

which would peril their peace, and endanger the present and future prospects of their young men. He had no objection to the applicant, but felt that it would be much better for him to keep out of the liquor trade, and thought if he would state his convictions candidly, he would acknowledge, that had he stuck to his trade last year instead of going into this business, he would feel better, and be better off to-day. Mr. McIsaac was an excellent mechanic, and a good citizen. Last year, it had been urged, that the wants of the travelling public required, that a house of entertainment should be opened at the Quinim, but he could state that there need be no difficulty experienced in this case as his colleague and Mr. ——— were prepared to entertain travellers in their respective houses.

Mr. Cox, was reminded of the saying of the Yankee, who remarked, that one man should have as fair a chance as another and a little fairer. Liquor will be brought into the Province, would be sold and bought, and if license was granted to one man it should be, he thought to another.

Mr. Stickney said, the remarks just made, came with a bad grace from Mr. Cox, as that gentleman had, in his maiden speech the other day intimated that Tavern Keepers might be guilty of murder. He would just remark that last year, subsequent to granting the license, Mr. Tompkins had expressed regret for the action taken.

Mr. Ahern remarked that he as well as Mr. Stickney had been returned at the head of the poll. He had noticed that Mr. Stickney, had not raised any objection to the granting of other licenses, of which several had been applied for, from various parts of the country but now, when the evils of which he had spoken, were to be brought to his own hearthstone, it was, he was ready to raise his voice against the granting of the license. He, Mr. Ahern, thought this was not fair. It would have been more consistent had Mr. Stickney objected to the granting of any licenses in the country. He was a friend of Temperance, but when he said temperance, he meant to be understood in a broad and comprehensive view. He meant temperance in all things—the restraining of every evil passion of the mind.

Mr. Tompkins had paid particular attention to Mr. Stickney's remarks, whose opinion he respected. Mr. Stickney lived in Florenceville, a place in which there were a great many good, active, Temperance men, still no objection had been urged by Mr. S., against the same applications for license from that place. Is it, he Mr. T., would ask, the small locality around the mouth of the Beekungim, that needed a tavern? He thought not! the object in having a tavern there was to provide a place of entertainment for the traveler and stranger passing through. He related how he himself had experienced the great convenience of having such a house there when, traveling last year, he found it necessary to claim accommodations at Mr. McIsaac's, at an hour when he would have hesitated about seeking hospitality at the hands of the proprietors of private houses. The wants of the traveling public, demanded that at present there should be a house licensed where accommodation might be found prepared at all times.

Mr. Orser had but a word to say on the subject. He did not think it was the wish of the people of Brighton to have any Tavern licenses granted for that Parish, and therefore he could not appreciate the application.

Mr. Robert Hemphill did not think that there might be, just as good accommodations afforded to travelers, in houses where there was no liquor sold, and Mr. Stickney had stated that there were two places in Brighton, in the vicinity of Mr. McIsaac's where ample accommodation for the entertainment of travelers were provided—without license or liquor. In matters of local interest, the true policy for Council to follow was, to give the people what they desire, and as in this case the people of Brighton did not want a license granted, he did not think it was right to force one upon them. It was true Mr. Stickney did not oppose the granting of other licenses, but the people interested did not oppose them. It was optional with the Council to grant or refuse as it pleased, but it should be influenced in its conclusion, by the expressed wishes of the people interested.

Mr. O. Hemphill did not understand, why a man from Brighton should not be allowed the same privilege as other British subjects; and refused what had been granted to every one else who had asked. The public interest required a tavern at the place named, and only last year, traveling with his brother, in that locality he had been impressed with the great necessity of having a tavern there. Reference had been made to the fact that strangers from the old country, travelled through the district named, and such people would not want to beg their way, but would look for a tavern at which to put up. The people of Brighton may not desire such a house of entertainment, but the traveling public want it.

Mr. Gibson thought the law ought to be followed. Mr. G., here read the sections of the act, which prescribes that parties applying under certain conditions shall have license granted. He thought the law was imperative, and did not leave it optional with the Council. Mr. McIsaac had held license one year, and no objection had been urged against his house or his manner of keeping it, and they had nothing to justify them in refusing to grant him a license now.

Mr. Tompkins agreed with the statements of Mr. O. Hemphill as to the necessity of having a tavern, to which strangers might go as a matter of course for accommodations. He likewise referred to the large amount of revenue raised to the Province from the traffic in liquors.

