

TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL: per annum, \$1.50, cash payment in advance; \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 12, \$15, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

Provincial Exhibition.

We learn with much pleasure that the Executive Committee of the Provincial Board of Agriculture are progressing very actively with the arrangements for having a first rate show in October next. The building to be erected is of the most tasteful design, and every convenience has been considered for the accommodation of the cattle.

A premium of \$20 is offered for the best collection of every species and variety of trees, indigenous to the Province, showing, when procured, their leaves and flowers attached, the latter to be pressed between sheets of paper, and the botanical and popular names to be given. Also \$4 for the best collection of autumnal leaves, and \$4 for the best variety of dried grasses from the Province.

If any of these collections should be good, a purchase of the same will be made for exhibition in London in 1862.

We wish the Executive Committee all success in their endeavors to have our Province properly represented.

The 12th July.

We cannot, as our paper is printed on the 12th, give in this issue an account of how the Loyal Orangemen of Carleton celebrate this day, but shall probably be in possession of some particulars before another issue. While there is a difference of opinion as to how the 12th should be celebrated, it is, we believe, a day sacred to the memory of all true protestants who read history aright, and judge aright the blessings of protestantism. Whatever opinions they may have as to the propriety of flaunting banners and exhibiting the paraphernalia of the "Orange Order," none can deny it to be a duty and a privilege upon a day so rich in illustrations memories, to turn aside from the ordinary duties of life, to reflect upon the past, test the duties of the present, and their fulfillment, by that past, and gather lessons for the guidance of their future.

Hard Times.

There can be no doubt as to the gloom which pervades the business communities of the Province. The scarcity of money is very embarrassing, and calls for the most rigid economy. Those who have the means should, now, feel it to be an imperative duty, at once to pay their debts, large and small, in order to assist business men in their present straits, while those who are creditors should be disposed to bear with their debtors, of small means, as far as possible, consistent with their necessities. It is a time to help one another. It is gratifying, that while all the artificial sources of trade are in such a state of stagnation, our agricultural interests are in so prosperous a position, giving hopes that at least we shall not want for the necessities of life. Gradually our people are being forced into a recognition of the fact that our agricultural resources are the surest, and that its interests should not be made secondary to those of any other pursuit.

The Weather.

Since our last issue we have had some terrific storms of thunder, lightning, rain and wind. Just here we know of but little damage having been done, but have heard rumours of very serious consequences having attended the sweep of the storm elsewhere. On Sunday afternoon a flash of lightning struck the house of Mr. Atkinson, on the south side of the bridge, injuring the building to a considerable extent, passing in its course so near a young lady who was in the house, as to paralyze her partially for a time.

The crops are growing finely, and have, we should suppose, got beyond being afflicted seriously by any of the ordinary vicissitudes of climate or weather.

The Glasville Emigrants.

On Thursday, about fifty of these emigrants arrived here, after a lengthy and irksome passage. They appear to be a sturdy, intelligent, and highly respectable class of persons, and will no doubt soon, waken up, amid the forest to which they go, the cheering evidences of industry and skill.

From some cause or other the burden of meeting the immediate wants of these people on their arrival here, fell upon Mr. Glass, whom we found on calling surrounded by these proteges. We trust that the efforts of our Rev. friend and his kind lady will be amply rewarded. Several of the families were broken into by death on ship board, two having lost their maternal head, and one lady having lost her husband and one child. This arrival is but a part of those who came over, the remainder having been detained at quarantine, and in St. John, but will probably be here shortly. Mr. G. complains that the proper roads have not been made by Government, and that in consequence, a delay will be experienced in getting the families located. We hope that every proper facility will be immediately afforded to assist their settlement.

Dr. Jack, President of the University, and Mr. Bennett, Chief Superintendent of Schools, passed through here yesterday on their way to Victoria County, in which, as well as in this on their return they purpose holding Educational Meetings.

The Journal, we notice, is out strongly in favor of Ministerial Representation of the River Counties; the 'Journal' but anticipates what must be awarded those Counties, whose non-representation just now is the result of special circumstances. We don't know what is being done, but are impressed with the belief that a reconstruction of the Government is being proceeded with, and hope such reconstruction will prove satisfactory, not to our contemporary, because that can't be expected, but to a majority of the people under existing circumstances.

