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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

By one of those vagaries which attend Editors of all men, in their travelling, we find ourselves, thanks to the immunities and courtesies which steam boat agents and railway superintendents are only too ready to extend to the press, in this the Athens of America. Of what we heard and saw en route there is little to be written, for to Portland, on a passage considerably rough, as on the occasion presently referred to, the comforts and conveniences of the Boats of the International Company are scarcely appreciated, and are apt to be unobserved amid the too prevalent sights and sounds attending sea-sickness. In Portland, the appearance of everything indicates business active and remunerative. And we were greeted with many a kindly enquiry and hopeful suggestion with reference to our Railway prospects. It could not be but gratifying to find an interest manifesting itself about Woodstock and its prospects—an interest evidently not a little increased by that brief but opportune acquaintance made by our American friends, a few weeks ago on their down east visit. One gentleman informed us that the hon. Mr. Poor, who was away from home when we were in Portland, evinces a very warm regard for Woodstock, and gives her a prominent place in his railway agitations and schemes, in which he is constantly employing his best energies. It is well to know our friends!

Here, in Boston, the last thing one hears about is the war; the last thing the stranger would suppose from surrounding indications is that this is one of the chief cities of a nation torn by a cruel, bloody internecine war. Business in every department is rushed, so to speak; the manufactories of the city are all in full blast, indeed there is a difficulty in obtaining hands sufficient to meet the orders. While the other is not much talked of as the war politics is raging warm and loud, and as the time approaches when the Presidential election takes place, the contending parties show no great nicey of feeling in the choice of weapons or of arguments wherewith to control the elections and the fate of each other. The windows of the periodical shops are filled with all manner of grotesque pictures, intended to ridicule the personal appearance or public actions of "Little Mac," or "Old Abe."

The city, and indeed all the cities and towns, is hung with flags bearing the names "Lincoln and Johnson," or "McLellan and Pendleton." Clubs in the interest of one or the other of the parties nightly hold meetings or make processions, becoming stirred up to new zeal by the inspiring influence of oratory and music.

To-day Edward Everett addressed his fellow citizens in Faneuil Hall; it was no ordinary privilege that of standing in presence of the choice and notable galaxy of distinguished men who occupied the platform with the orator, among whom were Henry W. Longfellow, Jared Sparks, Senators Sumner and Wilson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England, whose name was announced, and received with great applause, and who was compelled to show himself to the crowd; Mayor Lincoln, hon. Josiah Quincy and Major Gen. Dodge were also present, and we observed likewise on the platform Lt. Col. Cole, of the 15th Regt., now stationed at Fredericton. Mr. Everett's address was not one of those best calculated to justify the high anticipations formed by report of his speeches which we had read. It was a plain, simple narration of the reasons why he, who in 1860 belonged to the Bell and Everett party—a party contemplating meditation between the extremes represented by the Democrats and Republicans—now saw it his duty to give his entire support to the latter and to the administration. What his utterances were on this matter in a two hours address, it was not to attempt to tell; if one could judge from the unity of favor with which the dense crowd of ladies and gentlemen received them, Mr. Everett's opinions are the opinions of the nation; but then in other places, equally eloquent orators were being rapturously applauded by just as large crowds, for uttering sentences of quite the reverse meaning. It is a strange commentary upon the characteristics of this country, the fact that, as Mr. Everett stated, there is more danger to be apprehended from the political contest now prevailing than from the civil war.

