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, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

About Farms and Farmers.

We often read, and talk, and write, about the independence and happiness of the Farmer. As we pass through this county, and witness the well cultivated farms, and all the various evidences of requited thrift, the conclusion is forced upon us, if these people are not happy, being healthy, it is surely their own fault. As Pope wrote, long since, the feeling of every Farmer might be

"Happy, whose only wish and care,
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air,
On his own ground."

Every one has his and her cares, and the Farmer has his; but to him who owns a sufficient number of acres to yield bread and meat, and wearing apparel for his family, who has strength to till his land, and owns the land he tills; who at quiet eventide, the toil of the day over, can sit surrounded by a healthy family, and look out from beneath his own roof tree upon his wide sown crops; who after the morning meal can go forth cheerily to the labor of the day,—to plough, or sow, or reap; who has no restless nights or anxious hours, in view of notes falling due and an over drawn exchequer to meet them with; who knows nothing about that complicated, wearisome, demoralizing, debit and credit system, which has become a necessity to every other branch of business, and by the machination of which so many suffer; who don't have to sue to recover or be sued to be recovered from; surely such men should be happy. The farmer may look upon other men and think they follow a more congenial business, but he little knows of the gloom, and anxiety, and care which underlie the apparently prosperous surface, if he could fully realize them, he would thankfully recognize the good providence by which his lot was made so much more desirable, and contentedly repress any rising of ambition to leave the farm for the workshop or the store. Of course, these remarks, more particularly, apply to those who have farms cleared, and made, and cannot so fully to those who enter the forests to make war upon it, and to create a farm from its wildernesses; to these there is the promise of the same independence, the same serene feelings, but to reach them in the same degree as in the other case there is a pretty hard road to travel, and much to make one hand and heart weary; still the toil is invigorating to the muscle and mind, and the promise in the future is fruitful and rich.

Whatever our farmers are, and however much they may be surrounded with the practical necessities of life, it is undisguisable that a want of taste, intelligent taste, exists. True, this is not nearly so evident as it was a few years since, because the farmers in this County and the neighboring, have of late made long strides in the direction of cultivating a taste for what is beautiful, as well as for what is necessary. The character of the farm houses is improved; neatness and paint now prevail where carelessness and sombre walls before held reign.—But we should like to see these evidences more general. Why should not our Farmers, of all men, surround themselves with whatever is calculated to make home more attractive to their families, and more noticeable to the passer by. A coat of whitewash is not expensive, if paint is too much so, and is a great improvement upon time-blackened walls, whether of house or barns. Trees tastefully selected are an inexpensive adornment to a farm house. A flower patch in front of the house would cost but very few cents, and require but a little occasional attention; and how much it would add to the happiness of the family, as well as to the appearance of the place. A writer in one of our exchanges says truly:—

"It is a mistaken notion that it is labor lost and economy misapplied, to spend it in adorning their home. There is no investment that pays so large a dividend in the golden currency of happiness, as that which is invested in home comforts and everyday enjoyments, mental luxuries, and social and intellectual pleasures. I do not mean to be understood that the farmer or his family should be extravagant and launch into all the foolish follies of the times. But *he has a right* to a pleasant, attractive and beautiful home. By his own industry he creates the means of enjoyment for others as well as himself. He is no idler in the social hive, and it is fitting that he should enjoy the wealth that he creates. Let him surround himself with the refinements of taste and cultivation, and his own mind, if rough and uncultivated, will insensibly yield to the silent influence of his surroundings, and be softened and refined by the atmosphere of his home. Let him cultivate the soil of intellect with the same diligence that he does mother earth, and it will yield a rich return in happiness.

If he has children, he can leave them no richer inheritance than the memory of a happy home, combined with the social and moral culture their natures will receive by breathing its atmosphere of love and peace, and sharing in its intellectual pleasures."

We say, again, the tendency is *improvement*—better churches, better school houses, better barns, better houses, more tastefully built and more tastefully surrounded, now prevail as a rule, and there is everything to make the passer by believe that very many of our farmers, not only should be, but are the happiest men alive.

The Editor of the *Head Quarters* must differ with us about the Cemetery. Whether our opinions are the result of prejudice, or of a relative view of the Cemetery as compared with what it was in our earlier days, or of a want of taste in, and appreciation of, its real characteristics, we maintain the ideas before advanced. If we have done Fredericton the injustice, only, of overlooking, as perhaps a mere visitor out of courtesy might, what could be turned into terms of reproach, and only see her in her pleasantest and most attractive aspects; the "failing has leaned to virtues side," and, no doubt, the readers of the *Sentinel* will be satisfied. We regret the lines of beauty in our vision don't correspond with those of the Editor of the *Head Quarters*, but hope he may never have better occasion to blame the *Sentinel*. It is not often that a local paper finds fault with visitors because of their praising too highly the locality, and we trust that in this case there is no feeling of jealousy at work.

