

# The Carleton Sentinel.

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.

Our Queen and Constitution.

JAMES WATTS, Publisher & Proprietor.

VOL. XVI.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

NO. 8.

## TOWN ACCOUNT.

Municipality of Carleton in Account current for the year 1863.

DR.		
Jan. 12	To cash, balance on hand in Com. Bank this date	\$394 12
13	from T. J. C. Sewell, Collector for Brighton on assessment of 1861	21 00
"	from R. S. Clark, Esq., collected from Delinquent list of Wakefield for 1861	10 26
"	from B. Tompkins, Collector for Peel, on assessment of 1862	20 00
14	from J. A. Phillips, Esq., collected from Delinquent list of Kent for 1862	24 35
"	from Robert Woodard, Collector for Kent, on assessment for 1862	87
"	from George West, Collector for Wicklow, on assessment of 1862	2 92
"	from Anthony Kearney, Esq., collected from Wakefield delinquent list of 1862	16 00
"	from H. T. Scholay, Simonds, for Tavern license 6 months (\$7 50 was remitted on account of deposit in October for wholesale license)	3 00
"	from Hugh Montgomery, Richmond, for Tavern license 6 months	10 00
"	from Charles Stephenson, Upper Woodstock, for Tavern license 6 months	13 00
"	from T. J. Boyer, Brighton, for Tavern license for 6 months	10 00
"	from J. D. Boyer, Simonds, for Tavern license 6 months	10 00
"	from James McAllester, Wicklow, for Tavern license 6 months (\$10 the amount of license money was remitted on account of fine imposed on him)	10 00
"	from Cornelius Sheal, Richmond, for Tavern license 6 months	10 00
15	from Robert Cusance, Richmond, for Tavern license 6 months (\$8 was remitted him on account of fine imposed upon him)	2 00
"	from Robert Kirk, Richmond, for Tavern license 6 months	10 00
"	from William Mills, Simonds, for Tavern license 6 months	10 00
"	from Noah Chandler, Richmond, for Wholesale license 12 months	20 00
"	from Wingate Weeks, Upper Woodstock, for Tavern license 6 months	13 00
"	from P. Small, Upper Woodstock, for Tavern license 6 months	13 00
"	from Donald Kennedy, Richmond, for Tavern license 6 months (\$5 was remitted him on account of deposit in September last)	5 00
"	from Charles Kearney, Florenceville, for Tavern license 6 months	13 00
"	from Charles Doherty, Simonds, for Tavern license 6 months	10 00
29	from A. H. Parks, Florenceville, deposited for Tavern license 6 months	13 00
March 5	from D. Tompkins, Esq., proceeds of sale of Ferry at Florenceville, to J. Lively, 4th inst.	10 00
6	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock, on Delinquent List of 1862	48 00
"	Cash from Jonathan Wilson, Wicklow, deposited for Tavern license (serious injury to a member of his family preventing his attendance at Council Meeting)	10 00
30	from James A. Phillips, Esq., collected for Delinquent List, of Kent, for 1862	10 00
May 30	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock, on assessment of 1862	30 00
"	from James Bradley, Florenceville, deposited for 6 months Tavern license	13 00
July 4	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock, on assessment of 1863	18 85
7	from Seth Squires, Esq., for fine imposed on Jonathan Wilson for selling liquor illegally	6 00
8	from B. Tompkins, collector for Peel, on assessment of 1862	10 00
"	from R. S. Clark, Esq., collected from Wakefield Delinquent's List of 1861	1 50
"	from H. Montgomery, Richmond, for Tavern License 6 months	10 00
"	from Thomas J. Boyer, Brighton, for Tavern License 6 months	5 00
"	from C. Sweney, Simonds, for Retail do, 6 mos.	10 00