We have said business is brisk, and so it is, but although there is a demand for all the men to be obtained, and although wages range high, still the extreme prices of everything in the shape of necessaries make it a hard matter to make both ends meet. Wages are, for laboring men, from \$2 to \$2.25 per day; house carpenters \$2.50 to \$3., and so on in like proportion. Every kind of production finds ready sales. Rents have not increased in the same ratio as other things. Flour is \$10 to \$14 per bushel; Sugar 25 to 35 cents per lb.; Tea \$1.50 per lb.; Coffee 75 cents per lb.; Potatoes \$1.25 per bushel; Butter 50 to 60 cents per lb.; Beef 20 to 30 cents per lb.; Mutton do.; Coal \$12 to \$15 per ton; Wood \$14 per cord, &c. It makes a stranger open his eyes to go into an eating house for a plate of steak and have 30 cents asked for it; yet so it is the stranger's eye frequently opened, nor can it under existing circumstances be otherwise. And still with all these fluctuations and embarrassing circumstances which encircle trade, there is an appearance of prosperity and a positive sense of security evident, which seems surprising. Never did laborers or mechanics seem to work more cheerily, more contentedly than now. While the pay of working men in the various trades have not increased in proportion to the inflation of gold and the consequent inflation of prices, the manufacturers and tradesmen, including grocers, &c., are reaping an abundant harvest, taking care that a price for every article is asked more than covering the increased taxes and increased prices of raw materials; so that their actual profits were never better.

Notwithstanding the general depression of business, Woodstock presents quite a busy, life-like appearance. There are now in different stages of erection, here in the town, some nine or more new buildings, brick and wood, and all these, too, of a large and creditable character. Our mechanics and laborers find plenty to do. One or more steamers arrive at our wharf daily, each well laden with freight for this and other points up river. We judge there will be considerable more freight come up river this fall than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

OUR BRANCH RAILWAY.—Mr. Buck and party arrived here on Tuesday evening having finished up by their surveys. Mr. Buck has been assisted in his labors by Mr. James R. Hartley, of whose skill he speaks in very flattering terms; judging from the amount of work performed in the short space of 5 weeks, the time occupied in making these surveys, Mr. Buck must not only have had an efficient staff, but must have devoted himself most diligently to his task. Mr. B. and party left town on Wednesday for Bell's Falls Debecks Station, to commence the location forthwith. We will now endeavour to give our readers an idea of the routes surveyed. There were three routes surveyed; of these two were from Debecks. The first route follows the valley of the Debeck stream, or south branch of Bull's Creek, to near the intersection with the Hodgdon road, the fall to this point being 140 feet; thence up the Debeck Brook 3/4 of a mile, at an elevation of probably 36 feet above brook water; the fall from the Hodgdon road to the Debeck Brook, in a direct line is 95 feet, and to the dam-water at Dibble's mills 133 feet. From the Debeck Brook a direct course is taken to a low level on the Beardsley road, at a point about two miles from the St. John river, thence to the Cunniff Brook, at F. E. Bull's clearing, in the rear of Bull's hill, thence along the course of the Curfiss stream until the northern head of Bull's hill is struck, opposite Upham's, where it rounds and runs along the side slope until it reaches the terminal point on the hill side south of the Houlton road, about half a mile on the river side, or east of Bull's flat. The total fall from the rail at Debecks to the last named point is 318 feet; and there is an additional fall of 67 feet from this point to Bull's flat; in all a total of 385 feet in 10 miles, the distance of the whole route. According to this data we imagine there would be a total fall of at least 450 feet between the St. Andrews rail at Debecks and the level of the Maluxnakik bridge.

The second surveyed route follows the one above described to the Debeck Brook, and there runs off in an opposite direction, passing through the Griffith and Debeck blocks along the river front, to the terminal point of the first named route. The difference of elevation on this route, between the crossing of the Beardsley road and Bull's flat is 100 feet—the distance does not exceed 3600 feet.

The third route was from Mr. Wolphaup's, by the Maduxnakik stream, crossing the Houlton road above Upham's, and thence joining in on the first mentioned line from Debecks. The whole distance traversed by these three routes was 36 miles. Bull's flat cannot be obtained by any one of these lines, but one of the lines coming to the front can be produced to the requisite distance and a back line put in to reach the flats, and so on to cross the Maduxnakik. The Wolphaup line will be the shortest by one and a quarter mile; the grades on it and the lines from Debecks being about similar, (the level at Wolphaup is 64 feet lower than Debecks') will not exceed 55 feet to the mile. When the location is completed and the centre line is taken, a comparison can be better made as regards quantities of earthwork, &c., and cost of construction. The river route by Griffith's will, we understand, be included in the location, as it offers no greater advantage, and probably would be much more expensive on account of the rocky nature of the land, than the other routes.