SHOULDER ARMS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a call has been made by Lieut. Col. Baird, for the assembling of those liable to perform militia duty. We have but room to remind our readers that absentees in this case, render themselves liable to a fine of not more than $20.

Florenceville Tea Meeting.

This affair came off on Wednesday with the greatest *eclat*. The place selected was admirable for the occasion, under the favorable character of the weather, being in a beautiful grove on Mr. Appleby's farm, overlooking that splendid stretch of intervale and high land, golden with its ripened harvest, which lies opposite Florenceville. The guests were seated at a table 113 feet long which presented, looking from end to end, with its rich ornamentation of flowers, candelabras, pyramids of cake, beside the more humble and less showy, but equally *toothsome* articles of food, which were there in abundance, a vista pleasing and singular. Everything was nice and well enjoyed. There were some 200 guests on the grounds, not so many, by any means, as the object and the preparation deserved. The purpose of the meeting was to assist the resident Congregationalist minister, After tea the assembly was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Saunderson, Harvey, Tuthill, Williams, Lecheur, Huestis, Mr. W. Milbery and Samuel Watts. These speeches were varied enough to render them eminently interesting. There was a melodeon presided at by Mrs. H. R. Baird and a large choir, and the music discoursed was select in kind and well performed, adding largely to the interest of the occasion.—What with good eating and drinking, good speeches, good music, rational mirth, a pure air, clear sky and magnificent surrounding of fruits, flowers and grain, it was a good time indeed, as it should be. We noticed people from Tobique and Woodstock and all the country round, among the guests.

The Ladies presiding at the tables were Mrs. C. S. Appleby, Mrs. J. P. Stevens, Mrs. C. R. Upton, Mrs. H. R. Baird, Mrs. Seth Milbery, Mrs. S. G. Burpee, and it is needless to add that the manner of these, with that of the attendants generally, was such as to make people "feel at home." The interest in tea meetings is on the increase.

All the papers are talking of the shabby way in which the "Empire Club" of St. John have treated Mr. Beardsley. The newspapers ought to know by this time, if the readers thereof generally do not, that whatever of soul politicians do have, that bump which indicates gratitude for the chief instruments in their political elevation is mighty small indeed. While the "Club" had need of Mr. Beardsley's services all was well. So all our politicians have used the press as ladders to reach the goal of their ambition, which reached, away they kick the ladder. Mr. Beardsley was used (to call in a homely figure) as an axeman, in the land jobbing affair, to fell a mighty tree; he did his work well, the tree came down, its branches reached far and wide, the crash was heard any amount of distance, but the timber when it came to be made was found to be rotten at the heart and useless, ruining those who had hoped to raise from the material a vast structure upon which, like the children of Babel, they could climb into the heavens of a perpetual political calm. The poor workman now is disregarded and turned adrift. His fate is only an additional moral to point the tale of our political history. And no doubt when Mr. Thompson called Beardsley a puppet and tool, he only spoke the minds of those who had employed him. About the fight between Mr. B. and Mr. Thompson, it is a pity the crowd had not formed a ring and allowed the two gentlemen, in single combat, to decide the general right of a lawyer in Court to lay aside the gentleman, and by insulting everybody else, show his own want of character.

We have been very much amused at the way in which our contemporaries have treated that item of news about the settlement of Arthurette, Tobique, which originally appeared in the *Sentinel*. Having got it into every imaginable shape, the *Freeman* now cooly states that "the Woodstock papers were in error, &c." The *Sentinel*, in the outset, stated that it was the settlement hitherto known as the "Tobique River settlement," to which the name Arthurette had been applied. And if the papers had copied literally there would have been no mistake about it.

We desire to state, that in any remarks we have made about the Mechanic's Institute and its construction, there has been no intention of reflecting upon the Architect, Mr. Longstaff, in whose skill and judgment we have often expressed our confidence We are assured that the best result possible with the money available will be obtained. By a typographical error last week the three rooms below were made 22 x 40, instead of 22 x 16 which they are.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Goodale, the Secretary of the Maine Agricultural Board, last week. Mr. G. expressed himself pleased with the appearance of things; but is inspired with the idea that we do not pay sufficient attention to grazing. This, he thinks, would prove a great cheese making country. While here he visited Mr. Sharp's place, and obtained from that gentleman much important information regarding the fruit raising capabilities of our soil.

