

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

The Future Prosperity of the British Provinces.

We take from a late number of the *Scottish American Journal* the following article which is well worthy consideration by our Legislature and people:

The Province of British North America possesses natural resources which are well adapted to nearly all the purposes of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. The development and proper application of these gifts of nature must eventually make these Provinces both wealthy and powerful. As it is the acknowledged duty of every individual man to cultivate his mind and promote the interests of his outward estate to the best of his ability, so it is the duty of kingdoms, states and commonwealths to pursue a like course of conduct. How do the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas stand with regard to the performance of such duties? There can be no doubt but that they have progressed and are progressing with rapid strides but we believe the people have not on all occasions adopted the most wise public measures for securing advantages to themselves. We refer particularly to their patent laws. We confidently assert that those nations which in modern times have become the most eminent in the practice of the useful arts have been those which generously encouraged inventive genius. The object of patent laws is the encouragement of new and useful improvements in the arts, and so successful have been in securing these results that nearly all the great inventions of the past and present centuries have been made under their protection; while, on the other hand, such an ingenious people as the Swiss cannot boast of even a single notable invention developed in that republic, where there are no patent laws. Great Britain is the greatest manufacturing nation in the world; and for this position she is indebted to her inventors—her Watts, Gompomps, Arkwrights, Corts, Bells, Stephenson and Fairbairns. The wise policy of British statesmen has tended not only to the development of native talent, but that of foreigners. They have laid the genius of the whole world under contribution by inviting the inventors and enterprising men of all countries to introduce new improvements under their patent system. It is to this feature of national policy we wish to direct the attention of the people of Canada particularly. They have a patent code which is highly defective, and which, in an unwise provision calculated to prevent the introduction of new inventions from Great Britain and the United States—the very countries containing the greatest number of inventors, whom it would be good policy to encourage. Thus, section XI. of the Canadian amended patent law of 1851 provides that subjects of Her Majesty and inhabitants of the Province may obtain patents for the introduction of arts and machines not known or in use before in the Province, but that no patent shall be granted for the invention or discovery of any new and useful art or machine, made, discovered or used in the United States of America, or in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in Europe or America; and that "this law shall not be construed to prevent the free importation of such arts or machines into this Province, for sale, by any person."

As no patents are obtainable in Canada by citizens of the United States, the above provision, in the patent laws (which perhaps was intended to encourage the inhabitants of the Province to introduce British and American inventions) has really had the effect of preventing the introduction of many improvements. The reason of this is obvious to those who are acquainted with the difficulties and expenses attending the introduction into public use of almost every new invention. A few weeks since a friend of ours was solicited to make inquiry in regard to obtaining a Canadian patent for an invention lately introduced in the city of New York, and which has been very profitable, beneficial and successful. The parties who made the application intended to introduce the invention into Montreal and several other cities in Canada, and it would have cost them from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for the machinery, according to its size in each case. All this would have been so much wealth conveyed into Canada; but the result of the inquiry was that no patent could be obtained for the invention, because it happened to have been made in the United States. The proprietors of the invention sensibly said: "We will not spend so much money in introducing the improvement into Canada, for it would be a mere venture, as some person in that Province, after we had been at the trouble of inventing, perfecting and introducing the improvement, might easily find ways and means to copy our mechanism, and, without incurring a tithe of our trouble and expense, set up opposition." This is one case with which we are perfectly well acquainted, and we have heard of many others of a similar character.

