

The Carleton Sentinel

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.

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Our Queen and Constitution.

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Poetry.

EQUINOCTIAL.

The Sun of Life has crossed the line,
The summer of lengthened light
Faded and failed,—till where I stand,
This equal Day and equal Night.

One after one, as twilight hours,
Youth's glowing hopes have dropped away,
And soon may barely leave the gleam
That coldly soars a winter's day.

I am not young, I am not old;
The flush of morn, the sunset calm,
Fading, and deepening, each to each,
Meet midway with a solemn charm.

One side I see the summer fields
Not yet discolored of all their green;
While westerly, along the hills,
Flame the first tints of frosty sheen.

Ah, middle-point, where cloud and storm
Make battle-ground of this my life!
Where, even-matched, the Night and Day
Wage round me their September strife!

I bow me to the threatening gale;
I know, when that is overpast,
Among the peaceful harvest days,
An Indian-summer comes at last.

Select Tale.

A CURIOUS CASE OF SUPERSTITION.

A widow lady in Paris, aged about sixty-three, who lodged on a pair of stairs front in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, with only a maid servant, was accustomed to spend several hours every day before the altar dedicated to St. Paul, in a neighboring church. Some villains, observing her extreme weakness, resolved, as she was known to be very rich, to slay her wealth. One of them accordingly took the opportunity to conceal himself behind the carved work of the altar, and when no person but the old lady was there, in the dusk of the evening, he contrived to throw a letter right before her. She took it up, and not perceiving any one near, supposed it came by a miracle. In this she was more confirmed when she saw it signed "Paul the Apostle," expressing the satisfaction that he received by her prayers addressed to him, when so many newly canonized saints engrossed the devotion of the world, and rubbed the primitive saints of their wonted adoration; and to show his regard for the devotion, he promised to come from heaven with the Angel Gabriel, and sup with her at eight in the evening. It seems scarcely credible that any one could be deceived by so gross a fraud; yet to what length of credulity will not superstition carry a weak mind, the infatuated lady believed the whole; and rose from her knees in transport, to prepare an entertainment for her heavenly guests.

The supper being bespoke, and the maid sent out to the best advantage, she thought that her own plate, worth about \$100, did not make so elegant an appearance as might be wished; and therefore sent to her brother a counsellor in the Parliament of Paris, to borrow all his plate. The maid however, was charged not to disclose the occasion, but only to say that she had company for supper, and would be obliged to him if he would lend her his plate for the evening. The counsellor, surprised at the application, well knowing his sister's frugal life began to suspect that she was enamored of some fortune hunter, who might marry her, and thus deprive his family of what he expected at his sister's death. He, therefore, positively refused to send the plate, unless the maid told him what guests were expected. The girl alarmed for her mistress's honor, declared that her pious lady had no thoughts of a husband, but St. Paul, having sent a letter from heaven promising that he and the Angel Gabriel would sup with her, she wanted to make the entertainment as elegant as possible.

The counsellor immediately suspected that some villain had imposed on her; and sending the maid with the plate, proceeded directly to the commissary of that quarter. On the magistrate going with him to the house adjoining, they saw just before eight o'clock a tall man dressed in long vestments, with white beard, and a young man in white, with large wings on his shoulders, alight from a hackney coach and go up to his sister's apartment.

The commissary ordered twelve of the police guards to place themselves on the stairs, while he knocked at the door and demanded admittance. The lady replied that she had company and could not speak to any one. But the commissary answered that he must come in, for he was St. Peter, and had come to St. Paul and the Angel Gabriel, and had come out of heaven without his knowledge. The divine visitors were astonished at this, not expecting any more saints to join them; but the lady overjoyed at having so great an apostle with her, ran to the door, when the commissary, her brother and the police guards rushed in, presented their muskets, seized her guests, and conducted them to prison.

On searching the criminals, two cords, a razor, and a pistol, were found in St. Paul's pocket, and a gag in that of the Angel Gabriel. Three days after the trial came on, when they pleaded in their defence that one was a soldier in the French infantry, and the other a barber's apprentice—that they had no other design than to procure a good supper at the widow's expense—that it being carnival time they had borrowed these dresses, and the soldier having picked up the two cords, put them in his pocket—that the razor was that with which he constantly shaved himself—that the pistol was to defend themselves from any insult to which their strange habits might expose them in going home—and that the apprentice, whose master was a tooth-drawer merely had the gag which they sometimes used in their business. These excuses, frivolous as they were, proved of some avail; as they had manifested no evil design by any overt act they were both acquitted.