Mr. Kilburn had not changed his mind in this matter since last year. He should support the application, and thought the Council had not sufficient reason in the statement of Mr. Stickney to refuse it. He Mr. K., thought the Council should take a wiser view. If the Parish of Brighton alone, was interested, then the wishes of the inhabitants should alone be regarded; but as the whole travelling public had a stake in the matter then its convenience should be consulted. Brighton did not exist of or for itself, but depended for its progress, and growth in intelligence upon intercommunication with other parts of the country. It was not isolated but there was a Parish above and below, the interests of which should be consulted, and it would be just as fair to stop travelling as to prevent the establishment of accommodations for travellers.

Mr. Lindsay said he did not come there to make a Temperance speech. Gentlemen had expressed great anxiety with reference to the public interest and convenience being served; but he Mr. L. was convinced that no advantage was derived by the country from the encouragement of rum-shops, which were nothing more or less than traps throughout the country to catch the unwary and lead them astray. Some persons only looked at the matter in the light of £. s. d., but so far as rum was concerned, the Province paid out £6 to get it back. It was a mistaken notion that a person could not keep accommodations suitable for the traveller without the sale of liquor, no doubt the opinion of many was when liquor was wanting everything was wanting.

The sober men in Brighton, to their credit be it

spoken, wished to raise up a sober community of young men, and to keep them as far from that evil which had blighted and rendered useless, those who for this, would have been a credit to the country and themselves. The Council should not for the sake of thirty shillings, and for the purpose of merely extending the same privilege which had been granted to others, force upon the people of Brighton, who were a hospitable people and always ready to open their doors to the stranger and traveller, a tavern with all its attendant evils, but studying their true interest and that of the whole people refuse the license.

Mr. Clowes said it was astonishing how much small talk arose out of a little subject. He was unwilling to force a tavern upon the people of Brighton, but if they did not want a tavern in their midst they should surely pay proper attention to the wants and requirements of the travelling public, and oblige some person to keep a house of entertainment.

Mr. Kilburn thought the remarks of Mr. Lindsay about the effect on the revenue of the sale of liquors a very unhappy one, for we had a liquor law in operation, but during that time liquor was drunk just the same as usual, and the Province might just as well have had the revenue.

Mr. O. Hemphill protested against a partial policy, and thought the man from Brighton should have the same rights as other British subjects elsewhere.

Mr. R. Hemphill asked whether it was fair or even handed justice to accede to the request of one man, and disregard the wishes of the whole Parish. He should feel aggrieved if such a course were pursued with reference to Northampton.

Mr. Cronkite said he had experienced the benefit of having a tavern established at the Beekungim. It was true the two Councilors were agreed in this matter, but the Councilors were not the whole Parish, and they should have some petition to show that a majority of the parish was with them.

JANUARY 11, 1861.
Committee on accounts presented a report with a list of accounts.

The report was received, and the Council proceeded to dispose of the various particulars.

The Secretary Treasurer was ordered to renew Insurance on Brick Building and Court House.

Mr. Tompkins wished to know from committee in charge of public buildings, if the Hall in Brick building was rented, or how it was occupied.

Mr. Lindsay from the committee, stated that it had been rented to the Town Council of Woodstock for £7 10s. a year, reserving the use of the room for an office, for the Secretary Treasurer; that £12 10s., had been received for the use of the Hall for the past year, and arrangements of rent for the previous year.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins, seconded by Mr. Orser, Resolved that a committee be appointed to take the safe prepared for the proper security of the County papers. Committee Messrs. Tompkins and Lindsay.

Mr. Tompkins enquired if Mr. Belyea, late overseer of the Poor, had made the return required.

Secretary Treasurer stated that he had called upon Mr. Belyea; that he had received a statement without vouchers; that Mr. Dickinson late Councilor for Brighton, had directed him not to proceed against Mr. Belyea, and that he, Mr. Dickinson would see that the proper vouchers would be furnished.

On motion of Mr. Cronkite, ordered that £30 be assessed on Parish of Wicklow for the support of the poor for current year.

On motion of Mr. Orser ordered that £35 be assessed on the Parish of Brighton for support of poor for current year.

On motion of Mr. Churchill ordered that £30 be assessed on Parish of Woodstock for support of poor for current year, and 10s. contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn seconded by Mr. Cronkite, ordered that George Magerson, Joshua Hartley and John Dage be appointed Road Surveyors, and added to the list of Parish officers for Wicklow for 1861.

On motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Gibson, ordered that £140 be assessed on the Parish of Woodstock, for pay outstanding debentures and interest for the purchase of poor farm, also the sum of £351 10s. (including 10 percent, for assessment, and 24 per cent, for collection), for support of poor for current year, and outstanding debts.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, seconded by Mr. R. Hemphill, Resolved that the Secretary Treasurer be directed to take legal proceedings, as once, against all Parish Officers who are required by law, to make return to the Board, and who neglect so to do within the time required by law, and that he give public notice of this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. O. Hemphill, Resolved that the Revisors fees be allowed the same as last year, with the exception of Richmond, which shall be the same as Wakefield.

On motion of Mr. Clowes, ordered that £20 be assessed on Northampton for the support of the poor for the current year.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, ordered that £20 be assessed on Simonds, for support of poor for current year, and Parish contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins, seconded by Mr. Banks, ordered that the collector for Peel for 1861, receive 5 per cent., and revisors 24 per cent.

On motion, the matter of expense in making an ice bridge, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. R. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, Resolved that the account of Enoch Campbell and Denis Coombes be withdrawn from the Board, and referred to the Representatives for this County, who are requested to see the claim satisfied, as the making of the bridge facilitated the transit of the mails across the river, and kept up the postal communications on the eastern side of the river.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins, seconded by Mr. Banks, Resolved that the Secretary Treasurer do call upon Mr. Belyea, overseer of the poor for Brighton for the year 1857, for the balance of money remaining in his hands, within twenty days, and in default thereof the Secretary Treasurer proceed against Mr. Belyea according to law.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, seconded by Mr. Williams, Resolved that the Assessors of rates for the Parish of Simonds be allowed 5 per cent., for their services, and that they be required to travel through the Parish and value all the property therein.

On motion of Mr. Orser, seconded by Mr. Stickney, Resolved that the Assessors of rates for the Parish of Brighton, receive 5 per cent., and the collector 5 per cent., and that the assessors be required to go through the Parish and obtain a statement of each man's property on his own premises.

Mr. Orser read a petition, which James Stickney proposes laying before the Legislature, asking for remuneration for loss sustained by the erection of a bridge, which he contracted to build across the Beekungim, arising from loss of lumber occasioned by freshet, and requested that this Council would recommend the prayer thereof.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins, seconded by Mr. Banks, Resolved that as many members of this Board are personally acquainted with the facts set forth in the petition just read, this Council deems it a duty to recommend the prayer thereof, to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. R. Hemphill, seconded by Mr. Lindsay, Resolved that the money paid for sale of Ferry, between Rice's landing Woodstock, and Shear's, Northampton, be expended on landings connected therewith, and that the Councilors for Woodstock and Northampton be a committee to expend the same.

Several additional accounts were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Stickney, seconded by Mr. Clowes, Resolved, that in anticipation of a grant being made at the ensuing session of the Legislature for bye road purposes, that the Secretary Treasurer be directed to divide said grant, equally among the several Parishes.

There was a very interesting meeting held at the School House, Fourth Tier, Jacksonville on Wednesday evening last, for the furtherance of the principles of Temperance and prohibition. Mr. Connolly occupied the Chair, the meeting was numerously attended.

Joseph D. Hall, Editor of the Arustock Herald, has received the appointment of Secretary of State of Maine. An appointment well deserved by the recipient.

There will be a Public Temperance Meeting, held under the auspices of Melancthon Division, S. of T. in the Free C. Baptist Church, Third Tier, Jacksonville, on Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Baker is again at work in his new shop next to the Brick Building, westerly, ready to clothe the understanding's of our Citizens, cheaply and well—See his Advertisement.

We hope to finish the minutes of the County Council, next week.

James S. Beck, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of Fredericton on the 14th—majority 108.

Have the *Sentinel*, during the Session of the Legislature for 50 cents?

Major Grey of the 63d Regiment, who arrived last week from England, has assumed the command of H.M. troops in this Province.

Mr. William Crandall, Williamstown, affords us the following interesting information, respecting the yield of some of his wheat fields. He sowed 2 bushels of white hard wheat on 2 acres of land 14 bushels on ploughed and harrowed land, and 4 bushel on land unploughed, the yield was 67 bushels. There was an unusual amount of waste, had it not been for this the quantity would have reached 70 bushels. Where the land was not ploughed, the yield was not so large. The seed was put in the ground May 23d, on the highest land on Mr. C's farm.

It is expected that a Sculling match between Chambers, the English champion, and Ward, the New York oarsman, will be arranged early next season.

Communicated.