"Would it not be a wise and just policy for Canadian statesmen to remodel their patent laws, and permit American citizens to secure patents upon the same conditions as Canadians themselves? This is the law of Great Britain and the United States, and it deserves to be imitated everywhere. Several of the most valuable inventions have been successfully applied in England and of French and American origin; and, but for the protection afforded to patentees for a few years, they would not have been introduced. In the present troublous times in the United States, the British provinces present a somewhat inviting field for introducing many valuable inventions now carried on in the U. S. Lawrence. We proper encouragement afforded, such as that pointed out, by reforming the patent law, many ingenious and enterprising Americans would be induced to give these Provinces the benefit of their talent and labor. No country can ever become very great in manufactures and commerce, unless it includes agriculture, manufactures and commerce. The first requires a good climate and a suitable soil; the second requires natural deposits of fuel, such as coal, and several minerals, especially iron and the third requires rivers or lakes communicating with the sea. These are the natural resources which are needed by a manufacturing nation on the coast, fertile and wealthy, if its people are virtuous and enterprising. British North America possesses such natural resources in great abundance; their agricultural and commercial advantages being unrivalled and their water-power—a thing of prime importance in a manufacturing country—being probably greater than that of any other portion of the earth's surface. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are rich in the finest qualities of coal. The coal field is nearly as great extent, we believe, as the combined carbon deposits of Scotland and England. Coal is the very marrow of modern commerce and manufactures. It is the chief fuel used for smelting iron and generating steam. Railroads and steamships are really dependant upon it for existence; and the very light which nightly sheds its cheering rays over our streets comes up, it may be said, from the deep and dark coal mine. What a splendid future must be attained by these two Provinces! New England is the greatest manufacturing section of the United States, and yet it has no coal, and its water-power is not superior to that of Canada. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick possess greater natural advantages than New England for manufacturing purposes; but although they are about as good as Massachusetts, they have not achieved distinction in any department of manufacturing industry. This should not be. Encouragement should be given by the leading men of the Province and by the Home Government to the opening up of the immense treasures of the entire country. Men of genius, manufacturers, mechanics and scientists should be invited to assist in developing the natural resources of such a magnificent country, stretching as it does from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Newfoundland as an island watch-tower on the one extremity, and the beautiful lake of Vancouver on the other. The British Provinces of North America may yet constitute one of the greatest and richest empires in the world.

Our New Governor's Ideas of the Duties of his Office.

It was to have been expected that the son of a statesman who had acted such a part in public affairs as the late Earl of Aberdeen, would, at least, have given great attention to matters of state policy, and improved his natural capacities to the utmost. His father was alike distinguished for his learning and statesmanship. It was on the former point that Byron attacked "that travelled Thane," in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The leanings of Lord Aberdeen's mind having been so eminently, we had almost said so totally, Conservative, we were scarcely prepared to find such liberal opinions uttered by our new Governor as those which he promulgated in his address to his late constituents. But we find views of government enunciated by him at the Mayor of Liverpool's dinner which are even of greater importance, as bearing upon the future well being of this Province. We take the following from a Liverpool paper of latest date received by the "Araba":

"The Hon. Arthur Gordon, son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, the recently appointed Governor of New Brunswick, was entertained at dinner on Thursday night, at the Town Hall, by the worshipful the Mayor, S. R. Graves, Esq., who invited a select party of merchants connected with the colony to meet the new Governor, amongst them Messrs. Rankin, Lamport, Fernie, Rathbone, and other gentlemen. The health of the Hon. Mr. Gordon was proposed in very handsome terms by the Mayor and was cordially received by the company. Mr. Gordon made a very happy reply, in the course of which he referred to the complimentary possessing

A Dry Goods Palace.