But the commissary, who saw what might happen through the defect of evidence, had provided another stroke for them. No sooner, therefore, were they discharged from civil power, than the apparition of the Archbishop of Paris immediately seized them and conveyed them to the ecclesiastical prison.

In three days more they were tried and convicted of scandalous profanation by assuming to themselves the names, characters and appearances of a holy apostle and blessed angel, with an intent to deceive

a pious and well meaning woman, and to the scandal of religion. They were accordingly publicly condemned to be whipped, and sent to the galleys for fourteen years—a sentence which was in a few days faithfully put into execution.

Slightly Acquainted.

Several years ago the 4th Regiment United States Regulars were quartered at A—, near Niagara Falls. Among the privates of that regiment was B—, a tall, lank, red-haired Vermont, who was always in some scrape or other. One day he obtained leave to take a day's shooting. He went early in the morning and hunted all day with very poor success. Late in the afternoon he was slowly wending his way home, ill-pleased with his poor success, when he saw seated on a tree within easy shooting distance a large crow. To level his gun and fire was the impulse of a moment, and down tumbled the crow almost at his feet. Now it so happened that the crow was a tame one, and a pet of General C—, who was a wealthy land-owner, and who owned the property on which B— stood. And it so happened that the General was an unseen witness of the death of his favorite. Enraged at its loss he determined to punish the offender in a manner that he would be likely to remember. So coming forward in a friendly manner, he nodded to B—, who saluted him in return.

"You've got a fine gun there," said the General.

"Yaas," said B—, handing it to the General: "that's just the neatest double-barrelled gun around these diggings."

The General turned the gun around and examined it carefully, then putting the barrel, still loaded at full cock, to his shoulder, and pointing it at B—, said:

"You have wilfully shot the greatest favorite I had, and now you've got to eat it."

B— explained, and begged, and prayed, but to no purpose; the General was unmoved by his entreaties, and told him he must eat it or die. B— once more turned his eyes piteously towards the General, but the cold, wicked eye glancing along the gun-barrel convinced him (as he afterwards said) that there was fire in it. So with a groan he picked up the crow, and shutting his eyes commenced his disagreeable meal. He worried down three or four mouthfuls, and then stopped, unable to eat more of the disgusting carrion; and the General, thinking that he had gone far enough, told him that would do; and after advising him to be more careful in future what he shot, handed him his gun and told him he could go. As soon as B— got his gun in his hand he turned fiercely upon the General and said:

"It's my turn now. You eat the remainder of the crow."

In vain the General stamped, and swore, and finally prevailed to be let off. Nothing would satisfy the enraged soldier but that the General should eat the whole of what was left, and which he had to do before B— let him off.

The next day the General went to B—'s Colonel, and complained that he had been grossly insulted by one of his soldiers the day previous. The Colonel inquired what one.

"Why," said the General, "he was a tall, lean ill-favored fellow, with red hair."

"Ha!" said the Colonel, "I know him; he is always in some scrape. Orderly, bring B— here immediately."

In a few minutes the Orderly returned, bringing B—, who was wondering what scrape he was in now.

"B—," said the Colonel, "do you know this gentleman?"

"What me?" said B—, looking as amazed as possible.

"Yes," said the Colonel, "do you know him?"

"Yes, we are slightly acquainted," said B— (a happy thought striking him.) "We dined together yesterday."

The General could hold in no longer; but bursting into a hearty laugh he told the Colonel to let him go, as he heartily forgave him.

The Daughters of China.

The daughters whom they condescend to rear have a sad and isolated lot. They remain shut up in the paternal mansion, solely occupied with sewing and housewifery. Wealthy parents give them a slight education, but in general their instruction is confined to needlework. No public school is open for girls. When they are old enough to marry, their parents think much less about future happiness than of their own private interests, and solely endeavor to conclude a sort of bargain by selling them to the highest bidder. Their father and mother—or, in default of them, their nearest relations—exercise an absolute authority over the marriage of the children young people are allowed to have no will in the matter. Sometimes two friends bind themselves by an oath to marry their unborn babies if they turn out in different sexes. The promise is sealed by tearing their tunics, each giving the other the portion rent off. Unions formed under such conditions as these are scarcely likely to be of long duration. Incompatibilities of temper soon declare themselves, and the women being the weakest, suffers the most, for the husband has complete authority over her. He may ill-treat her with impunity and compel her to associate with several secondary wives.

