

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

Do You take the Paper?

The man who don't take the papers was in town yesterday. He had heard that a great war was going on, but labored under the impression that it was between the inhabitants of Kansas and the Digger Indians of California, the latter led on by Francis Joseph, and the former by Napoleon. His chief desire was to know whether this was the great battle he had heard of—Fanny getting—because, if it was, he thought it would be no small plant any buckwheat. Of course our friend in his ignorance is an exception, there being many in this County so entirely unaware of what is going on in the world around them. But it is a fact that there are many among our most well-to-do farmers who do not patronize the local press, by taking the papers, and who are content to run the risk of remaining in ignorance as profound as in the instance given above. He who possesses the means and don't take and pay for a newspaper, does himself a wrong, depriving himself from the privilege of obtaining that species of useful and necessary information, which he perhaps could not gain from a whole library of books. He does the publisher an injustice, because the latter has a right to expect that his efforts to spread intelligence, to support law, and guard the rights of society, through the peaceful agency of the press, will be appreciated by every right minded man. But he who neglects to take a local paper does the greatest wrong to his family, if he has one, because he fails to provide for them the only available means from which they may derive that essential knowledge—knowledge of their own country, and its passing history, whether political, commercial, or social.

The newspaper is the tablet to which the future historian must come for a record of those events which must constitute the facts on which to base his effort. Besides, it is only from the newspaper that our children or ourselves can learn the events which are transpiring in the wide world.

Our farmers sometimes complain that they are not able to take the paper; but if the poorest would only reflect upon the mere trifles taken from the product of their farms which is necessary to pay a yearly subscription, and then think of the vast amount of information, on the vast number of subjects,—information which, in an immediate pecuniary point of view, may be of incalculable benefit,—furnished them for their small subscription, they would give up talking about their inability, and determine on an account to be without a paper.

There are very many who do a good deal towards supporting a press abroad, who ignore entirely the claims of the local press, and lose sight of that proper interest they should feel in local subjects. We have no complaints to make of those who take papers from abroad; but charity should begin at home; and common justice, as well as common prudence, points out the propriety of sustaining the local press. We think that Carleton County owes its press something. We don't feel any delicacy in saying that it has heretofore been respectfully conducted, and that it has tended to establish the character of the County abroad, to give its inhabitants more confidence in themselves and their country; to enlighten them by the spread of general knowledge, and to encourage those arts and institutions calculated to bless in a general and in a moral point of view. We know well writing this, that there are hundreds of our farmers who show their appreciation of the press by sustaining it liberally. But is because we know there are others who we feel are remiss in their duty in this respect, that we write as we have; and all such we wish to ask themselves whether in failing to do something to help sustain an independent manner the press of Carleton, they are not failing in their duty to themselves, their families, and their country. There is more truth than poetry in the following:

"The man who do not take papers,
Grinding two dollars an acre,
Will never a good husband make;
Because his wife can never know what is
going on in the world, and his children will
very ignorant appear."

A HINT TO FARMERS.—We much fear that the following from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher, is applicable to some people in a latitude near at home. At least some of our Farmers, perhaps, may take a hint and pay a little more attention to the neatness of the appointments round their farms, and thus prevent travellers from falling into a reverie and coming to the conclusions our writer did, as follows:—

"The other day we were riding past a large farm, and we were much gratified at a device of the owner for the preservation of his tools. A good plow, apparently new in the spring, had been left at one corner of the field, standing in the furrow, just where, four months before, it had been finished its stint. Probably the timber needed seasoning—it was certainly getting it. Perhaps it was an Eastern concern, and was left out for acclimation. May be the farmer left it there to save time, in the hurry of the spring work, in dragging it to keep from the elements, and save it from rusting. Or again, perhaps he is troubled with neighbors that borrow, and left it there it would be convenient for them. He might, at least, have built a little shed over it. Can any one tell what a farmer leaves a plow out a whole season for? It is barely possible that he was an Irishman, and had planted for a spring crop of plows."

