

TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, \$1.50, each payment in advance. \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 12, \$15, and one to the reader of the club.
At or immediately before the end of each month, 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.
Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

Municipal Council.

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 12th, 1864.

Council met this day; present the following Councillors: Woodstock—Messrs. Dibblee and Hartley; Richmond—Kilburn and Kirk; Northampton—Clowse and Shea; Wakefield—Gallup and Kearney; Brighton—Shaw and Stickney; Wicklow—Lloyd and McCain, (there was no return from the Chairman of the Parish meeting, but the Councillors having filed their qualifications were allowed to sit and vote). Simonds—Merritt and Scholey; Aberdeen—Farley and Simpson; Kent—Abern and Bell. Peel—Hartley and Tompkins.

The Council then proceeded to elect a Warden. Mr. Anthony Kearney was the only nominee, and was duly declared elected.

The Warden then, in a few pertinent and effective remarks, returned thanks for the honor done him, and assumed the office.

On motion, the Council then proceeded to elect a Secretary Treasurer, and Mr. Hugh McLean, being the only nominee, was declared duly elected.

A committee, to take into consideration the accounts against the County, was appointed; Messrs. Kilburn, Shaw, Tompkins, Dibblee and Scholey.

A committee to submit a scale of tavern licenses for the current year was appointed; Messrs. Gallup, J. H. Hartley and Merritt. Mr. Stickney being asked to serve on this committee, declined having anything to do with run-sling in any way.

Mr. Clowse asked, with no list of licensed houses had been furnished the Clerk of the Peace. The Judge had stated, publicly, at the late Sessions, that no such list had been furnished for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

The Secretary Treasurer said that he had furnished a list for the September Supreme Court, but as no licenses had been or could have been issued since that time he had not furnished a second list to the Clerk of the Peace. A resolution, embodying the above, and exonerating the Secretary Treasurer from all blame in the matter, was passed.

Mr. Stickney presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Brighton, asking a repeal of the by-law prohibiting cattle from running at large in the district from J. Hallett's to A. Seely's, north side of Beckingham, as the enforcement of such by-law proved injurious to many of the petitioners who lived on new farms. Mr. Stickney considered that the running at large of cattle in old settlements, and lying and yarding on the highways, was a great nuisance, but in new settlements it was very different, and a by-law such as that referred to did prove very injurious; and this petition was he said, almost unanimously signed.

Mr. Dibblee wanted to know who applied for the by-law.

Mr. Stickney thought a Councillor at the Board in July, interested in the matter, was instrumental in getting the law passed.

Mr. Clowse said that, in the passage of the by-law, and in the preliminary action, all law was overridden and disregarded; there was no certificate of a Chairman of a public meeting, submitted to the Council, or anything to show that a public meeting had been called, and as this by-law was passed irregularly this petition might be accepted.

Mr. Shaw said a petition in January was rejected on the ground that no public meeting had been held. In July a petition came from Richmond, numerous signed, but without a certificate; this was passed, and then the opportunity was taken to bring up this Brighton petition again, and it was got through, he (Mr. S.) assenting to it with some limitations. He hoped this petition would be adopted.

Mr. Stickney urged that as this petition was only intended to suspend a by-law, it did not come within the meaning of the general by-law of the Council, referring to the reception of petitions praying for the enactment of specific by-laws.

Mr. Hartley thought the Council should be very careful how they enacted by-laws which might injure the inhabitants of new settlements. Such laws, and the petitions for them, were frequently got up without a knowledge of the consequences by those who signed the petitions.

On motion, the prayer of the petition was agreed to, and the by-law ordered to be repealed.

On motion, ordered that the Secretary Treasurer be authorized to procure the necessary blanks for the use of the Municipality.

Mr. Dibblee called attention to the fact that a chairman, of a Parish meeting, had neglected to make a return, and he pointed out the evils which might arise under such circumstances. It was very doubtful if this was now a legally constituted Board. He urged the necessity of making an example of the chairman of the Parish meeting, Wicklow, by proceeding against him in a proper way.

Mr. Abern thought this Council had all the power of the Court of Sessions, and might bring him before them in the same way.

Mr. McCain urged that the chairman in this case had erred through ignorance, and should not be dealt with severely.

Mr. Stickney thought a message should be sent the chairman, requesting him to come before the Council to explain his conduct, if it was disregarded then some other steps should be taken. Ignorance was no excuse, because, if incapable, he should not have taken the office.

Mr. Kilburn thought the Secretary Treasurer should be directed to proceed against the chairman in the legal way.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Farley both were of opinion that an example should be made of all chairmen failing to make proper returns in a proper way.

