TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, $1 80, cash payment in advance. $2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 11, $15, 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 $3, which is the price when not paid within the year.

# The Carleton Sentinel.

## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862

### Band of Hope.

Such is the designation of a juvenile Temperance organization, recently established in this community.

Temperance men and Temperance women, however faithfully they continue to live out and advocate the wholesome and saving doctrines of total abstinence, from a sense of duty to themselves and, in very many instances, more from an enlarged and catholic sense of their duty to their neighbors and society, have long since been forced to feel that, so far as the salvation of the present generation of men, from the evils consequent upon the traffic in, and use of, intoxicating liquors, is concerned, their strongest hopes are bedimmed by doubts and their warmest aspirations return to them, chill'd and sorrowful from their encounter with the dreadful appetites, and customs, and associations, which rise on every hand to pay worship to the rum fiend.—But Hope, despairing in one direction takes courage in another. The hoary hair'd debauchee; the middle aged or still more youthful votary at the shrine of Bacchus, may close their ears to the warnings of truth, and their eyes to the sad realities toward which their own footsteps inevitably tend. But childhood in its untainted innocence, youth in its undeformed unmar'd mind presents a page upon which truth may impress teachings, never, mayhap, amid all the stern blasts of adversity, all the rosy hues and music of success which may wait upon their future, to be entirely obliterated. Teachings under the influence of which, entering upon the arena of active life, those who form the rising generation, may come up armed as giants with good resolves and good principles, prepared to take their places and play their parts in the great drama of life, unclogged by that slavish chain, which binds the mightiest and the best. Not the bondsmen and bondswomen of a heartless and cruel appetite enthroned within their own being, and still prompting and forcing them down from all that manhood inherits as a birthright from his creator, down to the lowest degradation and misery, which time and eternity inherits from the *fall*, as exemplified in the case of millions of the human race each year. Here is truly a wide and no less interesting field for the labors of the philanthropist, heart-sore and weary in view of long labors expended, to all appearance, in vain, upon general society. Here may he find ears to listen; eyes to sparkle; mobile hearts to drink in and treasure up, while he proclaims the great exhortation of God's word,—"Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Such are the feelings with which we regard the present organization of a "Band of Hope" in this town. This Band now numbers 80 children. It has a peculiar form of government, a modification of that of the Sons of Temperance.—Its pledge prohibits the use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, and profane or vulgar language. Its business meetings presided over, or at least being under the control of a *Worthy Archon*, who is an adult Son of Temperance in good standing, are conducted in an orderly methodical manner, such as to improve in every way the members, and in the business the youth take an interest and find pleasure. It is scarcely necessary to ask for it the good will and wishes of the community. No father should, no mother can, feel any but the liveliest sympathy in the success of an institution which is intended, and may be, greatly useful in guiding the tender feet of their children safely over the temptations to vice.

### St. Andrews Railway.

On Saturday last the payment of the workmen on the upper section of the St. Andrews and Woodstock road, according to the agreement of the Company with the Contractors, was concluded. The original provision made by Capt. Robinson and guaranteed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as we understand it, was that the Company for the Contractors, were to pay all the day laborers on this part of the line, it being understood that this did not include the Foremen, Boarding Masters, sub-Contractors, Clerks, &c., but after the day laborers had been paid according to their account, on the pay sheet, it was deemed advisable to pay the foremen a part of *their* wages, which was accordingly done. Hereupon the boarding masters, quite naturally, were dissatisfied, and some difficulty with them threatened if an attempt was made to start the train on Saturday afternoon. Later in the day, however, these men agreed to withdraw all opposition, on condition that Mr. Osburn should take them free to St. Andrews, and use his influence with Mr. Johnson to have their claims settled.—The trains accordingly ran through on Saturday night, and returned on Monday morning. It certainly seems desirable that the Contractors should at once pay off the balance of the above claims—indeed we can hardly suppose they will fail to do so,—and thus remove the ground of any further difficulty, and give the public mind quiet again upon this subject. Elsewhere will be found a report of the trial of a man for obstructing the rail-way track.

### Cotton.

We publish below an article from the Morning *News*, conveying a very interesting piece of information. Its importance, should the representations not prove too sanguine, it were difficult to determine.