Beekungim, Carleton Co., Jan., 16 1861.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.—As you profess to be a Sentinel for the people I hope you will watch for I can assure you the people are on the look out. I may remark that your *Sentinel* is looked for in its weekly visits with much interest. In the last I found a notice calling all the settlers in *Glasville* and *Knoxville*, to Upper Woodstock, on the 19th inst., which is signed by J. R. Hartley local deputy, which outrageous notice is given by authority of the *Surveyor General*. The *Surveyor General*, it seems, is not satisfied in doing us a great injustice, in not allowing us an opportunity of participating in the advantages derivable from the expenditure of the public money in opening up new roads, rather giving employment to two or three needy favorites at \$2 per day to make roads on November—the S. G., being an old road maker understands the advantage of making roads when the snow is on the ground, and giving to favorites, the expenditure of public money without public sale—I say not satisfied with this act of injustice, and others which the settlers in this district have had to submit to, he now calls upon us poor back settlers to leave their homes in the woods, travel through the snow to Woodstock, all, for what? Is there in any other district required to do this? Is there any regulation that requires it, or is a mere whim of the old man? I have travelled all over the Province and know the *Surveyor General*; he may impose on some who have great veneration, for men in power, but let others do as they will, I shall not go to Woodstock or attend to this notice of the local deputy, by authority of the *Surveyor General*. I would like to see the *Surveyor General* who would dare to forfeit his lands and cause me to lose my labour, because I would not travel to Woodstock, the snow being three feet deep, to suit some new fancy of the *Surveyor General*.

Why Sir, a number of those who have during the last summer located in *Glasville*, and *Knoxville*, and made improvements, are now in Queens, Kings and other Counties of the Province and Nova Scotia. If the Government, during the past year, wished to prevent the settlement of wilderness lands, they could not have adopted better means of doing so, than has been followed in this section. I for one have taken my lot and will stick to it, fulfilling the requirements of law, and advise all my neighbors to do the same, trusting to the future and paying little attention to the foolish notice, authorised by the head of the Department.

Yours,

A New Settler.

Colonial News.

GREAT FIRE IN HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14th, 1861.
A fire broke out at 10 o'clock p.m. on Saturday in Hare's building, which was entirely consumed together with the block occupying the Square between Cheapside and Prince street, Hollis street, and Bedford Row; also the wooden buildings on the opposite side of Prince—in all fifty-nine business establishments were burned, including eight Printing, five Insurance, and ten Lawyers' offices, Exchange Reading Room, American Consulate, Old Fellow's Hall, Fuller's Express, Halifax Library, Stewards' Saloon, &c. One man was killed and twenty wounded, some very seriously. Loss £100,000. Insured about one third.

We were shown, on Saturday last, a specimen of gold taken near Pope's Harbor, about a quarter of a mile inland, on the Eastern shore. The gold is said to be very fine, by Mr. R. G. Fraser, in whose possession it is. We also learn that there is another specimen in possession of Mr. Joseph Austen, from the same locality, of much larger size.—*Halifax Express*.

United States News.

Returns are daily received from South Carolina Postmasters, showing that the postal business progress as heretofore, including the hauling of contractors orders and the purchase of postage stamps.

New York, Jan. 8.—The *Tribune* has private advices from Charleston to the effect that parties of mounted men are entering private houses and demanding food and money, and also that Governor Pickens has written a letter to a officer of high rank in the army, a native of South Carolina, requesting him to come to Charleston and protect them from the mob. The officer declined, saying that he can serve his country elsewhere.

Resignation of Secretary Thompson.—*Washington, Jan. 8.*—Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned to-day on the ground that troops had been sent to Charleston by the steamer Star of the West, when, as he alleges, there was a distinct understanding on the 31st of December that none were to be ordered South without the decision of the Cabinet.

(By Telegraph.)
Boston, 10th January, 1861.

It is confirmed that steamer Star of the West was fired at yesterday while entering Charleston harbor, when she put about for sea.

Mississippi Convention voted for immediate secession—84 against 15.

CONFESION REGIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The doings of the Secession Convention are a bewildering record of the struggles of bewildered men. Children in public business, not one among them has enjoyed the advantage of even administrative experience on a national scale, not to speak of the creative genius which the founders of a government must exhibit. The chaos of people and impracticable propositions is pitiable already in the form of mere deliberation. What they have actually done, and what they are to do next, are the two vexed questions of a confused debate which deepens the obscurity and complicates the perplexity at every step. No intelligible plan of action appears to have entered any member's head, and a minority only were sensible of the need of one, to proceed or accompany the ordinance of Secession. The end of such a beginning is not difficult to foresee. If the current revolution of which they were warned by Chancellor Dickinson as the result of precipitating the commercial and postal affairs of the community into sudden and disastrous confusion does not overtake them like a tornado, they need not thank their own wise forethought.—*Richmond Whig*.