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard. One day, when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the fore-castle a sick man who was violently struggling to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain. "Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead." "Dead! you scoundrel!" said the captain. "don't you see he moves and speaks?" "Yes, massa, I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so nobody ever know when to believe him."

"Madame, a good many persons were disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby." "Well, I do wonder that such people will go to concerts!"

A Short Practical Sermon.

By PARSON BROWN.

My text, brethren and sisters, may be found in the Bible; though I'm not going to tell where 'bouts, cause I want you to search the scripter for yourselves. Sarah faithfully, my brethren and sister, and you'll find the subject of my discourse.

"For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind, but the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly pizen."

Firstly, we'll consider what has been tamed.

Secondly, what hasn't.

Firstly, according to my text, every kind of beasts and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea is tamed, or hath been tamed. The great hippopotamus and the boy-constructor, the whale and the sea-serpent, the eagle and the hominid bird, the lion and the pole-cat, have all been tamed, ah! Their natures have been mastered, ah! And there's any doubt 'bout 'em here, let him go to Baroom's and believe, ah! For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed and hath been tamed, ah!

Secondly what hasn't.

Brethren and sisters, my text says: But the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, and full of deadly pizen.

Brethren, how many of you have tried to tame your wife's tongue and found it an unruly evil?

Sister, how many of you have got into trouble and got your neighbor into trouble with that unruly evil full of deadly pizen?—Full of a pizen so deadly that lives have been blasted, friendships killed, characters murdered, and the days made to drop one by one like withered apples, ah! Better not, my brethren, better not my sister; if you only stir up the wildest nature, the pizened venom of that unruly evil, ah! Better to keep your own securely caged, ah! It'll break loose when you least expect it, ah! It isn't as trusty as a fox, ah!

It's dangerouser than a wild beast, ah! "For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind; but the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly pizen, ah!" While we sing, "Together let us sweetly live," the deacon will please pass the hat; and if the brethren and sisters are poorly liberal, I'll preach here again two weeks from to day.

"Count them! Count what?"

"Count them."—"Count what?" Why count the merces that have been quietly falling in your path through every period in your history. Down they come—every morning and evening, as angel messengers from the Father of Light, to tell you of your best Friend in heaven. Have you lived these years wasting merces, trading them under your feet, and counting them?

Realized from whence they came? Do you ask "what are these merces?" Ask the sunbeam, the raindrop, the stars, or the Queen of Night. What is your life but a mercy? What is the propriety of stopping to play with a thorn bush, when you may just as well pluck sweet flowers and eat pleasant fruits? Happy is he who looks at the bright side of life, of providence, and of revelation—who avoids thorns, thistles, and boughs, until his Christian character is such, that if he cannot improve them, he may pass among them without injury—Count up your merces, my friend, before you complain of your afflictions.

Whom to Marry.

When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly affectionate and respectful, from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her in whatever condition she may be placed. Were I to advise a friend as to his choice of a wife, my first counsel would be, "look out for a pious girl, distinguished for her attention and love to her parents." The fund of worth and affection indicated by such behaviour, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the married state, will not fail, as a rule, to render her a mild, obliging, and invaluable companion for life.

A puzzled Justice.

A man named Josh was brought before a country squire for stealing a hog, and three witnesses being examined swore they saw him steal it. A wag having volunteered his counsel for Josh, knowing the squire of the squire's brain, arose and addressed him as follows:

"May it please your honor, I can establish this man's honesty beyond the shadow of a doubt, for I have twelve witnesses who are ready to swear that they did not see him steal it."

The squire rested his head for a few moments as if in deep thought, and with great dignity arose, and brushing back his hair, said:

"If there are twelve who did not see him steal it and only three who did, I discharge the prisoner."

Jones, since his marriage, has taken to talk slightly of the holy estate. Brown was telling him of the death of a mutual friend's wife, whom "the disconsolate" had courted for twenty-eight years, and then married. She turned out to be a perfect virago, but died two years after the wedding.

"There," said Jones, "there's luck! See what the fellow escaped by a long courtship."

When Gen. Lafayette was in the United States, two young men were introduced to him. He said to one, "Are you married?" "Yes sir," was the reply. "Happy man," quoth the General. He then put the same question to the other, who replied, "I am a bachelor." "Lucky dog," said the General. This is the best essay on matrimony extant.

"How do I look, Pompey?" said a young dandy to his servant, as he finished dressing himself.

"Elegant, massa; you look as bold as a lion."

"Bold as a lion, Pompey! How do you know?"

