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.

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.

***Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

# The Carleton Sentinel.

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

### The Year.

A few more hours, and the year will have gone over the inevitable fall and be numbered among the solemn mementoes of the past eternity. Very good men may allow the last days of the year to pass without thinking at all about it; but he must be strangely constituted who, giving the matter any thought, is not impressed seriously, and who does not feel solemnised in view of his position. Wherever one turns—to the associations of the season of the year, to the associations of business which mark this as a period for settlements, for endings for beginnings, or to the teachings of the church—one can scarcely fail to be taught lessons of mutability, of uncertainty, as attaching to time. One need not be a very keen observer of things to conclude that the present promises to be an epoch of profound importance in the history of the world. It is essentially an epoch of progress—of progress rapid and eventful, not only upward, in the accomplishment of good, but downward, in the tendencies to evil. Never were more strenuous, more enlightened efforts being made to improve the moral and social condition of mankind; never more anxious endeavors to reclaim the heathen abroad and the practical infidels and slaves of ignorance at home. Never did there seem to exist more christian unity of action among the churches to promote good. But, on the other hand, perhaps, there never was a time when heathenism was more rampant; never when practical infidelity and the barbarism of ignorance was more manifest in the great civilized communities of the world. While science is making giant strides to bless mankind, her developements are being wrested with most devilish skill to work misery and evil. Never was their a time when, in England particularly, we should judge, murder and arson, and crime of every sort was more prolific than now. And then, turn our eyes in whatsoever direction we may, war with all its horrid concomitants, lifts its terrible crest and works its fearful ravages. In almost every portion of the world, and participated in, more or less directly, by every nation, do we find war. The following is a list of the wars that have marked 1864: Russia and Poland are at war; war in Italy between the Piedmontese and the Neapolitan Patriots; war in Japan between the Japanese and the English; war in China between the Imperialists and the Insurgents; war in China between the Chinese, the French and the English; war in Summatra and Java between the Malays and the Dutch; war in Persia between the Persians and the Affghans; war in Hindoostan between the Indians and the English; war in Cochin China between the Armamites and the French; war in Algeria between the Arabs and the French; war in Morocco between the Moors and the Spaniards; war in Madagascar between the Indgenes and the French; war in Caffraria between the Caffrarians and the English; war in the United States between the North and the South; war in Mexico between the Mexicans and the French; war in St. Domingo between the negroes and the Spaniards; Civil war in the Republic of South America: war in Australia and New Zealand between the English and the natives. So that the apostles of universal peace have little in the present appearance of things to justify their faith or strengthen their hope. Peace comes; but will it not be from the chaos which will follow a universal war? When she and hope embrace again, will it not be when the latter doth o'er earth's

"ruin smile
And light her torch at nature's funeral pile."

But while such a dark picture is presented by other nations, there is manifest cause for thankfulness in the present state of things in our own Province and in the mother country. While other nations are in the vortex of war, England talks of a reduction of her war establishment; while other nations feel the bitterness of intestine war, her people are peacefully and loyally and industriously inclined, appreciating the blessings they enjoy, under the best form of government God has ever entrusted to man. So we in this Province enjoy both peace and plenty, and blessed in our "basket and our store," behold on every hand the evidence that our people are hardy, intelligent, enterprising. But we stand, it may be, upon the threshold of a change of mighty significance. The years that have passed have borne down the stream of time our history as the history of a small, a weak, a struggling, dependent Province; yet one whose history was one of advancement, whose characteristics were formed upon the basis of the predominate loyalty, the strong moral courage, the simple virtues of the Loyalists. Soon it may be that, shaking off these swaddling clothes of the past, we shall emerge into the broader, more pretentious, association of a national existence, our identity lost in the broad waters of confederation. Saved to us the patriotic loyalty to home and country that warmed the hearts of those who first settled our province; saved to us those principles of moral courage to meet difficulties, and the strong arms to overcome them; saved to us the simple virtues—for virtue and religion are rich in their simplicity—which our fathers perpetuated here, and whatever our connections may be we are safe. But these lost and no form of association can make us honored or beloved. But it is all in the future. The tide is rolling in. Old land marks and barriers are disappearing. Providence in an especial manner directs the destiny of all national changes, and discuss them as we will, arrogantly assume as we may *vox populi* never becomes *vox Dei* in the ruling of these events. There is a happiness to be derived from believing that there is a good time coming, however far distant, when there shall be established a universal brotherhood of man—a federation of the world. In view of the advancement toward that day we say, onward march old time—good-bye '64.