A scene occurred in the Senate, after the delivery of Wade's speech, which we have not reported. After Wade had taken his seat, Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, approached him and congratulated him upon the able and eloquent speech he had just made; but, said Benjamin, "you would not coerce Louisiana, would you?" Wade raised his arm and brought it down heavily upon his desk, with the remark, "Yes by G—d, we purchased your state a desert, and if you secede, by G—d, we will make it a desert again."

The report from Washington now is that Mr. Lincoln has thus far been unable to find any man of note in the Slave States except Bates, of Missouri, who will accept an appointment in his Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is understood that the Diplomatic corps, have addressed the government in reference to their commercial interests in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected. The government has not yet replied.

SIX WAGON LOADS OF GOLD.—The gold which came to New York, by the *Pensia*, from Liverpool during the time of the panic a week or two ago, upwards of \$3,100,000, weighed 11,700 pounds, and loaded six express wagons. It was quite a consoling sight to the cramped merchants, in the height of the hard times to see six horses each pulling a wagon load of gold along Broadway.—*American paper*.

Foreign News.

COLONIAL DISSENSE.—The students of the University of Glasgow, from the British North American Colonies, held their annual dinner, on Wednesday evening, in the Clarence Hotel, George Square, Dr. C. P. Connell, of New Brunswick, in the chair, and Mr. Calhoun, crupper. The dinner was served at six o'clock, and about thirty-five Colonials sat down. Among the number of the guests were the Rev. Messrs. Grant, Cameron, McMillan, and McGregor, late students of the University, who, in a few days, return to their native land, after an absence of seven years. The committee also extended invitations to their fellow-colonials at Edinburgh University, and these were accepted by a large number, who arrived in Glasgow shortly before six o'clock, being met at the station by the committee.

LAMENESS IN IRELAND.—The *Kilkenny Journal* says: There is now hardly a doubt that this distinguished General of the Catholic army will honor the Wexford Brigade Banquet with his presence, and never was there such a reception accorded to any one since the days of O'Connell as will be given to this great soldier of the faith by the people of Ireland. From the hour he sets his foot on our soil till he leaves it, one continued ovation awaits him—an ovation which a king might envy. Let him come then, in God's name, and see us as we are in Ireland.

The Bombay *Gazette* gives an unfavorable account of the state of India. The European army is discontented, and part of it is mutinous. The native troops are not to be trusted, and the whole population is bitterly dissatisfied with the Government that has imposed the income tax. At Poona several thousand natives had assembled and publicly torn up the income tax paper. At Bombay a popular demonstration had been made against the tax. The Bombay *Gazette* says it wants little now to entirely stop the collection of the tax.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—An artist in Paris has made a discovery which will effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of cabinet work. He has found a means of rendering any description of wood so soft that it will receive an impression either of the most varied sculpture or the most delicate chasing. The wood is then hardened to the consistency of metal, while the impressions remain perfect. The artist has already completed some splendid sculptured articles, such as picture frames, mantels, chests, and liquor stands.

DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CURE.—In the early stages of the complaint, which is always accompanied by a soreness and swelling of the throat, let the patient use a simple solution of salt and water as a gargle, every fifteen minutes. At the same time moisten a piece of flannel with a solution of the same kind, made warm as the patient can bear it, and bind it around his throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and in the meanwhile sprinkling fine salt between the flannel and the neck. Use inwardly some tonic or stimulant, either separately, or if the prostration be great use both together. The treatment as may be seen, is extremely simple, and if used in the earliest stages of the disease, will effect a complete cure.—*Cincinnati Press*.

We have had abundance of snow since the opening of the New Year. In some places it is piled up to the depth of from six to ten feet. Fears are entertained that it will interfere with the lumbering operations.—*St. Croix Herald*.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIA.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10.
The steamship Nova Scotia arrived at midnight. Prince Alfred is visiting in Berlin, and would sail on 5th, in the line of the ship St. George for the North American and West India stations.

Bombardment of Gaeta increased. Spanish ambassador quitted palace because ridiculed by bullets.

Deputation to Calabria promises to raise insurrection in favor of King.