"	from J. Bradley, Florenceville, Tav. Lic., 6 mos.	13 00
"	from D. O'Connell, Upper Woodstock, Tav. Lic., 6 mos.	10 00
9	from P. Small, do do do do do do	10 00
"	from C. Stephenson, do do do do do do	10 00
"	from Wingate Weeks, do do do do do do	10 00
"	from D. N. Raymond, Esq., proceeds of sale of ferry between Day's, in Brighton, and Doherty's, in Simonds	25
"	from Richard Aherne, Esq., proceeds of sale of ferry in Kent, to John Mills	20
"	from A. Gibson, Esq., proceeds of sales of ferries between Gibson's, in Northampton, and Armstrong's in Woodstock, \$9; and between Patchesell's in Northpton, and Slipp's in W., \$3.50	12 50
"	H. T. Scholay, Esq., Simonds, Tavern Lic. 6 mos.	10 00
"	Wm. Mills, do do do do do do	10 00
"	A. H. Parks, Florenceville, do do do do do do	13 00
"	from Thomas Fitzherbert, collector for Kent, on assessment of 1863	16 00
11	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock on assessment of 1863	33 00
"	deposited by Robert Cusance, Richmond, for Tavern license, 6 months (absence from home preventing him applying to the Council)	10 00
25	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock on assessment of 1863	28 43
27	from G. W. Hovey, collector for Northampton on assessment of 1863	47 00
Aug. 3	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock on assessment of 1863	15 00
13	from Z. Mills, Esq., collected from Wicklow, Defaulter's List of 1861	17 76
22	from Israel Churchill, Collector for Woodstock, on assessment of 1863	38 00
24	from Israel Churchill, Collector for Woodstock, on assessment of 1863	20 58
26	from Michael Campbell, Jacksonville, deposited for Tavern License, 6 mos.	10 00
28	from Joseph Hall, Florenceville, deposited for Tavern License, 3 mos.	6 50
"	from Thos. J. C. Sewell, Collector for Brighton, on assessment of 1863	24 00
29	from Israel Churchill, collector for Woodstock on assessment of 1863	65 06
Sept. 2	from Henry Foster, amount his note for proceeds of sale of Hayden's ferry	20 20
18	from John Shiel, collector for Richmond, on assessment of 1863	40 00
30	from Broadstreet Tompkins, collector for Brighton on assessment of 1863	40 00
"	from Daniel J. Shaw, collector for Simonds, on assessment of 1863	30 00
"	from Thomas Fitzherbert, collector for Kent, on assessment for 1863	16 70
Oct. 10	from Stephen Britton, collector for Wakefield, on assessment of 1863	40 00
15	from Robert Reed, collector for Simonds, on assessment of 1863	26 00
17	from G. W. Hovey, collector for Northampton, on assessment of 1863	35 66
31	from Daniel J. Shaw, collector for Simonds, on assessment of 1863	30 00
Nov. 3	from Francis Good, collector for Wakefield, on assessment of 1863	38 00
9	from Francis Good, collector for Wakefield, on assessment of 1863	22 00
10	from John D. Boyer, Florenceville, deposited for 3 months Tavern license	6 50
12	from Thos. J. C. Sewell, collector for Brighton, on assessment of 1863	84 00
14	from Daniel J. Shaw, Collector of Simonds, on assessment of 1863	18 34
23	from Stephen Britton, collector for Wakefield, on assessment of 1863	59 00
Dec. 3	from Francis Good, collector for Wakefield, on assessment of 1863	53 00
5	from John Sheal, collector for Richmond, on assessment of 1863	194 60
15	from Town of Woodstock, one year's rent of Hall in Brick Building, to Jan. 1, 1864	30 00
23	from Francis Good, collector for Wakefield, on assessment of 1863	50 32
26	from George West, collector for Wicklow, on assessment of 1863	120 17
Woodstock, December 31, 1863.		\$3,549 48 1/2