☞ We have received a copy of The Pic-Nic Galop, a sheet of Music composed by H. Dixon, Band Conductor of the 15th Regt., and published in very handsome style by S. R. Miller, Fredericton. This composition, which is very highly spoken of by musical critics, is for sale at the Medical Hall, Woodstock.

The International railroad is receiving, so it seems, the cold shoulder at the hands of Canada.—Mr. Tilley passed through here on his way to that Province on Friday last, his business being, no doubt, to "see about it." We fear, Mr. McGee's testimony to the contrary notwithstanding, that Canadian politicians have not done the clean thing toward this Province.

☞ We hope for some time to come to be favored with a regular correspondence from Little Falls, in addition to that from Grand Falls; so that our readers will be kept well posted in Victoria County items.

☞ It has but lately been discovered that the young men of Fredericton have a gymnasium. We happen to know they have had one for a year past. And some of the young men last winter were quite expert in it.

☞ We regret exceedingly to learn that the progress toward recovery of Robert Jardine, Esq., St. John, is very slow and uncertain.

☞ Another Tea meeting is advertised.—It takes place on the 22nd of September, inst., at Williamstown. There will be a grand time.

And yet another. In Connell's Hall, Woodstock, on the 17th inst. See advertisement.

☞ The valuation of property this year, shows Boston to be the richest City in the country.

The Canadian Ministry have been sustained by a small majority.

ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 3d, 1863.

DEAR SENTINEL,—The season has changed, and a glorious change nature has wrought. The fogs and rains and close, enervating, atmosphere of August have given place to the clear skies, the soft, mellow sunshine, and the invigorating breezes of September. The summer is past and Autumn is upon us, a season of inexpressible deliciousness, which Italy cannot excel, and of which New Brunswick may feel proud. The unassuming splendor of the day and the clear, silvery moonlight nights, make us value life more highly, and involuntarily draw forth an utterance of thankfulness to the God of nature for the many and incomparable delights and advantages of our Northern clime. Every body wishes to get away from the city at this season, and ramble through the woods, or over the new mown fields, and enjoy life while nature smiles so coaxingly; and very many give way to the allurements, for but to-day some hundreds went on a tour a few miles up the river on what is commonly called a "Pic Nic," and enjoyed themselves amazingly.—Yesterday, another batch went out in the cars—the railway cars, I mean, not the ox carts, and mud carts, and rickety wagons, and lob-sided carriages, with the soil of last season still adhering, barnacle-like, to their unwashed spokes,—not these, such as you, poor primitive creatures, away up there in the wilderness take your holiday drives in,—yes, the railway cars, drawn by a snorting leaping rushing locomotive, travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour—can you comprehend that rate of speed?—until, in the calmest and mildest of the days above spoken of one imagines himself passing through a whirlwind, or that a hurricane is passing over, owing to the current of air which is created by the rapid movement of the train; but it is all soon over, the destination is reached, and out they go, the living freight, like a disturbed bee-hive, young and old, young men and maidens, the youth's generally with a young lady on one arm while on the other he carries the most essential thing to his day's enjoyment—a basket containing the provender. Each one takes his own road, or rather each pair betake themselves to some quiet shade, and eat and drink and chat, and while away the day until the sharp, shrill whistle of the locomotive announces that the conductor will soon issue his stereotyped mandate, "All aboard," and then, like the band of Rhoderick Dhu, they issue from every bush and brake, lazily and reluctantly wending their way back to the cars, which lands them all safe and well in a few minutes back a dozen miles or more to their homes. At these recreations, prizes for archery by the ladies are all the rage, some of the young misses are quite expert with the long bow.

It is remarkable how little employment for a correspondent our City of thirty or forty thousand inhabitants furnishes, and I am often astonished how the publishers of our daily papers find new matter wherewith to fill their sheets. Last week an unfortunate man named Edward Martin, residing on the Straight Shore, Portland, while sleeping on the railway track near Sussex, was run over by the down train, having his legs severed from the body. He died in a few hours. Another lamentable accident occurred in Mr. McDonald's ship yard, on the same day. A carpenter named McNeill, whose family resides at Moncton, was passing in front of the ship, when a block was heaved from the prow stage, striking him on the head, breaking the skull. He looked up, cried, "who threw that block?" fell, rose again to his feet, and then fell dead. He was a man much respected by his comrades, and it is said was at one time well to do in Prince Edward Island. It was "pay night" in the yard, and he was on his way to the office for his week's wages when he met his death, his name being called out by the clerk just about the time that the life was leaving the body. His wife arrived before the burial, and his remains where followed to their last resting place on Sunday by a very numerous body of the mechanics of the district where the accident occurred.