There is no more immediate evidence of the wealth of this Province than in the amount of Dry Goods, embracing all these nameless fabrics which comprise the fancy departments, which are annually imported into, and sold in this Province. Year by year this trade is extending itself in St. John, and year by year it is making its merchant princes. Our thoughts are directed thus by the recollection of a visit paid a few days since to the new dry goods palace recently erected, and just opened, by Messrs. Ennis & Gardner, St. John, on Prince William Street, a few steps from the corner of King Street. In this building we find evidences of durability, elegance and taste. Four stories high, of a handsome description of stone brought from over the bay, with windows of plate glass throughout, the finish of the doors and windows elegant and becoming, the front ornamented by a balustrade and an enormous carved lion, the general appearance outwardly is very imposing. Entirely in keeping with the expectations thus raised is the interior. Entering by a spacious doorway, we are first astonished at the apparent enormous extent of the premises but find that the effect is produced in part by the nice arrangement of immense mirrors, all the arrangements are finished and attractive in style but not gaudy, and there is no mere gingerbread work. The sales tables which supersede the old fashioned counters are light and convenient, affording much better working room for the salesmen, and adding materially to the general effect. The lights are well arranged and the appearance of the store at evening is magnificent. If one is pleased at the general finish of the store he is bewildered amid the rich profusion of Ladies' Fixings which meet the gaze, as he mounts flight after flight of stairs, and wanders amid the various departments where throngs of visitors are examining the carpets, the mantles, the shawls, &c., &c., which are spread out before them on every hand. We should judge from what we saw that the Ladies are disposed to show their appreciation of the efforts of Messrs. Ennis & Gardner to gratify their tastes.

The following is a list of the prizes taken in this County at the Grand Provincial Exhibition at Sussex. We have not space, nor is it necessary to publish the whole prize list.

Woolen Cloth, not full, H. E. Dibblee. Shingles, John D. Bird. Native Woods, best collection, 2nd prize, Thomas W. Longstaff. Design for Farm House, best, Thomas W. Longstaff. Design for Farm Gate, best, Thomas W. Longstaff. Potatoes, 4th prize, H. E. Dibblee. Turnips, 3rd prize, C. W. Raymond. Apples and Plums each, assortment, best, F. P. Sharp.

We may say that we understand that the preparations for an honorable representation of the Province at the World's Fair in London is progressing favorably and zealously.

To travellers abiding for a time in Portland, Me., we recommend the "Pebble House," where they will be greeted by an attentive and obliging Landlord, and will find all the appointments complete and satisfactory.

We have for sale a few of those Clothes Dryers advertised by Mr. Tuttle, St. John, which seem the most desirable article for domestic convenience we have seen. They are simple, convenient and complete, and so cheap that they are within the reach of all. Call and see them.

BOOK NOTICES. CHEAP COTTON.—From A. Williams & Co. publishers, Boston, we have received a neatly printed pamphlet of 52 pages under the above title. This book, which is filled with interesting and instructive statistics, embracing all matters intimately connected with Cotton culture, is intended to prove that cotton can be made a profitable article of culture by free labor, and satisfy the fears of those who entertain the idea that to emancipate the Southern slaves would be to ruin the Southern cotton traffic. The arguments advanced seem sound and uncontroverted, and the book is well worthy a perusal. Price 12 cts.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is received. A contemporary expresses our opinion as to the character of "Godley" when it says: "Always chaste in style and beautiful in sentiment—mothers may place it in the hands of their youngest daughters, confident that it will develop a higher and better idea of life." The following are the very liberal terms offered to subscribers in this Province: One copy, \$3. Two copies, \$5. Three copies, \$6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy, \$11.25. At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay. Now is the time to form your clubs for 1862.

ARTHER'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The November number of the above magazine is upon our table. This number is more profusely filled with engraving, cuts, fashion plates, &c., than usual; it presents an inviting appearance. Price, \$2 per year.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—From the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, we have received the September number of the above valuable reprint. The contents are—Scotland and her Accusers; The Rector; Meditations on Dyspepsia; No. 1, The Malady; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; The Persian War of 1856-57; The Memory of Monbodo.—An excellent new song: A day at Antwerp.—Rubens and Raskins; Platon; The Art Student in Rome.

United States News.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Secretary Seward's circular recommending non-interference by the States on the subject of the Government's request for the extradition of a Foreigner was not impossible. Gen. Beauregard's army has retreated on Mansfield, followed by a strong force of Federal cavalry and artillery. Southern advisers reticent that shop and steam tug running into her, also that the crew of the Federal fleet suffered severely, needs confirmation. It is reported that Messrs. Mason and Slidell have left for Europe, to request a protection by England and France of the Southern confederacy, offering extraordinary commercial advantages.