☞ At the annual meeting, held on Tuesday evening, the following were appointed office bearers of the Mechanics' Institute for the year: *President*, R. A. Hay; *1st Vice*, J. R. Tupper; *2d do.*, W. T. Baird; *Treasurer*, James Grover; *Secretary*, Dr. Smith; *Librarian*, D. L. Dibblee; *Directors*. T. W. Longstaff, John Fisher, J. M'Cormick, Dr. Bell, J. C. Winslow, David Brown, L. P. Fisher, Wm. Dibblee, George Strickland.

☞ We have received a large lot of late American papers from Mr. J. M'Keown, Lowell, Mass., for which our thanks.

☞ See Raymond & Mekenney's advertisement for an exhibition of juvenile dancing on Monday evening next.

### Donation Parties

Have of late years become very common, and prove a most excellent device by which to draw from the benevolent and open handed, as well as from those who are not so unbounded in their exhibitions of generosity, contributions for particular desirable objects. We may regret the necessity their exists for resorting to such means, when the object is one which should be met in a more direct business like and satisfactory manner. We are of those who think, for instance, that ministers should, of all professions, not only be in receipt of such a salary as would enable them to surround themselves with all the accessories of a comfortable living, but that salary should be direct and reliable, about the obtaining of which the minister should, necessarily have no care. We are aware of the difficulties which stand in the way of such a system in the rural districts, but think they might much better be overcome than allowed to result as they do. However, taking things as they are, it must come to any man as a most grateful demonstration on the part of his friends, the voluntary and spontaneous visit of a donation party. Not that the pleasure is derived from the value of what they bring in their hands, but from the spirit and principle which dictates the visit; at the same time it would be absurd to say that the pleasure is not enhanced somewhat in proportion to the substantial value of the affair. To those who constitute the visiting party good is derivable. All meetings of men and women, in which they who were strangers are thrown into friendly contact with each other, must tend to make them know, esteem, appreciate each other better. We commenced this merely intending to say that this style of party had commenced this winter quite vigorously. Rev. Mr. Bleakney's friends in this town made a call upon him and his Lady on Thursday evening, of last week, in large force, quite upsetting their wonted domestic arrangements, filling their apartments with not unwelcome if unexpected guests, and their larder and pantry with a long list of useful and desirable articles. A very pleasant social reunion it was. Following not far behind in the wake, the Rev. Mr. Rattray and Lady were summoned by *their* friends to surrender *their* rooms, utensils and furniture at discretion on Wednesday evening last, which were soon filled and being used by delegates from the country, round the Upper Corner, at which place Mr. R. now resides. This visit originated with the Baptist Church, Lower Jacksontown, and the result was, in a pecuniary view, most handsome, while the sociabilities of the occasion were delightful.

### Purity of Elections.

In an English paper of a late date we read, with much pleasure, the report of an informal discussion had, before the "Social Science Congress," in which Lord Brougham and other distinguished gentlemen expressed their views on the subject of bribery, corruption, and extravagant expenditure in the election of members of Parliament, shewing a laudable desire to suppress those practices so generally resorted to. The several schemes which had been recommended were referred to, and their failure to accomplish the desired object. None of the learned gentlemen could recommend the ballot as a remedial measure. The Editor of the paper from which we quote looks at the ballot as a "sure and simple means of preventing bribery." Such opinions were very generally entertained in this Province prior to the introduction of the ballot system here, but, it is quite sufficient to say, that unhappily it has fallen far short of proving a panacea against the corruptions at elections. In fact, it is doubtful whether there is not more deception, with an equal amount of bribery, practised than there was under the former system. We say this, while at the same time, on principle, we like the ballot. We learn from the paper before us some facts connected with election matters in England; for instance £3,000 were spent on Lord John Russells election for the City of London, (not a great sum either, compared with the amount it costs candidates in some of our Pedlingtonian counties,) one-third for printers bills, one-third expenses of committee rooms, and the remaining one-third for bringing up voters to the polls. Then it cost £6,000 to return Mr. Roupells for Lambeth, a large amount of which was expended in nothing short of bribes. The true reason why bribery and corruption is perpetuated there as here seems to have been understood when Sir Fitzroy Kelly declared "that bribery had not been put down because a majority of members of the House of Commons are not sincere in their desire to suppress it." Sir Fitzroy suggested a remedy—it is a stringent, and we think might prove an effective one; it is this:

