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\$1 per annum in advance; \$2.00 if paid within
the year, after the expiration of which time \$3.00
will be charged. By our system of direction, the col-
ored ticket on each paper shows subscribers how they
stand, so that it is unnecessary to render accounts.

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, September 17, 1870.

FINAL NOTICE.

It is intended that the present volume to somewhat change the form and price of the SENTINEL, and commence the next year on the pre-payment system. Subscribers have thus due notice, and will govern themselves accordingly, for at the time mentioned all papers not pre-paid for will be stopped. Persons renewing their subscriptions previous to the end of the year will be entitled to a discount.

IN ONE MONTH FROM THIS ISSUE ALL ACCOUNTS DUE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS OVER TWO YEARS, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED, WILL POSITIVELY BE GIVEN TO A MAGISTRATE TO COLLECT, AT THE LONG RATES. AS WILL ALSO ALL NOTES OF HAND NOW DUE. REMEMBER THIS IS A FINAL NOTICE.

BATH TEA MEETING.

Bath is the very pretty name of a very pretty locality on the River St. John, some 28 miles from Woodstock, and lying below the mouth of the Monquart river. It is a fine agricultural district, and is well reviving from the effects of that bar to agricultural progress of this County in past years, lumbering. Indeed than the Beckagumie to the Monquart it was hard to find a drive more pleasant on a fine day with a good team and enjoyable company. The road is level and good; taste, industry and competence are making their marks all along the way; the general scenery of river, verdant up-land and more near flat land is charming, and as Bath is approached the Monquart mountain towers before the eye in grandeur. Bath has its stores, mills, post office, a number of mechanics' shops, &c. &c.; and at Bath on last Thursday afternoon there was held a very pleasant tea meeting, the object being to finish the Methodist Chapel, in which building the tea meeting was held.

To write particularly of the meeting and its associate surroundings would only be to reiterate statements made about such meetings in this County, which, as is well known, can best be told on that sort of things. Suffice to say that in this instance the ladies who interested themselves proved not a whit behind their sisters in other localities, but had provided everything desirable both in kind and in quality to satisfy their guests.

There was music, instrumental and vocal, and suitable songs by Rev. Messrs. Mills, McDonald, Allan, and by Messrs. Irvine and Samuel Watts. Mr. Duncan Cox presided.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of this Province have just issued from the Press of the Carleton Sentinel, here, a Pamphlet on some 18 pages, entitled "Facts for the information of intending Emigrants about the Province of New Brunswick," by Samuel Watts, Editor of the Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock. This work is intended for general circulation in the Old Country, and presents very concisely the chief points of information regarding New Brunswick, its agriculture, its climate, its laws, form of government, educational institutions, &c. &c., such as it is most desirable that the estimable traits in Her Majesty's character, and her fondness for retirement from the noise and glare of public life as unsuited to her widowhood and womanly feelings, should seem to provide in some quarters a desire for a change of ruler if not of the present form of government.

The intelligence borne hither by the Telegraph of outspoken words of disrespect for the Queen, at a meeting of French Republican sympathizers, in London, is of a very unpleasant character. It is strange that the estimable traits in Her Majesty's character, and her fondness for retirement from the noise and glare of public life as unsuited to her widowhood and womanly feelings, should seem to provide in some quarters a desire for a change of ruler if not of the present form of government.

Clark's hill—so we believe it is known—just above the Gully on the road to Victoria Corner, is in a very bad state, and should be immediately attended to by the proper authorities.

The Rev. John S. Adly will (D. V.) improve the death of the late Mr. John W. Connel, in a sermon specially addressed to young persons, in the Wesleyan Church, on Sabbath evening next. Service to commence at 7 o'clock, p. m. Seats free.

We are in receipt of late English papers from Mr. E. D. Watts, of the Victoria House, St. John, just returned from the English market, where he has been purchasing his fall stock of dry goods.

From G. W. Vanwart & Co., we have late Boston papers.

