

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

Custom House Returns.

We have received the returns of the Custom House, St. John, for the year 1859, compiled by the Comptroller Wm. Smith. It is a carefully prepared document, and is a very valuable one. The whole amount of import duty collected during the year, was \$633,564.34, of this amount Woodstock paid \$4,314. An account of the number of immigrants arrived in the Province for 16 years including 1859, shows that in that time 58,396 arrived, the largest number in any one year was in 1847, when 14,879 arrived, the smallest number was in 59 when only 230 arrived. We make a few extracts from the general imports; In 1859 the value of Horses imported in sterling was \$2,402; of oxen, cows, and bulls \$11,723; calves \$120; sheep and lambs \$2,881; hogs and pigs \$28. Agricultural Implements, and parts thereof, except Spades, Shovels, and Reaping Hooks \$1,600; Butter and Cheese, \$5,777. Bread, \$1,441; Printed Books \$8,943; Beans and Peas \$1,526; Iron, \$2,471; Chairs and prepared parts of chairs \$487; Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs &c. \$4,651; Eggs, \$1,232; Fruit, Oranges and Lemons, \$1,157; Apples and Pears, \$6,769; Plums \$957; Wheat flour \$233,685; viz: 265, 350, bbls., Furniture \$2,710; Grain, viz: Wheat \$1,203; Bkwt Flour \$218; Indian Corn \$5,713; Oats \$8,555; Barley \$2,177; Hides \$4,781; Leather including Sheep skins, Calf skins (tanned and dressed) Emmeled and Patent Leather manufactures \$16,232; Lard \$588; Meats \$40,419; Printing paper \$2,546; Sheep skins undressed \$1,700; Tobacco manufactured exclusive of Snuff and Cigars \$22,933; Snuff \$247; Cigars \$2548; Tea \$51,551; Potatoes \$13,580; viz: 131,934 bushels; Turnips, Carrots, Onions &c. \$15,631; Shingles \$3,118; Wooden Ware manufactures, exclusive of Furniture and Agricultural implements, \$3,695; Of Liquors there were imported 292,993 gals \$47,894, besides what was smuggled. The value of all the imports was \$1,416,034 sterling; the total of exports was \$1,574,422, of these, Bricks \$539, Butter, Cheese and Lard \$185, Coal and shale \$33,593, Furs \$22, 678, Fish, \$81,106, Grains \$2,232, Hay \$203, Lard \$3,215, Calf skins \$25, Mangroves \$288;— Sheep skins \$3,460, Hides \$595, Vegetables \$1,550, Wooden Ware manufactured \$81, Boards, Scenting and Plank \$50,963, Clay boards \$489, Deals \$51, 399, Fire wood \$74, Ship knees \$1,000, Laths \$8, 444, Lath wood \$1,595, Pickets \$5,142, Box and Staged Shooks \$731, Sash, Door, and Window Sash \$764, Staves \$95, Sleepers \$2,639, Shingles \$2,254, Cedar Posts \$109, Spruce Staves \$1,101, Birch Timber \$17,841, Spruce, \$850, Pine \$5,552, Hark timber \$4, Mapl. Sugar \$87, Oil \$11,086, Oysters \$1,596. These are the principal items exported, the produce and manufactures of the Province, and the balance of the exports are of British and foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures, so that we really only exported of our own productions to about the value of Ten hundred thousand pounds, if our figures hurriedly condensed are correct.

It is worthy a passing notice the item of liquor, taking the quantity imported as the quantity consumed, adding 25 per cent. profit, 25 per cent. addition of water and the duty, we have the nice little sum of \$130,040 Cy., add to this our provincial Tobacco bill, \$93,763, gives us for the indulgence in these dainties \$169,803, an amount nearly one half of the whole value of our exports.

There are a variety of suggestions which arise, from a consideration of the returns before us, which claim attention, but for this time we have occupied our available space.

