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, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

Quebec Conference.

The Conference at Quebec has ended. Of the positive conclusions arrived at, owing to the reticence of the members, the smallest possible amount of information has been vouchsafed; as to the arguments which led to those conclusions positively nothing is known. It is known, however, that there was much discussion, great diversity of opinion, and grave objections on some of the points. It is passing strange, unaccountably so, that the Conference was not held as an open court, and the country, through the press, put in possession not only of the determinations arrived at, but of the reasons adduced. The largest question, undoubtedly, on which the people of these Provinces have ever been called upon to express an opinion, is now, it is said, to be presented to the Representatives of the people, for legislative action, without that reasonable amount of information having been given for which the discussion at the Conference presented so favorable an opportunity. At the dinner given to the Delegates, by the Quebec Board of Trade, was the only public expression of the views of such Delegates given; but so reticent were the speakers that with the exception of Mr. Tilley's statement, in effect, that New Brunswick sought to come into the arrangement, not as an impoverished Province, seeking this as a last resort against Bankruptcy, but as a well-to-do State with an increasing revenue, offering upon an equal footing, and with a proportionate amount of capital, to become a member of the joint association; that the people of New Brunswick did not care for the Union unless the Inter-Colonial railroad was guarranteed. And the statement of every speaker that it was desirable, as everybody knew before, that there should be an assimilation of the tariffs of the Provinces—we say with these exceptions, from the speeches at the dinner, we learn nothing. One very remarkable feature was the entire silence of the leaders of the Canadian Government who were present. It appears from some statements which have appeared in Canadian papers that the most difficult question discussed, and one on which no agreement was arrived at, was the character of the Constitution under which each Province in the Federation should be governed—whether the same form should be adopted for each, or each choose for itself the peculiar form it should most desire. This it is evident is a vital question, and the idea that different Provinces, united under one general Government, should, in its separate constitutions and administrations, embrace the various extremes and various modifications of an absolute monarchical and ultra republican form of government does seem to us absurd, and an idea which carried out must lead to endless quarrels, and destructive complications.—From all these considerations our own opinion is that no direct result, certainly none very speedy, will follow the deliberations of the Conference. The more the matter is discussed, and the more we think of it, the more fully are we satisfied that the most desirable union of the Provinces would be a Legislative union simply, and the more do we regret that the question of the Charlotte Town Convention, the Legislative Union of the Lower Provinces had not been determined, or at all events discussed by the people, before this larger and more difficult question was taken up. By a Legislative Union we would become not only strong and healthy, but an opportunity would be offered for such a modification of, and change in, the present system of Provincial government and legislation, as would do away with the existing evils of the system, and only retain that which is sterling and desireable. Or it might be that what we regard as unsuitable and injurious as operating in a small Province like ours, might prove a healthful and, at least, not altogether pernicious principle when applied to a large country such as the united Provinces would form. Of course we refer to the departmental system of our form of government. We cannot understand why the maritime Provinces, and even with Canada added, could not be well and safely governed by one central Executive and Legislature, responsible directly to the people, and representing on a just basis each particular portion and interest of the Union, assisted by Municipal institutions, to attend to the local affairs, just as much so as if each Province retained as now its distinct Legislature; surely the interests would be no greater in any respect than are those of the British Isles, which are governed in the way proposed.

BEFORE another issue of this paper, the relative strength of the Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States will have been determined, and, as well, the policy which is to govern the nation for the next four years. We have little hesitation in predicting that Mr. Lincoln will be re-elected by a very large majority; the opinion is formed of course from a casual observance of things moving on the surface, and without any critical insight of the hidden political machinery ceaselessly at work and unscrupulously. What the stranger visiting the States hears and sees can naturally leave but that impression. It appears to us that there has not been for a long time such a union of the strong minds of the country to promote the election of a President, as are now united to ensure Mr. Lincoln's re-election. The leading orators of the bar, the Senate, and the pulpit; the master men in Literature; the lights of the bench and chief soldiers all seem actuated by a oneness of purpose, a single desire in this political campaign. And as one moves amid the crowd, in the marts of business, in the factories or in the social circle, still Mr. Lincoln is the all in all. This exaltation of the President does not always proceed from the same cause. In many instances the reasons urged for his re-election are general—being the necessity of supporting the administration in the present crisis, and preventing the advent to power of McClellan and his party who, it is urged, and no doubt believed, would allow the South its own terms, and help crush rather than restore the republic to its former character. This we are inclined to think the mode of argument adopted by the better informed and leading politicians. Among the less discriminating of the mass, however, personal preferences prevail, and "Old Abe" is regarded as essentially and peculiarly the man, the statesman for the time. And, too, a very strong faith seems to prevail that with Mr. Lincoln's success will the war end; the South ask for terms, and return to allegiance to the general Government. This belief is not certainly justified by the latest reports of President Davis' views. In a speech recently made by him, in Georgia, he gave utterance to the most hopeful sentiments and expectations as to the position and prospects of the Confederacy. Three years ago, he said, they had no men, means, resources, experience; neither an army nor navy, but now they were in possession of all these sufficient, under favorable circumstances and prudent management, to meet every emergency, resist every effort of the North, and ensure the final triumph of the Southern cause.