Boston, Oct. 19.—English Bankers have offered to take at 64 per cent. The offer is under consideration. The temporary fall of Government stocks consequent on Seward's circular has been fully regained. No war news of importance to-day. It is said that rebel batteries on the Potomac have closed navigation except to war vessels. A decisive movement by Federal army and navy cannot be much longer postponed. Twenty three steamers filled with Federal troops, war munitions, have arrived at Fortress Monroe, and eighty more are daily expected. Where the blow is to be struck is known only to the Government.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Richmond papers give some particulars of naval fight below New Orleans, in which rebels claim to have sunk the brig of war,

greater value coming from the Mayor of a community like Liverpool, which was so intimately connected with New Brunswick.

In the colonies of the Crown those required by conquest and still governed in a comparatively arbitrary manner, a combination of qualities is required from the Governor not necessary in one who administers a colony where self government has been established. In these colonies it is one of the private duties of a Governor to abstain from injudicious meddling to adopt loyalty and frankly the system now established, to support those who are his ministers so long as they have the confidence of the colony, without regarding his own personal predilections, and, on the other hand, not endeavoring to maintain them when that confidence is forfeited, and, not yielding up those prerogatives of the Crown and those great imperial interests which he is specially set to guard, but not anxious to give him importance by a constant interference in the internal affairs of the Province over which he presides.

He did not anticipate any difficulty in the relations between the Province and the United States, or thought them an opportunity for England's advantage. He on the contrary, thought their misfortune, and that the ties which made the great Angle-Saxon race on this and on that side of the water one ought to cause us all to feel any calamity which befel those of our own kin, our own blood and language. These remarks, and others in which the hon gentleman indulged, were warmly received by the company, and he sat down amidst the plaudits of all present.

We make bold to say that the abstention from "injudicious meddling" with his political advisers which his Excellency Lieut. Governor Gordon, forthwith as his policy, will not only commend itself heartily to all classes in the community, but will tend towards making his own position and duties agreeable instead of irksome. A minor result which we expect from it is that certain subordinate officials may, it is to be hoped, be induced in their relations with the public to profit by so good an example, on such occasions especially as those of royal visits and public exhibitions of whatever kind.

PROSPECT OF EMIGRANTS TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The last number of the "Scottish American Journal" contains the following communication, and asks the Press of New Brunswick to communicate the desired information:

ROCKVILLE, OHIO, October 7, 1861.
 Sir: Some time ago the Government of New Brunswick published an advertisement in the "Scottish American Journal," with reference to the ungranted forest lands in that Province. Could an industrious man in that Province, accustomed to farming, road-making and all sorts of laboring work, find such employment as would enable him to maintain a small family of three persons (including himself) and pay for a hundred acres of land within four years; his wife being able and willing to do either domestic or agricultural labor? In common with several more of my neighbors, I am tired of striving to eke out a miserable existence in this distracted country, and I think Canada the most desirable locality for the encouragement of industry at the present time.

A POOR SCOTSMAN.

We are pleased to be able to answer the above in the affirmative. There are hundreds of men from the British Isles, now settled in this County of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick, who have come here within the year for the purpose of reaching the ends referred to above, and they are satisfied with the prospect and are steadily advancing to those ends.

WATERVILLE DIVISION, No. 158, S. of T. Instituted at Waterville on Thursday 17th inst.

OFFICERS.
 HUGH CONNERTWATER, W. P.
 CHARLES BREWER, W. A.
 JAS. B. GARDNER, R. S.
 CHARLES PLUMMER, A. R. S.
 L. B. GIBBELL, F. S.
 JOSEPH DAVIS, Chap.
 JOHN E. MCCREADY, Secy.
 JOHN BIRKIE, A. C.
 BRADFORD PALMER, I. S.
 RALPH SEELY, O. S.
 JOHN GRAYNOR, P. W. P.

