

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

NEW BRUNSWICK
As a Home for Emigrants.

Deserving of very high commendation is the wisely directed effort, of the St. John Mechanics Institute, to make New Brunswick known, manifested last year by offering two valuable prizes, for the best essays on New Brunswick, as a home for Emigrants, with the best means of promoting immigration, and developing the resources of the Province. Five of the essays offered in response to the offer of the Institute we have received, and for them we tender our thanks, although whether we are indebted for them to Messrs. Barnes, the Publishers; the directors of the Institute, or the Government we are not aware. Two prizes were offered, the first was awarded to Mr. J. V. Ellis of St. John, the second to Mr. James Edgar of this place, the other three, published, are respectively from the pens of Hon. James Brown, the late Wm. Till and W. R. M. Burtis. These essays each contain a large amount of practical information respecting the Country, its climate, resources and general advantages, as well as much information calculated to be of immense benefit to the intending emigrant, as preparing him for the hardships, vicissitudes and hopeful prospects, which he may expect to meet with here. Mr. Edgar in his essay has gone into details showing what, in the shape of tools, seeds, house accommodations &c. the settler will require, and the cost. He likewise strongly urges the necessity of advertising the country in every possible way.

These essays are all of them, in the most important particulars, those which relate to the nature of our climate, the resources of the country, the productiveness of its soil positively and comparatively, as likewise regarding the extent and wealth of its fisheries, little more than compilations from the report of Professor Johnston, and the hand book of M. H. Pesley, Esq. We rather like the suggestion of a contemporary, who proposes that one book should be compiled from the five published essays, to contain all the valuable information contained in each of them, and in this form widely circulated. There is not in any of these essays, much attempt at fine writing, but they are of an entirely practical character. In one respect the essay of Mr. Brown is calculated to be of great benefit, because it is a great measure the relation of his own experience, in and of the country, showing what industry and perseverance in his case has accomplished and pointing the moral, that the same success may attend similar means similarly directed. We did intend making some extracts, but shall have to defer them until next week.

We republish, today, from the Glasgow, Scotland, Daily Bulletin, the account of a soiree held in that city, for the purpose of re-union of a number of intending Emigrants to this country. The Rev. Mr. Glass it will be seen was an honored guest of the occasion, he having been the promoter of the emigration movement in this instance. We have before referred to the success which has attended the quiet yet persevering efforts of Rev. Mr. Glass—success the more worthy of mark, as it is being prosecuted while laws are being framed, schemes suggested, essays written and the public mind agitated on the subject, "how best to obtain emigrants." Mr. Glass is entirely disinterested, in his narrow sense, in this movement and is sacrificing his means and comfort, for the benefit of his countrymen and his adopted country, and consequently deserves consideration at the hands of the government and, which he is sure of getting, the respect and cordial sympathy of the public. His numerous friends here, will be glad to learn from him thus, through our columns. We must express the great pleasure we have felt in noticing the excellent speech, of our young friend from this town, Mr. Charles P. Connell, son of the Hon. Charles Connell, who is in Glasgow finishing his studies as a physician. He has appeared before a Scotch audience under very gratifying circumstances, to his friends here, and we hope that he will often have an opportunity of descending upon the advantages and beauties of his native land.

CARLETON STILL AHEAD.—We last week gave for the edification of our friends at Presque Isle, the weight of a Porker killed in Fredericton, since then friend Hall, in ecstasy tells us of a hog slaughtered in Mayville, weighing, 475 lbs. Now we can tell of some really fair sized pork. Mr. Thomas Campbell, Richmond, killed last week three hogs, weighing respectively, 536, 602, and 498 lbs. aggregate 1736 lbs. neither of these were 18 mos. old; the last named was a sow off which two sucking pigs had been taken but a few weeks, these young pigs at 6 mos. old were killed, and weighed 200 lbs. each. Thus we have five pigs weighing a total of, 2136 lbs.

Mr. Campbell will please accept of for a luscious slice of the pork, fat just six inches thick.