"He would enact that a declaration should be made by every member of the House of Commons on taking his seat, that he had not paid, and never would pay, or directly or indirectly sanction the payment of any money whatsoever for the purposes of his election or in relation to his election, except to a public officer, the election auditor, and to him alone. He should also declare that he had not done anything of the kind himself, and did not know and had not been informed of any such payment or intention of making such payment by any other person for any such purpose. That declaration would insure the payment of all money passing from the candidate into the hands of the responsible public officer, who would know the law and should take care that not one farthing was illegally applied.—Anticipating the objection that money might be advanced by a partisan friend without the knowledge of the candidate, Sir Fitzroy remarked that sooner or later such advances would be repaid by the candidate, and his declaration would reach that case. * * * An enactment without penalties would be altogether useless; and it is in the penal clauses that the chief merit of Sir Fitzroy Kelly's proposal lies. He would inflict the treadmill, oakumpicking, and other degrading punishments, on the *briber*. And he amused the Social Congress by picturing a man who would bravely face the cannon's mouth, "shrinking with dismay from the cropping of his hair like a felon's or the spoiling of his moustache."

It was intimated that an important step would be gained did the members of Government resolve not to allow the treasury strings to be relaxed, and not to mix themselves up in any way with the spending of money for electioneering purposes—of course in our own happy country such a thing as that was never heard of. Still it is no harm to remind our readers that is is suspected that in this respect the British Government is not held blameless. As we read of these things, we are struck with the aptness displayed by the Provinces in learning the ways and manners of older and more enlightened countries; indeed, so far as electioneering tricks go, we doubt not that some of our "generals" could give their brothers in England ideas that would open their eyes.

☞ Whereas at our last record of the weather winter in all its rigor and sterness was abroad, now, as for several days past, the air is more like spring and, with warm rains and sun and breezes the snow has nearly all disappeared.

☞ With this No. ends the current volume of the SENTINEL. We wish all our readers a very happy New Year, and hope that for many succeeding New Years' day they and this paper will hold the same relationship to each other they now do.

☞ The duties of the Grammar School, Mr. M'Coy, will resume on Tuesday next the 3rd prox.

☞ The new Baptist Chapel, Lower Jacksonville, was dedicated on Sabbath last, by the Rev. Mr. Rattray.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C J., Little River Mills, all right, much obliged and return the compliment.

G. C., Little River Mills, will do as desired.

P. O. B., St. Leonards, will be satisfactory; know nothing about the parcels said to have been sent,—homespun arrived.

S. O. T., Boundary Line, letter and contents received—thanks.

THE STAR FAMILY PAPER.—We print elsewhere the *New York Mercury's* novel and telling prospectus for 1865, which gives a fair idea of the tact and enterprise of the oldest, ablest, and most reliable literary weekly in America. It attractions for the coming year are unusually clever and numerous, and its serial stories always fresh, racy, and exciting. The miscellaneous features announced seem to us, who speak of the paper from long personal conversance with it, to constitute of themselves splendid inducements to subscribers. Its unrivalled circulation enables the publishers to supply it at lower rates, than any of its less pleasing and successful contemporaries.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We are in receipt of the January number of the "Atlantic Monthly.' We have not had time to peruse it but the names of the writers whose pens have been engaged in framing its contents, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of its articles. This Monthly of a truth contains the best thoughts of the best authors of America. The contents of the present number are:

Another scene from the Dolliver Romance; the Wind over the Chimney; between Europe and Asia; my Autumn walk; Five-sisters Court at Christmas tide; ice and Esquimaux; Kallundorg church; George Cruikshank in Mexico; Leaves from an Officers Journal; the American Metropolis; Needle and Garden; Memories of Authors; on board the seventy-six; the chimney-corner; God save the flag; Anno Domini.

## Colonial News.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN CANADA.—In a number of municipalities of Upper Canada polls have been held under the Temperance Act of 1864. and in several the electors have decided in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of their respective townships. The following is a synopsis of the provision of the law:

"Thirty electors of any municipality may demand a poll to ascertain whether a majority of the ratepayers are in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; or the council of such municipality may pass a prohibitory by-law and submit it to the people. If such by-law is passed in any township, city or town, forming a municipality, the selling of intoxicating liquors in small quantities is, under the terms of the Act, totally prohibited, and not only the sale, but the barter of liquor, or the giving of liquor under any pretense is also illegal. The issuing of licenses can also be abolished under the same Act.

