

TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL, per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance. If paid within 6 months, \$1.25, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday. At or immediately before the end of each unpaid year, bills will be forwarded to subscribers, and such bills may be regarded as an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of \$5, which is the price when not paid within the year.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862

Departmental Government.

No. 2.
The comparative question has, thus, been familiarly and strongly put: "Establishing Departmental Government, like that of England, in this Colony, is similar to putting engines of sufficient bulk and power for the Leviathans into a small tug boat." What does Departmental Government mean, here? That the heads of Departments should hold their offices upon the capricious votes of particular constituencies—or, as it is styled, upon political tenure. Now we conceive that, to a certain extent, this principle is correct. No one will dispute the propriety of the Executive enjoying the confidence of the people, expressed through their representatives; or that this should be the tenure of their offices; and there are many arguments, self-evident, why the Provincial Secretary and one Crown officer should hold a seat in the Legislature. The first in the Lower House might be sufficient and the latter in the Upper; but more than this, we conclude, unnecessary and, indeed, operates against the interests of our country. To the present Government of course no sin, so far as the establishment of the system is concerned, can be urged. They found it established when they came in; although they did, as we urged at the time, wrong, in extending the principle by placing the Chief Commissioner of Works in the Assembly. Efficiency should be one grand aim of all reforms in a system of government—Does the present system promote efficiency? Most decidedly not, in the very nature of things the reverse must be the case. If we lived in a golden age when popular excitement, popular prejudice and local jealousies did not exert an influence, and when men thought honor of more importance than money or place, it would be different, but to talk, under existing state of things, of the best men and best fitted getting offices of emolument, as a general rule, is to talk absurdly, when from the very nature of things Government, to sustain themselves, must consider—not who can do the duties of the office, but who can be returned. Individual minds, much more the popular will, is liable to run into extremes. It is not strange, then, that this Province, emerging from the arbitrary and irresponsible system which formerly prevailed, and entering upon the enjoyment of the privileges of a Responsible and purely British principle, should take a step too far in advance, and accept not only all that was recommended by British statesmen and political economists, but all that was allowed. The impression seemed to be whatever is British is good, and whatever is good in Britain is equally good here, without considering any of the colonials. We took Responsible Government then and it proved itself a failure, and next we must have Departmental Government in all its extent. So bad and mischievous and expensive was our Government under the old rule, that to get as far from it and as near its opposite, as possible, seemed desirable; therefore it was decided that our Executive Council should not only be responsible to the Representatives of the people for the proper conduct of the Government and the Departments, but should of their own number occupy the Departments, holding them directly on the suffrage of the people. Upon this subject Earl Grey, in a despatch in 1817, says:

"Although with the exception of those who hold the highest judicial situations, in which judicial independence has been considered to be necessary, the whole body of public servants in the United Kingdom held their offices technically, during the pleasure of the Crown, in practice, however, very small proportions of offices which are distinguished as political are held independently of party changes, nor are those who have been appointed to them ever in point of fact removed except in consequence of very obvious misconduct or unfitness."
"In order to keep the Executive Government in harmony with the Legislature, it is doubtless necessary that the direction of the internal policy of the Colony should be entrusted to those who enjoy the confidence of the Provincial Parliament; but it is of great moment not to carry the practice of changing the public officers further than is absolutely necessary for the attainment of that end, lest the administration of the Colony should be deranged by increasing the bitterness of party spirit and subjecting the whole machinery of Government to perpetual change and uncertainty."
"The practical end of Responsible Government would be satisfied by the removability of a single public officer, provided that through him public opinion could influence the general administration of affairs. Without assenting to the too modest estimate which your present Council have given of the resources of the Province, I admit that the smallness of the community, its want of wealth and the comparative deficiency of a class possessing leisure and independent incomes precludes it from at present enjoying a very perfect division of public employments. Should the Colony, however, be content to have their work cheaply and speedily done. Of the present members of your Council the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary to whom the Solicitor General should perhaps be added, appear to me to constitute the responsible advisers of the Governor. The holders of these offices should have regard to the public interest and political tenure and with a view to that end the Provincial Secretary should be prepared in the event of any change, to disconnect from his office that of the Clerkship of the Council which seems to be one that should on every account be held on a more permanent tenure."