"After we got asleep that night, we dreamed a dream. We went into that man's barn; boards were kicked off, partitions were half broken down, floors full deep with manure, hay trampled under foot and wasted, grain squandered. The wagon had not been hauled under the shed, though it was raining. The harness was scattered about—hames in one place, the breeching in another—the lines were used for halters. We went to the house. A shed stood hard by, in which a family wagon was kept for wife and daughters to go to town in. The hens had appropriated it as a roost, and however plain it was, it was ornamented now, inside and out. (Here, by the way, let it be remembered that hen-dung is the best manure for melons, squashes, cucumbers, &c.) I peeped into the smoke house, but of all 'fixins' that I ever saw! A Chinese Museum is nothing to it. Onions, soap-grease, equine, hog's bristles, soap, old iron, kettles, a broken spinning-wheel, a churn, a griddle, bacon-hams, washing-tubs, a barrel of salt, bones with the meat half cut off, scraps of leather, dirty bags, a chest of Indian meal, old boots, smoked sausages, the ashes and brands that remained since the last smoke, stumps of brooms, half a barrel plain man and woman, that we awoke—and lo! it was a dream. So that the man who left his plow

out all the season, may live in the nearest house in the country, for all we know; only, was it not very strange that we should have dreamed all this from just seeing a plow left out in the furrow?"

A TURN IN AFFAIRS.—It is no uncommon circumstance for traders in St. John to turn their attention to country towns. In order to extend and open up new branches of their business; but it is quite unusual for the country traders to aspire to enter into competition with old established city business. We have a case of the latter before us. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that John Bradley, Esq., has "bearded the lion in his den," and entered upon the wider and more general sphere of business in St. John. Mr. Bradley is well acquainted with the wants of our country traders; and this knowledge, added to his facilities for supplying their wants, must recommend his establishment to those who desire to order goods from St. John.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—From the St. John agent of the above, O. D. Wetmore, Esq., we have the annual report, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition.

BENTLEY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Mr. M. C. Burgess, in another column.

WE are requested to state that Rev. William Forrie, of St. John, will preach in the Orange Hall, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

COMMUNICATED.

WOODSTOCK, June 13, 1859.

For the Carleton Sentinel.
Mr. Editor: I have often wondered why, in a country possessing so many evidently talented people, there are so few writers,—so few who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the press to indulge in literary compositions, for their own benefit and the encouragement of others. You have often held out invitations and inducements for such, and with your permission, and subject to your approval, I intend to offer a few essays,—some perhaps in verse, some perhaps very pointed,—but all short. My object is not so much to get my writings in the paper, as to say some things which I desire,—of some people as a class, of some things as evil. I may perhaps be disposed to write bluntly, especially wherein my own sex is interested. Thus I introduce myself to your readers, subscribing myself

MARY.
[Of course we welcome our fair correspondent to our columns, and shall be pleased often to have to approve of her essays.—Ed.]

June.

And, after all, tell us what you will of distant lands where sun and summer hold perpetual reign; of nature decked in her most gorgeous covering; of birds whose plumage is the reflection of every tint of color; of flowers the rarest and most magnificent; of fruits in prolific abundance, and of tempting lusciousness,—who would sigh for these, who envy their possession, while blest with this soft balmy June breath of our own New Brunswick.

"June!—our New Brunswick June!—what a month of beauty it is! how redolent with grace, with fragrance, with melody! how fertility smiles upon the mountain sides, and spreads her green carpet over the plains! how the trees, decked in their leafy garments, wave their long branches, as if in gladness. Our simple birds fill the air with their simple melodies, and our humble, meek-eyed flowers express their modest beauties, leading us to join in that beautiful tribute of the poet to nature's willings:

"Field flowers! the gardeners eclipse you 'tis true,
Yet you flow! of Nature, I trust upon you,
Yet you flow! of Nature, I trust upon you,
When the Earth blooms around me with fairy delight,
And daisies and buttercups gladden my sight,
With their colors of crimson and gold!"