If the by-law is so passed, no intoxicating liquors can be sold within the municipality except for medical or sacramental purposes. Brewers and distillers are also prohibited from selling less than five gallons at a time. The former may, however, sell bottled ale or porter in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles. Under the Act, too, bar-tenders are made responsible for the illegal sale of liquors, equally with the proprietor of the house. The penalty for selling liquor in violation of the Act is not less than $20 nor more than $50. There is also another important provision, to the effect that in the event of any tavern-keeper or person in his employ giving liquor to persons who while under its influence commit suicide or perish from cold, the party selling the liquor may be sued by deceased's legal representative for not less than $100 nor more than $1000; and if a person while intoxicated breaks windows, or commits an assault, the innkeeper who supplied the liquor to the delinquent may in like manner be proceeded against. There is also a provision in the case of habitual drunkards; any relative or wife of the person so addicted may give notice in writing to any tavern-keeper not to furnish liquor to such habitual drunkard, and may sue the person so notified, if such notice is not complied with, for a sum not less than $20 or more than $500. A married woman may bring such an action in her own name without the consent of her husband."

THE WOOD TRADE.—The clearances of wood goods at this port for the fortnight ending 20th December were in 13 vessels of 8,420 tons, carrying 98 tons Birch, 500 tons Pine and 6,654,000 sperficial feet of deals. They were sent as follows:—To Liverpool, 5 vessels of 4,374 tons, with 3,621,000 feet of deals; to London, 1 vessel of 641 tons, with 542,000 feet of deals; to the Clyde, 4 vessels of 2,270 tons burthen, carrying 98 tons Birch, 500 tons Pine and 1,570,000 feet of deals, to Bristol Channel, 1 vessel of 251 tons, with 182,000 feet of deals, to "other ports," 1 of 294 tons with 242,000 feet of deals.

The shipments from 1st January to date have been in 276 ships of 191,511 tons. carrying 11,400 tons birch, 14,630 tons pine, and 148,076,000 superficial feet of deals; in the same period of 1863, they were made in 314 vessels of 221, 798 tons, carrying 8,079 tons birch, 18,296 tons pine, and 176,854,000 superficial feet of deals; against 250 ships of 176,791 tons with 5,852 tons birch, 22,919 tons pine, and 139,182,000 superficial feet deals, The amount sent to Liverpool this year has been 84,956,000 superficial feet, against 81,642,000 superficial feet in 1863 and 74,415,000 in 1862.

There were in port on Wednesday, 13 ships of 11,060 tons against 32 of 26,557 tons here the same time in 1863, of which 5 are loading for Liverpool against 11 in 1863.—*Globe.*

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ Mr. Hutchinson is a candidate in Northumberland County.

☞ Mrs. W. Hammond, living on the Aroostook river near Fort Fairfield, fell into the fire while in a fit, on Monday. 26th ult., and was burned so badly that she died.

☞ The Horse Garabaldi, that trotted in Fredericton, was killed a few days since near Boston.—His owner paid $3.000 for him a few months before, and valued him at $10.000.

☞ The first free school for negroes in Washington was opened about one year ago. There are now in that city twenty day schools and seventeen evening schools for colord persons.

☞ "We record," says the New York Times, "as a fact at once gratifying and novel, that a man has actualy been convicted of illegal voting in New York city, and is awaiting sentence. The world still moves."

☞ Le Courrier du Canada' the organ of the Catholic clergy of the district of Quebec, is publishing a series of articles in favor of Confederation. In the third article of the series it says that the only safe guard from anarchy is a confederation of the Provinces.

☞ A lengthy debate occurred in the Senate of the United States recently, upon resolutions introduced by Mr. Doolittle, authorizing the President to expend ten or twenty millions to build fortifications and floating batteries, for the protection of the frontiers against acts af piracy and hostile expedition organized in the British Provinces by enemies of the United States. The subject was finaly referred to the Committee on Foreign relations, on motion of Mr Sumner.

☞ Eastport Me., a large portion of which was recently destroyed by fire, is rising from its ashes. Fourteen new stores and numerous other buildings will be erected on the burnt district during the present Winter.

## American News.

*By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."*

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, p. m.

Hon. John M. Wood, of Portland, formerly member of Congress, and prominent in railroad enterprise, died in the Revere House, Boston, this morning.

A fire in Beakman street last night destroyed property amounting to $150,000.

Steamers for Europe to-day take out $1,250,000 specie.

Mosby is again reported killed.