Now notwithstanding this, the principle of political tenure has been extended, year after year, until nearly every head of department has been included within it.
What are the consequences?—true salaries have become very much reduced,—but then the salaries, so far as the heads of many of the Departments are concerned, are paid to such heads for a mere nominal service. The Clerks do the work, the Chief takes the salary, merely assuming in return the responsibility of the office, and he is not necessary, nor is it expected, that he shall be capable of doing more. This is so in the very nature of things. A Government is to be formed; the person to whom the task is entrusted knows that he must secure men, this is the recommendation, who dare take office and go back to their constituents and secure a return. Constituencies of course are generally too glad to obtain governmental influence in this way to refuse the opportunity, and therefore they do not very nicely question the competence of the incumbent. Well now, at best, these Chiefs, have to prove their fitness for office, and we will suppose they are of that kind who entering upon such, feel ambitious to perform the duties and perform them well, and not to hold the office as a mere sinecure. No sooner have they become familiar with the routine duties and comprehended thoroughly the various interests connected

with their Department than the Government fails to secure a majority upon some vital question, and out they go; the offices again go to a beggling and new men must come in to learn the duty, and in time to be surprised. This uncertainty of the tenure forbids, frequently, the best men of the party in power accepting office.

From last week's *Guardian* we are led to suppose that a degree of uncertainty exists as to who will be in the field at the approaching election, to supply the place of the late Mr. Raymond. A requisition to Mr. James Tibbitts is strongly hinted at, and honorable mention is made of the name of B. Beveridge, Esq. This latter gentleman certainly has laid claims upon the County since we must, we imagine, should he come forward, ensure his return. However it may be, it is not for us to conjecture or to make suggestions at the present, when such a trifling circumstance may upset the nicest and wisest calculations, pending a public election. Mr. Thibault and Dr. Fournier have published cards of address to the electors of Victoria asking for their suffrages.

Since the above was written we learn that a requisition has been sent to Mr. Tibbitts. We have also learned that Mr. Beveridge will positively be a candidate. And when to his sterling honesty and good sense; business capabilities; extensive connection with and interest in the County, we add that other strong recommendation, for strong recommendation it should be considered,—his present and permanent residence in Victoria, ensuring, as it must, his influence in giving all public works, Railroads, &c., a direction most favorable to the Tip River Counties, we have said enough to remind the people of Victoria County, that Mr. B. is the man who should be sent to the Legislature to represent them.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the "General Relief Committee," and are requested to assist in obtaining subscriptions in cash or produce, for the relief of the destitute operatives in England, in accordance with a circular addressed to them under the direction of the Central Committee here:—

RICHMOND:—Oliver Hemphill, Ivory Kilburn, Wm. Forest, Rev. John Hunter, James Savage, George Debeck, Hamilton Yerxa, John Shields, John M. Budge, Andrew Currie, Rev. Mr. Kidd, Rev. Mr. Blakeney.
WAKEFIELD:—John Harper, Charles Clark, John Barrett, Amos Galloway, George W. Boyer, Arthur Kearney, Jos. Burpee, Cornelius Connolly, James M. Grath, Alexander Lindsay, William Churchill.
SIMONDS:—William Balloch, S. G. Burpee, David Raymond, Calvin Churchhill, William Reed, Charles Kearney, W. D. Estey, Isaac Williams, George Long.
WICKLOW:—George Weade, Joshua Hartley, Robert Kerr, George Mattox, Suth Mulbury, Stephen H. Estabrooks.
NORTHAMPTON:—George Clowes, William Connell, Warren Bull, James Rankin, Joseph Hemphill, John Shea, Eli Sharp, Frederick Phillips, Wm. Hay, T. W. Longstaff.
BRIGHTON:—Samuel Dickinson, S. H. Shaw, George Noble, William Hayward, George Stickey, Richard McKinnay, Benjamin Richardson, Rev. Charles M. Mullin.
PEEL:—Delaney Tompkins, George Hartley, Wm. Banks, Alonzo Taylor, J. N. Farley, Rev. Charles Bell.
KINGSTON:—Bart Ridout, Richard Ahera, James A. Phillips, George Giberson, D. M. Giberson.