Directors of the Mechanics Institute were last week chosen, and the various committees for the management of the same appointed. The Institute has no local limitation if it has a name, still we trust that the endeavors of the proper officials to procure a place for, and gentlemen to deliver lectures this winter, will be successful. They are rather late about the initiatory steps and it may yet be discovered by the directors, the wisdom of adopting a suggestion repeatedly made by us, both as a director and through the press, viz: the propriety of holding their annual meeting earlier in the season. L. P. Fisher is the new President, I. H. Stoddard Secretary.

The Herald as likewise the Pioneer must pardon us, but for this time we have occupied our available space.

The North British Review is on our table, furnished by the enterprising American publishers, L. Scott & Co. It is an interesting number, as a glance at the following table of contents will satisfy our readers: Modern Thought, its Progress and Consumption; The Disturbances in Syria; Leigh Hunt; The Spanish Republics of South America; Province of Logic and recent British Logicians; Lord Macaulay's place in English Literature; American Humor; Revivals; The Martyrdom of Galileo; The Sicilian Game.

We are just as we are going to press, the on Wednesday last, the train of cars on the St. Andrews line, ran off the track, at Rolling Dam; we have not received particulars, but hear that two men were seriously injured, and quite a destruction of property took place.

Thursday, last (Thanksgiving) was very generally observed. Business was suspended, and services were held in the different churches.

Mr. John Wilson, of North Richmond, killed one day last week a hog, 16 months old, that weighed when dressed, 600 lbs.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor.—Sir.—It is a well known fact that there is a difference of opinion existing, between the inhabitants of the Third Tier and those of the Second Tier, about the base line between the two tiers of lots, the third tier claiming the second tier with holding more land than justly belongs to them. We the undersigned, residents of the second tier, desire through the columns of your paper, to inform the public concerning the truth of the matter. Now we can show that we only hold to our front and rear bounds, on the west a cedar tree, standing on the guide line, and on the east a beech tree with stones piled around it, and we can also show on the corner of third tier, a fire tree on the aforesaid guide line, these east six five chains to a cedar tree, being the width of third tier of allotments. If your readers wish a further proof of the matter, they can have it by calling at the Surveyor General's office, or at John Dewitt's Wakefield, where will be found two grants, and a plan giving full particulars.

Yours, &c.

Wm. N. Mallory,
Jas. York St.
Wm. E. Hoyt,
John Dewitt.

Religious Intelligence, please copy.
Second Tier, Jacksonville, Dec. 10th, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the Annual Message of the President of the United States, we make the following extracts: FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Throughout the year since our last meeting the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of these blessings, is threatened with destruction?

The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed.

The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century has lengthened and intensified the influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar.

Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this period has not yet arrived, and my prayer to God is that it will not preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President, does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if the election has been effected by a mere plurality and not a majority, of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporal causes, which may probably never again occur.

It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession, that the Southern States are denied equal rights with the other States in the common Territories; that the authority of what authority is there denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, and like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into this country, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the United States. That as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

The only acts of Congress on the statute book bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshall with his posse comitatus, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." This duty cannot by any possibility be performed in a state where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshall to execute it, any more than there would be such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If it has, it is the affirmative it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the federal government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that it is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly reserved by the convention which framed the Constitution.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted, that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not by physical force, control the will of a people and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the confederacy.

The slavery question, like every other human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has nearly arrived, and passed the culminating point. But in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation.

THE POLITICAL SPEECHES AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

The usual banquet was given on Friday night by the Lord Mayor. Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, and the Sardinian Minister were the only representatives of Europe present. The Lord Mayor presided. The Foreign Ambassador, and the Count de Persigny, with the Count de Montebello, and the Count de Persigny, who was cordially responded to.