How inspiring, how enlarging to the heart, are the sweet influences which pervade all nature. I sit upon the hill side, beneath the fretted canopy formed by the branches of an ancient tree, and listen to the sounds of nature, inhale the balmy air, gaze upon the beauties which surround me; look abroad and see the smaller streams laughing down their courses to the river, the river, bearing away on its broad bosom the varied produce of our forests and our farms; the farmers, cheerily prosecuting their healthful, happy business; I mark the picture of peace, content, independence, and thank the giver of all good that this is "my own, my native land." Shall we not properly prize and fully appreciate the blessings incident to our lot? Shall we not, in view of so much to be thankful for, and admire in the attractions of the earth around us, seek to have our minds adorned with those graces and virtues which, being reflected upon the history of our country, may render that history illustrious.

FLORENOVILLE, 21st June, 1859.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:
Sir: In the Woodstock Journal of the 9th inst., the editor has quoted a communication of mine from the Sentinel of the 28th; in replying to which he charges me with an absolute falsehood, as follows:

"He represents us as calling the people of Florenville 'vain, proud, poor creatures,'—an expression which we never used, and which could not have been derived by even the fertile imagination of Mr. Appleby under the pressure of a Christian desire to make the Journal appear odious to his fellow-villagers. Were not the people of Florenville known to possess much more good sense, moderation, and regard for truth than their distinguished fellow Mr. Appleby, exhibits in this letter, we fear that mild and womanly, and truthful Florenville Nightingale would feel little honored by the sponserial character which he has put upon her."

Now here is what he says in his paper of the 26th May:
"We regret to observe that the people of a rising village some thirty miles above Woodstock have resolved upon the silly measure of converting 'Butternut Creek' into 'Florenville.' Butternut Creek may have a very homely sound, but the weak vanity which has grown ashamed of it, and which flies off to the high-sounding sentimentalism of 'Florenville' is no credit to its possessors. People who grow ashamed of the word Butternut, are rather too delicate of nerve for this world; they had better betake themselves innocently to the seventy-seventh heaven of propriety and fecundiousness. 'Poor creatures! they are not fit to live in this thick thicketing—aw—vulgar world—aw!'"

Here is "weak vanity," "poor creatures," "The word 'proud,' is not in it, but if there is any meaning in what he says about our being ashamed of 'Butternut,' it is plain that we were too proud to allow our village to be called by that homely name.

I have seen nothing yet to call forth my malice against that gentleman, but hold him in the same estimation as expressed in my former communication,—as he has not established the shadow of a charge making me second in "truthfulness and good sense" to my fellow villagers, or to Miss Nightingale.

Yours, &c.,

C. S. APPLEBY.

Carleton By-Road Appropriations.
The following persons are appointed Commissioners to expend the undistributed sums of money, being the Appropriations of the present year:

WOODSTOCK.
HUGH HARRISON.
For the road commencing at tax district to Marvin's Mill, £3 0 0
For the road on the Parish line, near Haines, £4 0 0
For road from McLean's to Houlton road, 3 0 0
Parish line, £7 0 0

JOHN MONTGOMERY.
For the road from the bridge, near Montgomery's, to the Houlton road, 4 0 0
Houlton road, from School House to Parish line, 2 10 0
From J. D. Beardsley's to Beardsley's, 4 0 0
On the Sherwood Road, past Taylor's, 2 0 0
From George Bull's, past Albert Smith's, 1 0 0

DENIS O'BRIEN.
For the Houlton Road, from the River to the School House, £7 5 0
EDWARD LOOMER.
For Jackson Road, between tax district and Parish line, £2 10 0
THOMAS W. WATSON.
On O'Donald Settlement Road to Parish line, £5 10 0
Portage Road to Eel River, 8 0 0
Road to Lutwick's passing Hatherington's, 1 0 0
Road passing D. Kearney's, to Mowbray's, 2 10 0
Road passing Robinson's to Kearney's, 2 10 0
South Springfield Road, passing Frodick's, 7 10 0
To repair Ferry Road at Armstrong's, 1 0 0