We understand that the Young Men's Literary Society, lately established in this town, intend catering to the intellectual tastes of the people by offering them a course of Lectures, which from some of the names mentioned, must prove highly acceptable. The opening lecture will be delivered at an early day. Such efforts by the young men for their own improvement and for general usefulness are above all praise.

The dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Tobias McLean, in this town, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, about eleven o'clock. The cause of the fire was, we understand, entirely accidental. Mr. McLean's loss is considerable although there was an amount insured on the building.

Everybody complains of the scarcity of Tin. Mr. Small obligingly informs the public that he has plenty, and will spare it in small or large quantities, and manufactured into all sorts of useful and tasteful articles, under certain very satisfactory conditions—for particulars see advertisement.

Though the River is closed to steamboat navigation, still comfortable travelling may be had by patronising that very excellent line of stages established by Messrs. Atterton & Brown & Hamm, running daily between Fredericton and St. John. With the necessary equipments, got up in best style, this cannot fail to prove a popular mode of travel.

Parish Officers in the Municipality of Carleton, are requested to make their yearly RETURNS, without delay, to the Secretary Treasurer.

We are requested to call attention to "Last Notice," in another column.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January has been received from the publisher. Editors frequently commend, out of courtesy, in opposition to a sense of duty, but with reverence to Godley's Lady's Book such can not be the case, for however strong the terms of praise are, we feel they do inadequate justice to the merits of the work. No doubt Mr. Godley deserves well at the hands of the press because, unlike very many publishers, his book comes not irregularly or occasionally but he treats his exchanges just as promptly as his subscribers. This January No. is in every respect a specimen of the excellent in art and taste and literature—a souvenir for the centre table and invaluable from its receipts and well-filled work department, in the other departments of the household. The terms to subscribers in the British Provinces, prior to Feb. 1st., after which they will be increased, will be:—One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$8. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the *Duke*, \$11.25. At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.
Subscribers to the *Sentinel* can be furnished, through us, with the Lady's Book at \$2 per year.

President's Message.

We do not feel warranted in devoting much space to this usually long and tiresome document.—Merely remarking that the President speaks of the position of the United States toward Foreign Powers being satisfactory, we will quote from his remarks on separation:—

"We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this—they cannot but remain free to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. It is possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?"

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight alone, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to forms of intercourse are again upon you. There is no line straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Hence through from the East to the West upon the line between the free and slave country and we find that a little more than one third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides.

while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveys' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence.

No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a title to a boundary. The only way to make it so, gives up on the part of the sectional obligations upon the seceding section of the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the seceding section, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty; the great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado has above ten millions of people and will have fifty millions within fifty years if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than one million of square miles, one-half the population of Massachusetts already is, or would have more than twenty-five millions of people.

A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it. The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the dearest and also the richest in developed resources in the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them.

This great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented, and yet this region has no sea coast and touches no ocean anywhere. The people of one nation in people now find and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region has hereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by physical barriers, but by enacting and enforcing trade regulations, and this is a true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the new free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any part or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any part or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government for foreign to them. These outlets, east, west and south, are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting and to inhabit this vast interior region, which of the three may be best is no proper question; all are better than either and all of right belong to the people who inhabit their successors forever. True to themselves they will not ask whether a line of separation shall be but will vote rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world.