Mr. Dibblee moved that Mr. Fulton, Chairman of the Parish meeting of Wicklow, be cited to appear before the Council on Friday.

Mr. Farley suggested that all Chairmen, who had not made their returns within ten days after the meeting, should be cited to appear.

The minutes being read, Mr. Dibblee stated that he had obtained a legal opinion, that no members were eligible to sit at the Council Board, until the chairman of the meeting, at which the Parish election took place, had made his return, but that the difficulty in this instance could be avoided by compelling an immediate return from the delinquent officer. Mr. Dibblee likewise moved, that the minutes be altered, so far as the resolution respecting a certain by-law relating to the running at large of cattle in Brighton, is concerned, and that in place of such resolution a by-law to suit the purpose be entered. A messenger was immediately sent off for the delinquent chairman.

Mr. McCain presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Wicklow, praying that the Ferry established between the mouth of the Guisguet and Wharton's be removed, and established between John Smith's, in Wicklow, and James

Kearney's, in Kent. Petition received, and prayer thereof granted.

Mr. Stickney moved that a rule be adopted by which the warrants for the various Parish assessments for County purposes shall be justly apportioned, and that a committee be appointed to prepare such rule. Mr. Simpson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Abern preferred the old system, and saw no difficulty in the way, and moved as an amendment that the matter stand as heretofore.

Mr. Tompkins thought that, as suggested by Mr. Abern, much difficulty would be avoided if the Councillors for the Parishes interested met and arranged the apportionment, as was done in the case of Brighton and Peel. Mr. Kilburn moved as an amendment, that a committee, consisting of one Councillor from each of the four Parishes of Kent, Brighton, Peel, and Aberdeen, to apportion the assessment in Aberdeen, be appointed. Mr. Stickney said there was no rule in existence by which the Secretary Treasurer could be guided in making his warrants, he would be quite satisfied if the other Parishes were left out, that the Councillors of Brighton, Peel, Kent and Aberdeen should decide as to the proper assessment of the new Parish of Aberdeen. Mr. Abern thought that one general rule should apply to all. Mr. Dibblee protested against such an unfair policy as retaining the old amount of assessment, only dividing it among the four Parishes, and making it cover the new Parish of Aberdeen, a large number of the inhabitants of which had never been assessed in either of the Parishes before. That portion of the County was fast filling up with inhabitants, and increasing in wealth. Mr. Stickney had no selfish motives for any particular Parishes, but wished a fair distribution of the County rates, and therefore he had moved for a general rule. Mr. Farley said his Parish had no desire to evade a fair amount of taxation; they wished justice, only that and nothing more. Mr. Simpson said he was assured that the greater portion of the new Parish, belonging to Kent formerly, had been taxed previously to the Parish meeting. Mr. Stickney then altered his resolution by making it provide that the committee consist of one member from each Parish in the County. Mr. Clowse said it was important to know what rule of *education* was to be taken, he could not understand how property in some Parishes seemed to depreciate in value. Mr. Lloyd was in favor of the resolution, and thought the valuation of property should be on the basis at present adopted by the Revisors. Mr. Kilburn withdrew his amendment; the statement that in the new Parishes many of the inhabitants had never previously been taxed at all, having altered his mind, and led him to concur in the resolution in its general bearing. The resolution was then put and carried. Committee, J. H. Hartley, Clowse, Stickney, Kirkpatrick, Lloyd, Merritt, Gallup, G. S. Hartley, Simpson and Bell.

Mr. Merritt, from the committee to adjust the scale of licenses in the County, reported the following scale: Upper Woodstock, \$24; great road from Woodstock to American line, \$24; lower Woodstock, on great road, \$20; great road from Woodstock to Wicklow, \$20; great road from Wicklow to Peel, \$16; great road from Florenceville to Bridgeville, \$20; on all other remote places in the County, \$10; whole sale licenses to be \$30 everywhere in the County.

Mr. Dibblee moved that this report be received and adopted—seconded by Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Kilburn moved, as an amendment, that the scale be \$20 on all great roads, and \$3 on by-roads and remote situations in the County—Mr. Tompkins seconded it. Mr. Clowse said that the scale did not make it less than \$20, except in remote places.

Mr. Dibblee said it was only necessary to insert words to show why the reduced rate was charged, to obviate the difficulty with Brighton and Peel. Mr. Merritt defended the scale submitted, as being fair in every respect. Mr. Kilburn thought nothing was gained by placing the license too high; the rate would be sold, and the County better have the money. Mr. Stickney asked if a central position, where three roads meet and several stores doing a large business were located, could honestly be called a remote place.