The President's Message.

We give below, to the exclusion of other matter, an abstract of the Message of the President of the United States taken from the "Colonial Empire," as a document, at the present time of large interest to our readers.

The President commences by explaining the necessity for an extra Session. He says the functions of the Federal Government, when he took office, were found to be suspended within several of the States. The Forts, Armies, Dockyards, etc., were seized, and held in opposition to the Government. A disproportionate share of the Federal moneys and rifles had found their way into the seceded States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. The accumulation of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers; and, of those resigning, a large proportion

had taken up arms against the Government; simultaneously and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed in accordance with this purpose, and ordinances had been adopted in each of these States respectively to be separated from the National Union.

He defends the policy promulgated in his inaugural, looking to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to stronger ones. That policy sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest, in time, discussion and the ballot box.

As well known, this policy had not the desired effect, and the President then goes on to detail at great length the circumstances attending the attack upon, and fall of, Fort Sumter. By their action in this particular, the seceders have forced upon the country the distinct issue of immediate dissolution, or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question, whether in a constitutional Republic or Democracy, a Government can practically put an end to free Government upon the earth. It forces us to ask—Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a Government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

No choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government. A call that was responded to. He goes on to describe what the different States had done, and dwells upon the state of affairs in Virginia, which State allowed this great insurrection to make its nest within her borders. He endorses the sentiment which induced the creation of "Western Virginia." He denounces the "neutral policy" of the Border States. In relation to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus writ, the President says:—

Are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself go to pieces lest one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official duty be, if the Government should be overthrown when in cases of rebellion or insurrection, the law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated.

The provision of the Constitution, that the privilege of the habeas corpus should not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or insurrection, the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when in cases of rebellion or insurrection the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ, which was authorized to be made. Now, it is voted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power; but the constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise this power, and as the provision was plainly made for dangerous emergencies, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion.

The President promises that the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject shall be submitted; and he submits a caveat to the better judgment of Congress; but he says that the forbearance of Government had been so extraordinary and long continued, as to lead foreign nations to shape their action as though the early destruction of the national Union was inevitable. He is happy now to say, however, that the United States are everywhere practically respected by Foreign Powers, and a great sympathy with the country is manifest throughout the world.

He recommends that legal means be given to make the contest a short and decisive one; that at least 400,000 men, and \$400,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the Government.

He proceeds at some length to show that this expenditure is justifiable; a debt of \$600,000,000 is less per head than was the debt at the close of the Revolution.

The President declares it very little difference whether the present movement is called Secession or Rebellion. It is a sophism, by which its wickedness is sought to be sugar coated, he declared that consistency with the Constitution and without peaceably withdrawing from the Union, without the consent of the Union or any other State. He goes on at great length to discuss this branch of his subject. He says the original States passed into the Union before they cast off their British Colonial dependency, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, except Texas, and even in her temporary independence she was never designated as a State. None of the States was ever "sovereign" except Texas.

It may be affirmed (says the President) with no extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the Government and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration, so large an army as the Government has now on foot has never before—without a soldier in it, but who has taken his place there of his own free choice, but more than that, he has developed the Government and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration, so large an army as the Government has now on foot has never before—without a soldier in it, but who has taken his place there of his own free choice, but more than that, he has developed the Government and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world.

The President provides, and all these States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government; but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the Republican form of Government, so that to prevent its going out, is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when an end is lawful and obligatory—the indispensable means to it, is also lawful and obligatory.

The President concludes by saying that so far he has done his duty as it ought to be done, and he trusts that Congress will according to the best of their judgment perform theirs. He sincerely hopes that their views and their actions may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them under Constitution and the Laws; and "having thus chosen our course without guile and with a pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with manly hearts."

LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS.—The following section of the act of 1855 relating to the election of members will prove interesting at the present time, as should Messrs. Hatheway and Gilmor be appointed to office, which is quite certain, their seats will be vacated, and the election will be held under and by virtue of this law. Section 63 provides "that in case of vacancy by death, resignation or appointment to the Legislative Council during any recess, the Speaker, on being certified thereof in writing by two members, shall send his warrant to the Provincial Secretary to issue a writ for the election of a member to fill the vacancy, who shall on the receipt thereof issue the same accordingly. If there be no Speaker, or if the vacancy occur before the first meeting of any new House, any two members elect may send their warrant to the Provincial Secretary to issue a writ for the election of a member to such vacancy, and on receipt thereof the Clerk of the Crown shall immediately issue the writ."