WAKEFIELD.
JAMES McGRATH.
To pay A. Lindsay on Bridge at Freeman's Mill, £8 10 0
From Grass's to Madunakik, 4 0 0
William Baker's to Bell's, 2 0 0
On road to C. Caldwell's, 2 0 0
From Woodstock line to Chapman's, 6 10 0
Russell's to Duffield's, 1 15 0

BENJAMIN BURT.
From James P. Brown's, passing Theodore Kearney's, £4 0 0
Burt's to Brown's, 2 0 0
Burt's to Kinney's, 2 10 0
Michael Campbell's to Stone's, 7 10 0

CHARLES CLARK.
From Malory's to Palmer's, £2 10 0
Shaw's Mill to main road, 2 10 0
Reichel's Mill to Rideout's, 7 0 0
Dennett's to Cowan's, 2 10 0
Shaw's, passing Edgar's, 2 0 0
York's to Victoria Corner, 2 0 0

ALEX. KEARNEY & FRED. PHILLIPS.
For Kilnbrook Road,—of which £4 to be expended from the rear line of McGinley's land, toward the Cunliffe Ridge,—£15 15 0
For South Newburgh Road, of which Tompkins and Rockwell to be paid £15 15 0
From James Gray's toward Francis McCarron's, 7 15 0

For road from Brighton line, passing Martin Hale's, to McGuire's,—of which £1 to be laid out between Martin Hale's and Brighton line, and the balance to be laid out from McGuire's to McGuire's, 5 0 0
For cross road leading from Asa Chase's to the road between Johnston's and Gallagher's, 5 0 0

For road leading from Daniel Fletcher's to James Coulter's,—of which £3 to be expended from Johnston's and Road to James Coulter's, and £2 to be expended from Monahan's road toward Frame's; the balance to be expended as necessity may require, 6 15 0

For road leading to Gallagher's, from the cross road striking the Johnston road, 1 10 0
For the road passing Whitty's, 0 15 0
For the road passing Widow Sharp's, 0 10 0
For Monahan's Road, 1 10 0
To cut out and stump the remainder of the Tyosax Road, 1 0 0
To pay for two water-courses, if completed, 0 15 0

SIMONDS.
A. GOOD.
From Sweet's to Hart's, £1 10 0
Good's to Tris. Tompkins', 5 0 0
Good's to Sharpe's, 2 0 0
Bradley's to Gibson's, 2 0 0
Bradley's to the American Line, 2 0 0
G. Stone's to McLeary's, 1 10 0
Glass's to Buxton's, 1 10 0
Good Road to R. Ritter's, 3 0 0
Good Road to R. Tompkins', 3 0 0
John Smith's to M. Corbett's line, on the Good Road, 1 10 0
F. Sharpe's to Good's Corner, 1 10 0
John Reed's, passing James Reed's, to Tracy's Mills, 1 10 0
Carmichael's to Sprout's, 2 10 0
L. Emery's to Manning House on Williamstown Road, 2 0 0

BERNARD TRAVIS.
From H. Holmes' to Lot Rockwell's, £2 0 0
Lot Rockwell's to Prosser's road, toward Walton Ridge, 7 0 0
Daniel Shaw's to Church Hill's Mills, 10 0 0
Jas. McAuley to Planegan road, 5 0 0
Williamstown Road, past J. White's Mayberry's, 1 5 0
Bartley's to Whitney's, 3 0 0
Lot Rockwell's to Williamstown road, past Bartley's, 3 0 0

WICKLOW.
JAMES H. LUNN.
From Elkins' to Kerr road, £5 0 0
Kerr's to P. Gizey's, 5 0 0
Antworth's to Waken's, 4 0 0
Main road to Eden Smith's, 1 0 0
Pearce Smith's to Simmons Lunn's, 1 0 0
Jamieson's to Cronkite Settlement, 4 0 0