"It is not generally known to our readers that Cotton grows wild in this Province, as freely as it does in the Southern States, and we believe if it were cultivated, as it is in the South, it would be brought to a perfection suitable for manufacturing purposes. The pods are large and the contents well developed, resembling floss silk—the fiber is tough but rather short, we suppose (half an inch) for the purpose of making cotton—the American cotton is from a half to two inches in length. By proper cultivation, however, this objection, no doubt, could be removed. Altogether we consider the article well deserving the attention of scientific persons.—The specimen we have beside us (and which may be seen at our office) was handed to us by Mr. Frazer of the Victoria House. It was picked from the road side opposite Government House, Fredericton; and we are gratified to find that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has sent several of the pods to England, for examination. Should the article be favorably received and reported upon, we are assured that this Province is capable of producing almost any quantity required for the English market.—The seed may be sown in the Spring and the pods be ready for picking in September. At present the cotton grows wild like the Canadian thistle by the road side, and in exposed uncultivated places. We have observed for some time past that all sorts of things are recommended in the English papers as *substitutes* for cotton—horse radish, jute, sea-weed, and numerous other things. A late Dublin paper contains the following—'As the scarcity of cotton 'is now so much felt, a substitute for it is very desirable. Can any of your numerous readers explain if anything now be known relative to the following statement, as given in the "Gentlemen's 'Magazine" in Feb., 1764, thus:—'Scotland: 'A 'person of fortune in this kingdom has found out a 'method of dressing common weed so as to produce 'a fine, strong, even thread, of which a kind of cloth 'may be made resembling the finest muslin. The 'proper season for dressing this vegetable is the beginning of Summer.' 'If this vegetable can now 'be discovered it may be of great importance.' The New Brunswick cotton possesses qualities, we believe, far superior to this, or indeed to anything we have seen recommended—*for our's is the cotton itself*, although found in a crude, uncultivated state. We hope to hear to hear a good report of this last "great discovery."

SHEEP.—The largest drove of sheep we have ever seen in the Province passed through town, on their way to the United States, on Saturday last. The flock contained 560; the value of the same in Bangor will be, say $1,680.

We trust that our farmers will not in their anxiety to gain possession of a little change, forget to retain sufficient sheep for future stock.

We omitted to mention at the time of the occurrence, that the barns of Joseph Rideout, Esq., Peel, were destroyd by fire, together with their contents, on the night of the 7th of October ult. They contained all Mr. R's stock of hay, grain, harness, &c., valued in all at $650.

☞ Our excellent contemporary of Portland, Me., the *Transcript*, has we perceive, raised the price of subscription for the next year to $2, this on account of the rise in the price of paper and ink. We only add that it is well worth the money.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK has reached, with the December No. now before us, the 390th of the work, which has from its first establishment been published by its present proprietor, L. A. Godey. Its course has truly been one of progress—genuine and legitimate progress, not a sudden and uncertain changeableness, but a steady, step by step advance, until the present December No. would almost seem, in its great merrit, to have reached the highest point of excellence; but nevertheless Godey promises further and greater improvements. In the present number we have, in addition to the varied and characteristic literary matter, "Original Music," "Model Cottages," "Drawing Lessons," "Children's Department," "Original Health Department," Chemistry for the Young," "Horticultural Department," and "Double Extension Fashion Plates;" these are specialities, and are invaluable. The book is the book for the boudoir, drawing room, nursery, or kitchen, containing valuable information in every department. We invite our readers to subscribe for it; they can obtain it from us for $2 a year. The general terms are—

One copy one year, $3. Two copies, one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $11 25; at these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

*Special Clubbing with other Magazines.* Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year $3 50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50, Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6. Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address, L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Magistrate's Court.

Nov. 18, 1862.

*Before Messrs. Raymond and Bedell, J. P.*

Henry Osburn vs. Richard Mullis.

Action brought by Plaintiff, who is Manager of the St. Andrews Railway, against Defendant for assault and threatening language.

Mr. Osburn testified that on the 14th inst., at Richmond Station, where he had come to see the men paid off, he was assaulted by defendant, who came up to him and threatened him saying, he should not live three days, and that he, Mullis, would make his wife a widow before three days.—He tried to get between plaintiff and the door; did not appear drunk but excited.

Mullis, to the Court, said, when asked if he had any questions to put, that he must have been drunk if he used any such language, of which he had no knowledge. He had never, knowingly, insulted any man while he had been on the line.

Mr. Justice Raymond delivered the judgment of the Court which was, although no blow had been struck that still from the excitement that prevailed upon that day, great harm might have resulted from the course the defendant had pursued; they therefore felt it incumbent to make an example, and should fine him £5 or one months imprisonment in default.