The Toronto Globe has created quite an excitement among newspaper writers by the publication of two letters addressed by Bishop Tache to President Riel, and which go to prove in the opinion of some, the Bishop's sympathy with Riel and the other instigators of the rebellion in the Red River country. The following are the letters alluded to—

Letter No. 1.—Bishop Tache to "President" Riel—

24th July, 1870.

MONSIEUR L. RIEL, President—

I had an interview yesterday with the Governor-General at Niagara. He told me the Council of Ministers had decided to declare the result that he should arrive among and through our people. I am very well content with this Mr. Archibald. He has observed that I shall let the man that is needed by us. Already he appears to understand the situation and the condition of our dear Red River, and he seems to love our people. Have faith then that the good God has blessed us, notwithstanding our unworthiness. Be not uneasy; time and faith will bring us all we desire, and more, which we have no need to doubt. The expectations of certain Outrages. We have some sincere, devoted and powerful friends.

I think of leaving Montreal on the 8th of August, in the evening, and I shall arrive in the city on the 22nd of the same month. The letters which I brought have been sent to England, as well as those which I have read to you.

The people of Toronto wished to make a demonstration against me, and in spite of the exaggerated statements of the newspapers, they have never dared to give the insignificant number of their troops. Some persons here at Hamilton wished to speak, but the newspapers discouraged their zealous efforts.

I am here by chance, and remain as (D. V.) I should be met with a friendly reception. I am the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

The deceased was about 24 years of age, a fine, promising young man, highly respected by all who knew him. His mortal remains were interred in the burial ground at Knowlesville, on the 2nd inst. The community at large showed their respect by attending the funeral. The Rev. Geo. T. Hartley gave a discourse upon the uncertainty of life, taking his text from Mat. 13:45.

Mr. Whitehouse and his family were formerly from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and have resided in Knowlesville about nine years.—Com.

The streets in Town and the road here and there, improved this summer, and the Council, Road Committee, and the Superintendent, Mr. Stump, are deserving of thanks for their thoughtful attention to an important duty. The Truesdale road, so called, between the Baptist meeting house and the top of the ascent, is, and has for a long time been, in a very rough and uneven state from the number of stones lying on or working up through it. It is the hardest piece of road in the County on horses and vehicles, while it is one which has, perhaps, more travel over it than any other. It is on the great road, and the expense of repairing it should be borne in part, if not in whole, by the Board of Works. Any how, some body should improve it.

The Monitor Steamer "Captain," whose loss, by foundering, with on board, 500 souls, is recorded by the Telegraph, was the most effective war ship afloat, and was regarded in every respect, whether for fighting or sea-worthy capabilities, a climax of the art of war ship building. She was considered equal in herself to a whole fleet of ordinary war vessels, and the latest accounts from her loss gave a most interesting account of her sinking. But her strong built iron ribs that it was anticipated would prove invulnerable should any enemy attack her are now merely a grim coffin for five hundred brave seamen in the depth of ocean.

One of the most commendable enterprises suggested in Woodstock for many a day is the proposition of some of the Ladies to hold a Levee next week in and of the African School, taught by Miss Niles, in this place. Miss Niles has for some years made very great personal sacrifices in devoting herself to the keeping of an African School, and we are well assured that our town's people will gladly respond to the appeal about to be made to them, and assist in raising a fund sufficient to provide a proper school room for the coming winter.

We are requested to say that Surplus Lodge, No. 180, B. T. intend holding a Basket Picnic, at the bluff in front of John and Joseph Wolverson's, Northampton, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd inst. All friends are invited. There will be a public Temperance meeting in the evening at the Methodist Meeting House.

An excursion from Woodstock to St. John, over the N. B. & C. Railway, to St. Andrews, and thence by the new steamer City of John, is advertised to take place on Monday next, the excursionists to leave Woodstock at 4 a. m., arriving at St. John on the afternoon of the same day. Tickets good for a week, are at the rate of \$2.50 and return. We suppose a good many people will avail themselves of this opportunity for a pleasant trip to the city of fog and high tides.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for month ending the 31st August: Revenue—Customs, \$1,285,000; Excise, \$1,350,000; Post Office, \$1,000,000; Public Works, \$333,432; Bill Stamps, \$12,057; Miscellaneous, \$58,426; Total, \$1,989,911. Expenditure, \$1,456,308. It is expected that the Dominion customs receipts this year will be \$1,500,000.

