

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL
per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance.
\$2 if paid within 6 m. Clubs of 12, \$15, and
one to the sender of the club. Advertis-
ments must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

United States affairs.

The telegrams received during the week and which tell for themselves in another column, have possessed an uncommon amount of interest; first, because they have conveyed important intelligence from the seat of war, showing that a continued series of successes, have of late attended the Northern army, and secondly, and more particularly to us provincials, because of the news of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Seward, and the departure of the Southern Confederacy to the Court of St. James and St. Cloud. It seems to have been considered of great importance by the Government of the United States that these gentlemen should not reach their destination, and to prevent it several armed vessels were sent in pursuit. They had reached Havana, and thence took passage in the West India R. M. steamer *Trent* of the Havana and Southampton line. This steamer was brought to a halt across her bows from the *San Jacinto*, was boarded by an armed force and the Southern Ministers arrested, they protesting against their arrest on a forcible removal from a British vessel.

A good deal of excitement has prevailed here since the arrival of the news, more particularly after the receipt of the telegram which gave currency to the rumor that Lord Lyons had demanded the release of Messrs. Mason and Seward, and due reparation by the American Government for the indignity done to his Government. A great many of our good people will insist upon it that a *casus belli* has been given, and that this seizure of American citizens, passengers in a neutral vessel upon the high seas out of the jurisdiction of the United States, is an insult to which the British Government will not consent. It is scarcely wise to display too much feeling in the absence of full information regarding all the circumstances, and particularly on the points of International law bearing upon them. It may be repugnant to our feelings the idea of our steamers being brought to by an American man of war, and much more to have the right of hospitality violated in so forcible a manner, but, after all, it may be right and judicious that under the circumstances such a course of procedure should be allowed. The question of right of search is one which has already been fruitful of ill feeling and bloodshed between the two nations. Right of search afterward modified to right of visit has been tenaciously contended for by England, and rather disliked by the Americans, and it may be that the power exercised by the United States, being at war with the South, the latter recognised by our own statesmen as a belligerent power, may be only what England would desire to exercise toward any Belligerent nation with which she might be at war. At all events let us keep cool until we know all about it; never fear, England will assert and maintain her dignity, nor will she allow so overt an act of violence to go uncorrected for, provided it is in violation of International law—but if the act is justified by that law, we should and must be satisfied.

The English Mail.

The present disturbed and uncertain state of affairs would seem to indicate the necessity of the British and Colonial Governments availing themselves of the most direct and speedy route, for the transit of the English mails, from Halifax to Canada. The talk of railroad is for this purpose, in addition to the opening up an available road through British territory for the carriage of troops. In times of trouble with the United States heretofore, the mails were carried through Woodstock, although by land carriage, the whole distance from St. John to Quebec. Now we can offer much greater facilities. The mails might be brought from Windsor direct to St. Andrews, thence by rail to Ed River, thence the comparatively short distance of 175 miles by land carriage, whence from River Du Loup they will be taken over the Grand Trunk to their destination; and the same with the mails for England from Canada, via Halifax. Say 2 hours from Halifax to Windsor, 6 from Windsor to St. Andrews, 4 from St. Andrews to Ed River, 24 from Ed River to River Du Loup, making 35 hours to Canadian territory, which would be much more speedy than they can be conveyed by any other route.

We publish a remarkable document in another place.—Remarkable on account of its origin and object. We publish it as an act of public duty. We trust that the only possible good which can result from the document may ensue, viz., that it will be a warning to this and other Christian Churches, in the present age of strange issues, not to take everything and everybody as genuine because it or they are new. We have been made to some extent painfully aware of the harm which has been done through and by the persons against whose influence the communication of the Advent Church is directed, and we can only regret that this Church had not, upon the very first development of the burly doctrines of Mr. and Mrs. Bragg, in accordance with the injunction, "prove all things, hold fast that which is good," brought this doctrine to the test of common sense and scripture, and then and there under the safe guidance of these two, rejected them and their teachings, instead of waiting for the fruits to ripen. So that, we think while the Church does right in denouncing these persons, it is far from free of blame in the matter.