They too and each of them must have access to this Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife sprung not from our permanent policy, but from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead, there is no possible severing of this but would multiply and not mitigate evils among us. In all its adaptations and amplitudes it demands Union and absolute separation; in fact it would be long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our sole permanent policy, to the passing generations of men and cannot without convulsion be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

Colonial News.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

[From the *Globe*.]
Most of our readers who give P. E. Island matters a thought will remember that the Legislature was called together on the 2nd of December for the transaction of business connected with the Land Question. *Ross's Weekly* will tell the rest of the story:—

Obedient to the order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, conveyed in his Proclamation calling to the Legislature of this Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, for the purpose of transacting business connected with the Land Question, the Members of both branches assembled in the Council Chamber, at 2 o'clock p.m. on the appointed day to listen to His Excellency's Speech, and to be formally placed in working time. The Chamber was crowded above and below with fair ladies and appeared to be a brave men. After the usual formalities observed on such occasions, His Excellency read the Speech which, fell with astounding force upon the tympanum of his astonished hearers. The Legislative Council had become one of the things that were, and a new one must be elected before the Legislature wheels could move, and the House must therefore be re-elected for an indefinite time! Ten minutes finished the whole matter. It was so soon over that Members and others began to look round to see who were hurt, hardly realizing what had happened.

His Excellency addressed the "assembled wisdom" as follows:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislature:—I have the honor to inform you that the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

My object is summoning you at this unusual period of the year that an endeavor might be made to obtain some solution of the long agitated Land Question.

Circumstances have however occurred which will prevent your deliberation at the present time. I received by the last mail a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing me that the Royal Assent had been given to the Act to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same Elective."

From Despatches and news received by myself, on the subject of an objection raised by His Grace to a clause in this Act, it was apprehended that her Majesty's assent would not be given to the Act until that clause had been amended by the Legislature. The confirmation of the Act leaves me no alternative but to delay the opening of the session, in force, and a proclamation to that effect will be issued without delay.

I will cause papers on the subject to be at once made public.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislature:—

You are now discharged, with zeal and attention, the duties which have devolved upon you. You are now about to be dissolved, and a Council will be elected in your room.

In meeting you for the last time, I have to express my thanks for the uniform support and co-operation you have afforded me in carrying out the policy of the Government, and the confidence which has been reposed in you as a branch of the Legislature.

His Excellency then informed the members of both branches that it was impossible for him at present to have recourse to their assistance and advice, and he therefore released them from further attendance. The paper from which we have before quoted says:—

For its object the abolition of the Legislative Council should have been passed without having the time specified in it at which it should come into effect. It is more extraordinary still that the Duke of Newcastle should, under the circumstances, have given his assent to the Bill, for he has no guarantee that the next Legislature will remove or amend the objectionable clauses. We do not see how the Government of P. E. Island can tamely submit to be made the puppets of either the Duke of Newcastle or the great Landed Proprietors, in this transaction. But they will submit most complacently. They have done nothing but scheme and plot ever since they were in power with regard to this Land Question; and we shall not be surprised to learn that this last insulting farce to the people has been the result of their planning.

P. E. ISLAND.—A contract with the United States is now being filled on the Island, by a firm, for fifty thousand bushels of oats, to be put on board the *Arabia*, a cargo of 12,000 bushels of oats, and 500 bushels of Potatoes, are being shipped at Hickey's wharf for New Orleans, direct by Mr. L. C. Hall. It is likely to be a paying speculation, as the prices of produce at that market are high.

Not for two or three years past have the prospects of dealers in grain in P. E. Island been so good as this year. In consequence, the farmers are obtaining good prices for both Barley and Oats.—The Oat crop has been at least fifty per cent. better, between quality and quantity, than it was last season.—*Ross's Weekly*.