BOOK NOTICES.—From Leonard Scott and Co., we have received the November number of that most valuable periodical, "Blackwood." This magazine has for more than half a century, maintained a world wide reputation for the standard character of its literature. It is offered to subscribers for \$3 per year, with any of the reviews \$5, or with all three reviews \$10. Address as above 54 Gold Street New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have much pleasure in noticing the number of this "book" for January 1861. There is no publisher who treats the press with more courtesy than does Mr. Godey, and there is none consequently who deserves in return, more attention. In the January number, there are no less than thirty three engravings and illustrations from the splendid steel engravings, down to the less pretentious, but equally useful engravings of fashion plates, unusually attractive; children's dresses &c. It has also an excellent piece of music, and is enriched by the most choice tales, poems, desultory pieces &c. &c. Now is a good time to subscribe. The following terms, additional to that we have before offered of furnishing the book to our subscribers for \$2, we append. One copy one year \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year \$6. Five copies one year, and one to get up of club, \$10. Godey's Lady's Book and Home Magazine one year, \$3.50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year, \$4.50.

ARTISTS, LADIES HOME MAGAZINE, FOR DECEMBER.—This is a beautiful number of a justly celebrated magazine we have received from the publisher. It finishes the volume, a new one commencing with the January number. We have often quoted this work, and our readers know that we esteem it highly and recommend it warmly. Mr. Arthur the proprietor, stands in our opinion, among the finest moral writers of the day, and his magazine may be taken unhesitatingly by all, feeling assured that nothing vicious or a tendency can find a place in its pages, furnished to our subscribers for, \$1.25.

Wm. Munford, for murder, and Johnston Bean for rape, are sentenced to be executed the 5th January next between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock.

We tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Sanford C. Baker, of Red Bluff, California, for copious files of Californian papers. By the way, it is a compliment to find an article of ours, on the press, copied into one of those far off papers.

COMMUNICATED.

Woodstock, N. B. Dec. 4th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir—The following communication, lately appeared in the columns of the Fredericton Reporter, is, but few copies of that paper can be seen in this vicinity, and many persons are anxious to read Mr. Reid's letter, as it throws light upon the reported "abduction case," relative to George L. Raymond, Esq., and the negro boy, Hoyt, of which so much has been said, and so many doubts entertained, by the people of this County, some few months since, and as it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to Mr. Raymond, and his friends, to have the matter definitely settled, and the obliquy resting upon the reported case, the circulation of which with that matter if possible dispelled. You will therefore by giving Mr. Reid's letter further publication, much oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Editor.

Sir—It will be remembered by many of your readers, that the beginning of the present year, that a colored gentleman named Wm. Hoyt, disappeared from the midst of the people at Woodstock. A Justice of the Peace was accused of deceiving him to Virginia and there selling him to slavery for the sum of \$1500. The colored gentleman of that city held an indignation meeting, (aided and abetted by many white gentlemen), and after prosecuting the aforesaid Justice of the Peace by action of Law for wages, and by anonymous writings, they forwarded a memorial to the Legislature asking a Law to pass to "hang if possible one—Raymond, Esq., J. P." How cautious people should be not to act on Legislation in a hurry. On my rambles through Canada and the United States early in this month, I saw the identical William Hoyt under the following circumstances. He was in charge of a colored gentleman belonging to Boston that keeps a Tavern and Boarding House, and while said Wm. Hoyt and 19 other colored gentlemen were under the influence of drink, he hired them (taking the smart from the ship owner to pay for their drink and Board) making them sign the ship's articles. He was in charge to put them on board the ship *Atton* outside the Island at St. John, bound for Liverpool, which he did. Hoyt's statement to me in presence of Mr. John Caldwell of Woodstock was as follows:

"He accompanied Raymond and his son from Woodstock to St. Andrews, to Esport, to Portland to Boston, to New York, to Richmond in Virginia. On arriving at the hotel the proprietor informed Raymond that he would have to report himself and his family to the Mayor of the city. Raymond said to Hoyt, "you had better say you are from Norfolk and my slave, this will allow us to remain, if not, I do not know what will be done." Hoyt consented to this. The proprietor had by this time reported the fact that at his place were 2 persons purporting to be master and slave. The policeman was sent down to take Hoyt before the Mayor, which he did, and he was sent to jail, and brought out every day for 4 days. Hoyt afraid when he saw the policeman and owned up that he was a British subject and belonged to Woodstock, N. B. He also confessed this to the Mayor. The last day he was sent to the steamer *Koonak*, given in charge, and locked up by the master of said vessel. On landing at New York he had \$10 given him to pay his way home. Mr. Raymond accompanied him to New York. Here Hoyt fell in with another colored gentleman and came to Boston, where they shipped to Mobile, to Cork, to Liverpool, to New York, to Boston, where they shipped by Admiral under escort of Police to be again shipped for Liverpool. "He appeared that he had funds placed at his disposal to go back to his native land. I put the following questions to him in presence of Mr. Caldwell. "Did ever Mr. Raymond or his son offer you for sale to any person in your presence?" "No." "Did either of them ever say to you that they had offered you for sale?" "No." "Did they use you well?" "Yes."