Mr. Abern was glad to see business increasing, but hoped a tavern would never be established there. Mr. Scholey thought if the license was lower the County would get more money from it, as many who now sell without license would then take out license. Mr. Gallup thought the scale very low; the law establishes \$20 as the minimum. It would not be fair to charge \$20 at Guisguet and only that at Woodstock, Richmond Station and other populous places. Mr. Merritt urged the unfairness of placing such places as the small taverns, poorly patronized in less populous places in the County, on a par with Woodstock and Richmond Station, &c. Mr. Kilburn said that people were deceived with reference to the amount of business done at the Station, it was no better stand for a tavern than many of the so-called remote places, as the traffic there was transitory and moving.

Mr. Dibblee referred to Lower Woodstock as being a poor situation for taverns, but still he was quite willing that what seemed an unfair scale, as referred to that district, should be adopted. He repudiated the idea that Richmond road was not a better situation for a tavern than Lower Woodstock. Mr. Simpson was opposed to the license system in toto, and was glad to hear so many grave assertions as to the badness of the business; he hoped that those who sold would soon feel disposed to leave the County. Mr. Abern was bound to carry out the laws, and as a British subject, up hold them. They need not be ashamed of the law. He read from the by-laws, showing that under certain conditions the Council shall grant license. Mr. Stickney said the Province law reads "may grant." On the question being taken on the amendment, yeas, Abern, Kilburn, Fitzpatrick, Tompkins—lost. The resolution was then carried, and the above scale adopted.

The Auditor submitted his report which was received. And the committee on public accounts proceeded to attend to its duties.

Mr. Dibblee moved, seconded by G. S. Hartley,Resolved, that Broadstreet Tompkins, Collector for Peel, be cited to appear before this Board, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock—passed.

Secretary Treasurer stated that Peel had paid the amount of his County assessment, \$81 34; and that Kent had paid \$36, on its assessment, being amount of its general County assessment.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Resolved, that the amount due from the County to the Parish of Richmond, be paid to the Overseers of that Parish—carried. On motion of Mr. Dibblee, ordered that Broadstreet Tompkins, Collector, and B. Atwater, Jas. Stephenson, and Jacob Bell, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Peel, be cited to appear before this Board on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, to answer for not having made their returns. Also ordered that D. Gibson, assessor of rates for Kent be cited to appear at the same time, to answer for direction of duty.

Mr. Geo. Strickland, Esq., has kindly laid up on our table a late No. of the New Zealand Southern Cross, newspaper. In every column, almost, we find direct reference to the war going on there, and we gain from reading this paper a more correct knowledge of the character and extent of the movement than we could possibly get in any other way. It is evident, that the troubles in New Zealand are of a more alarming character than those so generally supposed, and will call for the most intrepid and determined bravery of the British troops, who are now fast arriving to put down the savage and blood thirsty natives.

Carleton Sessions.

This Court, as we stated last week, came to a conclusion on Thursday, after having tried, we believe, three cases, in two of which the jury could not agree. Two of the three were old horse cases.

The growing desire of all sensible men to have this useless but expensive court done away with, would indicate that the time cannot be very far distant when it will be swept away from among the institutions of our country. The Municipal Council, whose regard for the economical distribution of the County money is well known, should move in the matter. What we need is two sittings of the Supreme Court in the year, and in this way a saving in expense would accrue as well as a fulfillment of the requirements of law and justice. Lengthy imprisonments in our goal, of criminals and others awaiting trial, which prove so burdensome and oftentimes unjust, would be thus avoided. If it be necessary that there should be a tribunal, at which cases involving over five pounds should be tried, inferior to the Circuit Court, then a Commission might be created, the Commissioner to be a well read lawyer, a man of clearness and cleverness, before whom, without involving any great expense, and without the whole paraphernalia of the regular court, justice might be sought and obtained.

N. B. & C. Railway.

We are glad to learn that this road is doing a very good business this winter, for the work over which, the weather has been extremely favorable. We have heard of late a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by parties here who have had goods, ordered from St. John or Boston, delayed on the way, and who find it most convenient to lay the blame on the Railway Company or its servants.

