The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, November 3, 1866.

Again.

The long evenings have come; the season for evening gatherings, for religious, social and intelectual gatherings. The time when the various Churches are wont to hold special services in order to take the occasion when the inhabitants of the rural districts have spare time, to invite their attention in a particular manner to the higher interests that belong to a future state of existence—to be a happy one as the result of a virtuous living here.

Now the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars are most active, inviting their fellowmen to come with them into their respective circles of sobriety in order to show them how pleasantly and how profitably, too, the "Brothers" spend their evenings, discussing how to bring back wanderers from the paths of virtue.

Now, too, there are gatherings of a social nature—we will not specially refer to the fact that at this season Clergymen are in great request in making "twain one" in matrimony. It is a good season for young people, and old people, too, who have lived too long in foolish single blessedness (?) to do that most sensible, and solemn thing, too, withall, get married.

But there are husking frolics, and apple paring frolics, whereat nimble fingers do a wondrous amount of work; and more nimble tongues an immense amount of talking—never, we hope, talking ill of their neighbors, but always pleasant talk about the excellencies and good traits of character of those whose names are mentioned; whereat, too, bright eyes sparkle and look glad while the ceremony appertaining to the "red ear" and the "long apple skin" are performed—this finding a "red ear" has proved to many a man a "red letter day" in his life.

And there are gatherings at the stores, and in the work shops, where the oracles of the district make profound utterances on the several subjects of prominence at the time, and when the school master gives many an important lesson to parents whose children during the day he had taught; in many instances, we trust, impressing upon some parents minds the value to a district of a good and an intelligent master.

May we not anticipate, too, that throughout this fine County, and the two neighboring Counties, in which it is the privilege of the SENTINEL to know it is extensively read, and of which and for which it is its particular duty to give intelligence, and of whose people it is happy to bear testimony they are surpassed by none in industry, in intelligence, and in social virtues—may we not, we say, anticipate, that the young men in many settlements are preparing, or have prepared, for weekly meetings for discussion, and mutual mental improvement. We know, can put our hands upon hundreds of young men in these counties, living in the rural districts, who have inherent ability of no mean order; we know that such young men are wanted in society; we know that they have a work to do now and some of them a destiny to fulfill, either by themselves or through their influence and teachings on others, in the future, greatly important to their country. Are they working now? are they doing their duty now? That duty is first to allow no opportunity to slip of improving their own minds; of adding to their already acquired stores of knowledge and analyzing, and comparing, and criticising in the light of more recently obtained information, that knowledge. That duty is next to try to inspire in others a desire to know; to become seekers and workers in the broad field of human knowledge; to learn not merely to do a certain thing, but why it is done so, and if it could not be done better in some other way.

Get the young men together; bring mind in contact with mind, it will rub off the gross of ignorance, it will brighten each other up. If you cannot get up lectures; if you cannot have debates, which assuredly you can, have readings and talk over what is read. Try any or all of these, and if you do so as the result of reading this article, then we know that good will have come of our writing, as most undoubtedly good will have resulted to you.

The Old Roman Question.

The following, from the Toronto *Globe*, under the above head, will be read with interest—There are many suggestive points in it. The writer of the article refers to Dr. Cumming and those whom he styles "dreamers," as if they deserved little respect; but apart from the mere "dreamers," the fact is uncontrovertable that many men everywhere, of strong and vigorous intellect, are watching with great interest the present convulsed state of the whole world, as indicating the approach of some great phenomena which, whatever it may be, is destined to work an important change in this world.