"At the time that they reached Virginia, the Brown trouble was there, and no person either black or white was allowed to be there unless they could satisfy the Mayor that they were in favor of slavery. He said something about Raymond or his son putting the following question to him—Would he like to be sold if he could bring him a good Master. This was a conversation between themselves. Hoyt answered to this, I thought, in the affirmative. I then said to him "did he ever bring any person before you for the purpose of selling you?" "No." He said every thing he did was voluntary on his part. I think now that the friends of Hoyt will exonerate Mr. Raymond.

Yours, &c.

Fredericton, Nov. 23, 1860.

Mr. Editor.

Sir—Permit me through your paper, to tender my thanks to Mr. John H. Reid, of Fredericton, for the interest and trouble taken by him, to give publicity to a conversation had with the negro, whom *Gossip* said was sold into slavery, on board of the steamer at St. John. Time has thus proved such gossip false, and I fear somewhat malicious. It was fortunate that Mr. Reid happened to be the man who saw him; had it been many others, in all probability, the world would still be in ignorance of the matter, and might have remained so for all time to come. I therefore with many others feel grateful to him for his kindness in so doing. I regret much Mr. Editor, that there are so many in this community, who are ready to make and propagate evil and malicious reports to the injury of others; persons who by their acts plainly prove that they are but little better than the midnight assassin. I pity the people who are under the influence of such principles, actuated by political or private feeling. I think they are objects of both pity and disdain. I feel happy to know that the negro has turned up on account of my friends, many of whom no doubt feared that I might be injured by the reports, and also to show the government and Legislature, that certain letters and petitions which were sent them touching the matter, were both false and malicious.

Woodstock Dec. 5th, 1860.

NEW BRUNSWICK SOIREE.

On Wednesday night a number of persons intending to emigrate to New Brunswick held a soiree in Lennox's Temperance Coffee-house, Glassford Street, for the purpose of forming an acquaintance with each other before leaving their mother country. There was a numerous attendance of the emigrants and their friends, many of whom had come from a distance in order to cheer on their relatives in their course they were about to enter on. Mr. James Lumsden, emigration agent, Union Street, occupied the chair, and was supported, right and left, by the Rev. Mr. Glass, (N. B.) Messrs. Connell (N. B.) Ballou, Gross, Reid, &c. The Rev. Mr. Glass having improvised the divine blessing the company partook of an excellent tea after which the 10th Psalm was sung.

The Chairman then said—Ladies and gentlemen, I feel truly honored and delighted—and I am sure you all participate in the feeling of being privileged to entertain as our guest this evening the Rev. Mr. Glass. We all feel deeply indebted to that gentleman for the valuable information given us from time to time, so freely, frankly and disinterestedly, in connection with the subject of emigration to New Brunswick. What makes the information rendered to us by Mr. Glass infinitely valuable, is the significant fact that it can be relied upon. It is well known to many of us that it is