Gen. Davidson, who left Baton Rouge on the 27th. has reached Pensacola all safe, losing only about 60 men; on the trip he destroyed immense quantities of rebel supplies, and several miles of railroad track; he met with very little opposition. Gold 220.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 a m

Late Richmond papers state that a portion of Shermans army, estimated at 5,000, had crossed the Blue Ridge at Chester, Ga, and occupied Morrison Court House, their destination being Gordonsville. Another Federal force was marching on Weldon; these papers confess that Richmond is in danger of being cut off from all its railroad and telegraphic communications. Same papers report the fleet off Wilmington on Friday last, but weather too rough to permit an attack They give currency to a rumor that Charleston has been evacuated.

Our Fort Monroe despatches report a batch of rumors in effect that Savannah with its garrison had surrendered; that Fort Fisher, the chief fortification of Wilmington had been captured; we have no official confirmation of these reports.

LATER—A despatch from the Secretary of War announces that Gen. Sherman entered Savannah on the 22nd, capturing 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 33,000 bales of cotton, 3 steamers, &c. The rebel Gen. Hardee escaped with his infantry and light artillery on the afternoon and night of the 20th, first destroying the rebel iron clads and navy yard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 p m

Business generally suspended; no regular gold market; parties in the street offered to sell at 210, which was refused.

Hood has been again defeated in Tenn., losing fifteen guns, all his pontoon equipage, and nearly 800 prisoners.

The following is the official announcement from Sherman:—"Savannah, Ga., Dec. 22—To his Excellency President Lincoln—I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of amunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

(Signed) W. T. Sherman,

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Nothing further from various points of war this morning. Richmond papers of Saturday claim that a Federal force under Butler has been repulsed in attempting to land on the Roanoke river, near Wilmington.

Governor Watts, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation calling out the militia of that State; he says two strong Federal colums were within 20 miles of Mobile, and rapidly approaching the city.

Nothing official has been allowed to transpire about the great fleet sent to attack Wilmington; the storm has no doubt delayed its movements. Gold opened at 214.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, p. m.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday, says editorially, "the march of Sherman through the heart of Georgia, has been accomplished, and he has been allowed to establish his communication with the naval forces without any other loss than of straglers, and the wear and tear of an army on a long expedition." The Examiner anticipates that Sherman will at once march into South Carolina.

The N. Y. Herald correspondent says, a Federal force from Newbern had successfully penetrated into the interior of North Carolina.

Nothing later has been heard from Sherman, Thomas, or Grant, or the fleet off Wilmington. Gold 214.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to the War Department the following extract from Richmond papers of yesterday:—

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.

The enemy's fleet of over 50 vessels, including 2 monitors, several armed vessels, and many heavily armed frigates and sloops of war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about 1 o'clock, Saturday p. m., and kept up an average fire of thirty shots per minute until night; our loss is 23 wounded. The attack was renewed at 10 o'clk. on Sunday morning, and has been very furious and continuous; the enemy under cover of the heavy fire, landed 2 brigades 2½ miles above Fort Fisher; they were immediately engaged by a smaller force; the enemy held the ground at night."

It is reported that Sherman is moving a force up Savannah river to attack Augusta. Gold 216.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, p. m.

Richmond papers state that Saltville, in South Western Virginia, is in Federal possession; the Salt Works located there have supplied rebeldom with salt, and their capture is acknowledged as a serious disaster.

Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry, has left Savannah for the purpose of liberating Federal prisoners held in the interior of Georgia. Savannah papers of the 21st advise citizens to remain quiet under Federal rule. Gold 217.

NNW YORK, Dec. 29.

Advices from Wilmington are up to Monday afternoon, but come mainly from Rebel sources. The Federal infantry who had landed above Fort Fisher, had re-embarked on board the fleet. Bombardment on Fort Fisher continued furiously. An old vessel loaded with 300 tons powder was run in close to Fort Fisher, and fired with a slow match; explosion was awful, but its effect not known.—For miles along the coast, the shock was thought to be an earthquake.

The wreck of British bark Burnside, from New York, Nov. 8, for Greenock, was fallen in with and 3 men rescued; 10 had died from exposure or been washed overboard. Gold 224.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 p. m.

Australasian arrived at noon. General news devoid of interest. At a large open air meeting of operatives at Manchester, resolutions were adopted strongly opposing recognition of the slaveholding Confederacy. Parliament meets on the 1st of February. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions quiet; consols closed at 89¾ to 89¾.