Another action was brought by same plaintiff against same defendant, for obstructing him, the plaintiff, while in discharge of his duty as an officer of the N. B. and C. Railway. From Mr. Osburn's testimony it appeared that he, as Manager of the N. B. and C. R. C., was at the Richmond terminus, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of taking the train to St. Andrews. After the train had left the Station somewhere about one hundred yards he, Mr. Osburn, saw the defendant Mullis standing on the track in front of the engine, flourishing a large iron bar, which he had taken from the engine, over his head, and heard him threaten to brain any one that dare move the engine any further. He saw Mullis strike at the Locomotive once, as if with intent to damage it. Mr. Osburn went back to speak to the Sheriff and returned in a few minutes, when he saw the iron bar lying across the track, and Mullis standing with a club in his hands; he then heard that in the interim some man had been knocked down by Mullis. He went on to the track for the purpose of clearing it, in order that the engine might move forward, when Mullis came toward him raising his club, and threatening his life if he did not keep off the track. Through fear of him he left the track, and the consequence was the track could not be cleared, and the engine was prevented from proceeding on to St. Andrews. Mr. Osburn was quite certain that the violence of Mullis was the great hindrance to the running of the train that day, as, immediately after he had been arrested and sent to Woodstock, the rest of the men who had previously resisted the officers of the Company came forward and gave their assistance in clearing the track of all obstructions, and did not offer the slightest opposition to the tram's proceeding.

Richard Dundass, a driver on the engine sworn, detailed the particulars of getting the engine out and under way. He saw Mullis, with a club in one hand and an iron bar—the draw bar belonging to the engine which he had unshipped from the buffer. He saw Mullis lay the bar on the rail; saw a person he did not know pass and say something to Mullis when they met, whereupon Mullis struck the man a left-handed blow over the eyes which fell'd him. He saw Mr. Osburn go toward Mullis, some words passed between them, which he did not undersand, when Mr. Osburn jumped back and ran from him. Heard him say no man should come on the track but those who wanted their money.

Michael Cumming a brakesman sworn, he heard Mullis say no engine should pass there, before he got his money, he would die first. Saw him take draw bar from the engine; saw Mullis strike the man referred to by the last witness; was sure Mullis was the cause of stopping the train; heard him say it should not pass with his life. When the train stopped Capt. Robinson, who was on board, jumped off and asked Mullis why he obstructed the Co's. engine, he, Mullis, said he wanted to get his pay; Capt. Robinson said, we don't owe you anything, sir, if the Contractors owe you money there is a legal way to get it; saw him drive Capt. Robinson off; saw him place iron bar on rail, it was sufficient to have thrown the engine off

Gilbert W. Vanwart sworn, was at Richmond, saw Mullis with the iron bar and cudgel in his hands; heard him talking fast; heard him say he'd either have blood or his pay; Mr. Osburn stepped up to him and told him not to interfere with the Co's. property; Mullis ordered him off, and any others except those who wanted their pay. He said he would have the Manager's life or his pay, saw him go toward Mr. Osburn who then retreated.—Shortly after Mullis was arrested the track was cleared of obstructions, and those who before resisted now assisted.

Richard Mullis said that he has no knowledge of the transactions alluded to. He had been hardly used; had worked for several years on the rail-road. The Company had promised to pay the day men and he was one of them but he was refused, even a few dollars to enable him to get along until he could get money from Walker Johnston & Co., he was refused even this, and it was enough to make any man crazy, and under the circumstances any gentleman would overlook such offence.

Mr. Justice Raymond read the law bearing on the case, by which the penalty for obstructing a railroad is, for every offence, a sum not more than £25 or 3 months imprisonment. His Worship then commented upon the enormity of the crime, worse in this instance because the defendant had a knowledge of the law, two of his companions having been punished but a few days before for a similar offence. It was hard truly that he could not get his pay, but then the Railway Co., was not the source to look to for his pay, but the Contractors, who employed him. While they had sympathy with him there was a duty to perform to the public and every good subject was imperatively called upon to assist in maintaining the integrity of the law, and protecting the Railway Company, and thus protecting the public interests. He felt it his duty to impose a fine of £20 or, in default of payment, two and a half months imprisonment, to commence after the expiration of the former term.

### Communicated.

[To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.]

SIR,—You will confer a favor by giving place in your columns to the following brief account of the proceedings of the Teacher's Institute, of this County, at its session, held on the 7th inst.