Lord Elgin leaves China early in the year. Two regiments and twelve ships coming home. Emperor's Garden, Palaces, Temples, Pagodas, two miles in extent, burned.

Consuls 924. Cotton advanced one-eighth. Wheat, two; Flour six; Corn ninepence. Provisions unchanged. Sugar dull. Money active at five.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11, 1861.
The steamship "America" from Liverpool, 29th Dec., arrived at 10, A. M.

ITALY.—The siege of Gaeta continued day and night.

A Decree constitutes the Provinces of Naples, Sicily, the Marches, and Umbria, as integral parts of the State of Italy.

TRACY.—The Jewish claims have been definitely settled, and are to be paid in full in Turkish Consols at fifty-three.

CHINA.—The text of the Chinese Treaty is published. It contains reference to Mr. Wade's agreement to pay sovereign homage to the Emperor; but the telegraphic summary at Liverpool makes the sense obscure. The English indemnity is nearly three millions sterling, which is considered too small.

The U. S. Steamer "Hartford" and Frigate "John Adams," were at Hong Kong. The gun boat "Sigsbee" was at Shanghai.

The British brig of war "Camilla" with all hands, was lost off the Chinese coast.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23d.—The "Times" says that Nana Sahib is still alive with three or four thousand followers in Thibet, and has plenty of money. Sir Hugh Rose's prompt measures had stopped further insubordination in the army.

Import and export Markets at Calcutta quiet, and freights had risen five shillings, with an upward tendency—quotations to Liverpool 60.

Cape of Good Hope.—British Kaffraria was proclaimed a separate Colony on the 30th Oct. The territory between the rivers Keiskamma and Great Kei constitutes this new Dependency.

Letters have been received from Zanzibar and from Mr. Moffat.

Commercial and monetary affairs at the Cape have improved.

Latest via Queenstown, Dec. 30th.
The iron plated ship "Warrior" was successfully launched yesterday.

Latest News.—The *Cabinet of Vienna*.—The Journals generally condemn rather than praise the circular of the Minister. The post of Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of Vienna remains vacant.

Dissensions politicians see that Count Reichenberg and Mr. Von Sierstorf cannot possibly pull well together.

FRANCE.—The correspondent of the *Herald* says that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858.

The *Patriot* says that Piedmont is purchasing steamships in France to convert them into men of war and transports.

A Berlin letter states that for some weeks past purchases of horses had been made in Eastern Prussia for the French and Piedmontese Governments.

Consols 92½. 92½. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £2,000,000. Money market more stringent with a pressing demand. Breadstuffs firm but quiet.

STILL FURTHER.
HALIFAX, Friday, P. M.
America arrived at 10, A. M. She has £153,000 in specie. The following is a synopsis of the Calcutta Treaty:

Article 1st—China Emperor apologizes.
2nd—British Minister shall reside at Peking.
3rd—Lodging by instalment.
4th—Opens the Port of Tien Sin.
5th—Authorizes Emigration.
6th—Cedes Kowloon to Great Britain.
7th, 8th and 9th. The treaty shall be immediate on the British army evacuating Chusan.

The allies would leave Peking on Nov. 8th.

To My Dear Friends.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to say in your editorial columns, that I shall be at English's Hotel, Woodstock, on Monday morning January 21st and remain three days, viz: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Jan. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

Former patients, and all others who desire to consult me are requested to make an early call without regard to weather.

It is very probable that while visiting your village I may be induced to give your citizens a lecture on the "Present Crisis in the United States," a subject on which our Provincial neighbors are very much interested.

Very Truly Yours,

A Young Aural Surgeon.

Bangor, Jan 1st, 1861.

That Enemy of Mankind, Consumption, can be cured! but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy, such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

Special Notices.

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. Per se, safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.
Public attention has, of late years, been directed in the obvious directions arising from the existence of women in the profession of medicine, and every day increases the number among us of those who wish to devote themselves to this department of science. The tide which they have so long been obliged to stem, now sets in their favor. We rejoice in the increasing popularity of this noble work as a token of the world's progress; but while we do so, we should not forget the pioneers in the field, who have struggled in the past untiringly, through the obstacles which prejudice has thrown in their way, and whose heroic exertions have effected the change in public opinion. Conspicuous among the number stands Mrs. Winslow, who for more than thirty years as nurse and physician, has followed her profession with unflinching application and industry. During this time she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething which ought to immortalize her name. It is the most perfect thing of the kind, in our opinion, ever compounded, and one of the greatest discoveries in medicine of the age; it is of more importance to the human family than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. Common observation cannot fail