Nothing later from Wilmington. Hood with the shattered remnants of his army is reported as having crossed the river at Florence, leaving Tennessee free of hostile invaders. Gen. Davidson's expedition has returned to Baton Rouge; the force travelled 100 miles in 15 days, burned 15 bridges and many miles of railroad, and destroyed an enormous quantity of provisions. Gold 220.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Admiral Porter has made an official report on his attack on Wilmington. The powder ship was exploded near the walls of Fort Fisher at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, but failed in the anticipated effect. The attack commenced shortly before noon; the firing of the fleet was magnificent, the firing of the Fort was speedily silenced, and the enemy driven to the bomb proofs. Two magazines were blown up, and several buildings set on fire. During the heaviest of the bombardment 115 shots per minute was fired. The enemy was silenced so quickly, no one was injured on board the fleet from their guns. Six 100 pound Parrot guns in the fleet exploded, killing and wounding 54 officers and men. An infantry force of 3000 men was landed, but Gen. Weitzel found it impracticable to storm the Fort, and the force was reembarked and will return to Fortress Munroe. The naval attack will be resumed.

Gen. Burbridge officially reports the destruction of the rebel salt and lead works; he defeated the rebels in various fights, captured 20 cannon, broke up railroad, and destroyed a vast quantity of stores. Gold 229.

Daily News publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, descriptive of his visit to the Army of the Potomac. He says probably no army in history ever was so well cared for as this, and such being the case it is surely very strong proof that war is not being waged with mercenary and worthless lives. He regards officers in manners and cultivation as at least equals of any soldiers he ever saw.

The visit of the Hon. Mr. Cartier to Washington was, we understand of the most satisfactory character. The reception of Attorney General East was most cordial, and we learn with the highest satisfaction that he was enable to explain away many little, but not less, irritating impressions. In this respect Mr. Cartier's sojourn in the States has been opportune in the extreme. There are just now so many causes for misunderstanding, and so many parties interested in misrepresenting to the Federal authorities the animus of the Canadian Government in its action upon the cases of international law which have arisen, that the presence of a leading member of our Government at their capital was most timely. The social qualities of the honorable gentleman would do more to soften down asperities in half an hour than diplomatic communications would have effected in a month. We rejoice to hear that such has been accomplished.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

From news by late English steamers we take the following:—

"London *Times* has an editorial strongly urging negotiations in America, and says it must come to that at last, and the sooner the better for America and the world. It emphatically disclaims all self motive in interest of humanity and urges pacific advances. It believes war, unless ended by negotiations and mutual compromise, must go on till South be made a howling wilderness and North prostrated financially and commercially for years.

The 14th of December being third Anniversary of the death of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Royal Family, paid a protracted visit to the Royal Mausoleum and spent the day in complete retirement.

London *Times*, in alluding to the subject, trusts that now three years have elapsed, and every honor that a nation and gratitude could pay to the memory of the Prince has been offered, the Queen will think of her subjects claims to the duties of her station, and not postpone them longer to the indulgence of unavailing grief.

An imposing Reform Demonstration had taken place at Bradford; resolutions demanding extension of Franchise, and in favor of energetic agitation of question were adopted.—Sir F. Crossley and Messrs. Foster, Baines and Stansfield, Members of Parliament, were principle speakers. Mr. Foster replied to taunts raised by the opponents of reform as to the position of affairs in America and denied that the furnished any argument against universal suffrage. He regarded the contest as a life and death struggle by American Democracy to free their country from grasp of Slaveholding oligarchy, and he claimed that it was not the aristocracy or even the middle classes, but working men, that preserved England from interfering in American affairs.

With reference to the rumored reductions in the army and navy, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We may, and probably will, have reductions next year; but there is no reason to anticipate any of an extraordinary character. Certain it is that none have yet come into course of official consideration."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND THE CONFEDERACY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing Nov. 28th, says:—

For some days past, the interviews between English and French statesmen have been and still continue to be, more frequent than before. On Tuesday Earl Cowley transacted business with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and on the same day the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, had a long conference with the head of the Foreign Office in London. According the most accredited version, it is America which has formed the subject of deliberation both here and on the other side of the channel. The Lincoln election, the speech of Mr. Seward. that of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the affair of the Florida, the violent attack of Mr. Webb in his letter to the Brazilian Minister—an attack in which, though England alone is designated, she is endeavoring to induce France to look upon it as a menace to both countries—all this series of facts is of a nature to make the statesmen of England and France reflect.