A little steamship called the *Douro*, which arrived here some weeks ago for repairs, sailed on Sunday for Nassau, of course, but it is thought she will find her way into some Confederate port or the clutches of Federal cruisers before many weeks pass over. Some of our merchants are making a good thing out of blockade running. No one can blame them. How the Yankees themselves would jump at such chances of making money; and indeed, it is said and believed that they are themselves, Northeners, running the blockade and assisting the Southerners against their own Government, so strong is their love of gain, and their admiration for an exciting and lucrative employment.—Shades of Washington!

Every boat which leaves our wharves bears away our young men by hundreds. How is this? Can you, Mr. Editor, with your editorial sagacity, understand and explain why, a country rent to the very core by civil strife, until one would imagine that the very heart strings of the nation had been torn asunder, furnishes profitable employment and homes to our young men, yes, the very flower of our population. We boast of our country, and our British connection, and our peaceful Province, but of what use are they if they do not afford us a living. Why, sir, it would grieve you to visit Reed's Point Wharf on a Monday or Thursday morning, and see the crowds of able bodied young men, with intelligent countenances, who are on board the steamer on the way from their homes for the first time, to carve out a new name among strangers. I have often turned away from the parting scenes then to be witnessed with sorrow and dissatisfaction, and an increased conviction that there was something wrong somewhere in our Provincial system, or these youths would never turn their backs upon all that makes life happy, and face a world full of cold, heartless strangers. Is the secret to be found in the petty jealousies or miserly notions of our monied men, who horde up whatever means they possess, and occasionally open their vaults to look at their gold and give it an airing, or change it into mortgaged property like the nabob of your town, instead of erecting factories or mills, and opening up new means of employment to the increasing "hands" rising up in our country? I think it is.

You up-country folks are forever in trouble. I see you have had a miniature "Antietam affair" on the Maduxnakik, and that the Courts of Law have been resorted to. Your neighbors of Fredericton, too, have had a brush with the soldiery, all arising out of a love for the fair sex. O woman! since all time you have been bringing man into trouble; and even now in the nineteenth century, with the millenium close upon us, you still keep your fingers grasped around the throat of man's peace of mind, determined that your tormenting destiny shall be fulfilled to the very letter, and that the male race shall have peace neither in your presence, for then your disturbing influence is unendurable, neither when you are absent, for then his soul is racked with yearning for your presence. But it is to be hoped that there is a world where peace doth reign, and that if woman will be there, that their torturing influences will be left behind them. The *fracas* in the Cathedral City, I fancy did not amount to much, although the conduct of some of the officers is rather ungentlemanly at times.

A boiler exploded in Mr. Petrie's mill, Straight Shore, on Tuesday, by which five men were severely scalded, three of whom it is thought will not survive.

A. T.

LITTLE FALLS CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE FALLS, Aug. 27, 1863.

DEAR SENTINEL,—Since I found that my desire to form your acquaintance had been reciprocated by you, and as I had promised to write again, I felt it my duty to do so, notwithstanding no very particular transpirations have taken place.

I dare say you are aware that the river St. John forms the boundary in this place between us, and the land of "stars and stripes." Well they are having quite an interesting time over there with regard to the drafting business; and the conscription officers have just returned the names of those drafted, and "bade them for eternity prepare."

An impression seems to prevail among some of them (which may be well grounded) that Cousin Jonathan has not given them a fair *shake* at the wheel, for there seems to be a great number drafted in a small and thinly settled district. In fact the names of as many as three members of the same family have been returned as drafted, but I guess that the Potomac army will not be very seriously reinforced from this district; for we find that a great number of those who had little or no property are finding an asylum on this side of the line, and they are quite welcome, so long as they behave themselves, which they manifest no disinclination to do.

I have heard of but one party who is pleased with his lot as a drafted man, and this is a gentleman who married a wife a few months ago, and does not like her as well as he expected he would, and says it will be a good chance to get away from her, and besides it will look like *loyalty* in him, to be willing to go. But he may find loyalty "over the left" by it, and a captain who will not discharge him, when the American war is settled.

An incident occurred on Monday last, which might have been serious, but providentially terminated otherwise. As three young men were crossing the river, their canoe struck a rock and was capsized, throwing them headlong into the water, and as none of them could swim their condition was perilous, but they all succeeded in clinging to the canoe till they reached the shore. One of the men referred to, was just returning from paying his *intended bride* a visit, by whom he had been accompanied as far as the brink of the river, and at the time of his danger she might have been heard for some distance making the woods resound with her cries (and no wonder either). But they were snugly married the next day.