The entire loss by the great fire in Chicago Sunday last amounts to \$2,500,000. It is now said that but three persons lost their lives by the conflagration.

The St. Stephen's Times says for the relief of the poor who suffered by the Calais fire, about \$700 cash has been received by the Committee from abroad, and Calais has subscribed \$2,000; making the total amount of \$9,000, up to September 10th.

A Java grandee is coming to this country with his eighty-one children, and wants to secure board in some quiet family.

The D'Oval prophecy, written by a monk some centuries ago, traced out distinctly the course of the Emperor Napoleon, from his overthrow—his return from Elba and final overthrow—the ascent of Louis Napoleon to the throne—the Crimean war and other incidents ending with the final downfall of Louis Napoleon by a bloody conspiracy in Paris. The French Emperor became red with the blood of the French, after a young Prince of the old legitimate stock reigns in France of great prosperity and popularity.

A man named Rogers, of Portland, St. John, by some means or other fell out of a third story window in Fredericton, a distance of about 30 feet from the ground, and was picked up in sensible.

Mr. Ketchum has left for England on matters connected with the New Brunswick and River de Loup Railway. We all wish him success.

The Red River Expedition, after overcoming every obstacle, has reached Fort Garry, and has been peacefully received by the British forces. The British and his allies have abandoned.

A Boston paper says that at present there are thousands of laborers out of employment in New York City. In London, Eng., there are large numbers of the same class of persons.

HARRY WATKINS—Does it not appear the strongest mind to think upon the sad results caused by neglected colds? Why then delay? What excuse can be offered when the timely warning is sounded in your ears? Do you not know that you may not wait? Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Syrup, Balsam, has been used with success in so many cases that it is not a matter of doubt. One bottle will convince the most incredulous that we are not exaggerating the merits of this preparation—and that we are in fact falling short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by thousands who have been cured by it.

Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers. No injurious consequences can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, the most beneficial effects have been always obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives have been ruined by suffering, and who have been restored to age, strength, and perfect health by the use of these admirable pills, after the fruitless trial of all other remedies.

For horses that are troubled with the disease called scab, Dr. Dow's Scurge Oil Liniment proves an efficient remedy. Our customers say it is one of those things which save horse flesh exactly, and that there is hardly an ailment which it will not cure.

The very best medicine in use for a horse among is that prepared by Professor Clark, of the University of London. It is one of the Professors of the Veterinary College in London, and a graduate of the Royal College of Medicine, and has conferred more wisdom upon it than its diploma upon him. This remedy has become celebrated throughout the world, where ever there is a horse or herbivorous animal.

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of Dr. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, which is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

Your Bishop, who signs himself your best friend.

ALY. G. de St. BONIFACE.

Letter No. 2—Bishop Tache to President Riel—

BOURVILLE, 5th Aug. 1870.

M. LE PRESIDENT—

I well know how important it is for you to have positive news—I have something good and cheering to tell you. I had already something to console you when the papers published your news and precious to all our friends, and they are many I shall leave on Monday, and with the companions whom I mentioned to Rev. P. Levesque. Governor Archibald leaves at the same time, but by another road. He will arrive before the troops, and I have promised him a good reception if he comes by the Snow road. Governor MacTavish's house will suit him, and we will try to get it for him. Mother salutes you affectionately, as also my uncle. Mad'llie Mason and a crowd of others send kind remembrances to your good mother and sisters. Forget not Mr. O. and others at the same time. We have to congratulate you on the happy result. The Globe and some others are so farious at it. Let them howl leisurely—they excite but the pity and contempt of my friends. Excuse me—It is late, and I am fatigued, and to-morrow I have to do a hard day's work.