EXPENDITURE OF BYE-ROAD MONEY.

[Parish of Peel.—By John Loveley.]

To build bridge across a branch of the Steekney brook, on road leading to S. Dyer's, \$16.00
To repair road passing John Tompkins' 4.00
To repair road leading to S. Dyer's, at the west end of the swamp, 4.00
To repair road passing J. H. Tompkins' 4.00
To repair road near J. Cullens' 2.00
To repair road near M. Cullens' 2.00
To repair road leading from Wm. Cullens' to James Guigey's, 12.00
To repair road leading to Elisha Tompkins' said amount to be expended on the hill 4.00

\$48.00

[To be expended by James D. Stickney.]

To repair road leaving the Victoria Road passing Melvin's, \$16.00
To repair road passing Lewin's, leading to the Bell Settlement, 16.00
To repair road from the Canada Bridge, passing Benlocks, 4.50

36.50

[To be expended by J. N. Farley.]

To repair road passing James N. Farley's 8.83
To repair road leading from Clark's to the Bell Settlement, 14.00

22.83

To repair road leading from the river Saint John, to James Clark's known as the Victoria settlement road, 26.00

\$48.83

DELANEY TOMPKINS, WILLIAM BANKS, Councilors for Peel.

[Parish of Northampton.—by Shaw.]

From R. McGraw's to Martins, \$3.00
From Martin's crossing Robinson's, 4.00
From Monahan's back clearing, 80 roll back towards Coulter's, 3.00

3.00

From Coulter's north-west line, 3.00

From F. McCarron's passing Gillen's to Brook 4.00

Passing McGraw's to end of road, 2.50

From C. Cunningham's to Chase's, 1.63

From Croft of Chase's road to Gallagher farm 2.50

On Hovey road, from clearing to F.M. Carron 32.00

[Expenditure by Francis Cluff.]

On South Newburgh road from Johnson's back to Croppway, 30.00

On Kilmarok road, from where cross wayed to year to Gibson's, 20.00

From McGinley's to Belyea's, on Cunliff ridge 12.00

\$126.66

GEORGE CLOWES, WM. CONNELL, Councilors for Northampton.

July 1st, 1861.

United States News.

A fire in East Boston on the 4th, destroyed half a million of property, including 8 vessels lying at the wharves; the splendid central dry dock, several stores, shops, yards, and seventy five dwellings, rendering homeless a large number of families—the area burned over is nearly ten acres.

Another fire in Albany street at the same time, destroyed twenty buildings, mostly dwelling houses—loss fifty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following was received this morning:

Hawk River, Va., July 2

To Col. E. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General—Left Williamsport at 6 a. m. to day for this place. Drove and routed the rebels, about 10,000 strong, with four guns, and now occupy his camp, with loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

(Signed.) R. PATTERSON, Maj.-General Commanding.

New York, July 3.—A Washington despatch to the 'Herald' says that an expedition of two companies each, from the 1st Michigan and the Massachusetts 5th, Ellsworth's Zouaves, and the 4th and 5th Pennsylvania Regiments, leave at 1 o'clock on the morning dawn the river road towards Mount Vernon. An impression exists that a masked battery is erecting at or near Mount Vernon, with the intention on the part of the rebels to command the river.

The Southern blockade.—By advices from Havana to the 20th inst., says the Halifax Reporter, we learn that the British frigate Jason arrived at that port on the day previous, on her way, it was thought to the mouth of the Mississippi, for the purpose of ascertaining how the blockade there is carried on. It was said that several other British ships-of-war are to follow her at once, and that they have instructions from their government to break the blockade wherever it is found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to render it effective. If this intelligence be correct, we need not say it is of the highest importance.

Boston, July 3.—Rumours of a serious battle between Gen. Patterson's division and the rebels under Gen. Johnston are current, but not confirmed. At last advices the forces were about seven miles apart. Federal forces numbering 20,000, with 20 guns, and rebels 30,000, and 22 guns.