On the evening of the day above referred to, it was announced that death had visited the suburbs of our village very suddenly, and taken a mother from her husband and children. On Tuesday, Madam Rumor said quite frankly that deceased had found a premature death from maltreatment from her husband, and on Wednesday at a very early hour, the brother of the deceased called upon Coroner Emmerson and said, that an inquest must be held before the body should be interred. Many persons around seemed to be *well posted* concerning the case, until a strict investigation was made by the Coroner, and then no person seemed possessed of any reliable information *whatever*, but was all hearsay. The body was therefore interred with the usual funeral rites.

We had quite a fall of rain on Tuesday and Wednesday, which somewhat retarded haying operations, but the weather is now fine again and we hope will continue, for the sake of farmers, *at least* till haying is over.

But again I fear a prosecution for trespass upon your columns, and for the present must conclude.

I am yours, as before.

WANDERER.

Colonial News.

THE ROW IN FREDERICTON.—The circumstances which have led to the unpleasant *fracas* between the military and citizens are briefly these:—On Thursday evening there were a number of persons listening to the music on the square opposite the officers' barracks, and among the rest (as usual) an over proportion of ladies. It was a moonlight night, and two of the officers (Col. Cole being absent) commencing promenading the square, and, as the evidence goes, one of them, a Mr. York, not of the 15th, on several occasions, interfered with the *skirts* of some girls. He also took two others in his arms. This was in all probability an after dinner affair; but be that as it may, it was resented by some of those present, who hit Mr. York with a stone, and threw gravel at his companion, Mr. Wylie. Upon this Capt. Moffat, who is the senior officer, and being applied to by Mr. Wylie, gave orders, rather indefinitely, to clear the square, and these orders were differently acted upon by the officers respectively. Some gave the guard orders to turn all the people out of the square, and others to turn out only the offenders. In carrying out this order a Mr. Carey gave some rough handling to Alderman McKensie, who was standing quietly on the square; and for the assault thus committed he has just been fined $4 and $8.90 costs. A great number of witnesses were examined; Mr. Marsh appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Allen for the defence.

The trial for insulting the young women is to be proceeded with on Monday; but it is said they will not appear as witnesses; and some doubt whether they consider the act committed an insult or not!

The excitement in the mean time is serious; but it is hoped that an excellent lecture delivered by the Mayor to both parties will, with the good sense of the parties concerned, be the means of allaying it."—*Fredericton Cor. to St. John Globe.*

The same paper of the 1st. inst., gives the following further particulars:—

"A great many ladies, young, of course, were there without a male protector, and unfortunately it was taken advantage of by the officers, for at the hour of nearly 10 p. m., they (the Officers) left their mess, nearly all pretty *well corned* from champaigne, and descended among the crowd. The Hon. Mr. Yorke, of the Royal Artillery, and a young officer by the name of Wiley were walking arm in arm, and this young scion, Yorke, being at the time in the *County of York*, fancied he could do as he pleased, commenced the dangerous game of raising the dresses of several ladies with one hand, and placing his other hand round their waist and peering into their faces under their bonnets This he continued doing so often, and on so many different ladies, that the young men and boys took up handsful of gravel on the square and threw it at the party, to cause them to desist; but all to no purpose, for they actually, one or the other of them, lifted a married lady's clothes higher than I like to describe. This married woman is ashamed to come forward to testify against them, fearing her name would be published; the young ladies have been delicate to prosecute for the same reason, and it is doubtful, in consequence, if this Mr. Yorke will be meted out the punishment due him for his cowardly attack on innocent females."

The Montreal Gazette makes the following serious charge against the present Canadian Ministry and supports it by letters from M. Ferrier the President of the Grand Trunk Company, and from Mr. Brydges, the Manager. The "corrupt practices" of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry led to their defeat. Their successors do not seem to be much of an improvement:—

"On or about the first day of June last, just before the elections, Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald (who had then commenced his notable travels, from town to town, as first Minister of the Crown, to influence all the elections possible) sent for the Hon. James Ferrier to meet him and Messrs. A. A Dorion and L. H. Holton. Mr. Ferrier, as a Director of the Grand Trunk Company, accordingly met these three Ministers at their appointment; and it is a fact that, on that occasion, they did, without any circumlocution, make to him an open and corrupt offer, that they would pay the Grand Trunk Company *one hundred and fifty dollars a mile*, for postal service, provided the Company would lend its influence to assist the Ministry in their elections and particularly in the election of the Hon. John Young, in West Montreal! The proposition was of course communicated to the Board. The answer was that the Company could not depart from the absolute rule of strict neutrality in politics which it had adopted."