Yours, devotedly,
ALY. G. de St. BONIFACE.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Dear Bro. Watts—We had the pleasure of attending a public Temperance meeting at Baidville, on the 12th inst. The appearance of the Rev. Bro. J. S. Colpitts, not having sufficient time to recall the announcement.

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FOUND AT LAST!—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures!—of every kind of Consumption, as well as the numerous ailments which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowler & Son, Boston.

Contagious diseases, such as those of all classes, &c., may be prevented by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.—LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Russian writes to the Times from Sedan, Sept. 3.—When the Emperor who had passed the weary hours of night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron in the valley and on the hill tops; batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains as far as his eye could reach, the hosts of the invincible Germans.

His decision was taken at last. Attended by a few of his staff on horseback, His Majesty proceeded from the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismarck was in bed at his quarters at Donchery, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and to see the King. Count Bismarck rose, dressed hastily and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside the town. His Majesty was in a brougham, and therefore cannot of his own personal knowledge state what occurred.

As his Majesty alighted Bismarck uncovered his head and stood with his hands clasped in a sign of respect from the Emperor put on.

The Count replied, "Sir, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master."

There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred a few hundred yards outside the square town of Donchery, the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are a number around Sedan. Bismarck took the room as his headquarters.

The room was not very large. The great Count, walked up stairs, but the apartment was filled by the hand-loom and the appliances of the weaver, so he descended, and the Emperor followed him to a room on the second floor. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage, and the Emperor sat down in one and Bismarck took the other and placed in His Majesty's left hand.

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ment, but the officers and men will have to provide their own rations, and any other service while in camp or on the march. They must also provide their own camp kettles, for which they will be paid at the end of the training. The size of the targets and the method of scoring is regulated, and officers are requested to observe the strictest order in keeping the registers of the target practice upon which the distribution of prizes will be based. The men are enjoined to perform their duties as if out for actual service, and to hold their rifles as if they were called upon to enter hastily and cheerfully into annual training so as to ensure success and efficiency.—Globe.

That business is very dull is evident from the way in which some of the Merchants on the North Wharf employ their time. It is true there is a sporting mania about 1st and 2nd hand goods, but the business is not so brisk as it could hardly be expected to influence a philosophic mind like that of Mr. Thos. E. Grindon, or a gentleman of the determined political views of Mr. J. W. Cullip. However, these two gentlemen engaged last evening in a foot race on the North Wharf to the intense delight of an almost unlimited number of small boys, and to the satisfaction of a great many others.

The race was down the Wharf. Mr. Cullip cast a shoe and Mr. Grindon won the race, the honor and the money, which latter amount, \$22.25, was added before he had been landed and carried off by the winner to the Industrial School in the betting Mr. Cullip was the favorite.—Globe.

On the 13th of May a new treaty of naturalization between Her Majesty's Government and the United States was signed in London, and on the 10th of August it was ratified. The treaty provides that the subjects or citizens of both countries who have been, or shall become naturalized according to law, without the necessity of being held by each country to be citizens or subjects of their new country. Those already naturalized are to be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their former nationality, and those who have been naturalized are to be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their former nationality.

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But England has another mission besides providing her own neutrality. This time appears to have arrived for successful intervention between the rival nations. She should, therefore, in common with the other Powers, represent France, on the one hand, the uselessness of her resistance, and to command to Prussia, on the other, the virtue of moderation in the hour of victory. It would seem that such representations, endorsed by all the influence of the Great Powers of Europe, could not but have the most effect. France might be urged to comply on the ground that, if she refused, she would array all Europe against her, and Prussia be induced to consent by the consideration that the Great Powers would unite as one to resist any inordinate territorial aggrandizement of such further humiliation of France as might properly be regarded in the light of persecution. Encouraged in this noble work of pacification, England could not but secure the ultimate gratitude of the contestants and the thanks of mankind.—For it cannot be denied that only disaster could attend the further acquisition of territory by Prussia and the election of King William as Emperor of a United Germany. Russia, at least, would not consent to the concentration of so vast a power on her borders, and her reason of state might lead to a general European war. And in such a war England could not remain neutral