The Meeting was presided over by Mr. Bennet, Chief Superintendent of Education, who is President, *ex officio*, of this Society, and who travelled from Fredericton, at considerable inconvenience to himself, expressly for the purpose of attending this meeting. Although the attendance was not very large, the meeting was nevertheless a very interesting one. Essays were read: one by Miss Joiner on the subject of "Influence," another on "School Discipline," by Mr. M'Intosh. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on this latter subject, when it was resolved that its farther discussion be postponed until the next meeting of the institute. Several teachers consented to prepare Essays on this important subject, to be read at the next meeting.

The question of asking the Board of Education to make every Saturday a holiday in schools, was brought before the meeting, and a resolution to that effect unanimously adopted.

Several other subjects were discussed, at the conclusion of which the President addressed the meeting, expressing his satisfaction at meeting so many of the teachers of Carleton assembled, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Institute. He dwelt upon the benefits teachers would derive from meeting together and discussing Educational subjects, and hoped that the teachers throughout the County may be induced to take more interest in these institutions.

The President then left the chair, and the Sen'r. Vice-President was called thereto. A vote of thanks was then given to John Bennet, Esq., for the trouble he incurred in coming so far to attend this meeting, thereby evincing the deep interest he feels in the success of this association. Meeting adjourned.

Yours, &c..

Woodstock, Nov. 10, 1862. A. TEACHER.

### Colonial News.

COWARDLY AND BRUTAL.—On Tuesday the 4th inst., an assault of a most cruel and unjustifiable description was committed upon an old man named James Miner by no less an individual than James Gamble, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland. The following is the out-door version of the affair: The Miner family, consisting of the old man, his daughter, (a widow,) and two children, both grown up, were the tenants of a house owned by Mr. Gamble, on King-st. In these hard times, as might be supposed, the rent may have been but very irregularly paid, and hence the fact of a distraint warrant having been issued to attach what little furniture was on the premises. In the course of executing the warrant the constable found some opposition in seizing upon an arm chair in which the old man was seated. Having informed Mr. Gamble of the difficulty, it appears that he (Mr. Gamble) thought proper to take the law into his own hands, and forthwith proceeded to the house, attacked the old man with the fury of a madman, threw him on the floor, and actually struck him with the chair so as to break it in pieces; the widow and her daughter having interfered also came in for a share of his violence.

On Thursday an examination was held before His Worship the Mayor and Councillor Butcher, when the facts as above stated were fully brought out in evidence, and also the result of an examination made by Dr. Steeves of the injuries inflicted on the old man, which he (Dr. S.) testified as being of a very serious description, viz: two very severe wounds on the head and a fracture of one or more bones in one of his arms. Mr. Gamble has been bound over to take his trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

Old James Miner is now in the 97th year of his age, and has been a resident of this neighborhood for many years. He is one of the few remaining heroes of the battle of the Nile, and it is also said he was at Waterloo. Some time ago he owned a piece of land a few miles from town, which we believe he received from Government in commutation of a pension, but being unable to make a farm himself he sold the land and removed to town, where he has lived with his only relatives ever since. The present circumstances are looked upon as the more unjustifiable because of his extreme age and bodily infirmity, and further that Mr. Gamble is a muscular, able-bodied man, and above all, because he is in possession of the dignity of a Justice of the Peace. The law, however, must be vindicated whoever may be the aggressor, and when such things as these occur, there is the greatest necessity for pursuing a straightforward, impartial course, in order to protect tho weak and defenceless against the attacks and bullying propensities of men who have no sort of control or government over their revengeful tempers. — *Westmorland Times.*

## American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

BANGOR, Nov. 17.

President Lincoln enjoins upon army and navy orderly observance of the sabbath.

Burnside reorganized portion army three grand divisions, right commanded by Gen. Sumner, left by Gen. Franklin, centre by Hooker, reserve force by Siegel.

Federals destroyed nearly all salt works on coast of Florida and Louisiana. Whole Texan coast closely sealed by blockade and in Federal possession.

Gen. Pemberton disbanded Confederate partizan rangers pillaging about Memphis, attaching them to regiments.

Mississippi people reported running their negroes into interior. Confederates reported fortifying Jackson and receiving large reinforcements from Arkansas.

Expedition from New Orleans under Gen. Weitzel defeated enemy at Gabadierville killing wounding and capturing 200.

BANGOR, Nov. 18.

Special despatch says, question of destruction of ship *Blanche* in Cuban waters, referred to Madrid, and Admiral Farragut directed to investigate Com-Hunter's action. The Spanish Minister is somewhat indignant with Secretary Seward, for postponing satisfactory settlement, instead of ordering Com. Hunter home, and making immediate reparation.