FIRING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' CUP.—It has been decided that the firing for the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup is to take place at Torryburn, commencing on Wednesday, the 23rd September, at 10 o'clock. The following regulations will be adopted:—

1. Each Company of Class A. of the Active Militia, may send one competitor for every six effective members.
2. There will be three ranges,—200, 300, and 400 yards; five shots will be fired at each range. The standing position to be adopted at the first two ranges, and kneeling (or standing) at the last.
3. Each competitor must obtain at least ten points in ten rounds at the first two ranges, in order to be qualified to fire at the last.
4. Ties in the number of points will, in the first instance, be settled by the number of hits. If hits as well as points are equal, by one shot at four hundred yards.
5. The firing to be conducted in accordance with the Hythe Regulations.
6. Each competitor will parade at the Camp, Torryburn, on the 23rd September, at 9.30 A. M., in Uniform, with the Government Long Enfield Rifle and Accoutrements, and will receive ammunition upon the ground.
7. Temporary discontinuance on account of bad weather to be at the discretion of the Officer conducting the practice.
8. An Umpire will be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

The successful competitor for the Challenge Cup will receive either a Gold Medal or a Prize of Fifty dollars, and other Prizes will be given to some of the best shots next in succession.

The names of competitors are to be forwarded to the Office of the Adjutant General and cannot be received after Friday the 18th of September.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—At a recent City Council Meeting, Fredericton, his Worship stated that since the last meeting, executions had been issued against Hon. Mr. McMillan, Hon. Mr. Steadman, and Hon. Mr. Hatheway, to recover the amount of their taxes. The execution against Mr. McMillan had been *put in operation*, and that gentleman had been arrested. All three of the Hon. gentlemen were of opinion that the City had no right to assess them, and to arrange the matter had agreed to make a special case to be argued before the Judges in October. Mr. Hatheway's horse and buggy had been seized, and he, the Mayor, had received a note from Mr. Allen, Mr. Hatheway's Attorney, wishing the articles to be restored. Mr. Hatheway would claim the expenses he had been put to in hiring a horse, should the judges decide in his favor, otherwise he was to pay all costs. His Worship went fully into the law with reference to taxes. An order was then made, directing the cases to be argued at the October Term.—*Reporter.*

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO SAXON.—The enquiry by the Liverpool Board of Trade as to the causes which led to the loss of the steamship *Anglo*, has terminated; and we learn that the report severely blames the late Captain Burges for not using the lead when the ship was so near Cape Race, and in a position which he must have known, from recent surveys, was a most dangerous one. It also describes as highly reprehensible his conduct in driving the ship at the rate of 12 knots an hour when she was nearing a dangerous coast in a dense fog.

A Canadian gentleman, stopping at the Acadian Hotel, Halifax, attempted to commit suicide on Friday morning. In a fit of delerium tremens he stabbed himself in the breast and cut a gash in his throat, The doctor thinks he will recover.—*Globe.*

TIMBER AND DEAL TRADE.—From A. F. and D. Mackay's Liverpool Timber Circular of the 14th inst., we have the following quotations of prices:

N. B. and N. S. and U. S. A. Pine and Spruce Deals.—The stock on hand is moderate, and for these articles there is a fair demand. At recent sales by auction, viz.: ex "Empire Queen," from St. John, N. B., Spruce Deals brought an average of £7 18s 4d; ex "Alabama," £7 19s 6d.; ex "Rose of Denmark," £7 19s per standard. Scantling realized from £7 2s 6. to £7 12s. 6d.

American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

BANGOR, Aug. 29th, evening.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe from the fleet off Wilmington, reports positive news received there, that both Sumter and Wagner had fallen, latter blown up, and stars and stripes waved over both. Union troops in the highest spirits, and certain of possessing speedily all Morris' Island and reducing Moultrie. Capture and occupation of Charleston regarded as morally certain.

Confederates in small boats made a raid on Rappahannock, capturing the gunboats *Satellite* and *Leslie*, and the reveuue cutter *Putnam*; each gunboat carried a 9 inch Dahlgreen gun. The mouth of the river is blockaded, and it is not believed Confederates will succeed in getting these vessels out of the river.

Steamer *J. E. Winans* sold to a party in St. John' was seized yesterday while about leaving New York, on suspicion of being used in the Confederate interest.

BANGOR, Aug. 31.

Reported capture of Sumter and Wagner premature. A Charleston despatch of the 28th to Richmond says, Federals are working hard in trenches in front of Wagner; another despatch mentions a Federal attack on the rifle pits Wednesday night.

Richmond papers announce the death of Gen. Floyd.

The execution of 5 deserting substitutes took place on Saturday at head quarters of army of Potomac.