THEATRE PREACHING IN IRELAND.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—A special service was arranged to take place on Sunday in the theatre at Cork, and there was a very large audience, which filled the two tiers of boxes and pit. The gallery, as a matter of precaution, was closed. Amongst those present were a lot of those theatre-goers who generally crowd that portion of the house, and scarcely had the preachers made their appearance on the stage than they indulged in their usual habit of whistling and cat-calling, and when a hymn was given out, they amused themselves by treating the audience to "We'll hang Garibaldi on a Sour Apple Tree," and one or two other similar productions. They then began to hurl sticks, caps, large lumps of paper, &c., on the heads of those in the pit, and a scene of the greatest confusion and uproar prevailed, and many rushed from the house, fearing that serious consequences would ensue. The howls, groans, imprecations, and blasphemies were horrifying to hear. Addresses were attempted to be delivered when the rabble had almost roared themselves hoarse, but with only partial success, the greater portion of what was said being inaudible; and after about an hour and a half's endurance of such treatment the people left the theatre.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND ON THE STATE OF THAT COUNTRY.—DUBLIN, Friday morning—The Lord Mayor entertained his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and a most distinguished company last night. His Excellency, in replying to the toast of his health, which was received most enthusiastically, adverting to the state of Ireland, said—In order to estimate whether Ireland has progressed or not, we must go back six or seven years; and I say that, comparing the state of Ireland then with its present state, we have to bear testimony to undoubted progress. I don't know that there is in England—certainly not in the United Kingdom—a more signal instance of elasticity and recovery from that most horrible calamity, the famine. Since that time you have had no less than three bad seasons, which in agricultural countries such as Ireland, could not fail to produce distress and difficulty. Happily last year and this year have been better years of harvest, and we now experience recovery in the country. His Excellency spoke at great length on the development of railway communication in Ireland.

TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA ABANDONED.—We have never doubted that the strong aversion from any contact with the convict element manifested throughout the free colonies of Australia deserved and would receive the gravest consideration from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. To entertain such a question from the colonial point of view is in effect to decide it in favor of the petitioners, for whatever rights may belong to the mother country no English statesman would think of enforcing them for the sake of an object so trifling against the public opinion of large communities so nearly concerned. We have now the pleasure of stating, what is no longer a secret, that no such policy is contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, and that, subject to the approval of Parliament, transportation to the Australian Continent will cease within a limited period.—*Times.*

HARBORVILLE, N. S., June 16 1864.

I have been troubled with Rheumatism for forty years, that was very frequenly so severe, that I could not turn in my bed without assistance for weeks at a time, and for two year past I have been in suffering almost constantly. Last September when I could not walk across the room without resting my hands or my knees, from the weakness and pain in my back, I commenced the use of *Graham's Pain Eradicator*, and have been effectually cured by less than one bottle, and I have not felt any symptoms of it since.

HENRY MORRIS, Sen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

SO wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparant to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA, the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere. At wholesale by George A. Bayard, St. John, N. B.; Avery, Brown, & Co., Halifax, N. S. t52

## MARRIED

On the 24th inst., by Rev B. Franklin Rattray, Mr. Cornelius J. Connolly to Miss Mary Jane Cameron, both of Jacksontown.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, assisted by the Rev. J. Kidd, A. M., Mr. Stephen B. Appleby to Lizzie, daughter of Mr. Holland Estey, all of Florenceville.

By the same on the 24th inst, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Florenceville, Mr. Abraham Todd, of St. John, to Deborah, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bell, of Peel.

On the 21st inst., at his own residence, by Rev. J. T. Parsons, Mr. John McBirney, of the parish of Brighton, to Miss Mahaley Tracey, of the parish of Wakefield.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Nicholas Treweek Greathead, Esq., of St. Andrews, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late D. W. Jack, Esq., St. Andrews.

## DIED.

At Lower Woodstock on the 17th inst., Robert Bruce, second son of Robert Hay, aged 2 years and 11 months.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower."

At Williamstown on the 18th inst., Annie, infant child of Colin and Mary King, aged 7 weeks.

Sleep on sweet babe, and take thy rest
Thy sufferings here are o'er,
God called thee early to his arms,
To bless thee evermore.

## New Advertisements.

### Memorandum Books.

LOST.—On Christmas eve, between the "Blanchard House" and the Mechanics' Institute, two MEMORANDUM BOOKS. The finder will be rewarded on leaving at the Sentinel Office.