McMILLAN'S NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANAC AND REGISTER FOR 1865.—From the publishers we have received a copy of this valuable little work. As a book of reference in regard to Provincial statistics, as well as other general information, its want cannot be supplied.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The November number of this widely circulated magazine has reached us. As usual it is well filled with engravings, fashion plates of the latest styles, useful receipts, and high toned literature. Truly the "Home Magazine" is an indispensable adjunct to the family circle.

Dr. D. P. Wolphaup and lady arrived here on Monday evening last from Washington; we understand the Doctor intends remaining with us and practising his profession.

Communicated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1864. MR. EDITOR.—Boston harbor gives every indication of continual preparation for war; gunboats, monitors, rams, and all that class of sea warfare are here seen, some in course of construction, others finished, and a couple out on a trial trip in the harbor. Formidable batteries command every approach to the city; some of these well remembered by every visitor to Boston, others are in creation only since the present war. The mercantile navy and coasting traders are still to be seen in as busy activity as though war had never been known in our country. Before leaving the wharf, a crowd of 100 poor devils were marched on, under a guard—prisoners and guard about of a class—the majority, bearded boys, some in tears, some singing, others cursing, but all looking most wretchedly worn out with dissipation, hard usage, &c., were now off to the island—many of them I noticed were handcuffed with their hands behind their back. Boston appears in more bustle than ever; uniforms, from those of rank to the full private, are met with continually. Tuesday night, on board the "Empire State," bound for New York, gave me the finest opportunity ever offered to a traveller, only once in a time, of witnessing how outrageously the dominant party can act in this model republic, none daring to make them afraid. After the steamer had been filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, young children and infants, to the rag-tap-tap of the drum, a crowd of two or three hundred soldiers, returning from furlough, with fixed bayonets, marched on board; beside these some hundred more of convalescents it was a perfect impossibility to find a sitting chance on board. The soldiers made just what remarks they chose, many of the most vulgar and filthy expressions that could be thought of, were freely cast forth, and in continued repetition, for the benefit of all. It was soon evident that the ladies must be deprived of every chance of mingling with their male friends, in fact they had to be shut out from the neighborhood of these fellows. Although officers in shoulder straps in distinctive coats, with swords of huge dimensions dangling around their necks, were present in abundance, they even had no control whatever. Some of the worst characters were only kept down by coaxing; we heard them threaten to make a running drive of the whole crowd of passengers, unless they were accompanied with sleeping arrangements, and the result was, one-half the lower cabin was given up to them; but we betide the unfortunate passenger who ventured down for a coat or valise, he perhaps may have left in his berth; he was huddled up under double blankets, and the "Empire State" for president, was the buzz of the soldiers. A delightful morning greeted our entrance into New York. We found still more active preparations for attack or defence going on here. It was full 10 o'clock before we reached the city, and the day being most charming, one, added to the pleasure derived from the varied scenery that here exists in profusion, to meet the gaze or appeal to the senses. I witnessed a grand review of the Metropolitan Police, in the "Park." They are a fine looking set of men, having more discipline among them than exists in their army; full one thousand were on parade. Every nook and corner of these American cities looks out the American flag, labelled with "Men Wanted," "Substitutes Furnished," "Highest Prices Given," &c., &c., and the inducements in greenbacks sum up high—very high in some cases—but the bait does not take, unless upon the really reckless, dissipated, or otherwise unfortunate, who need not bother you or your reason, all have heard of Barnum's wonders, of the Central Park, the pride of the empire city, of Sturtevant's marble palace, of the grandeur of hundreds of private buildings, of the shoddy Princes and Princesses of Broadway, the tentacles of the enormous expenditure in dress, in fashion, &c., here to be met with. It is Babylon indeed, this city of New York. Our trip to Philadelphia was enjoyed, not by your correspondent, nor many other travellers, but by four or five hundred New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City rowdies, who had had their badges, (a broken nose, or a flattened one) with them. I was however somewhat favored, for by the morning papers, I read that some four or five passengers were relieved of their purses. These "members of the ring" were now to attend two "clubs," arranged to come off in the vicinity of this city; both came off successfully, nothing occurring to interrupt the amusement of those interested; one fight lasted 2 hrs. and 20 min., neither party being much hurt, a matter of great disappointment to most of those present with a view to the prize money, and they secured their services to beat each other for a while, after the regular prize fights had terminated; this however, brought on a general row, and the crowd soon fought itself off the ground. Philadelphia has improved and kept pace with the other cities of the country. Visiting the Navy yard, gave me an opportunity of going on board one of the monitors that had been in actual service; a strange, yet formidable looking affair they are, floating about five inches above water, their turret being the only thing visible in an ordinary way; when becalmed, their deck is, as I before said, just out of water. One of this class of vessels, the "Brooklyn," was launched, when launched, was found floating exactly five inches under water. The Navy Yard here is a scene of the busiest activity. Many war vessels are undergoing repairs, new ones are being rigged and fitted up, some are having their guns placed on board, all the ship houses, masts, and other essential stages of construction. The captured blockade runners, a class of vessels for the most part built in Great Britain, are to be found in every port, undergoing certain changes that will adapt them for service in the mercantile navy. The "Lillian," a celebrated steamer, was launched, and left the Navy Yard on her way to the southward.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A lady named McMackin, residing in St. John, gave birth to three children, on Saturday last, and the papers say they are all doing well.