Guerilla Mosby was wounded, probably fatally, last Monday, in a skirmish near Fairfax.

Burnside's army crossed Tennessee river on the 20th, and is in the vicinity of Kingston. Confederates reported in force at Rome, and along Georgia State Railroad. Burnside has received his old 9th corps from Grant's army.

Refugees from Richmond report authorities have given up all hopes of Charleston; hundreds of convicts have been released from prisons to put in Confederate ranks.

LATER.

Confederates in the trans-Mississippi Department are organising for better concert of action. It is publicly stated at New Orleans that a grand movement is to be made against Mobile, there is considerable concentration at New Orleans. Mosby, the guerilla leader, is reported dead of his wounds; White now commands in that section. No precautions were taken on board gunboats Reliance and Satellite against surprise; several gunboats are to be detached for their recapture or destruction. Reported that Lieutenant Wood and 64 men on expedition to surprise gunboat on Pickatauk river were themselves surprised, when within 300 yards of the vessel, which was suddenly illuminated, and a terrible discharge poured into them, only Lieut. Wood and four men escaping.

BANGOR, Sept 1.

Richmond Whig says, small body of Yankee cavalry advanced up Peninsula, within one mile of Richmond, creating considerable alarm in city. Enquirer reports that Fort Sumter will not be abandoned; Beauregard will hold it to bitter end; enemy's fire continues divided between Sumter and Wagner.

Vicksburg gentleman reports an important movement on foot, three thousand Yankees moving from Yazoo city towards Benton. St. Louis Republican's Memphis despatch reports Gen. Price with 25,000 Confederates at Bayou Metaria, a strong point on White river, 14 miles above Duval's Bluff; Federals have forces at Duval's Bluff, and a battle soon expected. Confederate force in Southern Texas 1800; Magruder enforced conscription act to the fullest extent. Over 100 of Quantrell's murderers thus far killed.

LATER.

Richmond papers report Federals repulsed in an assault on Fort Wagner. No shells have been thrown into the City since Monday morning. The same paper report the capture of three Federal sailing vessels off the mouth of the Rappahannock; one was destroyed and two towed into port.

The report of Floyd and Mosby's death is confirmed.

Confederates at Chattanooga are in force, entrenching and giving out the intention of fight.

Key West correspondent reports steamer Alice, Verran, with 500 bales of cotton, captured off Mobile, had arrived there, also Confederate steamer Crescent, from Havana; several schooners, prizes, also had arrived.

New iron-clad *Charleston*, went into commission at Charleston, and will greatly add to the defence of the city.

BANGOR, Sept. 2nd,

In Vermont election yesterday Union majority was as large as Republican majority heretofore, only two towns as far as heard from give Democratic majorities; Senate will be unanimously Union, and Congress man will have from six to eight thousand majorities.

A report reached Washington yesterday that a large number of Confederate troops had crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway, to flank Gen. Meade; this report, though not improbable, needs confirmation.

Fort Gibson advices report Gen. Blunt, with 6,000, had crossed Arkansas river, but the enemy declined battle, falling back, their forces estimated at 25,000; later reports at Fort Scott say, Blunt had followed up and had been whipped with 3000 loss.

LATER.

Trouble occurred at Vandalia, Illinois, from arrest of deserters and attempted rescue by Copperheads; latter numbering 400 occupied fair grounds, and overawed the authorities.

Gen. Ewing has ordered citizens of Kansas City, alleged aiders of rebellion, to remove; the list embraces many of the leading citizens. Orders for similar removals at Wesport and Independence are being made.

Gen. Grant endorses the Emancipation Proclamation, and organization of colored troops for 20 miles on both sides of the Mississippi; all slaves have been run off into the interior, and Grant has sent out a liberating expedition.

Gov. Bramlett, of Kentucky, in Inaugural contends for Union as it was, in Constitution as it is, objects to arming negroes, declares Kentucky always loyal to Federal Government.

26 trains conscripts sent to front yesterday from Washington. No Confederate troops accross the Rappahannock.

The N. Y. *World* hits off the newsmongers in reference to the condition of affairs at Charleston quite recently in the following style:—

"The news we have been receiving from Charleston is abundant in the way of promises and prophesies, but scant in the matter of actual performances. No doubt that stronghold will eventually be captured, but these loud boasts in advance, which reach us by every dispatch boat, are getting to be a great nuisance. Why can't the correspondents stick to facts? The story that shots from Gen. Gilmore's guns on Morris Island reached the city of Charleston, a distance of some eight miles, caps the climax of absurdity. "Firing a long shot" will, hereafter, have the same meaning as "drawing a long bow."