ROTHSAY DIVISION, S. of T., No. 159.—Officers for the current quarter:—

JAMES N. MOORE, W. P.
 WILSON, W. A.
 ROBERT LOSS, R. S.
 S. A. HATFIELD, A. R. S.
 NATHAN A. MOORE, F. S.
 GEORGE A. BROWN, Chap.
 JOHN STEVENS, Secy.
 ALAN W. SHAW, A. C.
 GEORGE FORSTER, I. S.
 JAMES CHRISTIAN, O. S.
 JOHN SHAW, P. W. P.

TIMBER AND DEAL TRADE.

(From A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular.)
 LIVERPOOL, October 3rd, 1861
 Pine Timber.—From St. John the supply has been full, and it has been placed in the market at a reduction on former rates.

N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce Deals.—The import of these has been large, and they have in consequence been pressed on the market, to such an extent as materially impaired their value. Since the commencement of the present year's arrivals they have fallen price 20s to 25s per standard. At the reduced rates referred to they are favourites with consumers, and a fair amount of business is still done in them.

Hardwood.—The stock of birch is largely in excess of the demand and it is difficult to effect sales.
 A NEW FRENCH MONARCH.—A Frenchman named Orelie Antoine de Tonens, has acquired such an ascendancy over the Indian tribes in the lower part of Chili, that they acknowledge him as their king. He has promulgated a constitution, and divided the country into departments, prefectures, &c., in the most approved French style. He styles his kingdom Avancania, and has assumed the title of Orelie-Antoine I.

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. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

A PERFECT CHARM.
 Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the teething of children, such as Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

WOODSTOCK STEAM PLANING MILL.
 Sash, Door and Furniture Factory.
 South side of Madunskick, close to Mr. Hay's Foundry.

THE Subscribers having erected superior machinery, are now prepared to execute
 Planing, Circular Sawing, Wood Turning, &c.
 on very reasonable terms.

Doors, Sashes, Window Frames and Blinds, made to order. CLARIBONE PAXSON and BERRY, and every description of Job Work executed with promptness and accuracy. They will also keep on hand a stock of well made FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Wash Stands, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of the public.

Wm. DIBBLEE & CO.,
 Woodstock, Oct. 25, 1861.

WANTED.—120,000 feet of Butternut, Birch and Basswood Lumber in exchange for Furniture.
 W. & B.

Light, Light, Light.

Just received by the Subscriber—

3 lbs. Kerosene OIL;
 3 do. Burning FLUID;
 1 do. Lamp Glass;
 1 do. Neats Foot OIL;
 1 do. BLEACHED do.
 1 ton No. 1 LONDON LEAD;
 1 ton Red and Yellow Paint;
 1 cask raw and boiled LINED OIL.

The above Stock will be sold as Cheap for Cash as at any other establishment.

Wm. Dibblee & Co.,
 Woodstock, Oct. 24

Vincennes, not the *Proble*, and have captured a schooner laden with coal; loss of life not stated.

At New Orleans guns were being mounted on Custom House, Levee, and all points official for protection of the city.

The report of steamer *Nashville* escaping from Charleston is not verified.

Nothing important from seat of war on the Potomac to-day.

Boston, Oct. 22.
 Lexington, Missouri, was captured from the rebels with slight loss of life.

The report that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded is probably true. Extravagance in public expenditures appears to be the principal cause. Yesterday five companies of the Massachusetts 15th regiment crossed to Virginia from Hanson's Island and were attacked by a large force under Gen. Evans, the Federals maintained their ground until Col. Baker arrived with reinforcements, when a smart action ensued.

Col. Baker was killed; the Federals retreated in good order to Hanson's Island, which despatches say they will be able to hold. The rebels numbered from 7 to 10,000. Col. Baker's entire force eighteen hundred.

