The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, November 17, 1866.

Our Manufactories.

Our readers are interested, very properly, in the advancement of this Province in its development of manufacturing resources and enterprise. We therefore prefer to give place to the following from the *Intercolonial Journal of Commerce*, on the Cotton Mill of Mr. Parks, St. John, in room of our usual editorial matter:—

The manufacture of Cotton goods in any part of British America, is of very recent origin, and as yet of very limited extent. Yet sufficient experience has been gained in the short time that has elapsed since the introduction of the manufacture, to warrant the belief that a very considerable proportion of the more plain and useful articles of Cotton goods can be produced among ourselves. This of itself is an important and gratifying fact, and apart from any consideration of the interest which always attaches itself to a new enterprize, may be justly looked upon with pride and satisfaction.

These remarks have been suggested by a brief visit to the New Brunswick Cotton mills, owned by Messrs. Parks & son of St. John. This is the only establishment of the kind in the Maritime Provinces, and has been brought to its present state of efficiency against many obstacles and in the face of numerous discouragements. The factory was originated in the year 1861, when the machinery was imported from England, and after some difficulty arising from the necessity of employing hands wholly ignorant of the business, was successfully set to work. Almost as soon as the factory had fairly started, came the American war with the consequent enhancement of the price of the raw material, and the many disturbing influences following in its train; but all these difficulties have been met and overcome, and the Cotton Manufacture in New Brunswick has become an "accomplished fact." The motive power used in the New Brunswick factory is steam, and the present capacity of the mill is about 1000 spindles, which, with the necessary accompanying machinery in the form of cleaning, slubbing, roving, and other mysterious looking machines, is capable of producing about 25000 bundles of yarn per annum, or with the aid of the numerous looms about 300,000 yards of factory cotton this is about their *present* capacity and is, we should think, pretty well for a beginning; but the proprietors do not intend to stop at this. They have already erected the building and imported a large portion of the machinery necessary for a large extension of the present business. A splendid new engine, built by Messrs. Fleming & Humbert of St. John, will be a conspicuous feature in the new arrangements. This engine is a perfect model of its kind, and for solidity of construction could scarcely be surpassed. The cylinder is 24 inches in diameter, and weighs ten tons. The boilers are of the Cornish make, the first of the kind yet introduced in the Province. The fuel to be used is coal and the engine will be capable of working up to 100 horse power. It is bedded on solid masonry, and the whole arrangements appear to be of the most solid and enduring character. We had almost omitted to mention that the Messrs. Parks have introduced an improvement in the putting up of their yarns which appears to be highly appreciated wherever it has become known. The yarns imported from England are in a form which necessitates a considerable amount of labour on the part of the purchaser, before they are ready for the loom, but by the improved process, each bundle is sized and warped ready for the loom by the aid of machinery, thus saving not only a large amount of labour, but rendering the cloth produced of better quality. There is also machinery in course of erection for the manufacture of fishing twines for which there is considerable demand. Altogether this rising branch of manufactures is one of great interest, and when the stupid and pernicious Custom House arrangements, the natural growth of a policy of exclusiveness and isolation, shall have been swept way by intercolonial union, we may reasonably anticipate a great increase in this as well as ther branches of trade.

What all the papers say, must be true, and therefore although we have not received a copy of last week's *Gazette*, presume that the list of appointments which we copy from some contemporary is correct.

Among them is the appointment of W. M. Connell, Esq., to the office of Clerk of the Peace for this County. With regard to the change made in this office it is only necessary for us to remark that it was expected and will give, we think, very general satisfaction.

We have not seen the *Acadian* of last week, but have been told that it is therein set forth that Mr. Connell intends to displace other public officers in order to provide for other of his sons. This we have no hesitation in pronouncing simply bosh; a story put in circulation in hopes that it will create suspicion and jealousy in some minds and possibly make the late official change less popular.

In this County official changes have been very rare; much more so than has, at times, suited the *Acadian* folk; and we have not the least idea that in the future they will be made except under special circumstances and strong justification. While on the one hand neither Mr. Connell nor any Representative of this County would dare to, or, could with impunity, make removals from offices merely to suit a whim; on the other hand, the people of this County expect their representatives and the Government to deal with officials, in their appointment and removal, in such a way as is due to their own self-respect and to the feelings and wishes of the people. That in the past, at times, the political conduct of persons holding office in this County has been rather inconsistent with that course which should be followed by those who desire to retain their places cannot be denied; too great leniency may have had a bad effect; a change for the better is desirable even late in the day rather than not at all. But people need not be alarmed at the *Acadian's* wonderful predictions; he has never proved a true prophet, but has always had a wonderful knack of sacrificing his friends, on his political altar, just as the fate he so strongly and vainly invoked when his friends were in power, has overtaken those friends now.