And thus the matter stands, on the eve of the Presidential election, four years from that election the result of which has been the present war.—Neither of the contestants apparently bating one iota of hope, or indulging the idea of laying down their arms short of complete triumph; both seeming prepared after the 8th of November to resume the struggle as desperately as at any period since the war began.

DURING last week travel between Fredericton and St. John was cheap enough. It appears that yielding to the solicitations of interested people in St. John and Fredericton, Mr. Glasier some time since put his steamer, the *Sunbury*, on the route, placing the fare at the very fair price of $1, and of course the *Sunbury* immediately found crowds of patrons; but determined not to allow the monopoly so long held by them on the St. John, to be thus broken in upon, the proprietors of the Union Line presently reduced the fare on their boat, which plied on the same day as the *Sunbury*, to 25 cents, and Mr. Glasier soon found out how much the travelling public appreciated his disposition to give them fair play, by their sudden withdrawal of patronage from his boat and its bestowal upon the Union Line quarter dollar one. In consequence the *Sunbury* was withdrawn at the close of the week, and immediately up went the fare again.—The short sightedness of human nature was thus shown in this instance, as it has been on several similar occasions, where communities have encouraged monopoly to their own injury. The fact is—so palpable as to require no argument—that the convenience, interest and pleasure of travellers between St. John and Fredericton, is altogether ignored by the "Union Line," whose boats are a disgrace to the wealthy company and to the important route; that they are maintained in any degree of safety is perhaps only to be attributed to the enterprise of such men as Mr. Lunt and Mr. Glasier. It is quite too bad that while one cannot travel elsewhere than on the St. John river without meeting evidences of great progress in the means of speedy, cheap and commodious travel, here one must frequently, from compulsion, travel in old rattle traps of boats, in which not one of those evidences is discernible; where, indeed, retrogation is the rule. 'Corporations have no souls' may well apply to the one in question, if it had, more regard would be shewn for an interest which has made it rich and fat.

We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of a new company being formed, and a boat being built for the river which will afford our people some of the travelling comforts enjoyed by others.

THE late St. Albans raid has excited strong feelings in Canada, and the papers of that Province are warmly discussing the matter. All we believe agree in condemning, in general terms, such raids being organized in, and proceeding from, British territory; but some justify this particular raid, and express sympathy with the arrested participants in it. The ablest counsel has been secured to defend the prisoners—among others Hon. J. H. Gray of St. John had been sent for to Quebec where he was engaged at the Conference. The fact that the raiders were pursued into Canada and there arrested, may, it is supposed by some, make difficulty between the British and American Governments, and it was said Mr. Seward was preparing an apology to be sent by special messenger to England, while Mr. Stanton declared he would resign if such an apology was made. Apart from the question of International right as involved in such arrests, it is greatly to be desired that the most effectual means should be taken to put a stop to such violation of that neutral comity which permits a free residence in, and passage through, British territory, of allegiants to either the Federal or Confederate Governments, as have on several occasions been perpetrated—violations tending to create alarm and distrust, and troubles of various kinds among neighbors.

The following we copy from a late number of the "Waverley Magazine," Boston. We don't complain of the manifest injustice done our "local paper" by sending such advertisements abroad for publication, but we must lift the finger of distrust against a young man who, possessing such rare attractions, and who withall, if the title usually given him is correct, may give his bride a *Coronet* has to go from New Brunswick, whose "desert air" is made redolent with sweetness—a very atmosphere of purity and love—by the unsurpassed attractions of its native fair, to seek an interchange of "Photographs and sentiments." Surely if amid the lingering remnants of the aborigines who dwell in the vicinity of the Maduxnakik are none to meet his ardent views, Indian Point at Tobique, or the arcadian slopes of Indian village, at Kingsclear, might from their embodied treasures give relief to his anxious cravings.