We have had this feeling ourselves arising from a delay in receiving stock for the business of this paper. But in order to ascertain the truth of the matter, and find out where the fault lay, we have made enquiries and discovered that, not only in our own case, but in that of several other parties, who were disposed to censure very seriously, the Railroad, the delay in receiving goods has not been at all attributable to the servants of the railway company, but the delay has occurred previous to, or in their delivery at St. Andrews, very frequently from neglect on the part of consignees. We must say we have always found the Manager and all his employees ready to give every proper assistance in forwarding freight; and the former is very anxious that parties who think they have any cause of complaint should at once communicate with himself. There is no doubt, as to the convenience of the road to Woodstock, even in the present very inconvenient situation of its terminus, and we should all do what we can to encourage it.

Forgery Case.

James Bannan, already in prison awaiting trial for stealing, from Hugh Hay, was brought before Mr. Justice Parley on the complaint of George Maddox charged with having written a forged note of hand. Mr. Maddox testified that Bannan, then being a stranger to him, had some time in October last called upon him, and under the assumed name of Robinson, borrowed a sum of money, leaving with him, Maddox, as surety, a note of hand purporting to be drawn and signed by Geo. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. Bannan was committed to await trial for this additional crime.

The Freeman, and a correspondent, are pointing attention to the alleged disregard of Government, to the just claims of Roman Catholics to office, particularly that of Justice of the Peace. In this County we have a great many R. C. justices; if we could suppose that any of them had been appointed merely because they are such, and outside of any other claim, we should have less confidence in them. If appointments to the magistracy are to be made on denominational grounds alone, there had better be a law enacted, to that effect, at once.

The Freeman's correspondent, who writes from Fredericton, broadly hints, that, at the next general election, the Catholics should see to it and secure, what he says, are their rights. We protest that such advice is most unadvised, and that the Freeman, in promulgating it, is anticipating an attempt which must prove unpleasant in the extreme.

Communicated.

GORDONVILLE, Jan. 9th 1863. New settlements, Knowlesville, Gloucester and Gordonville, will not fail to convince, even the most sceptical, that the natural agricultural capabilities of the soil here are unsurpassed by any other part of the country. Heavy crops of oats, wheat, winter and summer Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., all yield abundantly, requiring only the land of industry in clearing and preparing the land. A good deal has been done lately towards opening and improving the roads, and much more remains to be done. Way Offices have been established in the different settlements, one recently at Crown's Corner, Gordonville, these offices are served once a week.

Gordonville is in the Parish of Peel, about half way between the main river and Gloucester. Knowlesville and Gloucester are in the new Parish of Aberdeen; the settlers consist of Scotch, English, Nova Scotians, and New Brunswickers, with a small space of Kentish blood. They feel it good to be here, preferring for a home a log house and quiet forests of New Brunswick to the soldiers' hut, the hospital tent, or a house of clay along the banks of the Potomac or Rappahannock. These settlements connected as they are, cover but a portion of an extensive tract of land owned by the Government, principally with rock maple and an excellent description for settlements: large clearings are being made, new fields are springing up in all directions, comfortable log and frame houses and barns are being erected, Saw and Grist Mills likewise, altogether from present appearances this place promises to become one of the finest settlements in the Province, not many years hence.

PROGRESS.

The Danish Ministry have resigned.

The Scotia, Canada steamer, made her last trip to Liverpool in less than 9 days.

When the Africa sailed, rumors prevailed of insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

The St. Croix Herald is delighted over three deserters from Fredericton. Yankee deserters are at as great a discount, this side the line, as greenbacks.

Judge Wilcox lectured last week for the Voluntarys, Fredericton, showing the failure of democracy in the States, and the superiority of a limited Monarchy. He believes, as the North curtailed the rights of the South on the slavery question, the secession of the latter was justified.

A young girl, aged 17, fell down stairs, in a house in Mill street, St. John, and died in a few moments—her name was Margaret Sullivan.

The Rev. G. A. Bartley of St. John, will preach in the F. C. B. Chapel, to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m.

The vote for Mayor of Fredericton, the election for which took place on Monday last, was as follows:—Wm. M. Beckwith, Esq. 207; Wm. H. Needham Esq. 217.

We are requested to state that the young ladies and gentlemen, in connection with Carleton Division, S. of T. intend giving a public exhibition in Connell's Hall, on Monday evening next. Admission 12 1/2 cents. Doors open at half past seven.

The Assembly is called together on the 16th of February for dispatch of business.

We are glad to announce that James Grover Esq. is recovering from rather serious attack of illness. We in common with his numerous friends, trust soon to see him at his usual business.

A new vessel being built by Chipman & Bolton, St. Stephen, is on a novel principle, patented by a Mr. John Robinson of Liverpool England, by which the use of crooked timber is rendered unnecessary. The Globe of the 8th has a good description of the principle.