The Count de Persigny rose amid loud cheers, and replied in French. After referring to the spirit of wisdom and of moderation of the European Congress, and the measures which, in one way or another, all the powers are making in the interests of the general peace, his Excellency complimented the city of London for the practical spirit it had manifested in discerning that which many politicians could not seem sufficiently to understand, viz: that instead of these interests which were formerly witnessed in every part of the world, it had come to pass, through the development of our manufacturing and commercial activity, that not only do we possess a great number of interests in common, but that no longer in any part of the world have we any interest that is hostile. Why, then, these enmities, these suspicions, these misunderstandings, which every incident of policy are generated on both sides of the Channel? It is because we cannot efface in a day the traces of so many centuries of rivalry and strife; it is because, in spite of ourselves, and unwittingly, we are both of us still too much disposed to look at the events of the present through the ungenerous and deceptive glasses of the past; we are too prejudiced, but, thank heaven, the reason, the good sense, the interests of the two nations tend every day to dissipate these false impressions, for every day men's minds are more clearly and more positively impressed with this main consideration, that, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by the contest, the two nations can mutually derive many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on themselves by war. That, gentlemen, is the real truth; that is what we understand in France as well as you can understand it in England; that, in short, is the meaning of the great economic progress on which the Emperor has just accomplished in France by the Treaty of Commerce, and of which the vast compass, in proportion as it becomes more known and better appreciated in England, will confirm the accusations of which we have been the object, and will further cement peace between the two countries.

Lord Macaulay replied to the toast in honor of Her Majesty's Ministers. He said, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, the general prospect was satisfactory, and instanced the state of our industry at home and the development of our commerce abroad. His lordship adverted with particular satisfaction to the cordial co-operation of the allied commanders and forces in China. England did not numerically rival the great armies which continental powers kept on foot during peace, but in bravery and exploits our army would rival any force. We redress the inferiority in number of our standing army by our admirable militia, by our noble volunteers, which will henceforth constitute a permanent institution of the country (loud cheers), and by our fortifying important and vulnerable points, but, above all, we must redress the balance by maintaining, as we always must maintain, a strong and powerful navy (continued cheering). His lordship added— I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied powers (loud cheers). I say this in a spirit of frankness, of cordiality, of friendship, of alliance, and peace (cheers). We wish from the bottom of our hearts to be at peace with all nations, particularly one whose interests are most congenial with our own. We wish, I say, from the bottom of our hearts, to win and preserve their friendship and alliance, but we are determined by the manly dignity of our position to prove to them that we are worthy to retain and enjoy that friendship and alliance (loud cheers). Lord Palmerston concluded with some remarks on the benefits and pacific results that might be anticipated from the French Commercial Treaty.

Lord J. Russell's speech, in acknowledging the toast of the House of Commons, only slightly referred to political topics. He said he thought that the sentiments which the French Ambassador had expressed, tended to peace and amity among the nations of the earth, which they all ardently hoped to see realized. He said he was determined to respect all other nations, we desire to hold fast by these principles of liberty which we have so long enjoyed and which were the boast of Englishmen (cheers).

The Sydney, C. B. News says that the full Mackenzie fishery on that shore, has been almost a complete failure, and in many parts the fishermen during the past season have been more unsuccessful than for many years past. The low price of haddock and cod during the summer, and the want of success in the fall fisheries, will leave the fishermen in a destitute condition.

The Late Storm.—Our United States exchanges are filled with descriptions of the effects of the late gale on Lake Erie. The most fearful of the catastrophes narrated is that of the schooner "Decatur," which ran ashore between Sturgeon Point and Evans' Centre, where she immediately went to pieces. It is greatly feared that the captain—Joss, the mate—Clump, and all the crew—perished. The whole Lake is strewn with wrecks, of which the following are particularized:—Bark "Torrent," cargo, coals, near Barcelona; schooner "J. P. Mack," coals, ten miles above Port Colborne; schooner "Conroy," three miles this side of Grand River; propeller "Walsh Valley," ashore on Lake Michigan, a total loss; schooner "J. S. Newhaven," and "Curtis Mann," grain, ashore near Gedrich, U. C.; bark "Quebec," ashore; and "S. D. Woodruff," sunk at Kingston; schooner "Welland," ashore at Presque Isle, Lake Ontario. From Oswego we have also particulars of the following vessels wrecked at different parts of the coast:—Schooner, "J. J. Morley," "Forest," Canada; "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown. From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown. From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

curful navy (continued cheering). His lordship added— I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied powers (loud cheers). I say this in a spirit of frankness, of cordiality, of friendship, of alliance, and peace (cheers). We wish from the bottom of our hearts to be at peace with all nations, particularly one whose interests are most congenial with our own. We wish, I say, from the bottom of our hearts, to win and preserve their friendship and alliance, but we are determined by the manly dignity of our position to prove to them that we are worthy to retain and enjoy that friendship and alliance (loud cheers). Lord Palmerston concluded with some remarks on the benefits and pacific results that might be anticipated from the French Commercial Treaty.