"A youth of twenty, favored by the Amazons with the flattering title of the "live Adonis," hitherto born "to waste his sweetness on the desert air" of New Brunswick, would favor a few young ladies with an interchange of photographs and sentiments. Address FLOSS ADONIS, Care of Henry Harrison, Woodstock, New Brunswick, B. N. A.

☞ Mr. Mekenney's concert took place on Wednesday evening. The audience was very meagre, and in this we were disappointed as Mr. M. certainly deserved a bumper, for the interest he has taken in giving eclat to various public gatherings, through the instrumentality of music. The music was very good, particularly the instrumental part although, owing to the coldness of the room, there being no fire, the audience could not fairly appreciate it. The vocal performers were the Messrs. Wetmore and the Bourne brothers, with piano forte accompaniment.

☞ We understand that it is the intention of Melancthon Division S. of T., to have a course of public lectures in their Hall, Upper Corner, this season, and that it is probable the course will be inaugurated by a lecture from Hon. Judge Wilmot sometime during the sitting of the Court; due notice will, of course, be given.

☞ The distress in the manufacturing districts of England is alarmingly on the increase. Between the 3rd and the 16th of October 12,299 persons had been added to the list of those receiving relief.

☞ At the recent prorogation of the British Parliament by Commission, strange to say, when the summons was sent down for the attendance of the Commons there was not a member—not even the Speaker—of that Body present to respond, and the only representatives of the Lower House present were an under clerk and a few other officials.

☞ We are in receipt of late numbers of the NORTHERN MONTHLY, a periodical established in March last, at Portland Me., by Edward P. Weston, Esq., and which is now being published with every prospect of the most complete success. This is the only magazine published east of Boston. It is devoted to literature, and civil and military affairs, the latter interest so far as Maine is concerned is a speciality. This magazine is well worthy the most liberal support, and we hope often hereafter to greet its monthly visits to our sanctum. The price is $2.50 per annum American currency, or $1.25 British currency; which covers the subscription and American postage. Address E. P. Weston, Gorham, Me.

☞ A general European Conference is again talked of by the papers over the water. In France, particularly is it the subject of discussion, and it is supposed that the present aspect of affairs in Europe is very favorable to a successful result from the deliberations of such a Conference.

☞ We have received from the Publisher, F. W. Clear, St. John, another number, being the second, of the New Brunswick Minstrel. Its contents comprise the following choice pieces of music, most effectually arranged, and printed in excellent taste: Napoleon to Josephine; The Southern Marsaillaise; God bless the Prince of Wales; The Old Sexton; Just before the battle, Mother. Single copies 30 cents; yearly subscriptions $2.00.

PERSONAL.—E. P. Weston, Esq., of Gorham Me. Superintendent of Schools for Maine, a member elect of the Legislature of that State, and the Editor of the *Northern Monthly* passed through Woodstock, making a brief stay, on Wednesday.

☞ We have received from Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston, Harper's Magazine for November, which is pronounced by some the best No. of that well known periodical issued for a long time past.

☞ We have to thank Mr. Williams, Publisher, of Boston, for courtesies extended when in that city recently; and we will venture to say to any of our readers visiting Boston, who may wish to see or buy books, that they will do well to call at No. 100, Washington street, and make the acquaintance of the publisher named.

☞ There was a fall of some 6 inches of snow at Tobique on Saturday last; at Woodstock about 4 inches fell; and at Fredericton and St. John the same storm prevailed, but there was only a little flurry of snow. Owing to the extreme coldness of the atmosphere this week the fields along the river still retain a great portion of the snow which fell on Saturday.

☞ It is said that of every two yards of cotton manufactured in the world one of them is manufactured by England.

Colonial News.

Another gold discovery, apparently of no small importance, has been made within the past few days by a Mr. Jennings, of Upper Musquodoboit. The place of discovery is about four miles southward of the Musquodoboit river, west of the Sheet harbor road, and a little to the eastward of the projected road from Musquodoboit to Old Tangier. Mr. Jennings made this discovery whilst out moose hunting. He brought to town, one day this week, a box of specimens of auriferous quartz which had been merely hammered off from the outcrop of the quartz lode. They were very rich in gold. We understand that there is being a rush for mining claims at the locality referred to. There is, doubtless, a great extent of gold-producing territory between Musquodoboit and Tangier.—*Colonist.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday, at Windsor, a man named Cook, formerly a hairdresser at Eton, attempted to destroy his five children. Three of them were found lying dead side by side. Of the others, one has since expired; the fifth, whose throat was cut, still survives, but with scarcely any hope of recovery. The murderer, who had recently lost his wife, attempted suicide by cutting his own throat, but did not succeed.