Elder Grant, in the *World's Crisis*, of which he is the Editor, says of Woodstock as quoted below. It will be observed that our friend falls into an error, which is too prevalent in this Province, about our railroad; it does not tap the St. Andrews Railroad at Eel River Station, but, at a point several miles above, and less than three miles from the present Richmond terminus:—

"Woodstock is a pleasant, incorporated town, in the parish of Woodstock, on the St. John river, and the largest one above Fredericton, the capital. The English population prevails, but there are many Americans. One from the States would feel quite at home here, so far as the customs of the people are concerned. We find more of the foreign element in many towns and cities of the States, than here. There is a good degree of enterprise, but not so much of the *dash* as we see in the States. The St. John river affords a convenient mode of transportation to Fredericton and St. John. The soil is good on the banks of the river, and for many miles back; and is easy to cultivate, affording good crops. The surface is undulating, and rather free from stones.

A R. R. thirteen miles in length is being constructed from Woodstock to Eel River Station, on the St. Andrews and Canada R. R. The principal business is in the lumber trade. The Carleton and York Mining Company in this place is doing a flourishing business. The iron made here is said to be the best that is sent to England. Woodstock has good opportunities from a rapid increase in business."

New Appointments in Carleton. E. Baker, J. Broad, P. McCaffery, D. J. Day, J. McBride, J. H. Lunn and L. Williams,—Justices of the Peace; Hon. C. Perley—an Indian Commissioner; Theodore Estey—a Coroner.

The last *Royal Gazette* contains a lengthy correspondence which took place between the late Governor, Gordon, and the Executive, relative to the displacement of the Railway Commissioners. It is quite too lengthy for us to reproduce; we give however, a large portion of the last letter from the Council to His Excellency on the subject, from which will be understood some of the points raised by the Governor. The reply of the Council is cutting in the extreme.

"The Council have to observe that they feel unable to understand why the grounds assigned by His Excellency for not cancelling the Order as to the appointment of the Commissioners would not have been as influential on the day the Minute was dated as the day it was presented, or why the period of time which sufficed to enable His Excellency to arrive at the conclusion that he had a right to cancel the Order, was not equally sufficient to enable him to conclude to do what he inferred he had a right to do.

"In stating his unwillingness to embarrass his successor with the matter of the Railway appointments, the Council have further to notice that His Excellency must have forgotten that pending the discussion as to the Railway changes he had suggested to Members of his Council expedients—which they failed to appreciate—by means of which this matter could be kept in abeyance till after his own departure from New Brunswick.

"His Excellency enters upon an abstract discussion on points of constitutional order and ministerial responsibility into which the Council deem it unnecessary to follow him. As his Advisers were only willing to continue that relation, provided their advice, constitutionally tendered, would be promptly accepted by His Excellency, the discussion of the abstract question, more especially in a Province which had so long enjoyed and thoroughly understood the value and privileges of Responsible Government, would seem to be out of place.

"In common with Mr. Johnson, the Council recognize the prerogative of the Representative of the Crown, and they are ready now as before—however thankless might be the task—to defend, on fitting occasions, the exercise of that right; but apart from the exercise of that right of appeal to the people, they feel astonished that His Excellency should deem it warrantable to trifle for one moment with the advice of his sworn Advisers responsible to the people. They would also further observe that when His Excellency alleges that his Advisers owe their offices 'to their adoption of an act performed by him in opposition to the wishes of a former Council'—a sentiment on which, as coming from His Excellency, they forbear to make the comment it suggests—His Excellency has certainly not sufficiently distinguished things that differ, forgetting that his refusal to accept the advice of a former Council, and the dissolution of a Parliament, to which it led, were merely the occasions which enabled the people to express their judgment on the political question of the day, while the present Council were placed in that position solely because their views then, as now, were in accord with those of the people whom they represent.