We learn from the Fredericton Reporter that the steamers Anna Augusta and Sunbury are running in opposition for the great gain they have made since the previous election—they confidently expect to carry the State in November.

The Globe says.—The details of the Federation scheme now being discussed by the Conference at Quebec, has been so far agreed to that the representation of each Province in the General Legislature has been settled. In the Lower House, taking population as a basis,—Nova Scotia has 55 members; Upper Canada, 92; Lower Canada, 10; New Brunswick, 15; Newfoundland 7; P. E. Island, 5.—Total 203.

The Upper House will consist of 76 members, apportioned as follows:—Lower Canada, 24; Upper Canada, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick 10; P. E. Island, 4; Newfoundland, 4.—Total 76.

An enterprising woman is in custody in New York on a charge of robbing sixty boarding houses. One hundred and sixty-six suits for divorce are now pending before the courts in Boston.

We see it stated in a Canadian paper that Mr. Fleming has found a pass for the central Railroad through the mountain range of the Tobacco Valley.

Recent advices state that destitution threatens the inhabitants of the Labrador coast this winter. The Canadian Government are making preparations to send a supply of provisions in one of their steamers.

A Slight Cold, Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "Slight Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, will become a severe lung complaint. "Brooklyn's Troches," give cure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, Oct. 23, p. m. Advice from Missouri indicates that Price is being severely pushed by Rosecrans and Curtis; there has been heavy skirmishing but no general battle. Price was endeavoring to make his way out of the State. He has secured the assistance of Brooker's "Bronchial Troches," give cure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

New York, Oct. 22, p. m. A portion of the Merrimack Mills, near Lowell, was destroyed by fire last night; loss \$200,000; 200 employees were thrown out of work. Gold 204.

New York, Oct. 24, p. m. A great fire took place at Eastport, Me., yesterday morning, destroying 50 of the principal business places in town, including the Frontier Bank and Telegraph Office; loss half a million dollars.

New York, Oct. 24, p. m. Over 100 deaths a day from yellow fever are reported in Newbern, N. C.; the fever is also fearfully prevalent in Charleston.

New York, Oct. 24, p. m. The immediate results of Sheridan's victories, at Cedar Creek, is the capture of 7,000 prisoners, including 300 wounded, 55 cannon, 12 standards, many wagons and ambulances, and an immense number of small arms. Every rebel regiment was broken up, and the retreat was a perfect stampede en masse; two days before the battle the rebel army was reinforced by 12,000 men.