A Liverpool Circular says:—

Of Spruce Deals the import continues excessive,—late auction sales show a slight decline in price, but present rates are so much below the cost of production that we do not anticipate any further decline in value; nor, on the other hand, can we expect an improvement, unless there is a large falling off in the supply. The following prices are quoted:

Spruce and Pine Deals.—By auction, St. John's Spruce have been sold at an average of about £7 2s 9d., and Pine at £7 9s. per standard; and Bangor Spruce, good lengths, at £7 5s. per standard. Pugwash &c., Spruce have been sold at £6 12s. 6d., and other ports at from £6 12s. 6d. to £7 per standard. To-day, by auction, the cargo ex *James Edwards* from St. John, averaged £7 5s. for Spruce, and £7 3s. 9d. for Pine.

Boards and Scantlings.—The former have been sold at £6 17s. 6d. to £7 7s. 6d. and the latter at £6 15s. for 6 inches, and £6 2s. 6d. per standard for 5 inches and under.

Hardwood.—Of St. John, 458 logs, 15 inches, were sold by auction at from 15d to 19½d, averaging about 16¼ per foot.

ST. STEPHEN BRANCH RAILWAY.—A public meeting was held at St. Stephen last Saturday evening, and subscription lists opend to raise means to proceed at once with the railway. Steck to the extent of $300,000 is to be issued, of which $200,000 is to be taken by Boston capitalists, and $100,000 to be subscribed by the people of St. Stephen and Calais. A stock list was opened, and $49.000 was subscribed at once which has since been increased to $73,000. A meeting was held in Calais on Monday evening, and $15,000 were subscribed on the spot, and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The Calais *Advertiser* of Thursday says:—'Everything is going on prosperously and encouragingly, so that there seems to be no obstacles in the way of an early commencement."—*Cour.*

Since the above, the amount of subscriptions have swelled to $106,100.—*Ed. Sen.*

Do not let your Prejudices stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.* It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.—25 cents a bottle. Offices, 48 Dey street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London England.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ Muller, the alleged murderer according to the laws of England, has the privilege of claiming that one half of the jury trying him, shall be foreigners and on this he bases strong hopes of acquittal.

☞ Three rousing cheers were given for McClellan at Ward Beecher's last Sunday evening caucus.

☞ Two men in Bangor receive an income of $60,000 from a mine in California they own and once worked.

☞ Braine and his associates, on being released from confinement at Bermuda—the authorities having decided that there was no ground for their further detention—were cheered by the passengers of the captured vessel.

☞ In North England a laborer rescued a child that was drowning in the Teviot, and after hours of exertion brought it safe to the shore. The boss of the laborer deducted the time lost in performing this act from the poor man's earnings.

A man who had taken an unlawful young lady out to drive in Washington the other day, was met on his return by his wife, who cowhided the female severely.

☞ A remarkable story comes from Viteolo, Italy, about the late Cardinal Bedini. It appears that his body lay in state in a church there, enclosed in a triple coffin, when suddenly an explosion was heard as if from his coffin, and the corpse was forcibly ejected, the bier and the lighted candles around it were overturned. The few people in the church fled in dismay. The police attributed the affair to the explosion of a bomb which had been placed under the coffin, and immediately arrested several citizens suspected of liberalism.

☞ The Fredericton *Reporter* says: "The party employed to survey the Railway Line, by the Keswick Valley are at present in the vicinity of this City, and gives a most favorable report of the route. They state that it presents no engineering impediments, and that it is the only line yet surveyed which presents a clear stage for action. So we always said, and our opinion is now confirmed."

☞ The French murderer Latour, who was recently executed, sang all the way from the prison to the scaffold, a song of his own composition. He did not stop even, until the axe had descended and life was extinct.

☞ A wedding transpired in Pittsburg, Pa., Sunday week, and the bride ran away with another man two days after.

☞ A juror, having held out against his eleven companions in Santa Cruz, California, the others after trying all other means, finally agreed to send in a verdict of guilty, with the addition that the obstinate member was a great rascal and also a a confederate of the prisoner. He caved.

☞ Sixteen thousand Bibles and Testaments have been sent by the Bible Society of New York to the army of the Confederate General Hood, in Georgia.