Lord J. Russell's speech, in acknowledging the toast of the House of Commons, only slightly referred to political topics. He said he thought that the sentiments which the French Ambassador had expressed, tended to peace and amity among the nations of the earth, which they all ardently hoped to see realized. He said he was determined to respect all other nations, we desire to hold fast by these principles of liberty which we have so long enjoyed and which were the boast of Englishmen (cheers).

The Sydney, C. B. News says that the full Mackenzie fishery on that shore, has been almost a complete failure, and in many parts the fishermen during the past season have been more unsuccessful than for many years past. The low price of haddock and cod during the summer, and the want of success in the fall fisheries, will leave the fishermen in a destitute condition.

The Late Storm.—Our United States exchanges are filled with descriptions of the effects of the late gale on Lake Erie. The most fearful of the catastrophes narrated is that of the schooner "Decatur," which ran ashore between Sturgeon Point and Evans' Centre, where she immediately went to pieces. It is greatly feared that the captain—Joss, the mate—Clump, and all the crew—perished. The whole Lake is strewn with wrecks, of which the following are particularized:—Bark "Torrent," cargo, coals, near Barcelona; schooner "J. P. Mack," coals, ten miles above Port Colborne; schooner "Conroy," three miles this side of Grand River; propeller "Walsh Valley," ashore on Lake Michigan, a total loss; schooner "J. S. Newhaven," and "Curtis Mann," grain, ashore near Gedrich, U. C.; bark "Quebec," ashore; and "S. D. Woodruff," sunk at Kingston; schooner "Welland," ashore at Presque Isle, Lake Ontario. From Oswego we have also particulars of the following vessels wrecked at different parts of the coast:—Schooner, "J. J. Morley," "Forest," Canada; "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown. From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

From Kingston we learn the loss of the "Tomato," a schooner, with grain; from Picton, of the "St. George," "Mary," "Wild Rover," and two or three others; from Port Colborne, of the "Salem," "Forest," "Canada," "Maria Selina," "Comet," "Queen City," "Caster," "Augustus Handy," with some eight or ten others, names unknown.

Stockroom.—The Chamber of Nobles, through one of its members, M. Tresselt, has written to M. Vissani a letter in Italian, announcing the sending of six rifled cannon, and of a sum of 7,500 francs, the result of subscriptions in Sweden in favor of the enfranchisement of Southern Italy. The following is an extract from the letter: "The Swedish nation, loving liberty more than the light of the sun, and having recently celebrated the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Wasa, that man who, with a handful of brave men, when our national independence seemed annihilated under foreign tyranny, raised the standard of liberty, as your Garibaldi now does—this nation, we say, entertains the warmest sympathy for the aspirations of the Italian people for independence and union."

A Vienna letter says that attempts have been made to introduce arms into Hungary. It is said that vessels coming from England, especially some colliers from Hull and Newcastle, are engaged in this contraband trade.

A letter from Venice, of the 27th Oct., says that the 5th corps d'armee, 46,000 strong, was shortly expected to arrive there, and that the Austrian troops in Venetia would then reach the number of 200,000 men, or thereabouts.

A Vienna paper states that the Austrian Government, in order to prevent any political demonstrations, has resolved to forbid masquerades and balls at Venice during the carnival.

An Italian Journal says a conspiracy has been discovered in the garrison of Gaeta, having for its object the death of Francis II, and the capture of the other members of the blood. Two officers, a sergeant, and an Irishman have been shot; but as the plot is extensive and well conceived, it will be difficult to follow it in all its ramifications.