Large bodies of troops were rapidly advancing to support Patterson.

It is reported that Ex-Governor Wise of Virginia was mortally wounded at the late skirmish. A joint resolution has been introduced, and will probably pass Congress, legalizing all the acts of the President to put down the rebellion.

[By Telegraph to Carleton Sentinel.]

Boston, July 11.—News from the States yesterday reports a serious battle in Missouri, with loss of one to two thousand killed on both sides. Governor Jackson, of Missouri, was in command of rebels—12,000 strong. Col. Leach, commanding Federalists, numbering 2,000. The latter after the fight retreated in good order. Both armies were being rapidly reinforced, and renewal of battle was expected. A violent tornado at Montreal, on the 9th caused considerable damage to property, and several persons were seriously injured.

Stonewall Jackson arrived at Halifax on 10th. She brings \$516,000 in specie. The new Lord Chancellor took his seat in the House of Lords on the 27th, under title of Lord Westbury.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, Mr. Berkeley asked whether the Government recognized the right of New Grenada, or Guaranian Confederation to blockade certain ports. Lord John Russell replied that in case of rebellion, the Government had the right to close the ports, but in case of civil war the ports were de facto occupied by insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law. British naval commanders would not therefore recognise the blockade of the ports.

In Lords on the 28th, Lord Northbrook said the Turkish ambassador had announced that Foreign policy of Turkey will be unchanged.

ITALY.—Baron Ricasoli thinks the Emperor of France for recognition of the kingdom of Italy: ex-pressed his opinion that he wished for solution may be brought about without intervention. He says it is his wish to restore Rome to Italy, without depriving the Church of any of its grandeur, or the Pope of his independence, and hopes after a time the Emperor will be able to withdraw his troops from Rome without exciting apprehensions of Catholics. Latest accounts of the Pope's health are alarming. He has an abscess on his right leg which effects his whole body.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN." Advice by the "Great Eastern." Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions steady. Consols 89½ to 90.

The Sultan of Turkey is dead, and his brother succeeds him.

Lord High Chancellor Campbell is dead, and the appointment of Sir R. Bethel as his successor is confirmed.

The loss by the great conflagration in London is estimated at two million pounds.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Ferguson condemned the sending out additional troops to Canada.

Mr. Disraeli said Government were incurring a serious responsibility.

Lord Palmerston defended the action of the Government. The sending out of troops was only a precautionary measure, indicating no distrust of the North, nor want of confidence in the Canadians.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France has been formally announced.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

Parliament proceedings unimportant.

Lord John Russell announced that France had rejected the propositions of Austria and Spain that the Catholic powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. He also said that Spain had given a pledge, whether St. Domingo was annexed or not that slavery should not be introduced into the island.

A meeting has been held in London for the benefit of the fugitive slave Anderson and his kinsmen in Canada. He explained the necessity for killing the man to effect his escape. The meeting fully endorsed the act.

France will hold no convention except with the Washington government.

Capt. Russell, who went out on the Great Eastern in behalf of France, is said to have expressed the opinion, in audience with the Emperor, that a reunion of the North and South was impossible.

The Paris Bourse closed at 67½. 85c.

There has been no official announcement of the recognition of Italy, but there is no doubt of the fact. It is also asserted that the Italian Government replied to the French note in the affirmative, and agreed fully to the views of France. It is also asserted that France has sent the amendment of the recognition to all her representatives at foreign courts.

The Pope is again ill. It is stated that Portugal refuses to acknowledge the new kingdom.

The upper House of the Hungarian Diet unanimously agreed to an address to the Emperor. The rumored death of the Sultan is denied. The agitation in Hungary is increasing; 30,000 men were concentrated near Pesth.

MASONS.—From a late English paper we clip the following items:—

Installation of Earl De Grey Ripon.—On Wednesday, at Leeds, the Right Hon. Earl De Grey and Ripon was installed as Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, to which office he was appointed by the Grand Master of England (the Earl of Zetland) on the death of the Earl of Mexborough, who had held it for about a quarter of a century.