☞ In the charge on Battery Gilmer, before Petersburg, on the 29th ult., every commissioned officer, twenty non-commissioned officers out of forty, and twenty privates out of eighty, composing the gallant little remnant of the 9th Maine able to go into that bloody charge, were killed wounded or missing.

☞ One company in Grass Valley, Cal., recently after a two week's run of the crushing mills, "cleaned up" the handsome sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, and other companies are turning out from sixty to a hundred thousand dollars a week.

☞ Farini, the celebrated rope and stilt walker, who has so astonished the world by his feats at Niagara Falls, performs in Fredericton, in the Exhibition building, on Tuesday next—day and evening.

☞ At the late session of the Grand Division S. of T., held in St. John, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: John L. Marsh, G. W. P.; C. D. Everett, G. W. A.; W. H. A. Keans, G S.; C. A. Everett, G. T., Rev. D. Currie, G. Chap.; John Brait, G. C.; George Barnes Upham, G. S.; Daniel C. Perkins, P. G W. P.

The *Freeman* says, "It has been stated in one of the papers that the freshet will bring twenty million feet of lumber to the St. John market. A practical lumberer assures us that this is a mistake, and that the whole quantity of pine and spruce will not be quite twelve millions."

☞ Among the attractions at the late Fair held at Ellsworth, Me., was a girl 12 years old, weighing 260 lbs., and measuring 44 inches round the waist. being only 45 inches in height.

☞ The King of Prussia's hotel bill for three weeks was $11,000. The Emperor of Russia's was $35,000.

☞ A pamphlet has just been published to prove that Presidents Harrison and Taylor were assassinated by poison in the interest of the south, and that the mysterious National Hotel epidemic in 1857 was the result of a similar attempt on the life of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ The official declaration of the home soldiers' vote of Pennsylvania, made on the morning of the 31st, carries 17 Union members of Congress out of 24; 12.652 majority on popular vote; 19 Senators out of 33; and 63 Representatives out of 100.

☞ The Duke of Newcastle is dead.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, p. m.

Late rebel papers have the following: "A message from the Governor of Alabama to Legislature of that State, scolding them for not appropriating anything on the defences of the State, was returned to him in a black envelope."

Rumored that Rebels had captured Paducah, Ky., but not believed. Sherman's communications have been restored, and trains are now running regularly. No special war news from Grant or Sherman. Everybody is busily engaged with the election. Gold 218.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Official despatches from Knoxville, Tenn., says Gen. Gillet had a fight yesterday with Gen. Vaughn's rebel command at Morristown, completely routing him and capturing 1,607 prisoners, including one Colonel, one Major six captains and lieutenants, also 5 12 pounders and one mountain howitzer. The prisoners and artillery captured arrived here this morning.

Quite a fight occurred Saturday night in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Democratic torch light procession, one man killed and several wounded; large number of arrests made.

"City of Manchester" off Cape Race, Friday, p. m.—News unimportant; Commercial unchanged. Gold 203.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, P. M.

Advices from Chattanooga state that Hood attacked Decatur, Ga., on Saturday and Sunday and was repulsed, losing 4 pieces of artillery captured, and two spiked, and 130 prisoners.

Price is still retreating followed by Union forces.

Jeff. Davis has appointed the 16th of November as a day of thanksgiving for the many victories Confederate arms have been crowned with.

Charleston, S. C., Mercury frankly admits that Confederate States are living under a despotism, and that Confederate Constitution has been grossly violated by President Davis' administration, and that public faith is forfeited by compelling holders of Confederate currency to sacrafice one third of it. It says late humiliating disasters have enervated reconstructionists to raise their heads. Gold 220.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

Advices from Grant's army to 30th ult., represent all quiet. Federal loss in late reconnoisance was about 1200 that of the enemy 1500.

A gentleman who has lately held a high position under Confederate Government has escaped from Richmond and arrived at Washington; he says Lee has received 25,000 new recruits, every man is being put into service; he also states that there are thousands of soldiers ready to desert at the first opportunity.

Federal General Ransom, commanding 17th corps in Sherman's army, died on Saturday last of dysentery.

Sec. Seward has received information that the British address to the American people, urging peace, emanated from the Southern Independence Association. Gold 230.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st. p. m.

Steamship Hibernian with papers of European dates to 22nd passed Farther Point this forenoon. General News without interest. Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions steady. Consols 88 5-8 to 88 3-4.

The Confederate report that Federals had evacuated Atlanta is unfounded. Late advices from Sherman to the Government state that he would hold the place in spite of all efforts to dislodge him.