The Editor of the Canadian *News* and New Brunswick *Herald*, published in London, acknowledges with courtesy in a private letter, the receipt of the specimen of New Brunswick Cotton which we forwarded him two months ago, which he has since acknowledged. He has sent out numbers of persons have called at his office to examine it, and he wishes us to forward some of the seeds, which he will see we have done, with the pod, by the first mail.—*Federator Reporter*.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON. In another column will be found an interesting letter from David Munro, Esq., M. P., addressed to the Editor of the *Woodstock News*, relative to the New Brunswick cotton. On our way to the Grand Falls, a few months since, we noticed large quantities of this cotton both in Carleton and Victoria Counties; and with Mr. Watts, of the *Sentinel*, we discussed at the time, the probability of its being extensively cultivated, and the likelihood of its ever becoming an article of commerce.—*Globe*.

American News.

By Telegraph to the "Carleton Sentinel."

BANGOR, Dec. 8.
Reported that portion of Burnside's army probably crossed Rappahannock at Port Royal.

Army letter of the 4th says, Franklin's corps struck tents that day and occupy Ball's Plain, having undoubtedly commenced active operations.

A lady from across the river reports the Confederates are destitute beyond description, one third without shoes and many without clothing.

The Confederate camp fires in front of Padmouth have almost entirely disappeared, but the fords are still strongly guarded.

Three Confederate schooners from Nassau were captured attempting to run into Wilmington, N. C.

Confederates are reported to have become suddenly active in and about Wilmington, moving heavy guns and other stores from the roads leading to the city on Topsail Inlet side.

Six Federal pickets were frozen to death at Camp Misery, Alexandria, on Saturday night, 7 others died from the effects of cold.

BANGOR, Dec. 9.
The reported crossing of the Rappahannock by a portion of Burnside's army is confirmed, and it is said they have all they can do to protect themselves from the weather. The falling back of the enemy was only for a distance, to get shelter from the N. W. winds.

A rumor prevailed yesterday at Washington that Bank's expedition had landed somewhere.

The *New York Times* states that the guard of Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, had a skirmish last Thursday with Federal advance near that town. Main body of the Confederates, 40,000 strong, passed through Oxford 12 hours before.

It is regarded as certain that a train of 130 horse artillery pieces, sent from the Rappahannock, had fallen into Confederate hands.

The reported capture of 3 regiments by Morgan's guerrillas, is confirmed.

150 citizens armed with knives, forced the guard with intention of killing the Indian murderers confined in Camp Lincoln, but they were surrounded, captured, and released on parole.

LATER.—The Philadelphia *Press* has Nashville despatches, stating that a battle occurred between the Federal advance and Morgan's guerrillas. Col. Moors brigade (Federal) was several times repulsed and finally captured. Federals lost 60 killed and wounded on the field. Morgan attacked Gen. Fry's same afternoon at Gallatin, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Fry is in pursuit.

No movements are reported in the army of the Potomac. Several deaths have occurred from exposure, many regiments are erecting huts.

The Confederates intend advancing immediately all of North Carolina, lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad.

Legislature of North Carolina have passed strong resolutions in favor of the Confederacy. Native Union North Carolina troops are strenuous for the enforcement of the Constitution and Emancipation Acts.

In the U. S. Congress, Hickman offered a Bill for enlisting 100 Negro regiments.

BANGOR, Dec. 10.
Gen. Heron's forces, 7000 strong, from the Potomac, were attacked on Sunday, on Crawford's Prairie, 10 miles from Fayetteville, Ark., by Hindman's army of 21,000, later were flanking. Battle commenced at 10 o'clock. Federal forces were overwhelmed numbers at bay; at 4 o'clock Gen. Blunt with 5000 men attacked the enemy in the rear; Federals held whole field till dark, and at 9 o'clock the entire Confederate force began to retreat over Boston Mountains. Federal losses, killed, wounded and missing, 600; Confederates, 1500, only 4 prisoners.

Col. Dickey's cavalry had an engagement with Confederates at Colville, Mass., losing 129, enemy losing 200.

BANGOR, Dec. 11.
Green the pretended bearer of peace proposals from President Lincoln pronounced an impostor. Shop Winchester was captured off Mobile by blockaders.

McClellan testifies in McDowell's court martial that the President assumed the responsibility of change of destination of McDowell's corps; army of Potomac would have taken Richmond with its co-operation.