A national subscription has been opened in Sicily to purchase a villa in the neighborhood of Palermo, as a gift to General Garibaldi. General Cardillo is the originator of the project. The Sicilians in Paris are taking part in it.

A pamphlet has appeared in Paris suggesting that the Emperor should concentrate in his own person political and religious supremacy.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CANADA.—The policy of a past age still lingers on Canadian soil.—The custom of paying tithes prevails still in Lower Canada, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church, but all dissenters from the Romish religion may be exempt. A few years ago says *Le Semur Canadien*, a French Catholic notified the Priest that he would attend a Protestant Church in future, and did not set his foot in a Catholic Church afterwards. Still he was called upon to pay tithes as usual, but objected. A few days ago the case came before one of the Judges, who decided that the poor man would have to pay the hated tax until he became a communicant in a Protestant place of worship.

Telegraphic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Dec. 5th, 1860.

The steamship Canadian from London, arrived, 23d ult., has arrived.

The Prince of Wales has resumed his studies at Oxford.

The Empress Eugenie had arrived in Scotland and was sojourning at Edinburgh.

The Brazilian war Corvette "Donna Isabel" had been wrecked on the coast of Barbary.—123 lives lost.

Reactionary movements were at work in the Neapolitan Provinces.

King Francis had burst a blood vessel on the 21st ult.

The Empress of Austria had arrived at Plymouth on the morning, on her way to Madrid.

Consols 934. Breadstuffs and Cotton unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Asia arrived last night.

China dates, Oct. 1st.—Allies before Peking. Negotiations opened. Several skirmishes had taken place with defeat of Chinese.

Nothing new from India, with the exception of the Breedsbushs dull, with declining tendency.

Provisions quiet.

Money easier.

Consols 93 1-2 a 93 3-4.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs; while even Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other things have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Certificate of T. B. BARKER, Esq.,

A well known Druggist.

St. John, New Brunswick, June 8, 1860.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—I feel constrained from a motive of justice, to inform you of the results attending the sale of your valuable remedy, Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I have used with no other aim than the relief of those who have a high appreciation of its worth. I can truly say that for coughs, colds, and all pulmonary diseases this remedy performs cures not excelled, if equaled, by any other remedy known, and I therefore cordially recommend it to those who suffer from pulmonary difficulty.

Yours respectfully, T. B. BARKER.

Highly Respectable Authority.

CITY OF CHARLOTTEVILLE.

PAUL EDWARDS ISAACS.

I do hereby certify that my mother, the late Ann Macgowan, during the last few years of her life, was in the continual habit of using DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and that she frequently expressed her high opinion of its merits, and its efficacy in the promotion of her general health. She died in the 92nd year of her age.

Dated at the City Hall, this 21st day of June, 1860.

PETER MACGOWAN.

J. P. and City Clerk.

To SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Woodstock; J. G. SHARP & CO., Montreal; Wm. H. Stephens, St. Stephens; G. H. Freeman, Quebec; Isaac O. Turner, St. Andrews; Weymouth Drug Store, Calais; C. H. Hunt, Jr., Fredericton; T. B. Barker, St. John, and all Druggists.

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, 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.

Who are the Miserable.—Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally—And that though he has drunk the very drops of suffering, relief exists in the *Oxygentated Bitters*? They are "a cure for all his woes."

MARRIED.

On the 26th November, by the Rev. W. H. Street Mr. John Tingley, of the Parish of Grand Falls.

Several persons on each side.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED Company, in business under the name, style and firm of BAKER & LOUGEE, have this day dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to pay to C. S. Lougee, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES BAKER,
C. S. LOUGEE.

Woodstock, Dec. 12, 1860. 3m

Municipality of Carleton.

CAN be supplied, on application to the subscriber, with the necessary REVOLVERS for the Election of Councilors, which the Law has directed to be held on the last Tuesday in the present month, viz: on the 25th inst.

JAMES MACLA