Several gentlemen from England accompanied by members of the York and Carleton Mining Company, arrived here on Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the works of that Company at Upper Woodstock, with a view of purchase on the part of the first named. It is to be desired that the iron works should be put into operation again. It is distressing to see so much capital lying idle, while there is such an excellent field for the manufacture of a quality of iron, which has been proved to be very superior.

See Mr. Clark's advertisement of an Indellible Pencil. We have received one of the pencils, have tried it, and find it all it is recommended to be.—The simplest and best method of marking linen ever discovered.

It will be seen that the Government offer a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of deserters from the military service. Frequent desertions of late from the garrison at Fredericton induced this.

Rev. J. H. McLardy will preach, (D. V.), in the Church at the Upper Corner next Sabbath, 24th

A small Apple.

We have seen notice given by several of our contemporaries of large apples, this fall. Mr. F. P. Sharp has left a small specimen, from his orchard, it girthed 15 inches and weighed 18 oz, was perfectly sound, and mellow and luscious to the taste, it is an Alexander apple. We may here remark that Mr. Sharp has for a long time been assiduously engaged in solving the problem, on which so many doubts have been entertained, whether good fruit could be produced in abundance in this province. His efforts have been very successful, and thousands of persons were eye witnesses of some of the fruits of these efforts at the Exhibition at Sussex. His orchard this summer presented a most inviting appearance, the trees being completely bowed down beneath the weight of fruit in apples and plums of the most approved varieties.

God's Ladies' Book for December, being the last of the current volume, has been received. It is a number of peculiar attractiveness. Among the usual variety of unusually fine illustrations, the colored fashion plate is the illustration of this number, it being a Bridal Plate, in which is presented an agreeable variety, from which to choose an elegant and fashionable bridal attire. With the January number commences a new volume, and that is a good time to subscribe. The terms are well known. We can furnish it to any of our subscribers for \$2 per annum.

The Temperance Banner is now recognized by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance as the official organ of that body. A very great improvement has been made both in the mechanical and editorial departments; and the paper gives promise of proving a worthy organ of the great body and principles whose interests it serves.

From Tibin's Express we have filed at Boston papers. We are likewise under obligations to Mr. J. P. Truesdell for London and New York papers, receiving papers from cities so remote and within so short a time we judge Mr. Truesdell is in reality a cosmopolitan.

Rev. J. T. Parsons will preach to-morrow, (Sunday) in the P. C. Baptist chapel, at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.; and also at the Union Hall, Upper Woodstock at 3 p. m.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the CARLETON SENTINEL.
Dear Sir,—As reports have gone abroad to the public of certain strange, extravagant actions, exercises, and assertions among the people known as Second Adventists in this place, we wish through the columns of your paper, to place ourselves in a true position before our brethren, and the public; and while we are willing to bear reproach and affliction for Christ's sake, we feel zealous for the cause of our Master, and that we be not required to suffer as criminals.

A few weeks since Mr. Samuel Bragg, formerly of England, with his wife, Mrs. Bragg, introduced themselves to the people of this place as a Second Advent preacher. They seemed to all appearance for a time to be humble, devoted, godly living persons, but their religious exercises were very singular, as they became frequently troubled, oppressed, and bound, (as they said) by the powers of darkness, mesmeric influence, and the spirits of demons, which, (and Mrs. Bragg in particular) asserted worked through certain persons whom they denounced as black hearted hypocrites, filled with mesmericism and spirits of devils, and the whole bent of whose minds was to hinder the work of the Lord.

After some two weeks Mrs. Bragg professed by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost to discern good and evil spirits, to know the thoughts and intents of the hearts of diverse persons; they professed also by laying on of hands and exorcism to cast out devils, and by the spirit also, to see and pronounce the reward of some, and the doom in outer darkness of others; and accuse some by the spirit of inspiration (as they say) of being hypocrites, and others of being possessed of devils, whose acts give the lie to such accusations.