DAHLGREN *vs* PARROTT GUNS.—The Philadelphia *Press* says that Gen. Gilmore has repudiated the Dahlgren guns, in favor of the Parrott. The latter is the best gun in the American service, although greatly inferior to the English wrought-iron ordnance. It approaches that class of ordnance as near as a gun partly cast-iron and partly wrought-iron can approach, and lacks in efficiency in proportion as cast-iron is infused into its composition.

COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The annual report of the British Commissioners of customs for 1863, lately published, gives the declared value of British exports to the United States for 1862 at upwards of £14,000,000 against £9,000,000 in 1861, and £21,500,000 in 1860. The exports of merchandize and produce from the United States to Great Britain for the same period were valued at £26,000,000 against £22,000,000 in 1861, and they acknowledge besides the receipt from the United States in 1862 of £10,000,000, (nearly 50 million dollars) in specie and bullion.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

THE QUEEN ON CRINOLINE.—Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Aug. 1, 1863.

Ladies: The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the accounts of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called Crinoline. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by examample encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant,

C. B. PHIPPS.

THE FRENCH CENSUS.—The late census, which is taken at the end of every five years, shows that the population of the 89 French departments amounts to 37,382,225 inhabitants, to which are to be added 90,000 troops employed in foreign countries. The previous census set down the population for the 86 departments of which France was then composed at 36,036,364 inhabitants. Deducting 669,052 inhabitants for the provinces annexed to the empire, the increase of the population since the previous census is 673,802 inhabitants, or 1·86 per cent. The increase from 1846 to 1851 was only 382,684, or 1·8 per cent. This may be accounted for by the Revolution of 1848, which produced an unfavorable effect on the general prosperity of the country. The deficient harvests likewise during that period were unfavorable to the increase of population.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of *Pulmonary, Bronchial,* and *Asthmatic Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. *Public Speakers* and *Singers* will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

A MEDICINE THAT IS A MEDICINE.—Those who know say that of all the remedies which have been put out to the people, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is truly the greatest, and its effects in this neighborhood do indeed sustain this assertion.

Woodstock Lodge, No 811, holds its meetings at Masonic Hall, over the store occupied by Hayden & Leary. Regular communications on the first Wednesday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, p. m,

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LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 38,—Orange Hall, Woodstock.

☞ Regular Communications on the first **Monday** in each month, at 7½, p. m.

MARRIED

At the Wesleyan Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. William Wilson, James Rudolph Hartley, Esq., to Miss Lucy Grant Barnaby.

On the 30th ult, by the Rev. J. G. Harvey, Randolph R. Giberson, of the parish of Kent, to Miss Mahaley Dickerson, of Woodstock.

DIED.

At the residence of her uncle in Maugerville, on Tuesday the 25th ult., Bertha M., aged 20 years, wife of Mr. R. M. Robertson, of Portland, St. John, and only daughter of the late Z. B. Brown.

New Advertisements.

TEA MEETING.

A TEA MEETING, in connexion with the **Presbyterian Church,** will be held in

CONNELL'S HALL on Thursday 17th inst

Several Ministers and lay men are expected to address the Meeting.

TEA on the Table at 4 o'clock, p.m. Tickets of admission 37½ cents; to be had at Matthew Stevenson's, Wm. Hamilton's, and at the door.

Woodstock, Sept 3, 1863.

REUNION.

A **TEA MEETING** will be held in the new **Temperance Hall,** near **Churchill's Mills,**

Williamstown, Tuesday 22nd. inst.

The object of the meeting is to procure Funds to complete the Hall. Come one, come all and enjoy a good time.

TEA on the tables at 4 o'clock, p. m.; Tickets 37½ cts., to be had at the stores of S. B. Appleby, Florenceville; G. T. Hartley, Upper Woodstock, and G. W. Vanwart, Woodstock

Williamstown, Sep 2

WM. A. BALLOCH,

DENTIST.

All Work Warranted.

OFFICE—Over Hay's Store, Main St. Woodstock. [36 1y

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, William W. Hammond is appointed Deputy Sheriff of the County of Carleton, in the place of Thomas C. Upham, resigned.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE,
Woodstock Sep 5, 63 Sheriff of Carleton.

Here's for Luxury.

Expected this **SATURDAY** Evening at

JOHNSON'S SALOON,

A Fine Lot of

Peaches, Pears, Apples,

PINE APPLES, &c.

Call early and enjoy them.

Woodstock, Sep 5.

Militia Battalion Order.

In terms of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, passed 23rd April, intituled an Act relating to the Militia:—

CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies, and not being volunteers, in the First Battalion Carleton County Militia, are hereby required to ass