It is stated that if the Canada Courts decide to surrender the St. Albans raiders they will appeal to the Privy Council in England.

Lee in his official report claims that Grant's army was repulsed at all points in the movement on Thursday.

Richmond papers, however, say, the movement was a surprise, and that they lost considerably. Gold 238.

PORTLAND, Nov. 2.

Late Monday night a party of raiders attempted to surprise and capture the water battery at Castine, but the sentinel gave the alarm and the raiders escaped in boats, several shots were fired.

An expedition sent for the purpose by Com. Porter succeeded in blowing up and destroying the Rebel ram Albermarle on the 29th; the ram was preparing to attack the Federal vessels in Albermarle Sound.

The rebels made an attack on Warren's position, in front of Petersburg, Saturday, but were repulsed with loss. Gold 246.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 p. m.

Persia arrived to day. No general news worth telegraphing. Commercial depression continued unabated; But funds were firmer. Mr. Bunch, late British Consul at Charleston, S. C., has been appointed Consul to Cuba. The Breadstuff market continued inactive; provisions quiet and steady; produce quiet; Consols 88 7-8 a 89.

The British Government lately refused to let the U. S. gunboat Sacramento coal, owing to the fact that three months had not elapsed since their last supply.

Among the numerous failures reported at Rio Janeiro is the Banking firm of Santo & Co., whose liabilities are five million two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Developements of the alleged frauds of N. Y. state agents in regard to soldiers votes have assumed a grave character; two of the parties have been convicted, and others are on trial. Gold unsettled, opening at 246 then declining to 236; at regular stock board it closed at 228.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Secretary Seward, in a despatch to the Mayor of Buffalo, gives information of a recently discovered plot to burn northern cities on the day of Presidential elections.

The Pirate Talahassee captured and sank schnr. Goodspeed of Boston, in Long Island Sound, on Tuesday; the pirates say she was the 5th vessel they had just destroyed.

Donaghue and Ferny, covicted of fraud in regard to soldiers votes, have been sentenced to states Prison for life. Two blockade runners with cotton have recently been captured off Galveston.

Contracts for 260,000 bbls. of flour were awarded yesterday by the Commissary Dept. at $12.50 to $12.85. Gold 230.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, p. m.

There is good ground for belief that prompt information from the Canadian authorities has saved Buffalo and Detroit from conflagration by rebel incendiaries. The mayors of all cities near Canada, and at exposed localities on the seaboard, have been notified to look out for raids; Detroit will be garrisoned by Federal troops during the winter; at other points home guards are organised for defence.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has issued a proclamation, urging peace and quiet on day of election, and instructing sheriffs and other civil officers not to allow armed soldiers near the poll. Gold continued to fluctuate, closing at the regular board at 230.

"FAINT-HEARTED REBELS."—Under the head of "The Cries of the Faint-hearted," the Richmond Sentinel talks to what it calls "stony ground patriots," after this fashion:

"We have evidences of the faintness of some of our citizens, in the cries they are uttering and the schemes they are proposing. Some of these stony-ground men say peace, peace, when they know very well there can be no present peace; just as the thirsty traveler in the desert calls for water, which is at a distance, instead of urging his way thither. Others cry out negotiate, when they know that the enemy refuses to negotiate. They wish us to apply with the importunity of beggars, although we meet with only ruffian repulses. Others call upon us to assemble in general convention of States, to discuss and settle the questions at issue, although they know no such Convention has been, or can be, really offered us, and that *it would be revolutionary of both Governments*, and either unavailing or fatal to us. Grave men, men in position and affecting statesmanship, are toying with this bubble.

The strong must bear the burdens of the weak Those who would submit to the slumbrous influences of the Enchanted Ground must be aroused by violent shaking if need be. Those who, like a benumbed traveller, sinking in the snow, would give over their journey and prepare to die, must be urged and sustained and encouraged. They must be counselled and reproved, not listened to."