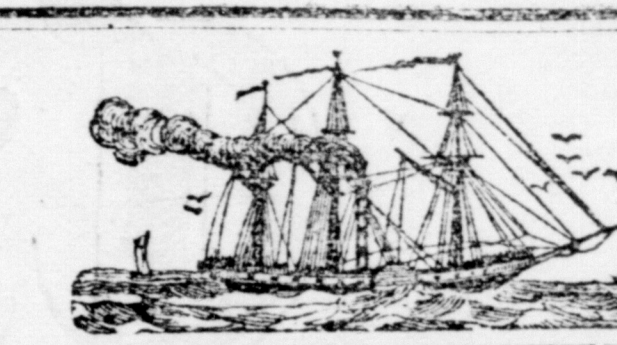
President Lincoln sent orders for the execution of thirty nine Sioux Indians.

Senator Rice of Minnesota introduced joint resolution forbidding lands and annuity of Sioux, and providing for their removal.

House passed Senate bill admitting Western Virginia as State, 90 to 55.

Position of the French at Vera Cruz and Orizaba represented critical, no fodder for cattle, no fresh food for the troops, who are suffering from dysentery. Force at Jalapa cut off from supplies. Mexico actively fortifying Puebla and Mexico.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—We find the following in the last issue of the *Calais Advertiser*:—
Proposed Railroad Survey from Princeton to Milford.—We have been informed within the last few days that there is a project in contemplation of having a survey made for a line of Railway between Princeton and Milford, the present terminus of the Old Town Railroad, and Bangor. The object of this survey is to show the desirability of completing the Railway connection between Bangor and our neighboring Province by way of Princeton, Calais, Saint Stephen and thence by branch line already located to the Junction with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. We trust that these gentlemen, on both sides of the river, who are most directly interested will see the importance of the proposed undertaking, and will give all aid in their power to the parties who are willing to take the responsibility of making the survey during the present winter. We have no doubt that similarly interested parties in Bangor and Old Town will follow suit and aid a helping hand.



Arrival of the Arabia.

HAIFA, Dec. 9.
Arabia from Liverpool 20th, Queenstown 30th, arrived at 7.30 a.m.

Daily *News* devotes editorial to refutation of idea that Democratic party can be called Conservative; it reviews course of party in part, to show that assumption of Conservatism is absurd.

Morning Post points out that virtual want of confidence in Government, which recent elections indicated, would furnish Government with plausible pretext of retracting from its position, with semblance of dignity, it fears, however, that until Government is forcibly ejected, no hope can be entertained of war being brought to conclusion.

Army and Navy Gazette says, Burnside's change of base to Aquia Creek gives it but little confidence in plans of Federal leaders; does not believe Confederates will quietly submit to the movement.

Contributions for relief Lancashire distress continued on most munificent scale.

American C. Commerce, Liverpool, voted £1000 stg., to fund.

Extraordinary meeting of Atlantic Telegraph Co. called for 12th Dec., purpose considering proposition for issue of six hundred thousand pounds new capital, in preferential shares of five pounds each, bearing eight per cent. guaranteed by British Government, in event of success any further profits to be applied to pay four per cent. on old and new shares and formation reserve fund.

Great demonstrations in favor of Prince Alfred continues in various parts of Greece.

Prize fight for English championship between Mace and King took place 20th ult. After fighting twenty-one rounds mostly in favor of Mace, King knocked his opponent insensible, and as Mace could not come up to time, King was declared victor.