"You never saw a lion."

"O yes, massa, I seed one down to massa Jenks, in the stable."

"Down to Jenks's Pompey? Why you abominable fool, Jenks hasn't got a lion; that's a Jack-ass."

"Can't help it, massa, you look just like him!"

Items, Foreign & Local.

Tribune's Washington despatch reports another Russian fleet of 10 or 12 vessels expected at New York, or some other American port shortly, probably to winter.

Wisconsin raises thirty millions, cuts ten millions, and spares twenty million bushels wheat this year.

There is a soldier at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, who wears a shoe of the size of No. 20.—He is a Norwegian of giant proportions.

The great wine cask in Heidelberg Castle has found a rival in one just completed at Dover, England. Eight couples danced on the top, and its cost was about \$1,000.

The Court Journal says the custom of smoking has been likely to become prevalent in England. There is a ghost club in London and they advertise for a haunted house.

Timbromania is the name given to the mania for the collection of postage stamps.

On the 1st of July there were 92,789 deserters from all the armies of the United States. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Directors, over 5,000 have been returned to their regiments.

The Russian squadron in New York harbor carries 170 guns and is manned by 4000 men.

At a sale of coins in New York a cent of 1811 sold for \$35, and one of 1804 for \$26.

One hundred and twenty thousand dollars is now said to be the amount of the delinquency of the Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad. The amount has increased amazingly since the first disclosure.

President Lincoln has appointed Thursday the 26 November a day of thanksgiving.

The English Stowall Jackson Monument Fund now amounts to £1,500. Mr. Foley is to execute the monument.

The Charlottetown Advertiser says, we learn that large catches of mackerel were made at Rustico last week. Four men in one boat took 3000 of the fish in one day.

It is thought that the troubles in Japan may lead to a total expulsion of all foreigners from that country, and a consequent war in which America, as well as the European States will be involved.

Five more rooms have been uncovered at Pompeii. Bread wrapped in napkins was found—the tissue of the latter in a perfect state of preservation.

The shop-lifters in New York, when caught, chew soap, foam at the mouth, are believed to be in a fit and escape while being taken to the nearest prison.

The farmers in the South of England are talking about feeding their cattle on wheat because it is cheaper than anything else. Oat-cake is \$11 per ton, while wheat is only \$5 per ton.

A resident of Newport, a very poor man, found a wallet containing a sum of \$300. He sought for the owner, and found him in the person of a well-to-do farmer from Narragansett, who was so delighted with his good luck in recovering his money, that he gave the poor man the extraordinary sum of five cents.

To illustrate how one discovery or invention opens the way for others, we have seen it stated that the discovery of coal oil has given rise to more than a thousand inventions, over three hundred of which are now in use.

A soldier in the Russian Army, who has lost a wide swarth in Cincinnati society, is discovered to be a spy.

Speaking of the rebels Parson Brownlow says his motto is "Great fire for the masses, and hell fire for the leaders."

"Chickamauga," the river near which the recent battles in Georgia were fought, in the Indian language signifies "the river of death."

On the occasion of the Auguste leve, Louis Napoleon granted pardon to 1,390 convicts.

The Empress Eugenie has introduced the fashion of blue and white striped stockings.

The celebrated Gen. Tom Thumb, and his beautiful little wife, Mrs. Lavinia Stratton, the sturdy Commodore, \$300,000 Nutt, and the fascinating Miss Minnie Warren, are holding levees in Quebec.

By the means of a wire of magnesium, a light for photographic purposes can be obtained, which is only thirteen times less intense than sunlight.—With this light, photographs can be taken by night, or in caves and mines.

A New York paper urges the President to call for 300,000 six months' volunteers, and finish up the war at once.

Mr. Hill has been re-elected Mayor of Halifax, by a majority of 438 over his opponent, Mr. Coleman.

Thirty cases of death from delirium tremens occurred in Boston and vicinity within the past month.

William McEllen, aged 93 years, the oldest inhabitant of Portland, Maine, was found dead in his bed the other morning. He had retired to rest the night before in his usual health.

The St. Andrews Standard says that Mr. James Scullion of St. Andrews raised this season, from one small potato, seventy-eight of fair size in one hill.

A brother of Adelina and Carlotta Patti was lately captured on board a blockade runner in the Gulf of Mexico.

A Washington despatch says that officers and men in the navy are unanimously in favor of war with England.

The Hartford Post says, an Inquest was held on the body of a young man who, in the attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl, fell since a young lady took her neck trying to escape a kiss.