Burnside reported to have submitted plan of campaign to authorities at Washington, as soon as response is received the army will move.

The U. S. steamer *Kersage* at Gibraltar 25th, from Madeira, reports she chased a side wheel steamer sixteen hours, latter escaped, throwing over cargo in boxes and bales.

Schooner Rachael Leaman on 6th ult., captured English schooner *Dart* off Sabine Pass.

Steamer Kensington recently captured English schooner *Adventure* attempting to run Texas blockade.

BANGOR, Nov. 18.

New York *Express* Washington correspondence reports on alleged reliable authority that the base of operations to be changed, and army move on Richmond by line of Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg.

Another despatch says Confederates evacuated Snicker's Gap Friday, and now appear before Chester and Manassas Gaps.

Harper's Ferry Sunday letter says, Jackson's main force at Stevenson's station, 15 miles this side Winchester, variously estimated at from 40 to 70,000.

Jackson never left Valley, moving down west side Blue Ridge, while Federal army advanced along east side, skirmishing at the Gaps. Finding Federals had no intention to enter Valley, Jackson retraced his steps. His advance at Bath, his cavalry has occupied Martinsburg, his head quarters Bunker Hill.

BANGOR, Nov. 19.

The whole army of the Potomac is in motion toward Fredericksburg, the advance consisting of Crouches and Reynolds corps, are already threatening the enemy on the line of the Rappahannock, towards Fairfax and Gordonsville. Sigel covers the rear.

The Confederates are reported fallen back from Rappahannock to Rapidan, which they will adopt as a line of permanent defence. There are decided indications of the retreat of their whole force to Richmond; they have certainly changed their position.

There is rumor of a Federal disaster at Harper's Ferry with loss of 3000 prisoners, and a million dollars worth of commissary stores; rumor is not believed in official circles.

Charleston, S. C., is soon to be attacked, one or more iron-clads participating. Confederates are making defensive preparations.

A number of prominent ship merchants are reported to be in Washington urging the importance of sealing up Charleston Harbour.

Gen. Foster has returned to Newbern from his expedition.

BANGOR, Nov. 19, p. m.

War Department has resolved to adopt stringent measures to compel officers to attend to duties and prevent straggling at home and desertion among on commissioned officers and privates, which has come a serious evil.

All quiet at Harper's Ferry, rumors respecting trouble there, imaginary. Jackson reported falling back toward Front Royal. Gen. Rousseau and his command within twelve miles of Nashville.—Bragg without an army at Tullahonia. Not supposed that Confederates will make stand this side Chattanooga. Confederates extensively manufacturing at Knoxville for their army. Internal revenue estimated not over hundred and seventy-five million, instead of over three hundred millions as variously estimated.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Association of New York, held on the evening of the 10th inst., Gen. McClellan was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election.—*Courier.*

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ST. VINCENT.—*New York* Oct. 31st.—The brig Queen Victoria, from St. Vincent, brings advices of a serious uprising of the negro laborers against the proprietors and managers, during which houses were burned, robberies committed and one overseer killed. The whites turned out and killed 7 of the rioters and took about 200 prisoners. Troops were sent from Barbadoes, and the British ship-of-war Challenge also arrived. The insurrection was soon quelled. The St. Vincent *Gazette* thinks disturbance will prevent laborers from doing any work for some time.

### ANOTHER ENGLISH CARGO DESTROYED BY THE "ALABAMA."

It appears that a cargo of the bark *Laurietta* destroyed by the rebel privateer "Alabama," as well as those of the ships *Manchester* and *Lafayette* was English property. It would appear that the property destroyed was covered by the consular certificates of Italy, Portugal and Great Britain. The *Herald* says—

"The *Laurietta* was bound from this port for the island of Madeira and the port of Messina, in Italy. Nearly a thousand barrels of flour and also a large number of staves were shipped by Mr. H. J. Burden, a British subject residing in this city, to a relative in Funchal, Madeira. The bill of lading bore the British seal affixed by the Consul, to whom the shipper was personally known. The other part of the cargo was shipped by Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. to the order of parties in Messina, and this property was also covered by the Italian Consular certificates. The Portugese Consul at this port also sent a package under seal, to the authorities at Madeira, besides giving a right to enter the port, and sending an open bill of lading.

The following letters of Capt. Wells, of the *Laurietta*, and of Mr. Burden, the principal owner of the cargo, have been published:

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1862.