WILLIAM STUART.
From Eliah Green's to Kilpatrick's, £4 0 0
Main River to Hanne's Mill, 4 0 0
Francis Elliot's to Ritchie's, 5 0 0
Lindsay's to Stuart's Corner, 5 0 0
To improve bridge at Sam. Brown's, 3 0 0
From Stuart's to John Earle's, 1 5 0

WILLIAM WEST.
From West's to base line road, 3 0 0
Base line road to Lindsay's, 4 0 0
McDonald's to White's, 4 0 0
Wade's to Wiggles', 3 0 0
Base line road to Milberry's, 3 0 0
Stevens' Mill to Ruggies', 3 0 0

(We publish the Appropriations for all the Parishes, thus far received. As soon as sent in, those for the other Parishes will appear.)

To Mr. O. P. TRAVERSALL we are again indebted for late Glass of the *Victoria* (V. L.) Gazette.

Although the *New Brunswicker* almost invariably writes in opposition to the present Government, yet his editorials generally are neither so viciously vindictive nor so unscrupulously false as those of the *Freeman*; but the editor of the former paper in his attempt to stir up the passions of the late arrangements in regard to our daily mail has so far forgotten his usual moderation and come down to the level of a common fabricator and a deceiver of the people.

The facts of the case as they actually exist are simply these: that under the new arrangements we have a mail once a week on every day (Sundays excepted) at the same hours as we had before, or in fact so many hours earlier by being conveyed part of the way by railroad at each end; while the *New Brunswicker* writes a twaddling, untruthful editorial in which he seeks to convey the idea that the mails are kept one day in arrears of the old arrangements. We are neither the editor of the *New Brunswicker* nor any of his unscrupulous curiosity; for it certainly is a curiosity at this time of the day to find a man who used to get credit for some little common sense endeavoring to cram stuff down the throats of those who are capable of seeing its disingenuousness in every line.

Letters are made up and despatched six times per week instead of three, at the same hours as before; carried to Hampton at one end and Truro at the other by Railway, and driven along the road by the same contractors as before, and yet according to the *New Brunswicker* the public are one day in arrears of the old arrangements. Now if this is not a specimen of new logic we should like to find one. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel, which the editor of the *New Brunswicker* may have once been possessed of, but which in his great anxiety to find fault has been ruthlessly lost. Now, we beg to say in conclusion that the new arrangement is a great boon to the whole community in both Provinces, along the line especially. We get our letters and papers daily from both cities, and every one, upholds the Postmaster General for his perseverance and anxiety to serve the public interest. We were among the first to advocate the measure and show its necessity, and now we are perfectly satisfied with the result.—*Westmorland Times*.

INDIA BIBLE FUND.—We have just learned from the Secretary of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society that a remittance has been received from Capt. William McKenzie, President of the Richmond Branch, of Ten Pounds for the Indian Fund, one half of which is contributed from the Branch, and the other half a donation from the Orange Lodge in *St. John's*, which we consider an act of liberality and worth highly gratified. A very excellent example for all societies to imitate.—*Colonial Presbyterian*.

THE CENTRAL BANK.—We are glad to be enabled to state that the Central Bank has resumed specie payments. The announcement we feel satisfied will not only give satisfaction to the friends of the institution, but to the public generally. Those connected with the Bank have worked most zealously in order to surmount the difficulties which surrounded it, and it is gratifying to know that their efforts have been entirely successful.—*New Brunswick*.

We learn from the Courier that the following amount was taken for passages and freight over the Railway to Hampton for the six days ending 15th June: Passages, £98 17s. 7d. and Freight £45 15s. 10d. This does not include the amount paid for the excursion tickets on the opening day, which was over £100 additional.—*Globe*.

SUPREME COURT, TRINITY TERM, [22nd Victoria]—John Kirby, Gentleman, A. B., one of the Attorneys of this Honourable Court, is called to the bar, admitted, sworn and enrolled Barrister. Daniel L. Hannington and Benjamin R. Stevenson, Students at Law, having produced the requisite certificates, are admitted, sworn and enrolled in the same Court.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John R. Seely Esq., to be a Coroner for the County of St. John. Mr. Charles E. Beckwith, to be Seizing Officer in the County of Victoria.