so, and that Mr. Glass has rather under-stated than over-stated the inducements and advantages held out to emigrants in that thriving, rising, Province. To the Rev. Mr. Glass we owe a deep debt of gratitude, which we have endeavored humbly, yet cordially, to manifest in this way, and although it may be the day of small things with us, "There is a good time coming." And we do look forward at no distant day, with the blessing of God on our honest toil and persevering industry, to be in a position to give expression to our feelings in a more tangible and lasting form. Ladies and gentlemen—I do place the highest importance upon this soiree meeting, because I honestly believe that many of us will dat. back from it—the dawn of a new era, bringing brighter hopes and more glorious than has been our lot in our "Island Home." Thousands of our countrymen who have made the experiment, and who are now settled in all parts of America, and bless God with full hearts and overflowing gratitude for the circumstances that sent them thither, were their industry and perseverance has been rewarded with success—abundance for their present, and no anxious cankering killing care for the future, either for themselves or their families. Of this, at least, they cannot be a doubt, that the man of small capital, struggling hard against the many difficulties he has to contend with here, and the frugal, sober industrious labourer or artisan, earning but a bare subsistence in this country, cannot fail to improve their condition by emigration. In short, every individual who, to youth and health, joins perseverance, industry, and sobriety, will eventually and certainly prosper. We cordially invite all who have their qualifications to go to New Brunswick. Why it is that this fine province is so little known as a promising field for the enterprising emigrant, I cannot tell nor does it appear can any one else. This is all the more extraordinary, while it is acknowledged on all hands by those who have visited the country—that the emigrant who chooses this great and rising province for his future home, does not choose a country whose capabilities are untried—the character of whose soil is unknown whose climate is uncertain, or where the chance of obtaining a livelihood is a mere lottery. The Times' correspondent, a thoroughly disinterested observer, on his visit to New Brunswick with Prince of Wales expedition, was completely taken aback with all he saw in the country, its wonderful resources and in astonishment, the query passes from one to another—Why are not emigrants brought here? There is evidently blame somewhere why it is not so, but we shall leave the New Brunswickers themselves to solve the problem, for you, there cannot be a doubt, but that you have selected for your future home one of the most rising provinces and the best field for emigrations to the present time—nevertheless, you must be prepared even there to encounter difficulties and endure hardships for a time. A life in the bush will be a mighty change to many of you may now and again feel lonely and discouraged; but these feelings must be instantly checked if you will prosper. "The blazing line and the clean fireside;" a good housewife to cheer you, and the thought that you are laying the foundation of future comfort, and "Monarch of all you survey," will serve you for every trial, lighten every burden and lessen every difficulty. Cheer up, whistle on to the tune of your axe, and a few years more and your way to independence is secure. I shall not detain you any longer as you will be anxious to hear Mr. Glass, but I cannot conclude without expressing my best wishes for your welfare in the land of your adoption; and that so far as I am connected with the matter, I will do my utmost to promote your comfort and forward your views.

Mr. Gunn then sang a song with great effect, which was followed by Mr. Andrews who gave a solo on the harmonicon.

The Rev. Mr. GLASS, who then addressed the meeting, said—Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel very highly honoured for the very kind manner in which you have invited me to attend this meeting, and the respect and honour you have all shown me on this very interesting occasion. It will, indeed, be but small recompense to give you an outline of the country to which you are about to proceed; but as I have no doubt it will be interesting to you to hear something of its general outlines, appearance, climate, and fertility I will strive to place these before you as plainly as possible. Although America was discovered by the celebrated Columbus, yet it devolved on other explorers, following in his track, to lay bare to us the whole eastern coast of North America. Among the most prominent of these was John Cabot a venian in the employment of Henry VII. of England, who is supposed to have penetrated farther north than any one else, and made himself in some degree acquainted with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, now known as part of British America. No formal possession, however of these territories were taken till De Monts a French navigator, seized them on behalf of the King of France, which led to a war between the two countries, France and England; and the contest was ended by France being entirely stripped of its dominion in these parts, being compelled to give them up to its more potent rival. I may say that these struggles have ended in leaving behind them ineffaceable traces of Protestant liberty and Protestant tolerance; and the colonies of British North America are yet destined to play no unimportant part in the history of the world, for already its tonnage of shipping is upwards of half a million. New Brunswick has not been acknowledged, or rather known to, the inhabitants of this country. Hence the capital of our province (St. John) with its 50,000 of a population, is not only confounded with a town of the same name in New England, but is passed by emigrants as unworthy of their notice, whereas it is one of the most famous timber marts in the world, and it is known everywhere for the elegant build and seaworthiness of its ships, the fertility of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate. Emigrants rather than rest here would go elsewhere; but I would say that not to go and leave their bones amid the sun burnt prairies of the United States—the ague-struck swamps of Canada—the foggy regions of New Zealand, or the withered plains of Australia, but to come to New Brunswick, where you will find plenty of food, and plenty as a reward of labour. Passing over the geographical outlines, I will, for the sake of intending emigrants, take a cursory glance at New Brunswick as it appears at first to a stranger. We shall suppose that that stranger has safely arrived from Scotland or England, and that he contents himself with remaining in St. John's, St. Andrews', or any of the towns along the coast, for a considerable time. The naked cliffs, the shelving rocks, the unvarying forests of pine overhanging them, and the scream of the seagull and other aquatic animals that frequent these desolate shores, fill his mind with ideas of hopelessness and desolation. He will cast many a longing eye across the wide waste of waters that now flow between him and the land of his birth. He will consider it a misfortune that he has come hither; indeed, many have been known, without inquiring more into the resources of the country, to leave it in disgust, and seek the United States. But if he pushes his way into the interior of the country,