New York, Oct. 25, p. m. The steamer Nardo has been captured while trying to run the blockade; she had 550 bales of cotton on board. The British provinces have ceased their attacks upon railroad trains since disloyal citizens have been compelled to ride in them. The trial of parties arrested in Washington and Baltimore for sale of goods to rebels, is proceeding before a military commission.

New York, Oct. 25, p. m. Richmond papers of the 22d, acknowledge the capture of the rebel city. Early in his official despatch also acknowledges a defeat. An order has been issued by the Richmond War Office, conscripting one fifth of the employed in the ordinance and other bureaus, thus securing 4,000 to the military force; the order is considered a breach of faith and gives great dissatisfaction.

New York, Oct. 26, p. m. A St. Louis despatch of yesterday says, Price is moving through Kansas, sprinkling the road with the blood of his best men. Federal loss in the late fight was 350 killed and wounded; the rebels lost severely, including over hundred prisoners. Many deserters from Price were arriving at St. Louis and other points. Nothing later from Grant or Sherman.

New York, Oct. 26, p. m. The Legislative assembly of Vancouver's Island has passed a resolution favoring a Federal union with British Columbia. The Chancellor Easton died yesterday at Toronto.

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thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with wheat. This was done by order of Grant himself, commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution in part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fall work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is that we know of to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the others as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer nothing would be easier. A million dollars would buy the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there, here, or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted, and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb. They might retreat to Richmond, Philadelphia, &c. Let them do so if they dare. It is a game that we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centred nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous: It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They chose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not ready for this, we would demand the matter be secret deliberations of the Congress about to meet."

THE DEBT OF ENGLAND AND THE NORTH.—The N. Y. World shows that the public debt of the Federal States is comparatively much larger than that of Great Britain although the latter took generations to incur while the Northern debt has been created within four years. The World says: "In order for us to fully appreciate the amount of our public debt, we must compare it with that of Great Britain, which is well known to be the largest debt in the world. We propose to show that, relatively our public debt is much the larger. Then let us see how we compete with England in wealth and public debt."

The British national debt was, on the 31st March last, 4,799,802,139 stg., or reckoning five dollars to the pound, it was \$3,499,010,695, or the interest on that debt, which is 3 per cent., is \$119,970,320. By official returns, the entire wealth and valuation of the nation, was on the 8th day of April 1861, \$81,500,000,000. Therefore the yearly interest is at the rate of one dollar for \$202.50 of valuation.

By the census of 1860 the entire wealth and valuation of the United States and territories was \$16,150,016,068, including 4,000,000 of slaves at a southern valuation.

Our public debt, besides our state and municipal debts and other liabilities, as we have before shown in these columns, will on the 31st March next be more than \$2,653,427,101, and it will be funded, and draw an interest of six per cent in gold, which is \$159,205,626. Therefore the yearly interest payable in gold is at the rate of one dollar for \$101.50 of the valuation, which is more than two and a half times larger than the debt of Great Britain.

With gold at 250, payable in United States currency, the rate of interest will make our debt relatively more than six and a quarter times greater than that of Great Britain! and that, too, as compared with the resources and valuation of the United States in 1860, as it then was, and as it now is."

The following is the account of the attack on St. Albans, published in the Boston papers. ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 19.—An invasion of this town took place to-day. Some twenty or twenty-five armed desperados, supposed to be in rebel employ, from Canada, made an assault on the National Bank about four o'clock this afternoon. The National Bank was robbed of about \$50,000 mostly in bills. The St. Albans Bank was robbed of between \$70,000 and \$80,000, and the Franklin County Bank of a considerable amount. Some 20 horses were also seized and carried off by the desperados. Several citizens who resisted were deliberately shot; two were wounded seriously, and it is feared fatally. E. J. Morison, a contractor, C. H. Huntington, a jeweller, and several others are reported injured slightly. The raiders threatened to burn the town, and left in the direction of Canada. A large party left gone in pursuit.