THE CONFEDERATES AND BRITISH HOSPITALITY.—It is painful to have to quarrel with political refugees. The custom of our countrymen at home and abroad has been to interpret with the utmost liberality in favor of such a class, all the municipal laws which their presence or their acts may seem to compromise. The case of Barnard and his fellow red-republican conspirators is familiar to every one's remembrance. These refugees were conspirators in every sense of the term. They sought to compass the life of the Emperor Napoleon. They did more they sought to compromise the British Government and people with which they were in close alliance. But in spite of this a British jury could not be found to convict them. And here to-day, they have in Canada a class of conspirators, or more probably of organized burglars, claiming to belong to the class of political refugees, and threatening by lawless and murderous incursions into sections of the North Eastern bordering states, to bring the two Governments into collision. The attack on the town of St. Albans in Vermont by a horde of twenty or thirty armed ruffians, had, within it, no one essential element of a military expedition. It was simply a cut-throat enterprise, undertaken evidently for purposes of plunder. The mere fact that the leader of the gang proclaims himself a commissioned officer of the Confederate Government relieves the outrage of none of the common vulgar attributes of an organized burglary.

But even if the presence of the chief of this theiving gang were excepted, the enterprise is scarcely less villainous in its nature. It must have been organized in Canada. It must—if it was a Confederate raid—have been planned as much to bring the Government of Great Britain and the United States into collision, as for any other purpose. In any case, those engaged in it are deserving of the severest punishment. We rejoice then, that the leaders and a considerable portion of the rank and file of this murderous gang have been captured, and are now in jail at St. Johns. There will, naturally, be considerable trouble in applying the law to their case, so as not to establish dangerous precedents. But we feel confident that the Canadian authorities desire that the utmost penalty should be meted out to them.—*Scottish Am. Jour.*

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* estimates the mortality on both sides consequent upon the war, as being at the rate of 1000 lives every 24 hours. This he says can be verified by irrefutable facts. A very large proportion of those who perish, fall victims to disease. As an item he mentions that the deaths among the Yankee prisoners now held in the South average 130 per diem. The deaths of the Confederates held captive in the North must, he says, be on something of the same scale, though possibly, rather less numerous, as the Northern climate is healthier in summer. To this he thinks it not unreasonabe to add 700 men to the list of perishing victims as the result of each day's fighting between the six armies now in the field.

John S. Hay, who has been a citizen of this country about six months, has been appointed quarter-master in the 9th Maine Regiment, with the rank and pay of 1st Lieutenant. All whom we have heard speak of it pronounce it a gross outrage on the rights of our soldier; a slight, an insult, which will not soon be forgotten.

The idea of overlooking so many men who entered the service when the war broke out and have served their country faithfully, and give such a position to such an unprincipled, sycophantic toady is decidedly wrong, and the man or men who aided him in getting it, ought to be ashamed of themselves.—For surely there are men enough among our soldiers better qualified for the position, and who ought to have had it. But the fellow had to be supported in some way, and we suppose his friends thought the cheapest way they could do it was to quarter him on the government.—*Calais Advertiser.*

The address from the people of Great Britain to the people of the United States appealing to them, to step the worse than useless civil war, and allow the Confederates to enjoy the independance they have so bravely won, has been forwarded to Mr. Seymour, the Governor of New York, with a request that he will communicate it to the States in such a way as he may deem expedient, although the address was only three or four weeks before the public, there are 350,000 signatures appended to it. The list comprises the names of nobility, clergy, gentry, mayors and town-councillors, heads of colleges and public offices, leading merchants, members of the learned professions, and many of the Catholic clergy of Ireland. The signatures cover some 700 yds. of canvas, and are arranged in four parallel columns which if taken consecutively would extend beyond a mile and a half in length.

The ship Anna Schmidt, which was destroyed by the Alabama off the coast of South America, had on board a quantity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for California. Dr. Ayer & Co. now appeal for redress direct to the British Government, as the responsible party in this wicked business, and base their claim for payment and protection on the ground of humanity, as their commodoties are wholly for the sick. Their point is well taken, and will doubtless be pressed with the pluck and persistency which characterize the operations of these celebrated chemists.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

From Capt. Reigh.—This is to certify that I have used Graham's Pain Erradicator, in my family for the past year, and having proven its astonishing effects in cure of Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Coughs, Colds, Bruises, &c. I would not let my house be without it; and can with the utmost confidence recommend it to the public.

JOSEPH REIGH.

Schooner Naked Truth, March 4th, 1864.

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

DIED.

In Bloomfield, on Friday, 28th October ult., Charlotte wife of Benjamin F Everitt, and daughter of James McCready, in the 31st year of her age.,—"Visitor," please copy.

In Maysville, Me. Oct. 31st., Mrs. Catherine, wife of John E. Buzzell, aged 75 years.

At Bloomfield, Iowa, August 20th, Catherine Lockwood wife of the late Edwin Lockwood and daughter of the late Joseph and Jane Wolverton of Northampton N. B., in the 52nd year of her age leaving four children to mourn their sad bereavement.