"The most perplexing subject in European affairs to-day, beyond all question, is the disposition to be made of the Pope, after the French shall have taken their departure for good from the Eternal City. There never was a sovereign of the purely temporal order in a worse, or, perhaps, more bad a plight. He sees what is in store for his secular government, if the French should actually retire from the post of guardians over the States of the Church. He can readily forecast the humiliation to the Council of Cardinals of being obliged to accept the protection of a sovereign of the unbelieving turn of mind that belongs to Victor Emmanuel—an earthly Prince whom they have solemnly excommunicated and turned over to eternal perdition. Apart from the uncertainty which would appertain to such a tenure of worldly possessions, the Pope and their Eminences the Cardinals could hardly fail to feel abashed in permitting the presence of a single Italian soldier, sworn to the service of the King, within their sacred precincts. To avoid this abasement, the Pope, it is no longer doubtful, has appealed to the Government of Great Britain. After remonstrating in vain against the removal of the Gallican Legion, the Head of the Roman Church has taken counsel, in his despair, with the Anglo-Saxon heretic. Perhaps he has done so for effect alone; or to awaken jealousy on the part of France; or to show the world that the Romish Church is universal, and that Protestant sovereignities hasten in the extremity of peril to recognize it as such; or yet, again, to bargain for a temporary retreat in Malta such as was offered to him a few years ago, by Lord Palmerston's advice. Any or all of these hypothese may supply a reason more or less valid for the Pope's going to London for advice in the crisis of his fate rather than to Paris or Vienna. At Paris he has got such consolation as a Napoleon would naturally give—consolation only deferring and ultimately disappointing awakened hopes. At Vienna, he might get solace, if there were any force or power to back it. But Austria at this hour is far more in needed sympathy than in a condition to extend material or moral support to others. The Papal horizon, then, is not only dark at Rome and all around the remnant of the States of the Church; it is equally dark in the orthodox capitals of France and Austria. At such outer circles as Madrid it is utter darkness.

And it is in the presence of this appalling ecclesiastical eclipse that the Pope in his despondency and hopelessness turns to Protestant Britain—not for temporal dominion, but for shelter, or a retreat from the rude upheaval of all things dear heretofore appertaining to the Church.

What is to be the result of all this? Whither are events tending? The believers in the Apocalypse no doubt see the signs of the opening or closing of a seal. We dare say, Dr. Cummings could tell us to within a few hours of secular time when the grand crisis shall be reached. All dreamers of all classes are awaiting with earnest expectation the fulfillment of certain of their own, or of other prophesies. Into this mysterious realm, it would be vain for us to attempt to carry our sober minded readers even if we wished—which, happily, we do not. What do astute and sagacious politicians think we can more readily get at? The Pope's first desire, of course, is to remain at Rome—provided that can be done without too much humiliation. His aim, then, will be directed during the next few weeks to get matters arranged, so that a legion of French and Austrians, perhaps with a slight mixture of Italian, troops may remain for a year or two longer as a body-guard in Rome; that for the time at least the Italian King shall give up the thought of removing his capital to Rome, and that otherwise the relations of the Roman See to Victor Emmanuel shall remain unchanged. This programme would serve to tide over the crisis in Papal affairs for the time. For the rest, the Head of the Roman Church and his advisers would probably be content to trust to the chapter of accidents. If, however, the worse comes to the worse with His Holiness at Rome, then the by-play with British statesmen might become a part of the real action in the drama; and, Malta, after all, might be fixed upon as the final destination of the Pope. His spiritual reign might be carried on there as it has been at Rome. There would be much of the ancient prestige wanting to it. But we fail to see that it would lessen his real authority over the devout believers in the Roman Catholic religion."

WE intended to have referred in our notice of the Tea Meeting, last week, to the general look of things at Victoria Corner. Being a converging point on the River for the trade of many districts, it is only natural to suppose that the Corner would put on evidences of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. And it is so. There are now here besides the extensive Leather and Boot and Shoe factories of Messrs. Boyer and other smaller work shops, three well filled stores, those of Messrs. Richard Holmes, Wm. Taylor and Geo. W. Boyer; the latter present their respects, and advertise their wares in our columns.

☞ We saw snow for the first time this season, on Sunday morning; on Monday night there was a fall sufficient to whiten the ground. The weather had been very dry, the tendency being not only to make the ground less fit for ploughing, but it was bad for the fall feed and injurious to the grass. The snow has turned to rain, and we have had quite a smart fall, and the present prospects are favorable for a rise of water in the river sufficient to bring the boats up again.

☞ In consequence of the unfavorable weather, the Wesleyan Missionary Meeting was not held on Tuesday evening, but Rev. J. Lathern, of Fredericton, delivered a most able discourse, showing in glowing and forcible language the beauties of the Bible, as a book, and earnestly impressing his hearers with the benefit to be derived from an intelligent, prayerful, and devout study of the same.

From the prize list of the Fruit Growers Association, whose Exhibition was held on the 18th ult., at Somerset, N. S., we take the following. The apple is the New Brunswick.

"A very beautiful, large apple, a seedling produced near Woodstock, N. B., and resembling very closely the Chebucto Beauty, but three weeks earlier, was exhibited by Mr. John W. Connell, and considered worthy of particular mention by the Judges."