Boston, Oct. 23.—The Federal advance across the Potomac at Edwards Ferry was certainly successful, and the rebels fighting the rebels were repulsed and the position held. This movement enables Gen. Banks to cross with his entire division. The Federal loss was 175 killed and wounded, including Col. Baker. Banks' whole division was crossing into Virginia at last advices.

In Missouri a rebel force 3000 strong has been defeated, losing their Commander Col. Lowe and 200 killed wounded and prisoners.

The rebels have also met with reverses in Kentucky.

The ship "Thomas Watson" from Liverpool with a valuable cargo attempted to enter Charleston Harbour but was driven ashore and burnt by the blockading fleet.

Boston, Nov. 24. This morning's dispatches from Washington state that Leeving is in possession of the Federal troops. The 15th and 20th Mass. regiments suffered most at Edwards Ferry, they fought like tigers. The California regiment went into action 680 strong, of this number there were 30 drowned, 30 killed, 125 wounded, 300 taken prisoners by the rebels and 184 safe. The total Federal force which crossed the Potomac was 2380. In the action only R. I. officers lost by their guns, the men retreating early in the fray.

A Federal steamer made an ineffectual attempt to pass the rebel batteries on the Potomac yesterday.

FIRST MESSAGE BY THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Pacific Telegraph line was completed to Salt Lake City, on the 18th. The line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco will be finished in a few days.

It appears that Brigham Young the Mormon Chief, had the honor of sending the first dispatch over the new line. Here it is breathing loyalty to the flag of the United States.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18.—Hon. J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph.—Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the overland telegraph line West to this city, to the energy displayed by yourself and assistants in the arduous and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of our continent. Utah has not succeeded, but is firm for the constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such successful enterprises as the one so far completed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Telegraphic.
 St. John, N. B., Oct. 23.—Africa from Liverpool 12th intercepted off Cape Race Monday night. It is denied that Garibaldi has left Caprea. Authenticity of Napoleon's letter to King of Prussia, lately published, denied.

Last evening's news that the French Chamber of Deputies was memorializing Emperor to recognize Southern Confederacy, and raise blockade. Daily News says, accounts from trustworthy quarters of Paris express confident belief that Emperor contemplates recognition, want of action being severely felt. London Shipping Gazette on same subject, says the French and English must act strictly together, and argues that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up Southern Confederacy conclusively.

Prince Napoleon reached Brest from America. Italian Parliament meets 15th November. Markets continue depressed one fourth. Breadstuffs still advancing provision quiet. Consols 92 1/2 to 92 5/8.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ETNA."
 Steamer *Etna* from Liverpool, 9th, intercepted off Cape Race 10 P. M., Friday.

Times editorially thanks Seward for just exercise of his judgment relative to memorial against Russell, although his reply shows strong undercurrent of spite. "Times" repudiates charges against Russell, and believes good sense of Americans will see the folly of interfering. Russell's latest letter written from Baltimore is devoted to a consideration of the position of Maryland.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., in a public lecture again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to reach a peaceful separation. The Great Eastern reached Milford for repairs here, but discredited.

Galway Company held formal meeting; hopeful prospects for the future were held out. Belgian American Company dissolved.

Earl Russell in reply to a memorial on Mexican affairs discourages interference in internal affairs, but says the government will exercise the right of requiring security for persons, property, and fulfilment of engagements.

Vandenhoff, the celebrated actor, died, aged 72. King of Prussia arrived on visit to Napoleon at Chislehurst on 9th, left on 8th. Proceeding cordial, but not without political transpiring.

Prince Napoleon, it is reported, forwarded Emperor important State paper on America. King of Holland expected in France on the 12th, remaining a week.

Stated orders issued to prepare French squadron for Mexico. Despatch 24th. Bank of France arranged relief for Financial pressure. High price of bread continued—claims attention at Paris. Government issued assurance that price will not be further advanced.