Woodstock, Dec 28

### ATTENTION.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons who are indebted to him, in **Williamstown**, that their several accounts must be paid during the month of January, 1865, either in Money or Oats, to Mr. Wilson.

The subscriber will himself be in Williamstown from the 15th to the 22d January.

ROBERT HAY.

Woodstock Dec 29—4i

### Grand Exhibition.

**THERE** will be an Exhibition by the Juvenile Dancing Class which has been under instruction of the subscribers this winter, in the **Mechanics' Institute**, on

**Monday Evening, 2d. January.**

The programme will be large and varied, embracing Grand March, 1st. sett Quadrilles, Highland Schottische. Varsovinna, Marzuka, Lancers' Quadrille, Donnezette, plain Schottische.

After the conclusion of the above exercises, the Assemblies for the winter will open, when there will be an opportunity for all who desire to participate in them, to signify such intention.

**Mckenny's Quadrille Band** will be in attendance.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Dancing to commence at 8. Admission 50 cents per couple for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will entitle them to remain during the Assembly of that evening.

RAYMOND & MEKENNY.

Woodstock Dec. 29.

### BY THIS SIGN WE CONQUER.

"Whenever the way seems long,
Or the heart begins to fail,
We sing a more wonderful song,
And tell a more marvellous tale."

**JANUARY 1, 1865.**

Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of the

**New York Mercury.**

**The Pride of the Fireside.**

IN the prime of a vigorous intellectual manhood, the Phenix of the weeklies begins its flight for the new year, over the wrecks of its flagging and lifeless contemporaries, with its eye fixed upon the sun, beneath which it owns no rivalry.

The war, which has toppled down whatever is shallow and baseless, has written no wrinkle on the bright ægis of our success. Our features for the issue of 1865 shake the pillars of whatever has heretofore been deemed imperial in serial literature. Both sides of the Atlantic render us tribute. We shall continue the thrilling romances of Miss M. E. BRADDON, necromancer of the strong dark passions, to whom we pay more money annually than the entire capital of our imitators, and add to our American staff the champion jester of the cap and bells, JOSH BILLINGS, who will commence with the first of January a series of his well known imitable comic papers, written expressly for us, in his irresistably convulsive vein. HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, the most polished and imaginative sketch-writer living; P. T. BARNUM, the world-famed showman and autobiographer; Miss M. A. EARLE, FAIRFAX BALFOUR, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, and 'NED BUNTLINE,' renowned and versatile novelette-writers, will eke out the sparkling contributions of such facile poets, fuilletonists, humorists, critics, travellers, paragraphists, etc., as George Arnold, W. O. Eaton. Millie W. Carpenter, Geo. Alfred Townsend, Julia S. Ingraham, Edward Willett, George Martial, Joseph Barber, J A. Peiten, and others, numerous enough and clever enough to run all the newspapers on the Continent.

The vivid pencils of DARLEY, MCLENAN, and WAITE, the first draughtsmen of the age, will make the new volume pictorial, and whatever of fugitive or meteoric note may appear during the year, will at once be engaged and made available.

In addition to its crisp and telling editorials; its delectable Gossipers' Club, in which the aptest and wittiest poems, caricatures, and burlesques of the time first appear, and its coquettish Ladies' Promenade, to which all the mothers, sweethearts, daughters, wives, and widows of the land subscribe their experiences, the **NEW YORK MERCURY** will continue the faithful and cogent

**Photographs of Popular People,**

highly illustrative of the oldest, ablest, and artfulest folk of the era; the Great Fashion Article, by Jennie June, whose sprightly notes upon the latest and most perfect New York modes are suggestive to leaders of society everywhere, and universally consulted both in the metropolis and throughout the country; and commence a series of illustrated Sketches of Grotesque Adventure in Foreign Clime during the War, by Alfred Trample; as well as Hints upon Cookery, by Henry Gosling, the metropolitan *cuisinier.*

The first of the year will inaugurate the thrilling original novelette by Dr. J. H. Robinson, entitled

**ALETHE; or the Child of the Cord;**

which will be followed by a splendid new story by Miss M. E. Braddon, written expressly for the NEW YORK MERCURY.

Nothwithstanding the upward march of every article of luxury and consumption, and our enormously increased outlay for the year 1865, the star Paper of the Republic with its forty columns of sterling original matter, will continue to be issued at six cents a copy, and sold by all newsmen and periodical-dealers in America. Its long and honorable history insures its subscribers against the casualties and fatalities which have