The question now is, shall kissing be given up as a dangerous amusement?

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway from July 1st to September 26th were \$1,000,152.89, an increase of \$171,380.41 as compared with the receipts in the same period of 1862.

Tom Thumb is about to retire to private life on a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

He is going to build him a cage at Bridgeport, Conn., and in for the *odium cum dignitate* in sober earnest.

The rebels are using the skin of dogs for leather, by which two objects are gained; the destruction of a large number of animals that are consuming their substance without contributing to the war power, and supplying themselves with leather, of which they are greatly in want. It has been suggested that "the bark" can be saved for tanning purposes.

A stick of white oak timber was recently brought to the Globe Works, South Boston, which measured 66 feet in length, and was hewn up square, on the average, 28 by 29 inches. It contained 370 cubic feet, or 4440 feet board measure, or 9 1/4 tons. In weight it was about 12 tons.

A firm of biscuit manufacturers in Carlisle, England, by way of showing what could be done by rapid work, recently had a field of wheat reaped, the grain threshed and ground and the flour made into biscuits, which were served hot on the breakfast table at eight o'clock, in exactly four hours from the time the sickle was first put into the standing grain.

Late advices from Japan state that a decoy boat had been sent out which was pursued by the English, attacked and sank near the shore, when masted batteries opened on the fleet, and, according to the statements of the Japanese, many of the ships were completely riddled, and those which were able to do so retired.

General News.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received from His Grace the Duke of Newwinds the following Despatch, which is here published for general information. Any Gentleman able or desirous to furnish replies to any of the annexed questions, is requested to communicate with Captain H. Moody, Government House.

(Circular.)

Downing Street, 7th August, 1863.

Sir,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of 29th July 1861, I transmit to you herewith a series of enquiries which, at their request, I communicate to you with the hope that you will return answers as you may be able to give to the various points of enquiry submitted, so far as relates to the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Hon. Arthur Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

The main purposes of Acclimatization are to introduce, acclimatize, and propagate, in the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, such Animals, Birds, Fishes, Insects and Vegetables, as are likely to be of use or ornament, whether for domestication or for varying the common food of the people, and whose constitution and habits offer a reasonable prospect of successful cultivation.

In replying to questions 1, 2, 3, and 8, it is particularly requested that those special qualities which recommend the Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, and Vegetables, as fit for food or domestic utility, may be described.

As regards Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes, it will be very desirous to collect all the information which can be got as to the best modes of feeding, keeping, and rearing the same; and, as regards Vegetables, any information as to the best mode of cultivation.

1. Is there any Quadruped, indigenous or introduced to the country in which you reside, which (having regard to the above definition of the objects in view) merits attention with a view to acclimatization in Great Britain or any of its dependencies? If there be any such, state whether it is attainable at a reasonable rate, and whether it is likely to bear the risk of transport.

2. Is there any such Bird?

3. Is there any such Fish?

4. Is there any such Insect?

5. Is there any such Timber Tree?

6. Is there any such Medicinal Plant?

7. Is there any fibrous plant likely to be useful for manufacturing purposes?

8. Is there any Vegetable suitable for the food of man or for forage, or for any other useful purpose?

9. Is there any Quadruped, Bird, Fish, Insect, Tree, or Plant, existing elsewhere, the introduction of which to the country in which you reside would be likely to be beneficial? One of the objects of the Acclimatization Society being to reciprocate the benefits which it receives from other countries.

10. Does any organization exist, or could it be easily called into existence, capable of undertaking the task of introduction?

Any remarks founded upon special knowledge or local information, capable of being made useful to the progress of Acclimatization, will be desirable.

The new iron-cased tugboat to be built at Charlottetown will be covered with anti-rust paint, and will be the first of the kind in the world.

Another important feature in the Lord Warden will be the placing of a powerful battery of guns at her bow, in which she will differ from all other vessels of war now afloat. This battery will be so placed as to enable the guns to be fired straight ahead, while the solid iron plating will be carried up sufficiently high to form a sort of armor, in which the guns will be placed. The extremity of the prow will be furnished with a high steel stem, shaped somewhat like a cleaver; and this formidable weapon will, it is confidently expected, out completely through a hostile ship when used as a ram; or as from the enormous size and momentum of a vessel of the Lord Warden's dimensions, one of the most powerful blows, would be sufficient to sink the largest steam vessel afloat. Another vessel of the same kind is to be built at Pembroke, and to be named the Lord Clyde.