"The Council understands His Excellency to refer to the recall of Sir Charles Darling in confirmation of his views. Considering, however, that the late Lieutenant Governor of Victoria was recalled by the Imperial Government mainly because, without going so far as to reject the advice of his Council, or even to prevaricate about it, he had taken up such a position of antagonism to gentlemen with whom he might be called upon to act as was incompatible with his position of a Representative of the Crown. The Council feel that the instruction and warning with which the case of Sir Charles Darling may be fraught, is precisely of such a character as to invite the personal and most serious consideration of the late Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

"In concluding his memorandum, His Excellency touches upon another abstract question, which the Council deem it unnecessary to discuss; were they to do so, they might be found to agree in general terms with His Excellency while yet claiming to be the exclusive judge as to the course which might promote the interests of the public; but they surely could never arrive at the conclusion that political partizanship or inefficiency, which would be certain to procure the dismissal of 'minor officials,' should not apply with equal cogency in the case of the Railway Commissioners, a Provincial Treasurer, or a Controller of Customs.

"His Excellency is also further pleased to refer somewhat sharply to persons supposed to be seeking employment on the Railway, designating them as 'hungry swarms' of office-seekers. The Council would observe that, if such an appellation be applicable at all, it may be more appropriately applied to those who seek, with no less anxiety, the higher offices and larger emoluments; and if the persons referred to are to be judged by the employees who have generally been engaged in the Railway service, they are men who desire no sinecure places, but who offer their honest toil and skill in return for moderate wages, and when such persons sustain the position assigned them in life with dignity, and display a true nobility of spirit, which is not always an inseparable adjunct of rank, title, or name, the Council feel that they are amongst the most valuable subjects of Her Majesty, and are far from being fitting objects of expressed or implied reproach or contempt on the part of Her Majesty's Representative.

(Signed) A. R. McClelan,
John McMillan,
John McAdam,
Charles Connell,
Edward Williston.

The Great Meteoric Show expected this week did not so far as we have learned make much of a demonstration in this region. There was we believe a flight of meteors on Tuesday night, witnessed, with others, by "our own reporter." It consisted of eight falling stars, or meteors, but the appearance was not sufficiently brilliant or remarkable to inspire "our reporter's" pen. The following on meteors may prove interesting to some of our readers:

The theory of meteoric showers now generally adopted by astronomers is this: that the meteors emanate from a nebulous body or bodies revolving round the sun in an orbit which intersects the earth's orbit at two points which the earth passes about the 9th or 10th of August and the 12th or 13th of November. These are the times when the displays are noticed annually. The third-of-a-century display of greater magnitude is explained by the supposition of a group larger than all the others having such a revolution that it meets the earth but once in that period. The data respecting this nebulous group and its orbit are, thus far, so defective, that its return cannot be calculated with the precision of an eclipse. This week may possibly supply what is wanting and solve some of the questions which have continued to puzzle astronomers. The meteors are expected to diverge principally from the constellation Leo, which rises in the E. N. E. about midnight, so that the eastern heavens will be the field of exhibition. The average height of meteors heretofore, at the middle of their apparent paths, has been not quite sixty miles above the earth. Of their composition little is known, except that they are not the same as aerolites or meteoric stones, but seem to be con sumed entirely in their flight.

Since our last issue the result of the Parish elections, of Councillors, in the following places, has been obtained. Northampton, Geo. Clowse and W. C. Bull, Esqs.; Wicklow, J. Lloyd and D. Irvine, Esqrs.; Richmond, Ivory Kilburn and John Broadstreet, Esqrs.

In Kent, there were three candidates, all of whom got an equal number of votes. The law prescribes that the Chairman, when necessary, shall give a casting vote; but in this instance that officer declined doing so. Consequently there is no return of Councillors from that Parish. While the law prescribes what the Chairman shall do, in case of a tie, it does not proscribe him from voting, at any time, during the election and he, therefore, is virtually and it seems legally, entitled to two votes, under certain circumstances.

☞ To Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. P., we are under obligations for late English papers.

To Tobin's Express, by G. W. Yanwart, Esq., we are also indebted for late Boston papers.

☞ One would think, judging from the tone of some of the St. John papers, that that city was the whole province and thereof the *Globe* and *Freeman* the oracles. If those papers and the city of St. John are not satisfied with the Government Grant to Quebec of $6,000—a tax upon the people of Carleton as much as on those of St. John—why not from that abundance of wealth that centres there, the result of the sweat and toil of the people of the outlying districts, make up a generous subscription. It would not be much for St. John to duplicate the Government Grant.