Reported Heenan will fight King for championship, and £500 a side.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The barque *Uk*, Newport, which left Swansea for Caldera in May last, has just returned to Newport safe and sound, to the great astonishment of every one in port, having turned Cape Horn without completing the voyage. The ship had been sixty-two days out, then, and a hurricane coming on, the vessel with total destruction, so that the crew rejected to see it put back in the direction of the Falkland Islands, so as to be out of the gale. But the Falkland Islands were passed, and the ship still proceeded on her course, leaving the Cape behind. The mate then came aft and asked Captain Mathias where he was taking the ship, and why he neither took her to a place of shelter nor presented the voyage to Caldera. Captain Mathias told him that God Almighty had come into his cabin and ordered him to take the ship back to Newport, threatening him that if he took her on her voyage the ship and all the crew would be destroyed. He added that a mystery hung over the matter which should never be revealed, but that the vision appeared to him on the occasion of the hurricane off Cape Horn, and "such being the will of the Almighty he should not place himself in opposition to it for the sake of the owner, the ship, or anything else." The mate remonstrated, and offered to take command, the captain being put on shore, so as to release him from obedience to the command of the Most High, but this course he declined. It cut him to the heart, he said, to take the ship home, and perhaps ruin the owners, but such being the will of God, he could not disobey. The mate appealed to the crew but they said that they saw nothing the matter with the captain, and they therefore thought it was there duty to obey him. Consequently he ceased all opposition to the captain's will, and the vessel, after her passage home safe and sound from top to bottom, her captain apparently happy and free from all care, and devoting his leisure hours to the "conversion" of his crew. Prayers were held every evening at seven, and from that till nine none were allowed to enter his stateroom the cabin, where no doubt he passed the time in his spiritual studies. On arriving in Newport the news, as may be supposed spread like wild-fire, creating a great sensation. The captain waited on the owner, Mr. Benyon, and repeated his story about the Most High visiting him. Mr. Benyon, we are told, highly scandalized, he said that the captain's will was only known to himself, and conversion took a more reasonable form, nothing insisting upon his statement, and the owner listening to the tale as the narration of some strange dream. The captain took away everything belonging to him from the ship.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—TO FEMALES.
If any one suggestion is more desirable than another, it is the announcement of a relief for the monthly suffering so common to the sex, and the violence of which is only known to themselves. Many a good constitution sinks under it, while friends wonder the cause. The nervous system becomes affected by the great strain, and no complaint calls loudly for relief. To most perfectly relieve the sufferings, while nature's part of the work is fully carried out, is what HENNESSY'S TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER is, in its composition, and most undoubted testimonials confirm the declaration.

Asking the confidence of all who can appreciate the relief from so much suffering, and to accept this valued preparation as truly meriting the name and fame of a true ANAEMIA, is the wish of

J. L. HENNESSY, Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all dealers in city and country. Also, proprietor of HUNNELL'S Universal Cough Remedy, and HUNNELL'S Electric Pills. See advertisement.

THE MUMMIES OF THEES. Messrs. Ayer & Co. have received from Alexandria a cargo of mummies for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions—the cast of features of Hadjis and Howajjis—who limit themselves to turbans, loose breeches, and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almonae, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to wrap the living from the cold.

They have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our guards and cautions, we must so surely go.—Daily Evening Journal.

Special Notices.

Don't forget the Horse.
Next to man there is no nobler animal than the horse obedient to all our wishes, patient, docile and intelligent,—how could we get on without him,—then let us cherish and protect him. Have you a horse with a rough, scraggy coat and tight skin? Give him CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS. Do you work him hard? Give him CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS, you will soon see that one bushel of oats given with them, will go as far as four without. Bring your horses INTO condition with this medicine and do not abuse them with hard driving and a whip, but get the CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S *WITCHING STYRUP* 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

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and excessive 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 fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Warranted Genuine. *Witching Syrup* New York, PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Woodstock Lodge No. 811, holds its meetings at Masons Hall, over the Store occupied by Blanchard and Co. Regular Communications on the first Wednesday in each Month at 7½ o'clock, p.m. Feb. 9th, 1863. 17.

DIED.
At St. John on the 3rd inst., John Bradley, Esq., Merchant, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss. Deceased formerly resided in Woodstock.
At Brighton, on the 29th Nov., of diphtheria, Margaret A., wife of Mr. Charles H. Richardson, in the 40th year of her age, leaving a husband and five small children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.
At Richmond,