Victor Emmanuel reviewed troops at Bologna. Garibaldi has left Caprea—destination unknown. Rumored Rattazzi will enter the Cabinet.

Hungarian situation unchanged. Assembly of Committee of Graus dissolved. American Minister at Berlin was negotiating with Hanover the ratification of conditions for abolition of Spanish consents to deliver up Neapolitan archives.

Insurrection at Crulada: Russian Eagle torn from the Public Buildings and Polish Eagle substituted. Mayor of the town killed. News via Russia reports the death of the Emperor of China.

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 South side of Madunskick, close to Mr. Hay's Foundry.

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Wm. DIBBLEE & CO.,
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 1 ton Red and Yellow Paint;
 1 cask raw and boiled LINED OIL.

The above Stock will be sold as Cheap for Cash as at any other establishment.

Wm. Dibblee & Co.,
 Woodstock, Oct. 24

If we have always been, and still are opposed to the practice of dragging infants, this ARTICLE has no DEFECTS. IT EXHIBITS WATERBURY, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

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 ly.

MARRIAGES.
 On the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. Alder Temple, Mr. Linus H. Seely, of Carleton, St. John, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. David Jones, of this place.

DIED.
 At Woodstock, on the 5th inst., after a protracted and painful illness of 20 years, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick B. Dibblee, aged 70 years.

New Advertisements.
 THE Subscriber intends visiting Woodstock the coming week. Any person wishing their PIANO or ORGAN TUNED can have their orders promptly attended to and satisfaction warranted.
 P. CADWALLADER, Organ Builder.
 Orders received at the "Sentinel Office,"
 Fredericton, Oct. 23.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.
 RICHARD THOMPSON, Importer of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Hardware and General Family Goods.
 41-ly W. B. LEBLANC & REYNOLDS.

PREBLE HOUSE,
 PORTLAND, ME.
 (Situated on Congress, corner of Preble Street.)
 This is the largest Hotel in the State, possessing all the modern improvements, and the first class in every appointment.
 C. H. ADAMS, Proprietor.

A. RICHARDSON
 MANUFACTURER.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.
 Has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing Mill, Circular Saw, Planes, and all other kinds, superior in quality and at low prices.
 41-ly

FIRST FALL GOODS!
 JUST RECEIVED AT STRICKLAND'S, New Fall Goods, such as—Cheviots, Hosiery, and all other goods, at low prices. Also—A variety of small wares.
 Woodstock, Oct. 24.

PUBLIC HOUSE.
 The Subscriber would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has again become a tenant to the public wares—He has opened a House for the Entertainment of the wayfarer, at the old "Lancaster Stand," Lower, Prince William Street, just above Mansur Atherton's, where he will ever be found ready and willing to make all feel at home who may favor him with a call.
 JOHN MARSHALL.
 Lower Prince Wm., Oct. 25, 1861—41.

WANTED.
 PATRICKS, LIVE GEES, LIVE TURKEYS, LIVE CHICKENS—at the CITY MARKET.
 Woodstock, Oct. 24—41

First arrival of Fall Goods.
 ROBERT BROWN would respectfully call attention to his first importation of Fall Goods, which will be found exceedingly choice and at very low prices. They consist of—

—DRESS MATERIALS—
 in Gals and Wool Plaid; Coburgs; Orleans; Alpacaes; Dolmans; Calicoes; &c., &c.
 LADIES' HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed—
 A splendid assortment of—
 Bonnet Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Cheviots and Plush Skirts; Cheviots and Silk Hair Nets; Princess Rolls and Hair Pins—quilled and plain; DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, &c., &c.
 ROBERT BROWN.
 Woodstock, Oct. 19. Main Street.

JUST RECEIVED
 at Dibblee's Drug Store.
 In addition to a large Stock of English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., a complete Stock of school Books, consisting in part of—
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th Book of Lessons, 1st, Arithmetic; Decimals; Currency; Walking