I have generally found that the emigrant settles down and becomes possessed of a small farm, from which no landlord can eject him, because it soon becomes his own, and he sits rent-free. The speaker then described the rivers, which are numerous, and of sufficient depth to allow vessels of considerable tonnage to sail up into the centres of industry. Six or eight steamers run up the St. John's River for 250 miles, and with little expense they could be made to go still further. This river abounds with fish of every description; and the salmon in the harbour and along the river are computed to be worth from £20,000 to £30,000 annually. He then gave an interesting description of the other rivers, as also the lakes, which, during the winter, are all frozen over. The roads are numerous and well kept. The government of New Brunswick have expended about £30,000 upon the roads of the province; and although I have travelled through the greater part of North America, neither in the United States, nor anywhere else, did I find the public roads in such thorough repair. The railways were also numerous, and facilitated the traffic from the interior to the marts on the coast; and if the Pacific Railway be extended, as contemplated, it will shorten the passage to China, New Zealand, Australia, &c., by several thousand miles—causing the traffic of the world to flow through our marts, and render New Brunswick one of the most highly-favoured regions in the American Continent. Its forests are almost inexhaustible; and although for nearly a century the British markets have been supplied from them, yet a vast quantity still grows, and will bring remunerative prices to its possessors. Nothing can give you an idea of the immensity and beauty of these forests, especially in the spring, when perhaps, in a single day thousands of every species of the hard-wood tribes burst forth in all their beauty and verdure. The timber mostly exported is the birch, the black and yellow pine, and the larch. These are to be found in greatest abundance. The forests mostly belong to the government of the province, and are let off to the highest bidder every year. There is an abundance of coals and iron, and if these were properly wrought there would be a large and extensive business done with works similar to those flourishing in and around Glasgow. Granite, gypsum, freestone and marble of a fair quality, were found in some of the counties. In regard to its fisheries, New Brunswick might claim a first place. The salmon abounds in the great rivers of the province. It is equal in flavor and often larger than the salmon caught in the great rivers of Scotland. No one is prevented from catching them in nets and spearing them to any extent. Cod are found in the Bay of Fundy, and are of the largest and best quality. The haddock is a small fish, found near the shores of New Brunswick in great numbers, and in the Bay of Fundy the herrings are numerous. The value of the exports from New Brunswick in 1855 were—From mines, £57,524; fisheries, £62,977; forests, £74,136; new ships, £195,092; which with agricultural and other products amount in all to £1,103,704. In regard to the seasons and climate of New Brunswick, the winter sets in and the snow begins to fall by Christmas. In January we have what is called the "thaw," and by this mismanagement of Providence the brooks and springs are so filled up as to afford a plentiful supply of water during the winter. In February the snow lies the deepest of any part of the winter. In March it begins to melt away. In April the ice breaks up on the lakes and rivers, and the snow disappears. During the period of the freshet of the great rivers every little brook and rivulet is filled to overflowing. The ice runs out with a force, a rapidity and beauty which no pen can describe. For the period of about ten days in a fortnight, the St. John and the other great rivers fill up space, till their waters are from 12 to 20 feet above the level. Every island and hillock along their valleys is covered with water. When they begin to subside a loamy deposit is left behind, and in these islands any amount of hay, oats, &c., may be produced. The seed time begins in April and is finished in May. In June the fruit trees are full of blossom. In July every sort of fruit is had in abundance. In August potatoes of the finest quality are brought into the market. And in Sept. oats, wheat, and other grains are ripe for the sickle, and generally secured by the middle of October. The autumn is long and the weather is most delicious, and a large amount of ploughing and other agricultural labour can be completed before the winter sets in. The severity of the winter pulverizes the soil and renders ploughing almost unnecessary. This is not a mere opinion of mine, but is born out by all the eminent agriculturists who have turned their attention to the subject. Mr. Gray, an Ayrshire farmer, well acquainted with the subject, thus writes—"The frost of winter leaves the land in a very pliable state, and in better order for green crops than any number of ploughings in winter could make it in this account, I believe a pair of horses could work as much land here as they could in Scotland." Winter, instead of being considered by the farmer or the rest of the inhabitants a drawback in New Brunswick, it is the season of the year when life is enjoyed, and many long for its arrival. Friends that are separated by hundreds of miles then meet together. Horses and sleighs, driving at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour, are seen coursing over the ice on the mighty lakes, traversing the beds of the rivers, and penetrating many miles into the back settlements. As to the climate, there are a variety of influences upon which the climate of a country depends. A flat country, generally speaking, is warmer than a high mountainous country, and if the prevailing winds are from the south-west an additional degree of warmth will be imparted. New Brunswick possesses all these advantages, being a remarkable level country, situated in the middle of the temperate zone, and the prevailing winds being from the south. In short, New Brunswick is more salubrious than any other part of North America.