☞ If the *Freeman* quotes the *Telegraph* right, the latter paper was in error about the Grand Falls election affair. The party who went from Tobique did not go on Election day, but on Declaration day, and went because it had been stated that Mr. Beveridge should not be allowed a hearing. Such were the facts as we were told them at the time.

☞ G. McL., 6th Tier Jacksontown, sends us the following correct answer to the arithmetical puzzle contained in our last: "Number required, 712."

☞ The discussion pamphlet will be forthcoming as soon as it can be printed and prepared. Meanwhile those wishing to secure copies will do well to leave their names at this office.

☞ We are requested to say that the Provincial Teachers' Meeting will be held at the school house lately occupied by Mr. Milberry in this town.

☞ We understand that Mr. Tibbitt's intends to rebuild his Mills at Little River, Victoria County, immediately.

☞ The Canadian delegates, or some of them, are to sail for England on the 7th.

BOOK NOTICES.—We have received, with the compliments of the Author, a copy of the Sermon preached in the Brussels street Baptist Chapel, St. John, on the occasion of the death of the Rev. Samuel Robinson, late pastor of that Church, by Rev. I. E. Bill.

The sermon is a fine piece of pulpit composition, worthy the well known ability of the Author, as it is an eloquent tribute to the memory of an esteemed clergyman. The Book is handsomely printed by "Barnes & Co." It is prefaced by a striking photograph of the deceased.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for November is to hand, sustaining its former well earned reputation, and giving abundant promise for the future.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November has been received from Ticknor & Fields, Boston. A notable feature of this number is the conclusion of that remarkable story, "Griffith Gaunt," besides it has an extensive and interesting table of contents. This Magazine is now generally recognized as an exponent of the best American thought and literature, contributed by the most distinguished writers, for enlisting whose services the conductors have unequalled facilities. The provisions for 1867 are on the most unlimited and promising scale; foremost among the prominent contributions for the year are a serial by Dr. O. W. Holmes, papers by James Porter and James Russell Lowell.

APPROPRIATION OF THE BYE ROAD MONEY FOR PEEL, FOR 1866.

WILLIAM BANKS, Commissioner.

To expend $35 in opening a road leading from George Banks' farm, passing through the narrows on Glassville road.

$5 to repair a road passing Elisha Tompkins'.

JOSEPH TAITE, Commissioner.

To expend $20 on the Victoria road, between Farley's field and the Corner, at the late John Clark's,

And $20 to open a road and make a crossway on a road between Jeremiah Tompkin's and James Melins.

JAMES N. FARLEY, } Councillors for
DELANCY TOMPKINS, } Peel.

A TOUGH STORY.—The toughest gold story yet comes from the territory of Montana. A person writing to the St. Paul *Press*, from Fort Burton, on the 1st September says:—

"A party of five men who came to Montana poor two years ago, came down from the mountain last evening with 2,200 pounds (over one ton) of gold as their pile—the result of one year's digging in "Confederate Gulch." They have a guard of fifteen men well armed and paid for their time and faithfulness, and are now preparing to go below by the steamer lying in wait forty miles down the river, at the foot of the rapids. There is no gammon about this statement, for the lucky parties are men well known and not afraid to show us their fortune, done up in large buckskin sacks, and brought in here in a waggon like flour or potatoes stowed away for market."

As 2,200 lbs. of gold would be worth considerable over half a million of dollars, it must be confessed that the five men did a very profitable year's work. We wonder whether there are many such "gulches" in Montana? T—
ronto Globe

Communicated.

[For the Carleton Sentinel.

DEAR SIR,—Notwithstanding the unjust criticisms of a certain scribbler in St. John, upon my letter from Hillsborough, in Albert County, published in your columns in the month of September, because I would neither cry peace, peace, when there was no peace, nor speak smooth words, when truth in all of its mighty force was required, I shall yet continue, as in the past, to scan as closely and as correctly as I possibly can, both men and places as I pass through life's journey, and endeavour to present to your intelligent readers as good and as correct a portrait as my limited moments devoted to this particular line of duty will permit. If only by calling evil good, vice virtue, darkness light, adversity prosperity, and intemperance sobriety, I am to make friends and *disciples*, then friendless let me be, and let "X" of the city of St. John devote his time in writing a history of our country, and entitle it the "False Mask of New Brunswick." I doubt not but a ready sale would be found for the production amongst those who would trample in scorn upon the restraints of morality and religion. But I crave no such mission, for I believe a higher and a nobler one has been given me. I seek no such applause from man, but simply to do my duty in the sphere of life in which God has placed me, humbly and trustingly placing every endeavor, however humble, and every effort, however weak, at the feet of sovereign mercy and divine love, and as the husbandman waits patiently the ingathering of his sheaves, so wait I until the great Lord of the harvest shall give the increase which he has promised to do; and happy indeed shall I feel, if, by one word or act, I shall have ameliorated the condition of one of Adam's poor wandering, perishing children.