MR. H. J. BURDEN:—Dear Sir,—I take this opportunity, as you were part owner of the cargo lately destroyed on board of the bark *Laurietta*, under my command, to say that I sailed from this harbor on Saturday, Oct. 25. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, a. m. On that day made a sail standing across my bow; at 9 o'clock made her out to be a steamer under sail. When about one mile distant she ran up the English flag, when I hoisted the American ensign. She then hoisted the Confederate flag and fired a gun across my bow, when I immediately hove too, when the steamer sent a boat on board, and I was ordered on board the steamer with my papers. After reaching the steamer I was conducted into the cabin of the *Alabama*. Capt. Semmes examined my papers and said that my vessel was a prize. To my bill of lading (for 903 barrels flour, 295 boxes herrings, and 3,000 staves) was attached the English Consul's certificate that it was English property, The Italian certificate for the balance of the cargo he slightly noticed. He questioned me about you [Burden] and asked me whether you were a British subject or not, to ascertain which I referred him to the paper; but he said you were a curious British subject to be doing business in New York. I was then ordered on board my vessel to get some clothes, when they took such articles as they wanted, after which they set the *Laurietta* on fire, and consumed both vessel and cargo. On the 29th we were released on parole, and arrived here this morning from Boston, where I and my crew arrived on Sunday last. Respectfully yours.

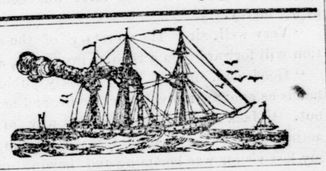
M. M. WELLS.

Besides the annexed, the captain told me verbally that whilst on board the pirate he was told that she was not got up by any subscription, and that the No. 290 was given by the builder, as is usual in the English shipyards; that she belonged or was fitted out in Liverpool by a firm, or, as well as he could recollect, Fraser, Trenholme & Co., or some such name, and that she had run away whilst on a trial trip, and forfeited £20,000 bonds; that some of the crew, who appeared to be English, told him when they shipped it was for a voyage to Nassau, and thence on to break the blockade; and that when they were obliged or did sign articles of war, they were told a strict account would be kept of everything taken or destroyed, and one-half be divided amongst them by the Confederate Government, which they felt sure would soon be recognized. She had about one hundred and twenty persons on board, including some twenty officers of different kinds, the officers being, he believed, all from the South, and the crew principally English.

On remarking to the pirate captain that it was a hard case to make poor, hard-working, sea-faring men suffer by destroying their all, without their having done anything to deserve it, he replied that he had once or twice thought their case was a hard one, but it could'nt be helped, as the innocent must pay for the guilty. Amongst his personal effects he had a small telescope, the gift of some member of his family deceased, which was commemorated by a suitable device on it, and on asking that that might be restored to him, it was denied by telling him that nothing whatever found on board of a vessel that assisted the d——d Yankees to navigate the ocean should be spared. He says she is in a dirty state, and looks more like a pirate than a man-of-war.

The part of the cargo I shipped here for Madeira, belonged to me and a cousin of mine there, both *bona fide* British subjects, without any kind of humbug whatever, and I did not insure anywhere against war risk or pirates, because I trusted to my consular certificate under her Majesty's seal to protect the property in case of falling in with any Southern cruizer, and never expected, in this age of civilization, any man would be so perverse as to say that a duly authenticated document of her British Majesty's Consul, with his official seal of office attached, was a "d——d Yankee hash, and couldn't humbug him." Another act of vandalism was breaking open a sealed official document from the Portugese Consul here to the authorities in Maderia, which he did, and not knowing, perhaps, how to read it, threw it aside in contempt. This brings me to mention that in a semi-official newspaper of November 1, I have just seen it stated that on the 20th of September two steamers, one of them towing a sailing bark, all under English colors, anchored in the port of Fayal [Azores] and would not communicate with the shore, and the English Vice Consul was requested to send off and order them away, which they did, but not before it was seen that a great many boxes had passed over from the other, supposed to contain ordnance, which the authorities considered an unjustifiable and uncorteous act.

J. H. Burden.



### Arrival of the "Europa."

HALIFAX, Nov. 14th, 1862.

*Europa*, Moodie, left Liverpool 2 p. m. 1st, and Queenstown 2nd, arrived at Halifax 11.39 p. m., 13th. She had 72 passengers, and £1000 specie for Boston.

*Persia* arrived at Queenstown afternoon of 31st, and at Liverpool 9 50 a. m., 1st.

Ship *Jupiter*, from New York for Antwerp, reports was spoken by iron Confederate privateer Steamer, off Cape Sable Islands.