Election of Prince Napoleon as Grand Master.—Paris, Wednesday evening. The great annual election was brought to a close at half-past 3 this afternoon, and Prince Napoleon is elected Grand Master by a very large majority. This ignominious defeat of Prince Murat, after all his blustering and his comic coup d'état, is a political event of much importance. In this contest Murat was the representative of the ultramontane, ultra-reactionary Napoleon of the liberal principles propounded in his celebrated speech in the Senate. The result shows that the Emperor still throws the weight of his authority into the latter scale. If the question he asked what have Freemasons to do with politics?

The answer is that for very existence—*proprie* et *facti*—they cannot but do all in their power to shake off the yoke of the yoke of the ultra-reactionaries of the present day. The Government of the cardinals would send all the Freemasons to the galleys if they could get hold of them.

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.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, thus writes in the "Boston Christian Freeman."—

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the 'Freeman' acquainted with this article which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents untroubled rest at night. Most parents can attest these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our nights' rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething stage on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

Woodstock Lodge No. 811, holds its meeting at Masonic Hall, over the Store occupied by Blanchard and Co. Regular Communications on the first Wednesday in each month at 7½ o'clock, p. m. Feb. 4th, 1860.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Luke's Church, on the 5th inst, by the Rev S. D. Lee Street, Mr. CAMPBELL to MRS. BAKER, both of Woodstock.

At Wakefield on the 9th June, by Rev G. W. Orser, Mr. ALEXANDER SHAW to Miss MARY GIBSON, both of Wakefield.

DIED.

At Brighton, on the 26th March, FRANCES, only daughter of George and Isabella Padgett, in the 5th year of her age.

Go to thy rest my child, Go to thy dreamless bed, Gentle, meek and untroubled, With blessings on thy head.

New Advertisements.

Employment. --- \$40 a Month!! AGENTS WANTED.

We want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine.

To a limited number of Travelling Agents, we will pay a salary of \$40 per Month and all expenses. To Local Agents a commission of 30 per cent on all sales. Every Machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render the Machine the Cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter, HARRIS BROTHERS, Sole Agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co. Box 186, Boston, Mass.

July 12, 1861—3m

Mt. Allison Ladies' Academy. SACKVILLE, N.B.

THE Summer Term of this well known and popular Institution will commence Thursday 25th inst. Ample arrangements have been made for promoting the comfort and proficiency young ladies desirous of obtaining a liberal and thorough education. The services of the best instructors in the various departments have been obtained.

Young Ladies who wish to pursue exclusively a particular branch of study, or practise the Fine Arts or Music will find every facility in the Institution to aid them in the accomplishment of their wishes.

July 13—3m

THE Principal will meet pupils coming from the Western parts of the Province, Wednesday 24th at Moncton.

CORN MEAL—Landing ex Sea Gull, from Philadelphia 100 lbs Bright CORN MEAL. For sale at only remunerative rates

J. W. HAMILTON, 4 South Wharf.

Notice.

W hereby give notice to all parties having demands against the Estate of Thomas W. Slipp, late of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, Farmer, to render the same to either of us within 3 months from date hereof and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, or to CHARLOTTE S. SLIPP, Executor, and ALEXANDER M. LEAN, and LEONARD G. SLIPP, Executors.

July 9th, 1861

Freedom Notice.

I hereby certify that I heretofore relinquish to my son George Washington Melville the remainder of his minority. I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings from this date.

(Witnesses) JAMES M. MELVELL, Joseph Ridout, J. P. Peel, July 3, 1861

DR. SMITH

Has Removed his Drug Shop and Office to Mrs. English's New Brick Building, in King Street, next door to the Post Office.

Residence, over the Store, where he may be consulted at all hours.

JOHN LENAHA

Has Removed to the New Building lately erected by Mr. Charles Connell, near the END OF THE BRIDGE.



CROWN LAND OFFICE, 3d July, 1861.

THE right of Licence to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1862, on Crown Lands in the following situations, which were last year licensed to the undersigned persons, will be offered for sale at this Office by Public Auction, on Saturday, 27th July, 1861. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land partly sold, or reserved under applications, for which Returns of Survey have already been received at this Office, or with any Lands in the several Tracts reserved for Actual Settlement.)

(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Birth will again be offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.)

Upset Price—FOUR DOLLARS per mile.

NASHUA TO CANADA LINE, &c.