An English lady was recently walking through the streets of Sydney, Australia, when she discovered in a jeweller's window a necklace which she recognized as one stolen from her in England two years before. She entered the store, and seized the necklace, touched a secret spring, and beheld two curls belonging to her deceased children. She claimed the prize and the jeweller gave it up, asking as a favor that she would not mention it, but she did, and it led to the discovery that for many years the thieves of Paris and London have been in the habit of sending their stolen goods to Australia.

Welsh Gold.—A remarkable discovery of this precious metal has lately been made in the quiet little town of Ruthin, in the Vale of Clwyd. A few weeks ago, in sinking for the foundations of a new pier, the workmen came on some fragments of quartz impregnated with gold. No attention was however paid to the gold producing districts of North Wales, which have lately attracted so much attention. The exact diggings at present going on are in a field to the east of the railway station, and immediately below the Lion Hotel, the occupier of which holds the land in question.

A WARNING.—The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, priest of St. Ann's church, Griffithtown, addressed an earnest warning to his flock on last Sunday, against the efforts which are being made among them to induce men to go to the States. The engagements which are offered, by agents from the States, to laboring men and mechanics, at high rates of wages, and paying their passage out, were represented as mere traps to get them into the American army, and they were earnestly counselled to remain contented at home. Whether on account of this demand for labor in the States, or some other cause, it is said the congregation in question has diminished very considerably within the last few weeks.—*Montreal Witness.*

COAL IN ENGLAND.—Sir William Armstrong, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his recent address, estimates that the entire quantity of available coal in the British island, is eighty thousand millions of tons, and that at the present rate of consumption it would be exhausted in nine hundred and thirty years, but with a continued yearly increase of two and three quarter millions of tons, it would last only two hundred and twelve years. He recommends therefore, a more economical use of the coal, and placing the mines under government control so far as to enforce the working of mines of inferior quality.

The recherche hat, in New York, is described as of silver colored straw of exquisite braid and delicate proportions. Trimmings of short white feathers mingled together and slightly overreaching the front clusters of the blue velvet convolutions on the sides and the same for inside trimmings; strings of white ribbon, edged with ruching of narrow blue velvet.

Connell vs. Watts.

(Cross-examination of C. Connell continued.)

I never talked to anybody else about purchasing a press at the time of the first offer which came to me, and wished to go on with Watts to purchase the press. Watts went on, not knowing whether as my agent or not, as could get no settlement from him; said he would give me security on the press for any amount if I would endorse. When he was away don't recollect of making any arrangement about an office; may have said something about it. In July '60 we had this settlement, when he gave me a note for £600; took no security except his simple note. I did not pay Trussell for his services; never paid W. for extra services, or promised to do so. I prepared the report of the P. M. G., only sent for W. for about two hours to assist me. He never prepared any letter about my retirement from the Government; think he did revise one, Dr. Connell did the rest; I do not pretend to be as able as some to write; grammar and punctuation was necessary. The political biography was not prepared for my going to the States; it was a private document intended to refresh my memory about particular events. Did not say to W. I was going to the States, and required some such thing published. W. was in the habit of coming to me to get the heads of certain matters. Have frequently corresponded with the "Sentinel," have no recollection of his putting them in shape; don't remember writing in December '56, would not recollect it if I saw it; it was his business to get communications. It was my interest to have it interesting; some of your letters, Mr. Fisher, are there too. (Mr. F.—there are not, point out one if you can.) These communications were not generally laudatory of my political career; had a right to do so if I wanted. Have no communication with any paper at present, have not had for two years—do not intend to. Watts did hand me schedules but carried them away; did send me a letter, to which I made no reply. Went to Raymond for proceeds, but got nothing; repudiated the whole affair. When I took the last note there was no understanding about the payment and no stipulations; can't say anybody heard our conversation or not, it occurred in my office, but son was back and forward; this statement is mostly in my hand writing. Watts was supererogated in the Auditor's office by Mr. Jacques; I believe he is now Auditor again.

George H. Connell sworn. Am son of plaintiff; was present at a settlement in July '61 between Watts and my father, don't recollect which about the settlement, was present when the papers were signed; it appeared amicable. I drew up the note in suit, saw it signed; father had an office back of the store; W. and he was in there together; this was a private transaction. Father called me in; the account was made out, I wrote part of it, and they settled. There was no conversation about interest, W. thinking it ought not to be charged. Father said he was not particular and it was struck off; this was the only objection. The settlement was what it appears to be; it seemed fair, square, and above board.