LETTER.—Mr. Morrison, who was shot through the body, has since died. ST. ALBANS, Oct. 19.—The surprise of our citizens is indeed most remarkable. There are at this present writing so many conflicting reports that it is utterly impossible as yet to give any correct account of the affair. There have been during the day—and as some say for two days—several men apparently from Canada, who, on no apparent business, have been loitering in our midst. About four o'clock the communicator of this despatch, while engaged in office duties, was summoned to his window by loud orders issuing apparently from a set of rowdies or drunkards. On the writer's making his appearance in the street, he was met by a band of armed horsemen, who were firing their revolvers (which were apparently new and prepared for the purpose) with the greatest unconcern.

The main street was, for the most part, vacated, as the weather was unpropitious, and before our citizens could realize their situation the National Bank was entered and about \$3,000 dollars in bills and bonds were taken. From the Franklin County Bank a large amount was taken, and from the St. Albans Bank about \$75,000.

The Cashier of the St. Albans Bank was locked in the safe and remained there for some considerable time. A party of men have started out in pursuit of the raiders and our people earnestly pray that they may be overtaken before they reach the Canada line.

Our citizens are terribly excited, and if the raiders attempt to burn our town, or if they threaten, that will meet with a tragical retribution. We expect to-night a lot of veteran soldiers from Burlington, and plenty of arms from Montpelier and Burlington.

THE OUTRAGE AT ST. ALBANS.—The following despatch from Quebec, shows the feelings of the Canadian Government in reference to this affair:—"Information of the St. Albans outrage was communicated to the Government yesterday. A number of detectives and a body of troops were immediately despatched to the frontier, and on the 20th inst. proceeded to Lawrence, Mass., where the Government is fully determined to use every possible means to put a stop to such abuses of Canadian hospitality. If the opportunity is afforded an example will be furnished to prevent similar attempts in the future."

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRIDEGROOM UPON THE MARRIAGE NIGHT.—A singular disappearance of a bridegroom upon the night of marriage has recently taken place in this vicinity. Several years since an intelligent and skillful young man emigrated to this country from England, and proceeded to Lawrence, Mass., where he obtained employment in a Machine Shop of that city. A number of his relatives and friends of the same nationality were settled near him, and in time he engaged in marriage with the daughter of one of his friends, an estimable young lady, who was congratulated upon having secured as a life partner, a man of so many good qualities.

The marriage day arrived, (it was only a few days since,) and the knot was duly tied in presence of the friends of both parties. In the evening there was a social gathering, and a supper, at which the bridegroom took part, apparently in the best spirits. At about midnight, he went out into the yard, as all supposed, to return immediately, but never came back.

The feelings of the bride may be imagined as days passed without any intelligence from the missing man. He was perfectly steady in his habits, his friends say, was apparently attached to his young wife, and no motive could be assigned for his singular conduct. At length, on the 12th inst., a letter was received from him, dated at Boston.

It was written upon half a sheet of paper, was directed to his wife, and stated that he left her because he was unworthy of her, and that before she

received the letter he would be no more. This is the last that has been heard from him, and it is feared that he has carried out his suicidal design. His Daguerrotype represents a person of mild and pleasant countenance, who one would suppose would hardly cause a woman, to whom he professed such great attachment, such terrible mental suffering, without some overpowering motive, which at present is not suspected, or it may be a case of sudden insanity.—Boston Traveller.

From Capt. Reigh.—This is to certify that I have used Graham's Pain Exterminator, in my family for several years, and having proved 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, Infant Consumption, and the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. WHO is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of our country abounds in persons publicly known to 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 so apparent 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 laymen, have borne witness to 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 full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood will find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, the Resolvent, &c. 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. Hayward, St. John, N. B.; Avery, Brown, & Co., Halifax, N. S.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Williams, Mr. Robert M. Jones, of Kentville, to Miss Henrietta Bolton, of Woodstock.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, Mr. Robert Hanes, to Elizabeth J., second daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Richmond.

The Editor returns thanks for a liberal slice of the bridal loaf, and expresses the hope that their lives may be long and happy.

DIED.

At Woodstock on the 3d inst., Rodrick Anthony, fifth son of Hugh and Caroline Baker, aged 15 years.

New Advertisements.

Grand Musical Concert