The next annual session of the National Division, S. of T., will be held at Portland, Me. The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued a circular to commanding officers of militia regiments, inviting the formation of militia companies throughout the Province, and directing them to ascertain and report the number of men who would be likely to volunteer. This is a wise and prudent step, and far better than calling out and embodying the whole militia.—*Church Witness*.

THE CANADIAN SALT GOVERNMENT.—The authorities in Canada have advertised for tenders for plans for the public buildings at Ottawa. They offer for the most approved sets of designs for the Parliament Buildings, £250 as the first premium, and £100 as the second. For the Public Department, £250 as the first premium and £100 as the second. For the Government House, £100 the first premium and £50 the second. The plans selected to become the property of the Commissioners of Public Works. The expenditure on the new buildings is to be limited to \$300,000 for the Parliament House; \$240,000 for Departmental Buildings; \$100,000 for Government House and offices.

CONTRACT AGAINST THE SUCCESSOR OF THE KING OF NAPLES.—Attempts have been made on the part of the King of Naples, to have her eldest son placed upon the throne, to the exclusion of the step-son, now Francis II., as successor. The King's eldest son, the Duke of Calabria, the King's step-son, was regarded and treated as an imbecile by the Queen, his step-mother, and the courtiers generally, but the common people cherished an affection for him on account of his deceased mother, the King's first wife. To this natural feeling the liberal party of the nation quietly and adroitly united themselves, without attracting the attention of the second Queen and her satellites. The Queen held him, the youth's capacity and influence in supreme contempt, and as soon as it became manifest that the King's disease would be fatal, she set to work to have testimony fabricated to show that the stupid Francis was a Lambert Simnel. As her chief accomplice and organizer, she selected one Marella, a leading member of the King's police. It is not necessary, of course, to say that he was unscrupulous. He won necessary near the officers and courtiers who were of his life. The friends of the Prince, however, were kept well advised of the movements of the conspirators, and upon the accumulated proofs presented to him, he signed a warrant for the arrest of the King's eldest son. The death of the King followed so closely upon the arrest of Marella, and the seizure of "false documents" in his possession, that the Queen had no time to organize another conspiracy before Francis was proclaimed King by the popular authorities. His wife is a young and dashing woman, with a spirit equal to the work of contending with the Queen Dowager.

WHERE IS MONTEBELLO?—Very few maps contain the place upon which the town has fallen for a second time, in conjunction with contests between the armies of France and Austria. Montebello is a very insignificant village, and is so near to Casteggio (see map published by *Journal of Commerce*, May 25), that its name is rarely in ordinary geographical and statistical works. It is a little over 10 miles east of Alessandria, and a few minutes' ride of the Po, while Montebello is but a few minutes' ride of the Po, while Casteggio. Casteggio and vicinity has been the theatre of battle ground for more than 200 years. It is the ancient Clastidium, and it was here that Claudius Marcellus won the richest spoils by vanquishing and slaying Viridomarus King of the *Gastates*. In the Punic wars it was an important military position. It was besieged by Hannibal, and might have defied his power, but for the treachery of 200 large pieces of gold, paid to the commander, Publius Darius, "purchased the fortress." (A very polite phrase for expressing bribery.) The stores and provisions found there were of great utility to the still called *Pontona d'Ambrone*. It was Casteggio, on the 9th of June 1800, that the great conflict between the French and Austrians took place, which is known as the battle of Montebello, for it was in the latter little village that the arms of Napoleon I. finally routed the corps d'armee of the enemy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