☞ There was quite a fall of snow on Sunday night and Monday; so much of it that some ambitious people got their sleighs out and the merry bells were heard for the first time this season. As we write the snow has not all disappeared but soft weather appears threatening. The weather on the whole is very fine and propitious.

☞ Hon. Mr. Tilley has recently been taking an active part in the demonstrations of the English Temperance Alliance. We have received English papers containing some lengthy and able speeches by him. This intelligence we are glad to find has greatly relieved the *Globe* who is much exercised over Mr. Tilley and his movements.

"A Letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies," is the title of a pamphlet just issued in England, from the pen of the Hon Chas. Tupper, in reply to Mr. Howe's pamphlet. Very cleverly the hon. gentleman has pitted Howe of former times against Howe of the present, and pointed out the absurdity of his reasoning generally. It damages Mr. Howe's cause not a little. What Mr. Howe loses by the exposure can scarcely be retrieved by any "Organization of the empire" paper which he can possibly write under his present frame of mind.—*News.*

The International Steamship Company have been obliged to put on extra steamers to carry freight eastward from Portland. One of these brought a cargo of Canada flour for Messrs. Todd, Clewly & Co. The Queen brought 500 barrels of this last night and discharged it at their wharf; she will bring 1000 barrels more, which are now at Eastport for the same firm, on her two next trips.—*Courier.*

Markets.—*Fredericton.*—Beef, 4 to 6 cts.; Butter, 16 to 18 cts.; Cheese, 10 to 12 cts.; Chickens, 25 to 35 cts.; Ducks, 35 to 50 cts.; Eggs, 13 to 14 cts.; Mutton and Lamb, 4 to 6 cts.; Partridges, 25 to 30 cts.; Turkeys, 9 to 10 cts.; Geese, 30 to 45 cts.; Pork, 7 to 9 cts.; Potatoes, 80 cts. to $1; Oats, 40 to 42 cts.; Hay, $8 to $9; Straw, $5 to $6; Turnips, 40 to 50 cts.—*Farmer.*

St. John.—Beef, per lb. quarters, 5 to 6 cts.; Butter, in firkins, per lb. 18 to 19 cts., Roll 22 to 23 cts.; Buckwheat, per cwt, smooth, $2.30 to $2.72, rough, $1.75 to $2.80; Cheese, per lb. 11 to 12 cts.; Cals Skins, per lb. 13 cts.; Chickens, per pair, 35 to 45 cts.; Ducks, per pair, 50 to 60 cts.; Eggs, per doz., 17 to 18 cts.; Hams and Shoulders, 13 to 14 cts.; Mutton and Lamb 5 to 6 cts.; Oats, per bushel, 40 to 45 cts.; Potatoes, 50 to 60 cts.; Partridges, per pair, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, per bushel, 60 to 70 cts.; Pork per lb, 7 to 7½ cts.; Turkeys, per lb, 12 to 14 cts.; Veal, per lb, 4 to 6 cts.; Geese, 45 to 50 cts.—*Morning News.*

In an address delivered a fortnight ago in Jones' Wood, New York, Stephens made the following statements:—

"The other point which we gained in Ireland, and that I consider as necessary as any other—a very great point indeed!—was *to teach the people the distinction between spirituals and temporals.* (Slight applause.) I had witnessed in '48 in various parts of Ireland that when we had one hundred, three hundred or one thousand men around us going from one point to another, that we were met by a clergyman, a man who had never been heard of outside of his own parish—a very good honest man, no doubt, but of no great mind and no politician (voices—hear! hear!) that we happened to be met by this man *though the chiefs of Ireland were there, this curate spoke to the people and the people scattered and left us.* And now I say if I enter the movement again for Irish independence, it shall be a movement for life or death. (Applause.) I must either succeed or die in that movement in one shape or the other. (Prolonged applause.) And this movement being a movement of life or death, I will not have the people who are to fight by me stopped and taken away from me and led to right or left by any man or body of men. (Loud applause.) And so *I thought it necessary to have the people taught to distinguish between the two-fold character of their clergy.* I said, "As conscientious Catholics you will give to your clergy all due reverence and obedience in spiritual matters. In everything connected with religion you look to your priests as of old; but in political matters you will only look to him so far as he is worthy of being looked to." Enthusiastic applause with suppressed expressions of disapproval.) "If he teaches you the old and noble doctrine of opposition to British rule, if he teaches you to struggle against English law, if he teaches you to prepare to fight for the liberty of your country, if he teaches you noble public principles, then indeed you are to attach importance to the words—(voices, "Hear, hear, hear"); but if, on the contrary, he sets himself up against the national feeling, the national will, the national traditions of our land and every feeling of our country and race, if he tells you to obey this infernal English law, and lie down and see your prospects of liberty again destroyed, then you will give no more credit to his words than they deserve." (Applause.) And so we went on quietly offering no violence, but defending these principles, and I can promise you now, *if one of these officers led a body of men, and was met by one priest or fifty priests, and he should tell them to go back, they would not obey him.* (Applause.)