The place from which I now write is situated about five or six miles from the eastern boundary of New Brunswick. It contains about one thousand inhabitants, and a number of very fine public buildings, which at once reflects great credit upon the taste and enterprise of the people. The Baptist chapel occupies the most central position in the town; is much the largest building, and on the Sabbath particularly, it is the center of attraction. One is reminded of the words of the Psalmist, "Whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to join thanks unto the name of the Lord." The pastor is one of New Brunswick's large souled men, and lives in the affections of a large souled and generous hearted people. A few rods from the Baptist chapel we see a very chaste and unassuming building, which, upon enquiry, we learn is the Episcopal meeting house, which is also occupied, I am told, by a very respectable congregation. That little brown, wooden edifice hard bye, I would not have described as the Court House of Cumberland County, N. S., had I not been told that such really it is, and because of its utter insignificance, as a public building, I shall give it no further notice in this communication. Farther up the street, and upon the left hand side thereof, another house of God presents itself; this is the Wesleyan chapel, plain, neat and commodious, comparing very favourably with the thrift and enterprise of the place. That new building in course of erection is the Academy, and will contribute largely to the educational interests of Amherst, it is 75 feet by 35 on the ground, 25 feet posts and contains 7 rooms; the services of a most efficient teacher or principal, are, I believe, secured, who will enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as the building is completed. I was not informed relative to the strength of the Presbyterian body in the village, but judging from the appearance of their house of worship they are not as numerous as the other protestant congregations. The Roman Catholic chapel is also quite a small building, indicating weakness. The most of the stores are quite large, well filled and liberally patronized.—There are three very respectable *looking* hotels here, but I believe the most disreputable of all traffics, *rum selling*, is carried on in them, producing, doubtless, as in other localities where the same machine is run, "scenes of horrid shapes, and shrieks, and sights unholy." The dwelling houses, generally speaking, are most respectable in their appearance and produce the most favorable impression upon the mind of the stranger, of their inmates, which impression is not in the slightest degree abated upon a more intimate acquaintance. Here also a weekly journal is issued; to what class or school of politics it belongs I cannot tell, whether confederate or anti, but it is certainly well devoted to the advertising interests both of itself and readers. We wish it an enlarged circulation and also an enlargement in its dimensions. The temperance element of the place is kept quite active through the instrumentality of a division of the Sons of Temperance, and two lodges of Templars.

Wishing the good people of Amherst every blessing possible for them to enjoy, I must turn my footsteps homeward, assuring them that I shall carry with me, and note down in life's volume some of the most pleasant memories of my life.

Truly Yours,
B. FRANKLIN R.

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 17, 1866.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ There is a murderess in jail at Chicago who wears jewels worth $30,000.

☞ Mr. Bingham, a member of Congress, has given a public pledge that he will bring in a bill impeaching President Johnson at the opening of next session. The campaign so far has resulted in a loss of one member to the President's party, which counted on a gain of twenty-one to organize the next Congress on a national basis.

☞ The Court of Appeals in Genoa, Italy, has given judgment in an important case. The Registrar of that town had refused to sanction the civil marriage of a priest. His refusal has been validated by a lower court, but the sentence has now been quashed, and the principle is solemnly affirmed that priests can legally depart from their vows of celibacy.

☞ The following despatch appears in the American papers:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—The Canadian delegation to England on Confederation, leave by the steamer from Boston on the 31st inst., and New York on the 14th prox. The Governor General leaves in December. Gen. Michel administers the Government during his absence.

☞ It is proposed to manufacture gas in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and carry it in pipes a distance of 150 miles to the city of New York.

A Pittsburg gentleman died recently whose life was insured for $80,000.

☞ Among the passengers by the *China* this morning from England, we notice the arrival of Hon. Mr. McFarlane, one of the delegates from Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Mr. Chandler, of New Brunswick. Both of those gentlemen speak very confidently of the final issue of Confederation. The Delegates, during their visit to England, have been entertained by the British American Association, composed of gentlemen belonging to both political parties, as also at the grand banquet given in Liverpool to the layers of the Alantic Telegraph Cable.—*Halifax Express.*

☞ Our Canadian exchanges say the receipts of Canadian barley at Oswego are reported as enormous; within a couple of days from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels were received by a large fleet of vessels. Last year the port of Oswego alone took 3,000,000 bushels of this barley.

A new dodge was lately attempted on a countryman in Philadelphia. He was asked to give two "fives for a ten," which he did, rolling up the ten with the rest of his money and putting it in his pocket. He afterwards discovered that a fine black silk thread was fastened to the ten and hung out of his pocket by the means of which they expected to pull out the whole of his bills, but it didn't work.

A prize fight between two women recently took place in a New York dance house. A ring was pitched, seconds, umpire and bottle holder chosen. The women divested themselves of curls and waterfalls, and fell to man fashion, until after several rounds, the sponge was thrown, and victory declared for one Jennie Kelly.

By the *Belgian* just arrived, we have the following item, indicating that it will not be the fault of the British authorities if the case of Lamirande is not thoroughly sitted:—

"The *Daily News* says it is understood that the British Foreign Office has received a petition from M. Lamirande, whose case created so much noise, and that Lord Stanley has promised that this case shall have his immediate and best attention. Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, is also taking the necessary measures for instituting a strict enquiry into the conduct of those who so grossly outraged British law in the matter."
onto Globe.

DISASTIOUS FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out on the corner of Charlotte and Sunbury streets. Owing to the early hour of the morning, and the dryness of the buildings, the fire had made considerable headway before being discovered, and the loss in consequence was very heavy. The buildings burned were the house and barn belonging to Alexander Block, Esq., with their entire contents. Mr. M'Killigan's house, barn and bakery, and a barn and shed belonging to Mr. Cadwallader. Mr Block is by far the heaviest loser. Everything in his house, except a little of his furniture, which was in the lower flat, was consumed, his family escaping only with their lives, having had to flee from their beds to the streets for safety. Mr. Block also lost a valuable horse, two cows, and all his sleighs, carriages and harness. His total loss amounts to about $5,000, although it is impossible to arrive at any just estimate.

Mr. M'Killigan fortunately saved his furniture and clothing, but the contents of his barns and sheds were all lost. A cow belonging to him was also burnt. He estimates his loss at about $3,500. Mr. Cadwallader escaped more lightly than the others, but has suffered severely. Besides his barns and sheds being destroyed, his house was also much damaged. His loss is about $400. There was no insurance on any of the buildings.

One incident in connection with this catastrophe is worthy of record. It seems that the fire was first detected by a Newfoundland dog, the property of Mr. Block. The noble brute, with almost human instinct, tore his way into the house by means of one of the doors, and aroused the family by his barking, and then ran to the stable door which he endeavoured to open, so that the horse, his almost inseparable companion, might escape. There he remained struggling, though every effort was made to entice him away, and when the fire went out he was found lying dead at his post.—(*Fredericton*) *Farmer.*

At the dinner given by the B. N. A. Association, London, to the delegates:

"The Hon. Mr. Tilley (New Brunswick), after thanking the company for the welcome given to himself and brother delegates, said that he saw in that meeting an indication of the advance in public opinion since he was last here in 1861 as a delegate from New Brunswick; and when they did him the honor of electing him as president of their association. At that time, however, they were simply asking the Government for 60,000*l.* in aid of the intercolonial railway, and he had no hesitation in saying that if the Government of the day, in conjuction with the colonial Legislatures, had made the requisite arrangements, the object for which the delegates were now in England would ere this have been attained. The intercolonial railway would have made the federation of the British North American colonies an accomplished fact. If that great Imperial work was completed they would be able to carry troops in ten days to any part of the British colonies in North America, and thus not only maintain their independence, but strengthen their connexion with the mother country. He regretted that the representatives of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island were not there to speak for themselves that night, but he hoped they would be able to come in time to ask from the Imperial Parliament what, after mature and deliberate consideration, they had made up their minds was absolutely necessary for the development of the resources of North America and the encouragement of its trade and commerce. After the speech of the noble earl, he would say that he had not the slightest doubt that if the representatives of the different provinces could agree as to what was necessary for the general interest of British North America, the Imperial Government would be ready to meet them half-way, and more than half-way to enable them to carry out the proposed confederation of British colonies, which were now more populous, more wealthy, and paid a larger amount of taxation than the 13 provinces which originally constituted the United States when they seceded from the mother country. Further, he believed that if this confederation took place our American colonies, under monarchical institutions, would be able, alongside of the great Republic, to run a race of peaceful rivalry in industry and commerce with that Republic, without any fear of misunderstanding on either side.—(Hear, hear.) Under the unavoidable absence of the Canadian delegates they had not been, as yet, able to explain their views to the Government, but he felt assured that when this was done the accomplishment of the great and imperial object they had in view was not far distant. Prosperous as these colonies had been in the past, they felt that they were bound to make them still more prosperous in the future. He had no doubt that if the colonists agreed among themselves, all the members of the Government and of the British Parliament would be ready to aid in carrying out the confederation, and that in five years from the passing of the act of confederation a mighty impetus would have been given to the development of the magnificent resources of the immense territory which lay open for colonisation in the British North American provinces.

THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY IN SCOTLAND.—Scotland just now is agitated by a theological controversy. The Rev. Walter Smith, a minister of the Free Presbytery Church, has lately preached two sermons, in which he declares that the moral law and the decalogue are not identical, and that though the decalogue is perfect in itself, it is not the perfect moral law; that the Old Testament scriptures have not been fulfilled, but annulled by Christ; and that the New Testament is "now the one authoritative and sufficient document expressing the whole will of God." The Free Presbytery have censured these sermons, as containing documents contrary to the Westminster Confession. The proceedings of the inquiry were very prolonged.

Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—There is much excitement in this city among the Irish by the announcement of the conviction and sentence of the Fenian Col. Lynch.

The Common Council have adopted resolutions, in the spirit of humanity, that the mayor, aldermen and commonalty request the Government of Canada to pardon and release Lynch and his associates, and that the President be requested to unite in the request. Gold 145.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A Toronto special despatch says despatches are coming from all parts of the Provinces demanding that no mercy be shown to the convicted Fenians. It is doubtful if the Crown can find evidence strong enough to convict Rev. Mr. Loundsen. The threats made by the New York Fenians to avenge the deaths of those convicted are doing great injury to the prisoners. Petitions are to be circulated and sent to the Governor General to forward, to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment. David Whaler, Patrick Norton and Daniel Drummond have been arraigned. Fears are entertained that the prisoners may escape. There are in this city over five hundred unemployed Irish Americans. The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall are to be indicted on Monday for high treason, and tried the following Wednesday. President Johnson has interposed offices of Government in behalf of convicted Fenians in Canada, and has expressed hope that Her Majesty's Government will exercise toward them mercy and forgiveness. Gold 146¼.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. P. M.—Fifty thousand people assembled at Jones Wood yesterday to hear Stephens's last speech in America. He said he would return to Ireland where he would strike a blow before the dawning of the New Year. An army of 50,000 was organized there who reject the political dictation of the Catholic Clergy. He urged the same disposition upon his audience but counselled them to respect them in all that pertains to their special calling as spiritual advisers. A man in the crowd supposed to be a British spy was beaten almost to death, but after the row was over he was proved innocent of the charge. At the meeting of the Eenian circles last night it was resolved to avenge the death of the convicted Fenians in Canada, and dared the Canadians to execute them. The Herald's Toronto special says the guard over the Fenian prisoners has been doubled. The threats by the Fenians in the United States are having a bad effect upon the treatment of the prisoners, who now suffer from want of clothing. Large Fenian meetings held in Chicago and Buffalo yesterday denounced the Canadian Government and threatened retaliation. The Democrtic State Central Committee have passed a resolution requesting the President to interfere in behalf of the convicted Fenians in Canada. Gold 146.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—An enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held Saturday night in St. James Hall, at which retaliation upon Canada was resolved upon if Lynch and McMahon are executed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 29.—A Fenian meeting is called for Tuesday night to consider action relative to the recent convictions in Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is said the relations between Austria and Russia are assuming a menacing character The London Times says the Russian Government is intriguing for the further disintregration of Austria.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Chilian difficulty has been approved by the Queen and her ministers.

FLORE[illegible] An arrival from Candia states [illegible] on the 12th inst.; the Greeks [illegible] army was repulsed. Breadv[illegible] Gold 146 3-8.

LONDON, Sunday 28.—The advices from Japan are conflicting; the latest report is that the Tycoon's army has suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and the Tycoon in consequence abdicated. It is said the British Governmett is about to ask Parliament for an increase of one million pounds sterling on the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to be appropriated for the navy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A Toronto special says great excitement exists among the military organizations, who are strongly opposed to reprieving the Fenian prisoners. The "Queen's Own" will circulate a petition denouncing those who show the white feather at the bidding of W. H. Seward. Our Ottawa special says the threats of vengeance by the Fenians should Lynch be executed is creating great excitement. The volunteers of Ridgeway demand the death of the raiders, while others oppose it believing that war with the United States would follow the execution. A montreal special says the Roman Catholic Irish will not allow the priest McMahon to be executed, and it is feared this will lead to serious difficulty between the protestants of Upper Canada and Catholics of Lower Canada, Attorney General West has been threatened with assassination if he allows the execution of the Fenians to take place.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In spite of the heavy rain a meeting was held here last night at the old Court House; the feeling of indignation against the British authorities in Canada is intense; the Fenian Senator Morrison spoke, stirring the assemblage up to the highest degree of enthusiasm. The Irish are recruiting men rapidly, and a large amount of money is being collected; even women are at work—the war spirit is rampant. Gold 146 1-8.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The latest advices from Candia, show that fighting between the christians and the Turkish army continues, but the accounts of the progress of hostilities are unreliable.

PRAGUE, Oct. 27.—An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor Francis Joseph as he was leaving the theatre this evening; the culprit aimed a pistol at the Kaiser, but before the ball was fired he was seized by an Englishman and placed under arrest.

LONDON, 30th.—The Times again urges the reference of the claims of the Government of the United States upon that of Great Britain, for property destroyed by Alabama, to a joint commission; the Times thinks this would be an act of policy if not of justice.

BERLIN, Oct 30.—The King has directed the celebration of a solemn fete in the capital on the 11th of November for the restoration of peace. Gold 3-4.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—An Ottawa despatch says a Cabinet Council will be held to-day on the exciting question in reference to the execution of the convicted Fenians; prominent parties pronounce (?) lenity.—The Attorney General will not go to England on the 9th inst., in consequence of the serious aspect of affairs.

A Troy, N. Y., dispatch says an order issued by President Roberts looking to an early invasion of Canada by the Fenians will soon be promulgated.

The Fenian circles are holding day and night meetings; a regiment is in active promotion; a liberal subscription was made in Troy yesterday in aid of Capt. O'Brien in Mount Joy prison, Ireland. Gold 146.

INVIGORATE THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN.

The stomach is the responsible organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics *know* this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands *feel* them; no man can *describe* them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and for ever? UNQUESTIONABLY THEY CAN. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. *This great vegetable stomachic* will eradicate it—*is* eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

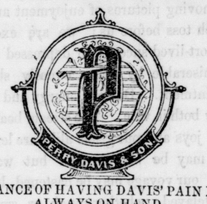
The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that Indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the *true specific* be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to *fool* with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopœia prescriptions. If you want to *root it out* and prevent its recurrence, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefited, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise vouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please enclose an envelope addressed to yourself.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.



IMPORTANCE OF HAVING DAVIS' PAIN KILLER ALWAYS ON HAND.

Wonderful Cure of the Rev. D. L. Brayton. Missionary to India, who was stung by a Scorpion.

Extract from his letter, published in the Baptist Missionary Magazine:

"For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion, which immediately resented the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible; what an awfully virulent poison their sting must contain! I FLEW TO MY BOTTLE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, and found it to be true to its name; after a moment's relief, I saturated a small piece of sponge, bound it on my hand, and went about my exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience.

Having accidentally struck my hand a heavy blow with a hammer on the upper bone of my thumb, which was very painful, and in a few moments swelled to the wrist, and was quite black. I applied Graham's Pain Eradicator, which in less than half an hour removed the pain, also the swelling and blackness.

JAMES VANHORN.

Lunenburg, March 31, 1862.

KNOW THY DESTINY!

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the married or single of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.

MARRIED

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Woodstock, on Friday evening, Oct. 26th ult., by Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. John Kitchen of Kingsclear, York, to Miss Ruth Wheeler of Prince William, York.

DIED.

At Woodstock, on the 26th ult., Jerusha, wife of Nathaniel Fletcher, aged 46 years.—Christian Visitor please copy.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE MEDICAL HALL,
King Street, next door to the Post Office.

2 BBLS. Cod Fish OIL;
1 bbl. Pale Seal Oil;
2 bbls. Porpoise Oil;
1 bbl. Coal Lubricating Oil;
1 bbl. Neats Foot Oil;
1 bbl. Spirits Turpentine;
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
Varnishes of all qualities;
White Lead and Colored Paints.
Cheap for Cash.
Woodstock Oct. 23, 1866.

MACCABOY SNUFF.—51 jars, containing 600 lbs of Charles Sweetser & Son's Maccaboy Snuff Just received and for sale by
st john oct 26 T. B. BARKER.

PHILLIPS HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having taken a house at East Florenceville, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.

No pains will be spared to make parties comfortable who favor him with a call.

JOSEPH A. C. PHILLIPS.

East Florenceville, Oct. 25, 1866—44.

HARDWARE.

W. H. OLIVE & CO., No. 11 King street.—Ex Lampedo—15 doz. Foster's Gravel Shovels; 6 doz Carvill's Long Handle Spades; 2 cases Octagon and Square Cast Steel, assorted, ¾ to 2 inch; 2 casks Zinc, Nos. 9 and 10; 21 kegs Horse Nails, Griffin; 10 cwt Close Link Chains, 3-16 and ¼ inch; 2 doz Draining Spades; 4 doz American pattern Shovels and Spades; 2 kegs Wire Nails; 1 cask Hardware, containing Curry Combs, Axle Pulleys, Hand Cuffs, Fire Irons, Deck Lights, &c. For sale at lowest rates.
st john oct 25 W. H. OLIVE & CO.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS
IN THE MARKET.

THE subscribers, having now nearly completed their FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, would respectfully invite the attention of the public at large to their very large and well assorted stock.

It is useless to attempt to enumerate, but suffice it to say that with our own importations, and a careful and judicious selection of Goods from the present flooded Provincial Markets, we are prepared to offer Goods of all kinds, in large or small quantities, wholesale or retail, very low indeed.

We shall give the highest prices in cash for Furs of all kinds. We allow the highest rates for American currency, Oats and other Grains, Homespun Cloth, Socks and Mittens. We want a large quantity of the above. We have no trade prices for Goods, but sell at the lowest cash rates.

S. F. GROSVENOR & SON.

Canterbury, Nov. 2, 1866.—1m.

TO ARRIVE.—20 Cooking Stoves; 400 lbs Stove Pipe; 20 Close and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c.
S. F. G. & SON.

Concentrated Lye.
Twenty-five cents. 25 cents.

RETAIL at CHALONER'S, Corner King and Germain streets. Also—Just received from the United States—Ground Elm Bark, Pleurisy Root, Quassia, Fluid Extract Cubebs, Powder Pumice, 8 oz Phials, Inhalers, improved pattern, Yellow Dock Root, Quill Tooth Picks, Babbitt's Potash, Sulpher, Bolted Logwood, Cyanide Potash, Parson's Indelible Ink, Extra White Rosin.
st john oct 24 J. CHALONER.

FOR SALE.—200 bbls Bellfontain Mills Flour; 170 do Vauxhal Flour; 200 bbls. Peoples Mills do; 200 do Port Hope Viaduc do; 209 do Glencoe do; 200 do Cornmeal, Fairfax and City Mills do; 45 do Mess Pork; 15 hhds Sugar; 165 chests and half-chests Tea; 10 bbls Kerosene Oil.
JACOB D. UNDERHILL,
st john oct 26 4 South Wharf.

22 and 24 Water Street.

DRIED APPLES, BEANS, &c.—Just received—15 bbls Beans; 6 bbls Dried Apples; 20 tubs Butter; 2 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 2 bbls Chicory; 2 cases, 12 boxes Cream Tartar; 70 bbls Nice Apples; 23 do Kerosene Oil; 30 do Corn Meal. For sale low by
st john oct 27 JOSHUA S. TURNER.

HAMES.—A large stock of the above of every description, at prices that can't be beat.
W. H. OLIVE & CO.,
st john oct 27 No. 11 King street.

ANNEALED IRON WIRE.—A large lot of the above in stock, for bundling hay. For sale by
W. H. OLIVE & CO.,
st john oct 27 No. 11 King street,

FAMILY SCALES,—A few of the above left. For sale low at No. 11 King street,
st john oct 27 W. H. OLIVE & CO