These exercises, imaginations, and demonstrations being contrary to the teachings of the Bible, and the influence of the Holy Spirit, and the fruits of the spirit, we cannot give them our approbation, or countenance. We have no faith in them, or fellowship for them, neither can we bid them God speed who teach or practise such things; and we would caution any and all persons against being led away by this spirit so contrary to the spirit and teachings of the word of God.

Signed in behalf of the Church,
H. STODDARD.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 20th, 1861.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to share the columns of the 'Sentinel' to express our satisfaction with the successful manner in which our school has been conducted during the last two years. Our teacher, Mr. S. F. Crawford, has discharged his duty faithfully, and we only regret that circumstances prevent us from still retaining his services. We heartily recommend him to any district wishing to engage a most serviceable teacher, for the winter term. With sentiments of esteem and gratitude for the benefit our children have received from his instruction, and wishing him success and happiness in whatever situation he may in future occupy, we subscribe ourselves, &c.,

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
JAMES MARTIN,
ALEXANDER MARTIN. Com.
Swamp District, Richmond, Aug. 28th, 1861.

The foregoing was mislaid, and therefore did not appear at the proper time.—[Ed.]

Colonial News.

An attempt is being made to induce the French Acadians of Prince Edward Island to emigrate to the Bay of Chaleur on the Canada side. A Lower Canada semi-official paper says:—

The Government has not been indisposed to sanction and encourage this movement, though they have not thought it right to devote any considerable sum to the purpose. Private subscriptions are being taken up in Quebec to aid this immigration, and we believe a similar subscription will be started here. And thus the wrong done to their forefathers by the harshness of British rulers or generals, and the neglect of the French Government of that day, will be in some measure repaired by the Canadians of the present day. It is of very great moment that the strip of Canadian land lying between the Lower St. Lawrence and the New Brunswick border, should be settled by a hardy and industrious people. And any movement to that end deserves encouragement, apart from any quasi-sentimental feelings about offering reparation to the Acadians.

A HARD CASE.—The *Neubrunswick* contains a communication referring to a poor man, having a wife and seven children depending upon him, now under confinement in our County jail for debt, where he is unable to pay his creditors, and from whence he has no prospects of emerging. The letter says he is one of the descendants of the Loyalists, and his family are suffering.—News.

What CANADA PROPOSES TO DO.—No doubt it is a grand thing to get news from California in twenty-five minutes instead of twenty-five days, and the Americans deserve great credit for running the telegraphic wire, as they have done, across the continent.

They are a little ahead of us, in this, but they will not preserve their advantage long. Before many years—perhaps by the time they have extended their lines to British Columbia—we will run ours to the Red River and up the Saskatchewan, and have a telegraph, as we will have a railway, too, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all on British territory. When built, our telegraph, as well as our railway, will be the main trunk line to Japan, China, and the East, because by far the shortest; the Yankee lines will be but feeders.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

MORE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—A private telegram from St. John's, N. F. states that parties have again commenced cutting the telegraph wires; about 25 miles from St. John the wires have been cut twice.

There was more rioting at Harbour Grace last week. One policeman was killed, and others were badly wounded. A steam-ship has been sent there, and a detachment of troops was to follow. The *Telegraph* Agent for this Province, on the 20th inst. H. M. Steamer "Hydra," and "Spitfire" were at St. John's.—*Empire*.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENT.—The *Glasgow Examiner* contains a very flattering criticism upon the lectures recently delivered by the Hon. James Brown, Emigration Agent for this Province. "We have never listened to statements which we consider entitled to greater deference. There is a quiet intelligence—an unobtrusive earnestness—a commanding truthfulness which commands them to every intelligent mind. We believe Mr. Brown utterly incapable of colouring matters, and his statements are as true as the sun, moon, and stars. His simplicity, consistency, and shrewdness have made him what he is; and it is not likely that he will throw away these qualities to mislead intending emigrants to that good land. He has not reduced the rigor of his views to the level of the common-sense, but he has shown that honesty, diligence, enterprise, and steadiness are sure to meet their reward."

The following is the population of York County, as taken from the *Fredericton Reporter*:
City of Fredericton 5,554
Quebec 1,719
Dundas 3,805
Dumfries 636
King'sclere 1,770
Munro's Sutton 1,120
New Brunswick 497
Prince William 1,183
St. Mary's 2,923
Southampton 928
Stanley 1,273
Cantabrigia (unpopulated) 1,560

In 1851 Total 22,482
Increase in ten years 4,854

United States News.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Voluntaries details of capture of Beaufort received, but the main fleet have already been sent north of Cape Beaufort. A force of 2,000 musketeers, 250 blankets, and a large store of ammunition, a large amount of cotton also seized.

Rebels are reported to have hoisted black flag at Charleston and Savannah, indicating no quarter in the fight.

Sailors to be fired in all the navy yards to celebrate the victory.

The slaves of all rebels are to be freed where the Federal advance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A grand council of war is to be held here to-day. A great activity in the army here; we are on the eve of great events. Government orders to follow up the blow struck on South Carolina coast.

A British subject arrived from North Carolina representing that Richmond is in a fright on account of Federal success at Beaufort.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Information received from Fort Monroe that Gen. Sherman had seized two million dollars worth of cotton near Beaufort. A number of citizens there declare loyalty to Government, and ask for arms to organize and fight against rebels.

Several vessels sailed from Annapolis for Port Royal with reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Steamship *Champion* arrived from Aspinwall. A fight had occurred at Maricao, Mexico, between the United States and the Mexican forces. The United States were victorious.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Despatches from Fort Monroe states that United States steamer *San Jacinto* arrived from coast of Africa via West Indies. She has on board Mason and Seward, Westerners from Confederate States to England, via France. They were taken from an English steamer in the Channel of Bahamas; the steamer will proceed to New York with her distinguished prisoners.

Washington advices of to-day state that a large force of South Carolinians were gathered at Port Royal, estimated from three to ten thousand strong. Rebels seem to have light of battle at Beaufort, but at same time betray their apprehension of result. Reported capture of two million dollars worth of cotton at Port Royal pronounced a *casualty*.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Mason and Seward were taken from Royal Mail Steamer *Trent* on her way from Havana to Southampton. The *San Jacinto* fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Four fair with 34 armed men went on board and effected arrest. The Captain of the *Trent* saved and swore; called officers piratical yankies, &c. Mason and Seward, secretaries to the ambassadors, were also arrested. Mrs. Seward and children were permitted to go on to Europe. The official despatches, which are voluminous and include protest of Mason and Seward against being taken from a British ship, and the capture of the *Trent*. The arrest causes rejoicing quite equal to the capture of Beaufort.

15,000 troops left Annapolis on Saturday for Beaufort. A second large naval expedition is forming; destination probably New Orleans.

St. Louis despatches state armies of Price and McClellan have retreated into Arkansas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A despatch to the *Tribune* from Washington says it is not probable that the steamer *Trent* may have been overhauled by two American war vessels before former reaches her destination.

A despatch to the *Times* says there is an increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Commodore Wilkes' action in the capture of the *Trent*. Chase expressed regret that he did not seize the *Trent*.

Board of Aldermen of New York tendered hospitality of the city to Com. Wilkes, inviting him to receive the congratulations of citizens in the Governor's room, City Hall.

A national salute was fired in New York on Wednesday in honor of the capture of Port Royal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The report that the President intends to call for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded. Rebels are rapidly disappearing from several counties in Virginia.

Brigadier Gen. Walker has resigned his commission in the rebel army. Secretary of War, Benjamin, in accepting his resignation, administered a rebuke, for Walker's insulting language to Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Despatches from Washington state that Lord Lyons has assumed menacing tone, demanding that Mason and Seward shall be given up, and reparation made for the indignity to British Crown.

It is also said that other Foreign Ministers agree with Lord Lyons.

It is understood that Government fully approves Commodore Wilkes' conduct in making arrest.

Immense trains of army wagons, ambulances, and artillery are crowded the roads in the vicinity of Washington for several days. It is stated on good authority that the war will be energetically carried on during winter.

Government declines offer of more troops, full complement authorized by Congress having been raised.