Papers have not much to say on American affairs. *Times* draws attention to the immense increase in the American navy. It says nobody can refuse credit of resolution and constancy, in spite of defeats and discouragements, in fighting out a game which everybody sees must be a losing one. It then dissects naval efforts which have been made, and says upon the whole.—New American Navy has been designed with so peculiar and exceptional an object, that it is hardly safe to draw any general lessons from such an example. Northerners wanted a fleet not to encounter fleets of an enemy, but to take on the instant and keep possession of uncontested sea. They required gunboats for navigating rivers, and flotillas to cooperate with the army; these necessities they not only discovered but accepted without an hour's delay, and the result does them credit as it has indeed done them service. Measured, however, by European standards, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that other nations, have expended upon Navies large amounts, and have superfluous ships for their pains. We could do in twelve months not only what the Americans have done, but five times as much, by pressing every species of craft into service, and setting every building yard to work without stint or scrutiny. We could soon multiply by a considerable figure the number of ships in commission, but the quality would not remain as at present.

Professor Cairnes had been lecturing at Dublin on American revolution. He holds that success of North means, if not immediate emancipation, at least immediate arrest and ultimate extinction of slavery, while success of the South means establishment of slavery on broader and firmer basis. Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle, was present, and in moving thanks to the lecturer he deeply deplored the conflict, and endorsed neutrality of the English Government.

A celebrated debating club of Cambridge University, "The Union," have been engaged two evenings in discussing the American question. The question was in effect that the cause of the North was a cause of human progress. The proposition was negatived by 117 to 33. It is noticed that the eldest son of Earl Russell spoke against the motion.

Mr. Bentinck, member of Parliament, in a speech at a public banquet, denounced American Democracy, and Northern States as its exponent.

Earl Russell in reply to City of London Garibaldi Committee states that the only means he can properly use to obtain withdrawal of French troops from Rome consists in the friendly representations to the Government of French Empire, that these have not been wanting on the part of the British Government, and that similar representations shall be made whenever it may seem necessary or expedient to make them.

The Duke of Newcastle is suffering from rather an alarming attack of bronchitis.

The Great Exhibition would close the day the Europa left Liverpool. No formal ceremony, but great choir of Sacred Harmonic Society would sing National Anthem. Attendance on last of shilling days fell short 70,000, but total number of visitors slightly exceeds that of '51, being over six millions. It is reported that the guarantees will have to pay a very slight deficiency.

The Queen held Privy Council on the 1st at Osborne.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* says there will be no Brevit on the Prince of Wales' majority.

FRANCE.—La France believes that Chevalier Deny's has expressed to Drouyn DeL'Huys the regrets felt by Turin Cabinet at Circular of Gen. Durands having been addressed to France.—Explanation was well received by French Government. Asserted that France will formally reply to Circular.

Bourse firm, and advancing—70 90.

ITALY.—A consultation at Spezzia touching Garibaldi's wound seventeen physicians were present. Examination made with finger and probe, although incomplete, caused suffering to patient. It was impossible to find the ball, but in opinion of the doctors it is still in the wound. Repletion of examination will be requisite to establish position of projectile and allow of its extraction if possible without serious injury.

Garibaldi's general state is satisfactory; believed no important surgical operation will be required.

SPAIN.—Meeting of Cortes fixed for 1st December.—Marquis Duero Government candidate for Presidency Senate.

RUSSIA.—Government had discovered central revolutionary committee at Warsaw, under Presidency of General Mierrsawaki. Principle aim of the committee was to collect regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes.

THE GREEK QUESTION.—Elections in Greece fixed for 10th November. "La France" says understanding between France, England and Russia has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance for Europe. It is believed each power wishes to respect treaty of 1856.

La Presse says departure of French fleet for Greece delayed by reason of understanding come to by the powers who resolved to apply principle of non-intervention to Greece.

Provisional Government of Greece formed under Presidency of Senator Bulgaro, and members of it gave assurances to representatives of Great Powers that revolution would be confined to Greece.

CHINA.—British Minister at China formally re- ports particulars of stoppage of tea by Chinese authorities until increased transit duty was paid to release tea so detained. Gunboat was sent to Tankan which seized all Mandarian, and War Junks and Custom House officials and released all teas detained.

Earl Russell approves of all measures taken.