The winter of trouble is past;
The storms of affliction are o'er;
Her struggle is ended at last;
And sorrow and death are no more.

The soul hath o'ertaken her mate,
And caught him again in the sky:
Advanced to her happy estate,
And pleasure that never shall die.

Where glorified spirits by sight,
Converse in their holy abode,
As stars in the firmament bright,
And pure as the angels of God.

New Advertisements.

GREAT RAID!!

ON VANWART'S FALL STOCK.

THE undersigned anticipates a terrible raid upon the

New Stock of Fall Goods,

which he has just received, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS—in Silk. Challies, Alpaccas, Meriboes, Lustres, Ginghams, Coburgs, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.

LADIES' SHAWLS, MANTLES,

Mantle Cloths, Scarfs, Gloves, Mitts, Netts, Hats, Collars, Cuffs, Hose, &c., together with all the **Little Fixings** necessary for a LADY'S TOILETTE.

He has also received a very Large Supply of **FRESH GROCERIES**, Spices, &c., together with Parraffine Lamps, Oil, Wicks, Lanterns, &c., &c.

These, with his stock of **PROVISIONS**, in FLOUR, Pork, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, &c., will be sold **Low for CASH only**; having found it absolutely necessary to adopt the *CASH PRINCIPLE.*

G. W. VANWART.

Woodstock Nov 3, 1864.

BONNETS, BONNETS,

AT HALF-PRICE. The subscriber will sell for the next three months, **BONNETS** of the most fashionable Styles in Silk, Crape and Velvet, suitable for Fall and Winter; as well as

Caps, Head Dresses, Flowers, &c.,

at cheaper rates than ever before offered in Woodstock. **SHOP** on King-st. nearly opposite the Post Office.

☞ Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the goods.

MISS. CALDWELL.

Woodstock, Nov. 3—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal claims against the estate of Barney Dougherty, late of the town of Woodstock, deceased, are requested to present the same to the subscriber, duly attested to, within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment.

MARGARET A. DOUGHERTY.

Woodstock, Nov. 3, 1864.—4i Administratrix.

Winter Dry Goods.

H. GODDARD & CO., ST. ANDREWS.

A GOOD STOCK OF

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, &c.

The Celebrated SIBERIAN OVERCOATING, TWEEDS and CLOTHS, of all descriptions.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, STUFFS, &C.

A large assortment of WOOLLEN GOODS, of all kinds.

BLACK SILK,

Imported direct from the makers—very cheap. PATTERNS sent on application to intending purchasers.

☞ American Funds taken.

St. Andrews, Nov. 1.

Great Excitement!!

15 Cases more of those

BOOTS & SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED.

For instance—	
Boy's Strong BOOTS, No 1 to 5,	$1 25
Men'e Strong (Long Legs) Patch Bottom	2 50
95 prs Youths' Oxford Tie Shoes, made out of heavy Calf Skin, and warranted to be a first rate Shoe, 9 to 13	60
60 prs Ladies' Strong Lace Boots	75
60 do do Balmoral, Toe Tipped	90
30 do do Fine Kid Lace Buskins	50
—ALSO—	
One case containing 127 Gents' and Boys' Cloth CAPS for (usual price 75c. to $1,25)	50cts.
A lot of Gents' and Boys' FUR Caps for	1 50
Gents' and Boys' Felt Hats, from	60

A. LOTTIMER,

Fredericton, Nov. 1. Queen-street.

A BOOK

EVERYBODY IN THE PROVINCE SHOULD READ.

Wilderness Journeys in New Brunswick,

By the Hon. A. H. Gordon, Lieut. Governor, &c. Sent per mail on receipt of 25 cents.

H. W. GODDARD & CO.,

St Andrews, Nov 1.

FLAHERTY & FROHOCK

DEALERS IN

PIANO-FORTES,

and Manufacturers of PIANO-STOOLS, No. 282, Washington Street, Boston.

☞ PIANOS Tuned, Polished and Repaired. PIANOS exchanged and to let. [45]

GRANITE HALL.

NO. 10, MARKET-SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

READY MADE CLOTHING for Fall and Winter Wear. Good Material. Latest Styles and Well Made. For sale at the lowest living profits.

THOS. R. JONES.

St John Oct. 31

New Furs.

A LARGE stock CHEAP FURS, opened this day by ENNIS & GARDNER.

St John Nov 1

SUGAR—Landing ex Juliet from Halifax—20 bbls. very bright Centrifugal Sugar. A good