Thackeray the eminent author is dead; he was found dead in his bed on the 24th ult. after a illness of only one day—effusion on the brain is the alleged cause of his death.

At a fire in London a fortnight since, 6 persons were burned to death.

Success attends the French in Mexico. The Mexicans fight bravely but at too great odds, the loss of Gen. Comandante was a severe disaster for them.

Two forged checks, bearing the signature of J. Higgins & Son, for \$1,400, were presented at the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, and paid, a forged check purporting to be drawn by J. W. M. Irish on the Commercial Bank for \$90 was also paid.

The machinery for the Sugar Refinery has arrived in St. John.

The financial affairs of the city of Fredericton appear to be in a very promising condition—strange!

The London Globe don't believe that Lord W. Russell has expressed the opinion that the war will end in three months.

Dr. Almon and his associates, charged with aiding the escape of one of the Chesapeake prisoners at Halifax, are undergoing an examination before the Mayor of Halifax; the evidence is to be submitted to the Crown officers.

The Chesapeake trial, still drags its slow length along, in the Police Court, St. John; so far the evidence has been of a neutral character, of a neutral power inevitable. A foreign cruiser not lawfully enter our harbors to attack or capture an enemy's vessel, and the fact that those who seized the Chesapeake and carried her into neutral waters are pirates by the municipal law of the United States is not to alter the case. As belligerents they had the right of asylum as soon as they reached neutral waters, and became amenable only to the jurisdiction of the Provincial authorities.—Courier.

Narrow Escape.—The Hon. E. B. Chandler, was travelling from Amherst to Dorchester, on Tuesday evening last, when near the Chertsey road, the whiplash of his carriage got loose, by the breaking of a bolt, and striking the horse's heels he dashed off at a furious rate. Mr. Chandler, aware of dangerous ground ahead, reined him into the woods, and the carriage striking a tree, threw him in a twinkling, about fifteen feet among the dried limbs of a decayed tree, which, probably, what saved him. Although considerably stunned by the fall, he was able to state that Mr. C. sustained no serious injuries, and was able to walk home.—Burdette.

WOOD TRADE.—In Spruce Deals there is no change in price, but increased difficulty in effecting sales; the stock is fair, and prices are low, but continued arrivals check any tendency to advance. Pine deals sell at about same prices as Spruce, unless of extra quality.

At John Pine very little has been placed on the market for some time past, the bulk of the import during the past year having been on Timber Merchants' account.

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Quebec Pine logs, 75,024 71,753 131,281
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Boards and Scantling of good quality, have been sold at from 47 1/2 to 47 5/8 per standard.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'
BANGOR, Jan. 11th.
Reported Maine has resigned, and Hancock is in command.

Herald has a letter from East Tennessee stating Ewell's corps reinforced Longstreet, who is ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards; he has about 40,000 men. Foster is in Knoxville, fast sleeping and waiting for a Confederate army for accomplishing redemption of East Tennessee.

Texas advances represent Confederates concentrating in Central Texas to the number of 20,000, to attack recent Federal successes. The eastern nearly every Federal regiment in Gulf department has been re-enlisted as veterans. Confederate raid into Maryland, by Gen. Early, via Shenandoah Valley, to offset Averell's raid, has failed entirely. Early's forces are on back track to Virginia.

LATER.
Morely attacked Major Cole's Camp, Saturday morning with nearly four hundred men; after severe fight of one hour, Morely was repulsed, leaving among his killed several commissioned officers. Major Cole had two killed and 11 wounded.

President Lincoln is engaged on measures to carry out terms of amnesty proclamation, and secure speedy organization of Governments in seceded states, which Union forces occupy to any considerable extent.

A Confederate cruiser of English build is reported seen off Cape Hatteras.

Herald's dispatch says, it is not thought anything can be done in Shenandoah Valley; river almost impassible with floating ice.

BANGOR, Jan. 12.
Tribune's Morris Island correspondence says Confederate have in Charleston harbor two or three ironclads, a fleet of gunboats, and a number of transports.

Fires continue in Charleston from Federal shells. On Sunday night conflagration lasted 8 hours.

Herald's Bully Island correspondent says, prominent explosion Greek fire shells will be obliterated and persistent bombardment of Charleston soon be opened. Fleet of 9 ironclad gunboats will sail in a few days for Admiral Farragut.

Herald has intercepted letter which says Longstreet's forces are with Lee, who is about to commence a series of measures, and bloody battles.

Gunboat Huron captured Anglo-Confederate schooner in Doboy county.

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