns, carried on board of four screw steamers and one sailing vessel. The guns range from 68's to 32's. The fleet is manned by 2,200 sailors, making, with about 800 marines, sappers and miners, some 3000 men.

You must persuade a child to place confidence in you, if you wish to form an open upright character; you cannot terrify it into habits of truth.

Happiness in part is imaginary, and its possession depends almost entirely upon ourselves; contentment is the key which unlocks the treasure-house; and with, "godliness is great gain."

New York consumes $10,000 a day in cigars, and $8,5000 in bread.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, October 20th.

The Europa arrived yesterday.

Nothing further as to the proceedings at Zurich, beyond the general assertion that progress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of peace.

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich, on the 10th or 12th instant.

Official correspondence between the British Govt. and its officials in China, relative to the ratification treaty at Pekin, is published. The British Ambassador states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts as to the result of attempting to force the passage of Peiho, they would not have been shared by the squadron; and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy. Bruce accepts the responsibility of the Admiral's act. Russell's reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says preparations are being made, in conjunction with France, to en enable forces to support plenipotentiaries in their instructions. Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. Ward and Flag Officer Tatnall.

No further change in Great Eastern's programme. She will probably leave Portland on the 8th, and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances.

The London *Times* says fabricators of false coin have been very active, either in Mexico or United States; large quantities of dollars received *via* New York have been found bad.

On Friday there was an increased demand for money. There were no gold operations at the Bank.

India generally quiet.

Body of the deceased American Minister will be sent to America.

Conflicting rumors are current as to the French preparations against China.

Hinted at possible invasion of Ireland by Marshall M'Mahon.

Fortifications on the coast between Havre and Caen are being carried on with extreme rapidity.

Letters from Italy say that the Pope has informed the great Powers that he will not give up temporal power, and will if necessary call upon all Catholic Powers to support him.

Omar Pasha, of the army of Bagdad, is deprived of command, in consequence of serious abuse of his authority.

The disbanded European troops in India had accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China, instead of returning home.

Nana Sahib and the Begum were in Nepaul.

China dates to August, but nothing of importance.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

BOSTON, October 17.

North Briton passed Further Point yesterday.

Mason, the American Minister at Paris, died suddenly.

Earl of Jersey died in London.

The Great Eastern is to make another trial trip on the 8th; if successful she would sail for America on the 20th.

Consols had been slightly depressed by the American difficulty, but recovered firmness, closing at 95⅝ to 95¾.

France, Austria, and Sardinia, were continuing warlike preparations, but it is re-asserted that peace will be signed at Zurich.

A rupture is threatened between Piedmont and the Pope.

Liverpool breadstuffs dull, with slight decline. Provisions steady, but inactive. Manchester advices unfavorable.

Special Notices.

Notice to the Public!

CORRESPONDENCE FOR EUROPE.

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

VIA HALIFAX.	VIA NEW YORK.
Friday, 16th Sept.	Friday, 23d Sept.
" 30th "	" 7th Oct.
" 14th Oct.	" 21st "
" 28th "	" 4th Nov.

JAMES GROVER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Woodstock, Sept. 12th, 1859.

☞ MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation,—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 See advertisement in another column.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This preparation is a certain cure for all diseases of the Throat, and Lungs, Cougs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Incipient Consumption, &c. In confirmation of the highest medical authority that "Consumption can be cured," numerous instances of complete restoration from this disease by the use of the Balsam can be given.

The following letter was received from Colonel Markham, of the British Army, and shows the estimation in which the Balsam of Wild Cherry is held abroad:

"Pier Hotel, Isle of Wight, England, Sept. 30, 1850.

Sir,—I have a daughter in a delicate state of health, who has, I think, received signal benefit from Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, three bottles of which were sent her by her brother, in Canada. Please put me up six bottles, and forward them by the first steamer to Southampton or Liverpool, as you may find most convenient, with any account of the medicine you may be so good as to send me. We have searched London for it in vain.

Believe me, yours truly,
WM. MARKHAM.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Fredeigh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON, and for sale by W. T. BAIRD, Woodstock, and by appointed agents all over the Provinces. 7-1m.

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 su