"It that sentence should be carried into effect, the British Government will rue the hour. Every drop of blood in the veins of the condemned man will breed a Fenian soldier. His martyrdom, for so it will be considered by his countrymen, will be worth armies to the cause of Ireland's independence. We cannot believe that British Government will commit an act so cruel and injudicious as the execution of this helpless captive, whose fate would be recorded among Irishmen as an invocation to vengeance, and whose dying breath would waft to a million hearts an inspiration to a fiercer and more desperate hostility. The death of one member of the human family, unnoticed in the course of nature beyond his domestic sphere, may, when it has a political significance, create political convulsion and signal the doom of nations. Even as the sacrifice of Lucretia wrought the overthrow of the Kings of Rome, so may the immolation of that single Fenian bring war and desolation to the soil of Canada."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

The United States Fenians threaten the Counsel for the Crown, the Judge and others in the Canadian trials with *assassination!* The following document was received by Mr. Harrison in Toronto. It bears the postmark of a "certain American city," on the 1st. Buffalo we fancy:

R. A. Harrison, Esq:—

Sir,—A party of four persons has been organized in this city for the purpose of assassinating those engaged in the trial of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. Among the names I have heard mentioned upon whom the blow is to fall are yourself, Mr. McNab, Mr. Patterson, Judge Wilson and others. I make this communication to place you on your guard. The originators of this dastardly plot think I am with them in sympathy, and they would assassinate me if they knew of my writing this communication. I ask you to keep secret the source of your information. I shall not sign my name to this letter. The party leave for Toronto to-morrow night. Be on your guard, for they are determined.

Justice.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.—Comparative return of Traffic Receipts for five weeks ending 27th Oct., 1866, and corresponding month last year:—

	1866.	1865.
Passengers,	$848 38	6 51
Freight,	4208 83	4163 63
Mails,	50 00	0 0
Totals,	$5107 21	$5600 14
Increase in 1866,—	$507 07	

Provincial Appointments.—The *Royal Gazette* contains notice of the following appointments by the Government:—

George Oulton and Thomas Keillor, Esquires, to be Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Westmorland.

Samuel Gilbert, Willian Duncan, Edwin J. Harshman, Hugh Davidson, Hiram Humphreys, Adam Tait, John H. Brownell, Thomas Baird, Walter Cahill, Adam C. A. Wells, Job Allan, (Benjamin's son,) James Tingley, Thadeus Legere, Rufus W. Gooden, and Terence McManus, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmorland.

John M. Jonah and Robert Bell, to be Coroners in the same County.

Benjamin Yerxa, Jun., Richard Long, William Earle, Zebulon Currie, Benjamin Atherton and Andrew Ross to be Justices of the Peace for the County of York.

Henry Livingston and John Brait, Esqrs., to be Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Kent.

William Raymond, Esquire, to be High Sheriff for the County of Kent, in the room of Francis McPhelim, Esquire, deceased.

William M. Connell, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Carleton, and Issuer of Marriage Licences in the same County, in the stead of John C. Winslow, Esquire.

Dennis Hogan to be Fishery Warden during the close season for District Letter E.

The acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Lumsden, Protestant Minister, after the conviction of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, a Catholic Priest, will create an unfavourable impression and increase the difficulty the Government must have in dealing with the Fenian prisoners, although it may be that the evidence sufficient for a conviction could be got in one case and not in the other. Mr. McMahon to the last denied that he associated with the Fenians voluntarily and both Col. Roberts and Gen. Sweeny assert that Lynch held no commission or position of any kind in the Fenian army.—*Freeman.*

The above appears to us to be a very mischevious paragraph, one well fitted to excite the prejudices of the ignorant. It surely does not follow that a jury should convict one man simply because another is convicted, and without regard to the evidence given in each case, yet such is the point of the *Freeman's* appeal to sectional animosity. Nor does it follow that if Col. Lynch be not a Fenian he is therefore innocent. He was found guilty of being an armed invader of British soil, of giving orders and acting as such, and his sympathisers and apologists will now in vain exclaim, "he is no Fenian!" Mr. McMahon and Col. Lynch will, however, have another trial, though the fairness of the last is generally concluded, and was admitted by Lynch, himself, after his sentence was passed.—*Journal.*

Sons of Temperance.—We see by the Annual Report published in the *Messenger* that the number of members admitted into the order the past year was 377, and the whole number of contributing members 1510—the number of lady visitors is 1266. The cash on hand, including moneys invested is $20,392. The Grand Division had on hand $157.66, as per the Grand Treasurers report.—*Globe.*

Canada to New Brunswick.—The following telegram has just been received by the Government:

Quebec, Nov. 7th.

To Major General Doyle:

I beg to express to the Government of New Brunswick my cordial thanks for their munificent donation.

(Signed) Monck.

Telegraphic News.

Toronto, C. W., Nov. 6.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. Peter Curran alias Doyle and Henry Lavelle were first placed in the dock. Mr. McKenzie moved to quash the indictment, The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The trial was postponed and the prisoners removed. Several others were arraigned, and their cases similarly dealt with. One of the prisoners named Grace has received since his incarceration $950, as his portion of the reward for the capture of J. Wilkes Booth. Many of the cases were postponed, when the case of Daniel Drummond was reached. After the examination of a long list of witnesses the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It is expected that Government will commute death sentences of Lynch and Father McMahon. Gold 145.

London, 10th.—At the recent banquet Lord Derby, the English Premier, made a friendly allusion to America, and hoped any question between the two Governments might be approached in a forbearing and conciliatory spirit which might remove all bitterness and cement the friendship of the two nations. The great Reform meeting is appointed to take place on the 3d of December next. Consols 88¾. U. S. 5-20's 69.

St. Petersburg, 10th.—The Czarwitch and Princess Dagmar were married yesterday with great festivity. The Czar commuted the sentences of prisoners and remitted arrears of taxes.

Paris, 10th.—Forty-two arrests have been made of members of a secret political society in Paris.

New York, 12th.—At Fenian trials on Saturday, in Toronto, another Fenian named William Hayden, was sentenced to be hung on December 13. Gold 144.

Kingston, C. W., Nov. 12.—A document will be published after the departute of the ministerial delegation, announcing the important particulars of the course to be pursued by them in England relative to the Confederation scheme.

Quebec, 12th.—It is understood that the Government will furnish the necessary relief for the destitute Frenchmen on the Labrador coast. The Mayor of Manchester, England, sends by the cable authority to draw £1,000 sterling, and the London committee also authorizes drafts to the amount of £4,000 more. The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Watkins, Chairman of the Relief Committe, sending £300 and expressing deep sympathy.

Paris, 16th.—The rumor that by a secret Treaty the army of Belgium has been placed at the disposal of the French Emperor in the event of a war is discredited.

London, 12th.—Vague rumors are afloat that the Emperor Maximillian has been offered the Crown of Poland under certain causualities.

St. Petersburg, 12th.—The Government of Russia has resolved to suppress the naval stations at Kertch, in the Crimea, and at Taganrog, on the sea of Azoff.

London, 12th.—Ship Agra, bound from London to New York, and bark Elizabeth Jenkins, bound from London to Boston, came in collision in the English Channel yesterday; the Elizabeth Jenkins was sunk and 10 lives lost; the Agra suffered considerable damage. Gold 145.

Erie, Pa., 13th.—The day express train west on the Buffalo and Erie Railway was thrown off the track, near Wesleyville, four miles east of here, at four this forenoon; some 40 persons were injured and five killed; the killed are Dr. Wheeler of Milwaukie, Wis., his daughter-in-law and his child, Mr. Hunt of Danville, N. Y., and a Mr. Harleu, residence not known; the accident was caused by the negligence of workmen who were engaged in repairing the track.

Toronto, C. W., 13th.—The time of the court to-day was mostly occupied in discussing legal technicalities; adjourned at 6 p. m. Daniel Wheelan and Thomas School will be tried to-morrow, Wednesday. Gold 144¼.