The rev. gentleman then gave a number of quotations from experienced writers on topography to prove his positions, along with some statistical information in regard to the productions of the province. He compared the temperature and climate of this country with that of New Brunswick, and declared his conviction to be that his was the most desirable of the two. He urged on those desiring to emigrate to choose New Brunswick in preference to any of the other colonies and there was more room for their enterprise and better prospects of obtaining independence. Many who had gone out from Scotland were now enjoying a competency, and living in peace and comfort in their declining days. He resumed his seat amid immense cheering.

Mr. Connell, son of the ex-postmaster-general of New Brunswick, said he rose with some diffidence to address them, especially as Mr. Glass had touched on every subject on which he could possibly say anything. This he could say, that he could not see how farmers and others would live and work here, and pay such enormous rents, and run the risk of being ejected from their homes at the caprice of any landlord, when in New Brunswick they could obtain land of their own, and rear up abodes for themselves and their families from which they could not be ejected.

There was certainly this difference between his country and this (Scotland). For his own part, he could not be content to toil on as the people did here, without ever seeing independency within their reach, and where they were exposed to so many turns of fortune—otherwise to the power of the wealthier person in the community. In regard to the scenery of this country, he would say that New Brunswick would not suffer in the comparison. They had seen, cry equally as magnificent. If not more grand and sublime, than Loch Lomond, the Trossachs, and other places in the Highlands, round which Scott, Burns, and others had cast a halo of glory. Strip them of the air of romance with which they were invested, and on the banks of St. John they would easily find scenes quite as sublime and even more sternly beautiful. (Cheers.)

THREE DAYS LATER.

Arabia left Liverpool 17th, Queenstown, 18th, arrived at Halifax 4 P. M. 27th.

BURNAS.—Details of the voyage of the Prince of Wales about head winds and bad weather all the way; vessels were within day's sail of England 6th, when a heavy gale prevented further progress. Had only another week's provisions on board, and Royal party for last few days lived on salt and preserved provisions, landed all well. Prince reached Windsor Castle, evening 15th.

Return of Prince is theme of congratulatory Editorials in press generally, and reiteration of warm compliments to American people.

Rumored that Duke of Newcastle is to receive Order of Garter in gift of Her Majesty, owing to death of Duke of Richmond.

Express Mail Train from Glasgow for London, 25th inst. Cattle Train on Trent Valley Railroad—nine persons and 30 head of cattle killed.

FRANCE. Rumors of Ministerial changes rife. Reported that Mr. Ledry, who figured in Savoy negotiations, is to be Minister of Interior.

It is said that a Cabinet Council plan for army reserve will be finally settled. Project being to reserve the present system of renewable furloughs and establish reserve on plan of Prussian Landwehr combined with that of English Militia.

Commercial treaty between France and England completed at Paris on 16th received final signature. Cobden is said to be completely prostrated by labor.

Bourse on 16th firmer, and a fourth higher, closing 69.98.

ITALY.—No movement of importance. Report that a conspiracy was discovered at Gaeta against France.

CHINA.—Paris Monitor asserts that latest telegram from Sir Hope Grant fully authorizes hope that fresh resources to arms be necessary for China.

NAPLES.—The official Piedmontese Gazette of the 25th says the Neapolitan General Saboniano proposed to Fantina the surrender of Gaeta—consisting of ten battalions of chasseurs and a regiment of cavalry. Fantina rejected the proposition. After a day's combat on the 12th the Bourbon troops re-entered Gaeta, and the Sardinians took up fresh positions round the town. The garrison of Gaeta consisted of eighteen battalions and the despatch announces that two merchant steamers carrying French coals have left Gaeta with troops supposed for Civita Vecchia.

Austria.—Attempts have been made to introduce arms into Hungary—English vessels were engaged in the enterprise. Austrian preparations for war continuing at Mantua.

MARKETS.—Broadstuffs declining tendency.—Provisions quiet. Consols 93 1/4 84. Money 93 1/2 for account.

Bishop of Worcester is dead.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—Bank of England Minimum was advanced on 15 to six although no gold was withdrawn that day and none since. Movement was telegraphed to Bank of France and contemplated additional withdrawal of Gold was suspended.

Amount of business at bank on Friday although not amounting to pressure was large, stock Exchange rate for short loan Government security about 4.

Grand Trunk Railroad Shares valued 3 per cent on 16th.

It is asserted from Rome that the Emperor of Austria requests the pope to receive 7000 additional troops.

Telegraphic.

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MARKETS.—Broadstuffs declining tendency.—Provisions quiet. Consols 93 1/4 84. Money 93 1/2 for account.

Bishop of Worcester is dead.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.—Bank of England Minimum was advanced on 15 to six although no gold was withdrawn that day and none since. Movement was telegraphed to Bank of France and contemplated additional withdrawal of Gold was suspended.

Amount of business at bank on Friday although not amounting to pressure was large, stock Exchange rate for short loan Government security about 4.

Grand Trunk Railroad Shares valued 3 per cent on 16th.

It is asserted from Rome that the Emperor of Austria requests the pope to receive 7000 additional troops.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, heating 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.

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 allow 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.

Wild Cherry Balm.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his balm of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of pulmonary disease.

MARRIED.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 20th Nov. by the Rev. Thomas Hartin, Mr. Alexander Grant, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Martin, both of Canterbury. At the same place, by the same Mr. Ezra Dickinson, to Miss Rebecca Hull, both of Canterbury.

DIED.

At Howard Settlement, Canterbury, on the 8th August, of Putrid sore throat Thomas Duncan, son of Solomon and Sarah Goad, aged one year and eleven months. On the 22nd ult. at the Residence of Thomas L. Evans at Woodstock, Eliza Anne, only daughter of Mr. John Baird Merchant of Boston U. S. aged 15 years and 10 months. At Bloomfield, on the 22 November at his residence, Thomas Duffield, in the 65th year of his age, he bore his sickness without murmur, and died in full hope of a glorious inheritance beyond the grave, he bequeathed a wife and four children to mourn their loss. St. John Pressers copy.

New Advertisements.

Municipality of Carleton.

PARISH CLERKS.

CAN be supplied, on application to the subscriber, with the necessary ENVELOPES 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 McLAUGHLIN, Secretary Treasurer.

Woodstock, Dec. 5, 1860. (2 inst.)

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God, by his great mercy, to bless the labors of the Husbandman with an abundant Harvest, and to bestow upon this Province many fold and great blessings during the present year. I therefore appoint Thursday, the thirteenth day of December next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, and recommend its general observance through out the Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Another Skirt.

THE attention of the Ladies is directed to a new and elegant style of Skirt just arrived. No skirt imported into this City can compare with it for strength, lightness and beauty of design. It is par excellence The Skirt. Hinge and Spring Hoop Skirts always on hand. Fancy Warehouse 75 Prince William St. St. John Nov. 29

Fancy Goods.

20 CASES Fancy Goods just received, comprising a great variety of articles suitable for Christmas or New Years Gifts. Ladies Patent Reversible SKATES at No. 20 P. A. COSGROVES

Lemont's Variety Store.

WE would call the attention of parties about furnishing their Houses to our stock of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, which we have completed for the season. Furniture of all kinds except China Ware, (good assortment), Crockery and China Ware, in Almanacs, Erection, Tassels, and white Iron Stone, forming Sets; Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Ware, or single pieces in any quantity to suit.