BRAZIL.—Additional advices by Brazil Mail contain announcement of the death of Penor Lopez, President of Paraguay; his son fills the vacancy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 31st firmer, having recovered from depressing effect of unexpected large advance of one per cent in Bank minimum.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Liverpool, Saturday evening.—Politics unimportant. Globe says Cabinet will probably give shortly expressions to views concerning proceedings of Alabama.

### Arrival of the Etna.

ST. JOHN'S. N. F., Nov. 17th, 1862.—Etna from Liverpool, 5th. arrived off Cape Race at 1 P. M. Saturday.

*Times* again adverts to action of New York Chamber of Commerce touching rebel steamer Alabama, and denies that any blame is attached to England. Her shipyards are open to all. She does not fit out ships of war, but sells component parts to all comers. It quotes President Pierce's message to Congress in 1856 to show what America considered *her* neutrality was justified in doing during Russian war, says England has never gone beyond or fully up to bounds of American theory—theory is perfectly sound, and English neutrals sit as disciples at feet of President Pierce.

Daily *News* has different argument. It says Government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligations which its subjects may be tempted to commit; but looking at grave charges made against Laird's building yard on Mersey, where navy to be used against friendly power is being built, after England has declared neutrality, it puts it to Government whether it is not bound to this illegal state of things or withdraw neutrality proclamation.

*Times* commences publication of special correspondence from Richmond, dated Oct. 8th. Writer appears strongly imbued with spirit of Secessionists, say they suffer terrible desolation, but their spirit of resistance is high as ever.

Daily *News* adduces evidence from Southern prints that there military resources are about exhausted and that internal dissensions prevail.

John bright, in letter to William Gurnell Jewett expresses amazement at idea of conciliation towards South regarding slavery, and says North may separate or fight out contest, but to leave slaves still slaves will expose you to contempt of civilized world. He applauds proclamation of President as does every man who is not a foe to freedom, or moved by base hostility to American Rebublic because it is a Rebublic and powerful.

At a crowded meeting of the Metropolitan Institution, London, resolutions passed expressing sympathy with the North.

Lord Elgin retired from Governorship of India owing to climate. Duke of Argyle succeeds.

Great Exhibition closed without ceremony. Attendance and total receipts both exceed those of 1851.

Parliament further prorogued to 13th January.

Continental politics unimportant.

Paris Bourse heavy, 70 05.

Collision took place between some Italian and Austrian soldiers. After a sharp contest quiet was restored. Each side charges the other with being the aggressors.

Greece unchanged. Nothing decided as to future ruler.

Garibaldi has been sounded as to his acceptance of Crown.

India and Chinia mail telegraphed. Calcutta dates are to Oct. 17th. News unimportant.

Cotton firmer, advanced 2d. to 3d. since Friday. Breadstuffs dull, unchanged. Wheat still declining Provisions very dull.

Consuls 98 3-8 a 93½.

HARVEY SICKLER, Esq., the able editor of the *Tunkhannock* [Pa] *Democrat* publishes the following in his issue of 30th Oct. 1861.

"We deem it due to Mess. J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their EXT. SARSAPARILLA in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome virulent sore which finally spread over his forehead and face not even excepting his eyelids which become so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skillful physician who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst through the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution.—Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed we were induced by the high recommendations of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the cure of Scrofulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodine of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure and the general prediction that the child must die, was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as any body's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

*Bleeding at Lungs*, a special disease, and special treatment. The cases and results of *Hunnewell's Tulo Anodyne* do not quite admit of actual accounts of cures, but this much is sure, and should meet with use and approbation by all, who have this uncertain tenure of life. The entire compound is perfectly consistent with cure, in all cases of Bleeding, which has been fully tested on cuts and bruises outwardly. Being perfectly adapted to the Lungs with the Tulo, and healing property of the Cannabis, we can hardly use expressions strong enough to meet our confidence in it, or to urge trial. Let it be taken in confidence by all. See advertisement and call for pamphlets.

## Special Notices.

**Symptoms which cannot be Mistaken.**

The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull: the pupils dilate: an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, a swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache with humming of the ears, an unusual secretion of Saliva, furred tongue, breath very foul, appetite sometimes voracious with a knawing sensation at the stomach, at others entirely gone, fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, bowls irregular at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough uneasy and disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth, temper generally irritable, etc. If your child has any of them, Worms are sure to be the cause. HOW SHALL IT BE CURED? Give JUDSON'S WORM TEA.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!**

DONT fail to procure *MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP* for *CHILDREN TEETHING.*

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

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

*Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic,*

and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the *Best* and *Surest Remedy in the World*, in all cases of DYSENTYER and DI