Quebec, C. E., 13th.—The Committee recommend the immediate distribution of ten dollars to each of the three thousand families burnt out, in fear of the approaching winter.

Belleville, C. W., 13th.—The excitement regarding the gold discoveries in Mundoc is increasing; large numbers of people continue to arrive, and nearly every person returning has specimens of the precious metals; another vein has been discovered where good specimens are found.

Toronto, C. W., 13th.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the bank of Upper Canada, to-day, the Directors submitted a report to the shareholders; they say, "After mature deliberation, and acting by the advice and consent of the Government, your Directors have executed, under seal of the Bank, a deed of assignment, appointing the following gentlemen to wind up the affairs of the Bank, viz:—Thomas C. Street, Peter Patterson, Robert Caselle, Hugh C. Barwich, Peleg Howard. Your Directors are of opinion that under careful and judicious management a considerable surplus will ultimately remain for division among the shareholders, after the liabilities have been paid." Gold 144⅞.

Liverpool, 13th.—Steamship Peruvian, which left Glasgow on the 8th, became disabled and was obliged to land her passengers at Androssan.

London, 13th.—The British Admiralty has resolved to keep a strong force of gunboats in the Chinese waters to suppress piracy. The Jamaica Committee has unanimously resolved to indict Governor Eyre for murder.

St. Petersburg, 13th.—The statement that the Russian army was to be increased by levy is unfounded.

London, 13th.—Despatches from the East announce that the Turkish Government has ordered a general amnesty to be granted to the insurgents in Candia.

Copenhagan, 13th.—The King has formally opened the Danish Chambers. He said he was convinced that Denmark would soon regain her natural frontier by popular vote. Consols 89 1-4. 5-20's 64 1-2. Gold 144 5-8.

Brussels, Nov., 14.—The King opened the Belgian chambers yesterday; in his speech he took occasion to allude to his friendly relations with all the Great Powers, and asserted that strict neutrality should be observed.

London, 14th, evening.—In the case of the ex-Rebel cruiser Rappahanoch, seized for the United States, the Admiralty Court decided that Coleman was entitled to her possession. Consols 90⅜. 5-20's 70. Gold 143⅞.

Toronto, C. W., 14th.—Daniel Wheelan was tried to-day, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 13th of December; the prisoner received the sentence without manifesting any emotion. John Quinn, formerly of Rochester, and late of the rebel army, was also found guilty and sentenced to be hung December 13th.

Sore Throat, Cough, cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

Gents:—Having used and witnessed the beneficial effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the very best Family Medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly one hundred persons, and your Pain Killer has been used with the most astonishing results. For Four Years not a single severe case of Cholic, Summer Complaint, or Dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "Killer;" and for Cuts, Bruises, etc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects.

JOHN TANNER,
Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing Establishment
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Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medicines.

Let us be Merciful to Ourselves.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot safely be relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstance of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against such contingencies, by taking an *antidote in advance;* in other words, by fortifying the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most complete protective against all the epidemics and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where Hostetter's Bitters can be procured, does so voluntarily, for as surely as Truth exists, this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Bilious it is also especially recommended, and in case of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies, and Australia, the Bitters rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries increases every season.

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.

KNOW THY DESTINY!

Madame E. F. Thornton, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychomotrician, 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.

We have seen hair changed to a pale sea green and a dirty brown by the use of "Hair Restorers" of various kinds, but we never saw it changed to its original auburn, brown or black, except by the use of Dr. Knights' Oriental Hair Restorer, which is without question the only reliable preparation for the purpose. We counsel our friends to prove our assertion by giving this article a trial.—*Evening Globe.*

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.

MARRIED

On the 10th inst., in St. Andrews' Kirk, by the Rev. Wm. Thos. Wilkins, M. A., Edmund Lebbeus Hovey, M. D., of Woodstock, to Margaret Mary Edgar, of Wakefield.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, Nicholas Cauliffe, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Sarah K. Bull, of the same place.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Charles Richard Smith, of the Parish of Woodstock, to Nancy Augusta, only daughter of Mr. Charles Ball, of the same place.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, Robert Hay, at Lower Woodstock, on the 8th inst., aged 82 years, Esther, relict of the late Walter Hay.