QUEBEC, June 18.
The Steamer Anglo-Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 8th, passed French Point this forenoon, and a news despatch was obtained.
A great battle had been fought near Milan. French claim decisive victory.
Twenty thousand Austrians were killed and wounded, and twelve thousand French.
The Austrians have evacuated Milan.
Parliament met, and the Queen delivered her speech.
A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.
Marketers.—Broadstuffs slightly lower. Provisional dull. Cotton dull. Consols 93 1/2 to 94.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, June 21.
The Kangaroo arrived with news one day later. No further details of the battle at Magenta.
The Emperor of the French and King of Sardinia made a triumphant entry into Milan on the 8th June.
The Austrians have evacuated Pavia.
Rumors are current that the King of Sardinia had been defeated, and Paris Bourse declined 1 percent, in consequence.
The absence of direct news from Paris confirms the rumor of reverses by the allies.
Marketers.—Broadstuffs continued very dull. Provisions steady. Consols 93 1/2 to 94.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, June 22.
The Persia arrived last night.
A vote of want of confidence in the new British Ministry had been carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 323 to 310. The Ministry were expected to resign.
Another battle had been fought at Marignia, in which the French claimed the victory. The Austrians lost 1500 killed and wounded, and 1200 prisoners. 500 Zouaves hors de combat in the fight. No other particulars.
It is reported that Prussia is mobilizing her army and will soon declare in favor of Austria.
The King of Sardinia has been invited to assume the government of Parma.
Garibaldi is still reported successful.
The British sloop of war *Heron* captured in a torpedo on the African coast, and 107 lives were lost. The captain and 26 others were saved.
Marketers.—Broadstuffs continued dull and declining. Little change in provisions.
Consols 93 1/2 to 94 ex dividend.

THE COST OF WAR.—It may be well at this time to note what the Duke of Wellington called the National Butcher's Bill. There is no charge on a nation so expensive as war, for not only is the outlay larger, but in most instances, and according to some calculations, and diplomacy there is no return for it. We find in a contemporary a few items put together, which succinctly tell the enormous cost of fighting. Putting aside all the other evils of war, which are legion, the expense alone is ruinous.

We may calculate the war expenditure alone, from 1795 inclusive, to 1800, at £195,500,000; from 1800 to 1814, it is estimated at £295,634,614; making a total of £491,134,614, of which it will be found, £301,500,843 was borrowed. This is probably an under-estimate. We have seen the cost of the war calculated on good grounds at £1,000,000,000, and we believe it could not have been less than a 400,000,000. Assuming that the value of the labor of one laborer in the year is £25 which is as much as the average of workmen then got, this sum would give 36,000,000 as the number of laborers, the produce of whose toil for one year had been blown away in powder, other means of destroying the life which the toil was intended to sustain. If we divide the 36,000,000 by 22, assuming this as the number of years a laborer lives, we shall find, speaking roughly and broadly, that the value of the labor of 1,800,000 laborers was annually wasted by the Government of England alone in inflicting misery on mankind. True, she fought at the end for the defence of freedom, but her aggressions on the Republic and people of France were the chief origin of the tyranny she was afterwards compelled to resist.

In the French war, 2,000,000 men, at least perished; while the misdirection of labor which they caused annihilated the subsistence and the life of probably three times the number. The finances were brought into working order only by the bankruptcy that wiped off her debt; and though France quarrelled for armies on the enemy, she came out of the war burdened with a new debt and enormous taxation. Figures cannot express the enormous cost of the war to France, which deprived her of all the benefits which might have followed from the abolition of domestic misrule, and which substituted for the freedom she had hoped to win, a new and more baneful system of tyranny. Her civil life was subjected to military law, and the spirit of the nation was perverted from the steadfast love of honest industry to a fiendish delight in destruction. Her progress was in reality stopped, and as society is only in a state of well-being when making, consistently with its nature, a rapid progress, France was damaged more than words can tell by the war.

The case was similar with every other State of Europe. Only the acts of destruction were studied, and the bulk of the Continental nations, like France, became almost stationary. Not one committed, by the issue of paper promises to pay, which is never redeemed, or other similar devices, acts of bankruptcy. They all lost character as well as wealth. By war the finances of every State are ruined. If we consider that France, long only at war through the whole of the long period, and that the other countries did not make equal exertions to those of France and England, we may be justified in concluding that at least four times the produce of 36,000,000, or the produce of 144,000,000 laborers, or the produce—again speaking roughly—of 6,400,000 laborers annually, for twenty years, was destroyed in Europe, and that this was begun in 1793, and ended in 1815. This rough but simple estimate would make the cost of these wars £3,600,000,000, a sum too vast for the mind to comprehend. The quantity of human toil destined to supply enjoyment and sustenance to life this sum represents was prevented to pursue its natural course, and the hearts of men were filled with discontent and suffering, and with doubt of the goodness and wisdom of the Creator. Now the heirs and successors of the classes who began or provoked those wars are again commencing the sad and dreary work. There is scarcely one of them not encumbered with debt, and of which the interest is not already demanded by military establishments—these they have to leave to their children; they must increase to carry out their unholy projects through a disastrous course to a conclusion that cannot be otherwise than lamentable. And again they must, in some way or other, defraud their creditors. If modern improvements make it probable that the war will be short, they make it certain that war, while it lasts, will be increasingly expensive and destructive. Again, human labor to an incalculable amount is to be wasted.

The responsibility of entering upon war is the greatest a human being can undertake, and those who wantonly do so commit every kind of crime, murder, rapine and fraud wholesale. If any question does concern all people, undoubtedly it is war.—*London Weekly Times*, May 8.

THE POPE RELENTING.—Papers from England state that the Pope has become merciful. In the warmth of his heart, he has decided to liberate all the political prisoners now on trial, and empty the dungeons of all their victims. An English paper says that when he hears that the Prime Minister of England has espoused the cause of his secular ruler, he may be induced to shut the gates of mercy again on his poor victims. In case he does the prisoners then they are to be banished from Italy, but there is no doubt they will find a refuge in Sardinia, and be enabled to take a part in the struggle in which their country is now engaged.

"NEUTRALITY" OF THE POPE.—The Pope, who is virtually a prisoner of the French, at Rome, without power to remove his residence from the city, gravely announces to the Governments of France and Austria the intention of his Government to maintain the strictest neutrality.

INDIA.—The war may now fairly be considered terminated in all parts of India excepting upon the borders of Nepal.
Lord Harris has left Madras for Calcutta, and Sir C. Trevelyan has arrived. He has signed his entrance into office by appointing a native officer as mid-de camp and expressing in a speech his great sympathy for the Anglo Indians.
Lord Clyde, when last heard of was at Delhi, on his way to Simla.

The financial and commercial crisis in which India has of late been involved, continued to excite considerable attention. Retrenchment was the order of the day. Bombay, we are assured, is to reduce its civil and military expenditure by 15 percent. Orders have been issued to stop all recruiting, and in future the regiment is to be reduced to 700, instead of 1000 strong. This reduction has already been carried out in the Punjab; it is now extended to Madras. The total sum in the reduction of the native army thus provided will not be reduced in order to swell this amount.

VALUABLE PRESENT.—We learn that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, who has reached Paris, on his return from Rome, has received, as a present from his Holiness, a portion of the True Cross.—*Freeman's Journal*.

WOODSTOCK PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE SENTINEL, BY J. SPALDING, CITY MARKETER.]
Hay, per ton..... 35s to 50s Yew, per lb..... 1s to 1s 3/4
Oats, per bus..... 1s 3/4 to 2s Mutton, per lb..... 4d to 4s
Potatoes, per bus..... 2s Lamb, per lb..... 4d to 5d
Turnips, per bus..... 1s 3/4 to 2s Butter, per lb..... 9d
Onion, per cwt..... 10s Cheese, per lb..... 8d
Buckwheat, per art..... 5s 9d Eggs, per doz..... 6d
Pork, per lb..... 4d to 5d Salmon, per lb..... 7d
Beef, per lb..... 4d to 5d Hens, each..... 6d
Smoked Beef, per lb..... 5d Apples, per doz..... 6d
Smoked Hams, per lb..... 5d Strawberries per doz..... 6d