Six thousand men are being embarked at Port Royal for a demonstration further south.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12th.—The battle at Pikeville lasted Friday and Saturday. The victory was complete. Gen. Williams and Howe are among the prisoners.

Advices from Kansas state that the rebels who had been shelling the camp at Tompkins' Ferry from Cotton hill had retired upon the approach of a force under Col. DeVillier. Nine of the enemy's pickets were killed, but there was no loss on our side.

Col. DeVillier has taken possession of the hill. The defeat of Union forces at Guyandott was accompanied by treachery on the part of inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry variously estimated at from 500 to 1000, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandott, to annihilate the federal forces in town. This force consisted of 250 men of a Virginia regiment, and of a few of Col. Ziegler's Va. cavalry.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and rebel citizens to surround our citizens in cold blood. Accordingly, rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation.

While they were being entertained, at 8 o'clock, at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into town, &c. According to rebel citizens were very kind to our men, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering unarmed soldiers in cold blood. The rebel citizens, men, women and cavalry participating in the slaughter. The federal camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered, and fled to West. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all being wounded in the houses when Col. Siegler arrived, and on learning particulars of affairs he ordered the destruction of the town. Buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town is now in ashes.

REBATES OF AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.—The *New York Tribune* gives the following statement of a most remarkable and withal successful game played by Mayor Wood to defeat the re-election of two judges who were obnoxious to him:—

The worst feature of the result is in the defeat and dislodgment of Judges H. Brown and Woodard of the Superior Court, for which Fernando Wood is alone responsible. He had a perfect right to oppose those judges, or any one else, in an open, manly manner; he had no right to stab them in the dark as he did. By manipulating them in his conversion, he threw their friends off their guard, leading them to suppose their re-election a matter of course; then, by secretly substituting the names of their Tammany competitors, Messrs. McCall and Barbour, on his printed ballots, he sealed the doom of two of the most upright, capable, and popular judges our city has had. He had been assiduously known that the judges were struck at, thousands of votes could have been rallied in their favor; as it is, they are fairly beaten. We blame not their successful competitors but the engineer of their proscription."

BEAUFORT, where the rebels and stripes again were in the State of South Carolina. Its population is (it was) about 1000. It is on the eastern side of the island of Port Royal, and was the first English settlement in South Carolina. It is 60 miles by the road and 35 miles in a straight line from Savannah. The distance from Charleston is 72 miles, or 50 in a straight line.

The removal of Gen. Fremont, too long impending, has come at last. The measure rested upon grounds which in our judgment have been apparent for weeks, and of its expediency we have no little doubt now as we had then. It is scarcely necessary, however, to renew the discussion of the charges against Fremont's management of the affairs of his department,—partially admitted, as many of them are, in the excuses of his friends. These charges, we must repeat, appear to us to affect only the general fitness for his late position and not his personal honor; and remembering that after all this honest and pure-minded soldier of his country, who has uniformly been drawn into a situation so unfortunate, it is impossible not to feel a sympathy for the man, such as it only to be controlled by a deep sense of the public necessity for his removal. Indeed we see not how the most vindictive enemy of the general,—and such he has and in no small number,—could fail to be moved by his truly gallant bearing under the order for his removal, and by the noble and uncompromising cheerfulness with which his devotion to the service prompted him to submit to a blow, which must have crushed heavily the hopes of a generous ambition.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Telegraphic.

The City of Manchester from Liverpool, was intercepted off Cape Race on Saturday evening. Convention of France, England and Spain for intervention of Mexico, was signed at London on the 31st October. Active preparations are making. Letter says, for the dispatch of three-deckers to Mexico for the purpose of reconstructions.

The *Times* editorially condemns Seward's despatch to Lyons. Maintains the right of Foreign Government to call attention to constitutional provisions. It also ridicules Seward's manifesto to Governors of States relative to fortifications, &c.

In another article *Times* exposes Lyons's bad judgment, side by side with his high ability, and his ill and the American side with much ability, but only results to entirely convince it, that on their own showing, the acts of the American Government has been illegal as regards American citizens, and the violation of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

London *Herald* says Lyons has exposed England to rebuff, without the right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to proclamation which means defeat to England; then attacks Earl Russell for impertinence in lecturing on American Constitution, and quietly enduring robbery and outrage, and says he will find he has drifted into war.