At Tobique, on the 29th ult., William Miller, aged 36 years, leaving a sorrowing widow and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

Husband dear how keen the anguish
That hath pierced and torn my heart;
Oh, how earthly joys will languish,
When a cherished one depart.

Oh, husband dear and father kind,
Farewell a long farewell:
Tis hard to part with those we love,
But Christ does all things well.

Weep not though the sweet communion
With thy chosen one is oer:
Hope for never ending union
On bright Cannan's happy shore.

At Upper Woodstock, on the 10th inst., W. Henry Carman, Esq, aged 28 years.—Halifax papers please copy.

On the 14th inst., of Scarlet Fever, Francis Arthur, son of W. F. and Isabel Smith, aged 3 years and 3 months. Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

New Advertisements.

Buckwheat Meal.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR BEST QUALITY BUCKWHEAT MEAL. Call at the store of C. Connell.
Woodstock, Nov. 14. WILLIAM FISHER.

Home Again.

THE subscriber has pleasure in informing his old friends and the public generally that he has returned to Woodstock and commenced business in the store lately occupied by Balloch Brothers, east side of Main street. He invites an inspection of his stock which is full; has been personally selected to meet the wants of the people of this County, and comprises:

A choice selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye Stuffs, Glass, Putty.

A nice assortment of Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Toilet Accessorics, Confectionery, Stationery, Blank Books, School Books, Lamps, and the requisite fittings, &c.

Also—A select stock of

Groceries:

Pickles, Woodenware, Brooms, Tobacco, Soap, Parrafine.

☞ Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, having in this department had many years experience in the establishments of W. T. Baird and the late Dr. Brown, he is confident of being able to give every satisfaction. Teeth extracted carefullly with the most approved instruments.

His constant aim shall be to supply his customers with reliable articles and at prices as low as will afford a living profit.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

A splendid assortment of TOYS and TOY BOOKS, suitable for the holidays.

WANTED.—2 tons BUCKWHEAT MEAL. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.
Woodstock, Nov. 1866—46. HENRY R. BAIRD.

W. P. DONNELL

is opening his

FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1866.

FLORENCEVILLE EAST.

THE subscriber has just received a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND DRY GOODS,

consisting of Cotton Prints, Lustres, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Cloths, and every description of Dress Stuff too numerous to mention. Also, the newest styles of

Hats and Caps and Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hardware & Groceries,

which he has taken particular pains to ensure of the best quality, such as Teas, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, Saleratus, Tobacco, Spices. Every description of Nails, Horse Nails, Iron, Pails, Brooms, Glass, Putty, Paint,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

A splendid lot of STOVE PIPE and TIN-WARE, Cheap.

The above stock has been well selected and will be sold at the lowest possible rate for Cash. Country produce will be taken for Goods.

☞ The highest market price will be given for OATS and BUCKWHEAT.

DELANCY TOMPKINS.

November 12, 1866.—46.

STONE HOUSE.

VICTORIA CORNER,
November 17, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBER would return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, and everybody else's customers, for past favors, and calls their special attention to the fact that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

consisting of Cottons, Prints, Coburgs, Delaines, Plaids, Lama Cloth (different colors) Hoop Skirts, Ladies and Misses Hoods, Silk Berage for Robes, and lots of other things for the winter trade too numerous to mention.

IN GROCERIES,—Tea, Molasses, Sugar, Rock Salt, Soda, 3 lbs for 25 cents. Spices of all kinds, Lamps and Chimnies.

HARDWARE, in Grind Stones, Cable Chains, Sled Shoe Steel, Horse Shoe Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut Nails, &c.

All the above will be sold cheaper than at any other store in the place. Call before purchasing elsewhere, and see for yourself.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

TERMS CASH.

Fall Goods, November, 1866.

ON HAND AND TO COME.—600 Wood Seat Chairs; 400 Cane Seat do.; 100 Wood and Cane Seat Rocking Chairs; 4 Corner Whatnots; 50 Washstands and Toilet Tables; 50 Bedsteads; 24 Tables, 10 Centre Tables, 15 Bureaus; 12 Mahogany and Walnut Sofas; 150 Looking Glasses; 30 Mattrasses, to make up; 400 lbs Live Geese and Poultry Feathers; Towel Horses; Painted and Oak Bedroom Setts; Varieties in other Furniture.

Glassware.

200 doz. Lamp Chimneys; 360 Lamps for all uses; High and Low Preserve Dishes; Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams;