

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, \$1.80, cash payment in advance...

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

Editorial Correspondence.

Since the date of our last there is but little record of interest to our readers, in connection with the sayings and doings of the Legislature...

The hon. gentleman who introduced the bill deserves and receives on every hand great credit for the persistence and ability which he secured its passage...

PRINCE'S BILL &c.

Late on Saturday evening the Attorney General brought before the House a matter of a novel character. In the Hon. Quarters newspaper of this week appears, what is alleged to be a copy of a memorial...

GENERALITIES.

The Legislature is proceeding with a good amount of activity to dispose of its business, and the prospect is that at least it will not be a very long one...

GRAND DIVISION.

From the Legislative body we step to one in its sphere quite as important. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held their annual session here this week, and we were pleased to meet a number of Woodstock friends in town...

February 25.

The records of to-day afford nothing of sufficient interest to our readers, to justify us in publishing them. The only matter of very general importance discussed arose upon an attempt of the Surveyor General, to obtain admission for a petition in favor of the extension of the European and North American Railway from Carleton, St. John, to St. Stephens in Charlotte County...

Another matter was introduced by Mr. End, and referred to a select committee, which is of importance to the northern parts of the Province. Canada has made the whole of the northern shore of the Bay Chaleur free ports; the consequence to our own trade, it is said will be disastrous...

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To-day the Provincial Secretary made his financial statement. The items were presented, elucidated and explained in a firm and manner readily understood, and sustaining Mr. Tilley's reputation. The intelligence conveyed is most cheering, and must be hailed with great satisfaction all over the country...

After deducting certain receipts on account of the Casual and Territorial Revenue which formed part of the accumulations of previous years, but which only reached the Treasurer's hands at the time he has specified, the gross amount has exceeded the estimate for 1859-60 by \$11,544 7 4, and the Revenue from the same sources in 1858-9 by \$15,745 17 5d.

On the Imports, the increase of Revenue is \$15,687 16 5 over the estimate, and \$20,509 9 11 over the Revenue collected from like sources in 1858-9. The collections have been under the re-

tariff, the increase is attributable to an improvement in the general trade of the Province, and the vigilance of the Revenue Officers, whose numbers have been slightly increased during the year. The Export Duty is \$4,614 12 5 less than the estimate, and \$4,557 10 10 less than the amount realized in 1858-9. The decrease is assignable to the high rates of freight that prevailed during the greater part of the year, and to the equalization of the duty on Foreign and British Plaster and Deals by the Imperial Parliament, which has no doubt lessened the demand for Colonial wood goods, and has certainly caused parties shipping from Ports on the Saint Croix River to clear their vessels and cargoes from the American instead of the British Ports, whereby they evade the payment of the Export Duty and Light House charges. The production of energy and capability of the Province have been fully maintained during the past year, as is demonstrated by the fact that the stock of deals and logs on hand on 31st October 1860, the close of the Fiscal Year, was about 60,000,000 feet more than the quantity on hand at the like period in 1859.

The Revenue of the Province, as estimated for 1858-9, was \$1,134,410. The actual amount collected in 1858-9 was \$1,154,410. The excess of \$20,000 is a small decrease. The total amount of the estimated Ordinary Revenue—which is exclusive of the Railway Impost Fund and all other special funds—for the Fiscal Year 1859-60 was \$1,137,350 0 0. The Revenue realized was \$1,158,894 7 4. The excess of the previous year was \$21,544 7 4. The Special Funds had been included, so as to show a gross total Revenue, the amount for the Fiscal Year 1859-60 would have been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Import Duty, Export Duty, Casual and Territorial Revenue, Post Office, Supreme Court Fees, Auction Duty, Revenue Seizures, Distillery Licenses, Fishery Fund, Sinking Fund, Emigrant Duties, Light House Duties, Sick and Disabled Seamen Duties, Buys and Beacons, Indian Reserve Fund, Copy Right Duties, Total Revenue.

Total Revenue, \$2,212,258 12 11. The total amount appropriated by the Legislature for the ordinary service of the year, exclusive of the special fund services, was \$1,158,293 14 2.

It will be remarked, that the amount drawn from the Revenue to meet the interest due on the Debt of the Province, is less than the estimate anticipated by \$9,470 9 9. This saving, worthy as it is of unexceptionable congratulation, was effected by a decrease of \$349 15 8 in the amount estimated for the interest on the Ordinary Provincial Debt; also by an increase in the Revenue from the Railway Impost, and by the unexpectedly large increase in the earnings of our Provincial Railway. These earnings, after defraying all the running expenses, repairs, and so forth, so far exceeded the anticipated result, as to require from the Ordinary Revenue, instead of \$12,500, only \$3,379 5 11 in aid of the Impost Fund, to meet the interest on all the Debentures issued for the construction of the Road, and on the \$44,000 Sterling held by the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, the interest on which is also defrayed from the same fund. This result, so replete with encouragement, would have been rendered more remarkable, if the balance of the earnings, \$2,496 7 had been paid into the Treasury at the close of the Fiscal Year, when, instead of \$3,379 5 11 being drawn from the Ordinary Revenue for deficiency of interest, the amount would have been only \$882 18 11.

The total expenditure for Public Works will exceed by \$7,943 4 4 the amount intended to be drawn when the Estimate was framed. Of this excess the amount of \$7,500 was put at the disposal of the Board in refitting the Public Buildings, and in other incidents connected with the Royal visit which has already been referred to.

The disbursements for Education exceed the Estimate by \$1,035 18 2; but it is proper to observe that the difference was incurred in satisfying the provisions of the Public Schools Act, under which the number and character of the schools have advanced.

The estimated expenditure for agricultural purposes was \$3,150. To this was added, under the head of Unforeseen Expenses, \$750 to meet any loss that might be sustained on the sum of \$2,000 which, it was understood by the Legislature, was to be advanced to the Board of Agriculture for the importation of Superior Stock, thus virtually making the whole grant for Agricultural purposes \$3,900. The amount actually paid and advanced by Warrant is \$4,521 19 5; but when we take into account the stock imported and sold, and the proceeds of the same, together with any unexpected balance, they will probably bring the expenditure within the estimate.

The expenditure connected with the militia is \$223 3 9 in excess of the estimate. This was authorized chiefly by the freight charges for 3,000 rounds of brass and 200 barrels of ammunition, for the quarter the Militia Force, and \$100 paid to the Quartermaster General, under Address of the House of Assembly.

The Grant of \$500 for 'Mineral Resources,' has not been expended but it has been carried forward as an expenditure which it is desirable to incur, so soon as the circumstances are sufficiently favourable.

The excess in the amount of Unforeseen Expenses, is connected with the service which rendered necessary the thorough repair of the Public Buildings, \$3,500 were put at the disposal of Your Excellency, \$750 of that of the Committee of Management in Saint John, and \$750 were assigned to the Committee in Fredericton.

On comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure, which includes all known liabilities, it must be satisfactory to Your Excellency and the Legislature to know, that after providing for every service in the year, including the expense necessarily attendant on the visit of the Prince, increased Grants for Education, Agriculture, Great Roads and Bridges, there still remains to the credit of the Province, on the transactions of the year, the sum of \$20,150 12 7.

The Railway Financial Statement shows in detail the funds which have been devoted to these works. The total debt on this account, including £50,000 sterling advanced for the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, amounts in currency to \$1,274,493 19 3.

With the exception of a deep water terminus at Saint John, a subject as yet under consideration, the portion of the European and North American Railway from Saint John to Shediac is all but finished; and the prospects of that portion of the Road, in its isolated position even, are highly encouraging.

Through from the foregoing statements no apprehensions of a protracted period of unproductive idleness of the debt which has been incurred for Railways, I cannot refrain from submitting to Your Excellency, a proposition for the formation of an addition to the present Sinking Fund, by which the whole cost might be eventually paid off without any possible derangement of the ordinary monetary affairs of the Province.

When legislative authority was given by the Act 19 V. c. 16, for the construction of Railways, the Government was authorized to effect loans upon Provincial Debentures payable in thirty years, and a limited Sinking Fund toward the payment of the debt was at the same time provided. The Sinking Fund then belonging to the Crown in the Counties through which the Railway passes, and a sum equal to 1 1/2 per cent. interest on the money borrowed for the construction of the Road, to be deducted from the profits. But it can scarcely be supposed that in a new country like this, an adequate provision remains unappropriated, and the roads on the east and west of the Province, there can, for many years, be any payment into the Sinking Fund from the last mentioned source—indeed it can scarcely be expected that the receipts will meet the maintenance, running expenses, and interest. It is therefore, evident that a deficiency between the earnings of the road and the expense of maintenance and interest.

I would therefore suggest the expediency of appropriating, as an addition to the Sinking Fund, the whole sum above provided for the Debentures sold and to be sold, already amounting to upwards of 40,000 sterling, to be placed at compound interest, and the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of undebted securities. A very considerable sum would thus be accumulated before any of the existing Debentures are redeemable and when such Fund the difference between the par and selling prices of the new issue is added, and managed in like manner, I am well assured that the result would enable the Government to discharge the principal of the whole debt by the second issue fall due.

Should the legislature adopt this proposition, I entertain no doubt that Railway works worth more than one million pounds, would in less than 60 years become the unencumbered property of the Province and all that the government would have been called upon to contribute towards the purchase, working and maintenance of the same, would be the earnings of the road and the expense of maintenance and interest.

After referring thus to the past Mr. Tilley proceeded to lay open his estimates for 1861, which were he remarked, based upon the operations of 1860. The ordinary revenue of 1861 is estimated at \$698,500, the expenditure \$697,899, among the items are Roads and Bridges \$152,000, Education \$116,000, Immigration \$8,000. We shall probably publish Mr. Tilley's statement in full, and therefore need make no more remarks here.

A matter of grave importance was introduced to the notice of the House to-day. A statement appeared in the 'Colonial Empire' of yesterday, which, if it be true, unfolds a system of speculation in crown lands to an enormous extent, including in its operations some of the most valuable lands along the line of the Shediac railway.

One of the Clerks of the Crown Land Office has it appears become by purchase and transfer, the owner of some large blocks. The matter was first introduced in this wise. Mr. Tibbets moved for a committee to whom should be referred all matters relating to the Crown Land Department with power to call before it persons and papers.

On this motion being made, Mr. McPhelin rose, called attention to the statements in the paper, ('The Colonial Empire'), and asked whether Mr. Tibbets had reference to that, in moving for the Committee.

Mr. Tibbets replied, that he intended his resolution to cover that, and all other matters connected with the department.

Hon. Mr. Smith said he had noticed the statements in the paper, and desired to assure the House that the Government knew nothing of the matter, but that a meeting had been called for an immediate and searching enquiry. He denounced the jobbing alluded to, if the statements were true, as monstrous in the extreme. Some other Hon. gentlemen were appointed, when the committee was appointed, and the matter dropped for the present. We shall advise our readers as to any future action, and the developments, but it is one of these matters, we apprehend, in which the fault lies, in a system, not in individuals. Probably the affairs of the department are not properly conducted, and need, as Mr. Connell stated the other day, 'reformation'; but it remains to be proved whether the individuals who have obtained lands, have been guilty of any violation of established usage or rule. We make these remarks on the principle of that justice which regards all as innocent, until guilt is established.

Affairs in the United States are rapidly approaching a climax. Next Monday, if he shall be permitted to live, Abraham Lincoln will assume the reins of Government, and upon the course pursued by him will depend (in our opinion) a peaceful separation, or a bloody civil war. The North will never grant such concessions as alone will satisfy the South, and the South will be appeased by nothing less. We had intended to give our views at length on this question, but find ourselves limited to space.

After the stormy, cold, and blistering weather of the last month, we are now enjoying a 'spell' of fine weather. For the last week the atmosphere has been very genial, and already the weather-wise are predicting an early spring.

From the Commissioners, we have received a copy of their report on the railways of this Province. We have not the time to notice this report at length at present, but shall refer to it again.

We regret to say there is no probability of the statement of our neighbor of the Pioneer being verified. In that paper it is stated that a measure is to be adopted at the present session of our Legislature, for the establishment of our School system on the direct tax principle. The time is coming, alas! not come.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of the above magazine is on our table, this is even a more interesting number than usual. We will willingly afford all who desire, an opportunity of examining this brilliant gem, by calling at our office.

Our thanks are due Mr. C. P. Connell, for his Scotch paper.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

BILL TO TAX UNIMPROVED GRANTED LANDS.

(Continued from First Page.)

It has been proposed to levy such a tax in New Brunswick.— In 1850 a commission was appointed by the government of this Province to consider the means best adapted to promote the Agricultural improvements of our Country. They issue a series of queries. Three gentlemen in the county of Westmorland in reply, recommended a tax upon wild lands. In the reports of the Debates of last session he found the same suggestion from the Hon. member from Gloucester Mr. End. That hon. member was reported to have used the following language:—

'Another means of promoting settlement was by laying tax on those unimproved tracts of private lands which were the bane of the country. He would like to have seen a paragraph in the speech to the following effect:—

'My attention has been turned to the large tracts of unimproved wilderness lands, held by unimproving non-resident individuals, and the evil effects which they have in retarding settlement, and I have directed a measure to be prepared to abate this evil.' Such a paragraph he would have been happy to see; but he found none such in the Speech.' From the length of time the hon. member had been in that House, and the opportunities he had enjoyed of obtaining information on the subject, he was a very high and valuable authority. He would ask hon. members also to look at the policy pursued in Illinois by the Illinois Central Railroad Corporation, which on account of the great public works which was constructing received a grant from the State of over two millions of acres, of which they had already sold more than one half. From the advertisements of the corporation it appeared that the conditions of the sale were one year's interest in advance, at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years, from date of sale; and four notes of principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years from sale—the contract stipulating that one tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years, from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one half shall be fenced and under cultivation. Looking at all these facts that the House had often by large majorities, affirmed the principle of this Bill, he did not think it necessary to take up any more time in urging it upon them. If in 1840, the Attorney General, looking around him at the condition of this Country and its prospects of advance in settlement and industry, came to the conclusion that this evil was of such a magnitude as to require the interposition of the Legislature, after twenty years more of growth and expansion of that evil, surely the time had arrived at which it became the bounden duty of that House to set about its removal. This measure might now be said to have reached maturity for this session it was twenty one years of age. He trusted that it would no longer meet with opposition from any quarter, but would be sent forth on its mission of mercy, reclaiming the forest, promoting the prosperity and comfort of the labourer and filling the wilderness with fruitful fields and happy homes. It was a measure whose benefits would be conferred on no one class; for while it would be a peculiar boon to those of limited means, those who owned the largest properties could not but participate in the general benefits which its effects upon the industry of the Province would assuredly produce. He should say no more at present, but if the principle of the bill was sustained, should be prepared to go into its details.

(To be Continued.)

Colonial News.

The Steamer New Brunswick had a fearfully rough passage from Portland to St. John. The men on deck were obliged to be lashed to their posts, and when the cold became so intense, the vapor grew so thick that it was impossible to see the water, and they groped their way cautiously by soundings—finally coming to anchor, they scarcely knew where. She shipped one sea, which did some slight damage on deck. She is said to be a very staunch, safe, and handsome craft, and well adapted to the route. Capt. Winchester is in command.—Journal.

Foreign News.

WARLIKE RUMORS.—Warlike rumors are still in the ascendant. The Daily News correspondent says that in Paris the belief is cultivated that Prussia is preparing for war with France under the guise of a dispute with Denmark, Prussia and Austria, it is given out, are on the eve of an anti-French alliance, and Saxony and Bavaria will join them.

Austria and the German States continue their warlike preparations. Russia is also getting her armies in readiness for the eventful 1st of March. The soldiers on furlough have been recalled, and three Corps d'armee are to be placed on a war footing, one of which is to march to the Pruth, another to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to any other destination which may be dictated by the march of events.

United States News.

Later from the South.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22d. 1861.—The Governor of the Independent Republic of Georgia, has again seized three New York Ships, and will hold them, until the arms seized in New York are given up to the Agent of Georgia, which, although advised by Counsel, has not yet been done.

A cargo of Cotton in one of these vessels belongs to an English Merchant, accidentally at Savannah; he has left for Washington, to lay his case before Lord Lyons, the British Minister.

New York, February 23d.—The Spanish War Steamer Velasco arrived here to-day, from Havana, having on board the Archbishop of Mexico, and Suite; also, the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico. Superfine Flour \$5.20 to \$5.25; Extra Suite, \$5.35 to \$5.40.

Heavy failures reported at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23d.—Abraham Lincoln, President elect, arrived in the Capitol of what was the United States, early this morning, in advance of the Programme announced for his appearance here.

This unexpected movement was on account of disturbances apprehended at Baltimore, the Capitol of Maryland, a Border Slave State.

The troops of the United States will not march in procession at the Inauguration of President Lincoln, on the fourth day of March; but will be held in reserve, to repress any movements on the part of the Secessionists, to obstruct the proceedings.

The Peace Congress voted upon many propositions yesterday, and continue voting; but no plan has yet been adopted. Everybody is excited, and anxious, as to the question of peace or war.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill for payment of the Oregon war debt, amounting to Four millions of Dollars.

MOBILE, Feb. 22nd.—Cotton freights to Liverpool, steady, at 7-8 per pound.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22nd.—Cotton Sales firm, at 11-14 cents per pound for middlings. Freights to Liverpool, 7-8, per pound!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It is generally reported and believed, that a band of five hundred men, all sworn in, has been fully organized for the purpose of preventing Abraham Lincoln from ever sleeping in the 'White House.' It is said, that the members of this band will occupy positions near Lincoln on the day of Inauguration, and that one of them will shoot him with an air-gun, from a point where the density of the crowd will render detection impossible.

STERRING IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.—Atchison, Feb. 14. A message from Hunted county reports the winter in South-western Kansas the most severe yet experienced. The snow is eighteen inches deep and the cold is intense. Stock is dying with fearful rapidity, and most all the inhabitants are reduced to buffalo meat. Teams are unable to get through the snow. The messenger walked twenty-five miles before finding the track, and seventy before reaching the stage at Emporia. The mail on the route has not been carried for three weeks. Horses and cattle were dying along the route. Many goods were abandoned in the middle of the prairies, in consequence of the teams having died or given out, and the drivers with frozen limbs had to seek the nearest settlement for refuge. One driver lost both legs, and another both hands. The Osage Indians had attacked a hunting party and killed two. Another messenger makes most urgent appeals for aid, which will be sent immediately. Urgent appeals for food have been made from the North-western settlements, and aid sent.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALUDAL Miasm and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidences in the Fever and Ague which it long produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form.—He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable but has the appearance of animal life, although its motions could not be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his 'Aque Care' what will destroy it.—Leader St. Louis Mo.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'NOVA SCOTIAN.'—PORTLAND, Feb. 21 1861. The 'Nova Scotian' arrived at half-past four this morning. English funds advanced 1/4. Consols 2 1/2 @ 92 for money. Breadstuffs and Cotton unchanged. The Committee of Grand Trunk Railway was recommended to petition the Canadian Legislature for relief.

Grand Movements of Volunteers on Ester Monday to American efficiency. Gacta had three magazines and side curtain citadel destroyed during the last thirty-six hours. Arrivists to bury dead granted Garrison. Forty-one peaceful Mussulman murdered—great cruelty among the Monte Negrians Syria.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'AMERICA.'

HALIFAX, Feb. 22d. America left Liverpool at 10 morning of 9th, Queenstown evening of 10th, and arrived at Halifax noon to-day, and will sail at 3 P. M.

Parliament proceedings on 7th unimportant. Palmerston said instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was therefore no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether the halberd corps writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence was blockaded with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case according to the Treaty was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing Anderson guilty of murder according to the law of England. As he was convicted no English jury would convict Anderson of murder, their claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The New Indian loan of three millions sterling was all awarded at and above ninety-eight and one half per cent, which was the minimum fixed by Government. The total bids reached thirteen millions sterling.

The Prospectus is issued of a Jamaica Growing Cotton Company. The Bank of England agreed to Government proposition for reducing the allowance to the Bank for management of national debt. The Government payment is reduced by fifty thousand pounds a year. The Telegraph Cable from Otranto to Corfu has been safely submerged.

The Paris Monitor announces the annexation of Monaco to France. It is reported that the condition of the Bank of France continued steadily to improve, and that reduction of rate of discount is shortly expected. Bourse firm—higher, 68. 65.

Several Powder Magazines of Gacta had blown up killing a great many men. The Garrison asked for 48 hours to bury the dead. General Garibaldi being surrounded without the point, being fully discussed. He could not say whether the halberd corps writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence was blockaded with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case according to the Treaty was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing Anderson guilty of murder according to the law of England. As he was convicted no English jury would convict Anderson of murder, their claim was not likely to be substantiated.

THE PARTIES, who took a Bank Chain, and were returned by Rev. Bro. B. B. B. last Fall, by returning it to the Subscriber immediately will save trouble. S. R. NEVENS. Woodstock, Feb. 16 1861.

WOODSTOCK, Fredericton and Grand Falls MAIL STAGE. LEAVING Woodstock and Fredericton every day (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. Fare 64. Leaving Woodstock for Grand Falls, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, P. M. and Grand Falls on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the Woodstock Hotel, Woodstock and at the Harper House and Brasley House, Fredericton. Extras furnished from Woodstock at all times. J. R. TTPPER.

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CROWN LAND OFFICE, Feb. 5, 1861. THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday the fifth day of March next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 30th August 1858, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres, payable by instalments.) (In all cases of competition the purchaser must immediately pay the purchase money, or else the Land will be again forthwith offered for sale excluding bids from the defaulter.

YORK. At the Crown Land Office. 100 acres, west 4 1/2 lot, also north 4 1/2, block 37, Kingsclear Gore, Trucey. 100 acres lot 53, block 6 Canterbury, Collins Plummer. 90 acres, lot 17, block 7, Canterbury. John Irish. 140 acres, lots 18, 19, block 7, Canterbury. Wm. Williams. CARLETON. By Deputy Hartley at Woodstock. 100 acres lot 98, Windsor, N. Branch Pekaguimek, C. Connell. 50 acres, the Finmore Gore Lot in Bubar Settlement, Wicklow. S. H. Esterbrooks; Mr Esterbrooks to be paid for imp'ts.

VICTORIA. By Deputy Beckwith, Grand Falls. 130 acres, lot 106, east of Tobique, Charles M'Farland; survey \$3,334 per 100 acres. 127 acres, lot 125, west of Tobique, Walter M'Farland; survey \$3,334 per 100 acres. JAMES BROWN, Sec. Gen.

SPECIAL NOTICES. MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED. At Dighton Carleton County on the 4th ult, by the Rev. G. W. Oser, Mr John L. Dow, to Miss Ruth A. Thomas, both of Dighton.

DIED. On the 14th ult, of Diphtheria, Charles Francis, son of Thomas Green, Woodstock, aged 3 years 11 months. Oh! what is life? 'Tis like a flower That blossoms and is gone; It flourishes its little hour, With all its beauty on; Death comes, and, like a wintry day, It cuts the lovely flower away.

Lord, what is life? If spent with thee, In humble praise and prayer; How long or short our life may be, We feel no anxious care; Though life depart, our joys shall last When life and all its joys are past.

Died on the 10th January at Ramothton, Margaret, the wife of John Salmon, aged 55 years. She left 10 children, 20 grand children, and 15 great grand children, with a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was married 36 years, and was never known to have an angry word with any one.—Dury Times. Died on the 24th of Feb. Gregor McGregor, merchant of Woodstock, Aged 64 years.