Post says Seward has unwittingly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

Daily News thinks the course pursued by Government premature, indiscreet and inconsistent. Reported that American Bankers are holding out liberal commission to English financiers, to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in London loudly point out the danger of touching it, and think chances of success very remote.

Count Lambert, Governor of Poland, replaced by General Labrun on account of ill health.

Treaty concluded between Prussia and China. Consols 93 a 93.

LATEST BY THE "NORWEGIAN."

The "Norwegian" from Liverpool, arrived at 9 p. m. on Tuesday at Portland. Government had received large shipments of ball cartridges for Canada. Shipments of Armstrong Guns countermanded Austria adopting more coercive measures towards Hungary. Belgium recognized Italy by appointing a Minister. In the expedition to Mexico the three powers are to send equal number of ships. They are invited to send what they please. They engage to leave Mexico free to choose its own Government.

Heavy failures reported in Paris finances. The Infants of Portugal is dead.

Arrests continue in Poland, violence of soldiery increasing.

Wheat and flour steady. Corn dull, and declined. Wheat firm. Consols 93 a 93.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.
(From *Edward Chalmers's Monthly Circular*.)

OCTOBER, 31st, 1861.
Since the publication of my last monthly circular there has been no material change in the prices of wood, except in Quebec pine, which has declined in value.

N. B. and N. S. Deal.—The auction sales during the month show no change in the value of the article. They have been as follows, viz.—The cargo of the *Janine Beales*, from St. John, N. B.—Spruce Deals at from 27 5 to 27 17 per standard; Pine Deals, first quality, at from 21 10 to 21 13; 2nd quality, at from 18 12 to 18 15; 3rd quality, at from 17 5 to 18 per standard; the cargo ex Robert Parker, from St. John, at from 27 75 to 27 15, averaging 27 14 per standard; Pine deals (unassorted quality) at from 27 15 per standard. By private bargain a cargo of St. John Spruce has been sold at 27 10 per standard, and holders are now much firmer in their prices.

Special Notices.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used the past ten years with never failing success in THOUSANDS of CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Gripping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcomes Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street New York.

Price only 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Woodstock Lodge No. 811, holds its meetings at Masonic Hall, over the Store occupied by Blanchard and Co. Regular Communications on the first Wednesday in each Month at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

Feb. 9th, 1860

MARRIAGES.

At Woodstock on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, A. M., of the Woodstock College, Mr. S. Holmes to Miss Emma Crawford, both of Woodstock. In Fredericton, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., Mr. Edward B. Watts, of St. John, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Asa Coy, Esq.

DIED.

At Lower Brighton, on the 10th October, after an illness of 4 months, which she bore with Christian patience and fortitude, Harriet A., eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Gray, in the 21st year of her age, in full hope of a glorious resurrection.

Sister, then most mild and lovely. Gentle as the summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening. When it floats amongst the trees.

Religious Intelligencer please copy.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

(In Mrs. English's Building, next door to the Post Office)

A New and full Supply of

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS

and

PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS.—White Lead, Colored Paints, Dry Colors. OILS.—Paint Oils, Varnishes, Kerosene, Seal, Whale, Oil, Castor Oil and Tallow.

Together with a full assortment of all goods usually kept in such establishments. For sale at Lowest market rates.

Woodstock, Nov. 21, 1861.

BY AUTHORITY.

By His Excellency the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Esq., M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS efforts have been made to induce and procure soldiers to desert from Her Majesty's Service in this Province, and whereas it is highly desirable that persons making such attempts should be detected and punished.

I do therefore publish this Proclamation, and do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any person guilty of such offence.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the 18th day of November, 1861, and in the 25 year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
R. FULTON, Assistant Secretary.

Domestic Slods Cheap.

JUST RECEIVED—40 Domestic-made FRAME SLEDGES, superior to the imported. For sale very cheap at 25 Prince-william street, St. John Nov. 12 F. A. COSGROVE.