CR.

C.R.		
Jan'y. 17	By paid Laurence Gallaher expenses of prosecution and witness in the case of the Queen vs J. DeBoise	9 00
"	Revising Kent Elector's list for 1862	8 00
"	Wm. Q. Shaw, services as Constable	17 00
"	John Donnelly, do do	4 05
"	Revising Peel Elector's list for 1862	10 00
"	E. McIsaac, Tavern license money remitted him, having sold no liquor	10 00
"	Frances Crozier, services as Constable	2 00
"	Wm. Melville, do do	4 00
"	J. J. Small for stove pipe and elbows for Gaol	18 71
"	Thos. C. Upham, for services as Constable	15 00
"	Samuel Watson, do do	7 10
"	Samuel Watson, account referred to July session for explanation, and in January to be paid James Watts, for printing handbills for tenders for wood for Gaol and Court House	3 00
"	Francis Crozier, for 3 days attendance at Supreme Court	1 25
"	Samuel Watts, half years salary as Auditor	3 00
"	Wm. Edgar, amount of contract for County printing for 1862	15 00
"	Major Hamilton, 3 days attendance S. Court	7 00
"	C. Godfrey, cleaning vaults of gaol	3 00
"	Dr. Smith, for attending a prisoner in gaol by order of the Sheriff	4 00
"	A. Hamilton, services as Constable	2 70
"	T. M. Corbett, expenses incurred in procuring survey of road in Williamstown, and paid of Bye Road appropriation for Simonds not having been drawn	3 55
"	Revising Brighton Elector's list for 1862	4 00
"	Do Northampton do	12 00
"	Sheriff Dibble, Jury lists and other services	10 00
"	Revising Elector's list for Woodstock for 1862	58 60
"	Warden for revising non-resident's list	16 00
"	Robert Brown, sundry articles furnished for gaol	8 00
"	Robert Hume, Gaoler, for boarding prisoners, half-year's salary, &c.	17 42
"	Robert Hume, for 5 days attendance on Council in January	130 37
"	Aaron Cox, book case for Clerk of Peace's office	5 25
"	Secretary Treasurer, half-year's salary	20 00
"	Do 5 year's postage, stationary, at \$6 per yr.	90 00
"	Mrs. A. K. S. Wetmore, half-year's salary of her late husband as Clerk of the Peace	30 00
"	Revising Simonds Elector's list for 1862	25 00
"	Do Richmond do	15 00
"	Do Wakefield do	10 00
Feb'y 13	W. L. Dyer, Coroner, for holding inquest on the body of L. Hartt, late of Brighton	13 90
"	John Bedell, Coroner, for holding inquest on the body of David Crawford late of Richmond	13 10
"	Paid Overseers of Poor for Simonds, amount overpaid by that parish into County funds	3 11
"	Hamilton Emery, for 304 cords wood for Gaol	45 37 1/2
"	R. B. Ketchum, for surveying wood	2 00
"	A. Balluch, Insurance on Court House	30 00
"	Solomon Good, services as Constable	4 50
"	Thomas C. Upham, for notifying Councilors of Special Meeting on 31st March	25 00
April 1	G. A. Bedell, amount paid by him for shelving Safe in Register's office	6 00
"	J. H. Jacques, small pox account	4 00
"	James Jordan do	2 14
"	J. T. Allen do	2 46
"	John Jackson do	3 35
"	P. McAlone do	1 50
"	A. J. Small do	69
"	Doctor Smith do	4 00
"	Harriet Howard, rent of hospital	50 00
"	M. Lincoln, for attendance on patient	40 00
"	P. McCaffery, small pox account	87 50
"	T. McSherry, assisting moving patient	1 00
"	Wm. F. Dibble, clothes for patient	17 10
"	Jeared Tibodeau, repairing stove for Gaol	2 00
"	J. L. Clark, services as Constable	1 10
"	Robert Brown, small pox account	6 51
"	George Youngblood do	1 00
"	Patrick Broderick do	15 00
"	J. W. Raymond do	1 26
"	David Brown do	4 15
"	J. L. Clark, constable, allowed on account in Jan.	6 00
"	B. O'Neil, small pox account	8 00
"	Samuel Squires, services as Constable	3 70
"	Vanward & Stephenson, small pox account	50 25
"	Wm. F. Dibble do	2 00
"	D. Tompkins, Esq. assisting to arrest prisoners, &c.	13 00
"	C. Godfrey, cleaning vaults in gaol	4 00
"	Francis Crozier, services as Constable	3 00
"	S. Watson do	3 00
"	Alex McQuarrie do	5 60
"	Patrick Broderick, small pox account	6 70
"	William Melville, services as constable	2 00
"	Thomas Mahoney, small pox account	7 00
"	J. H. Jacques do	3 42 1/2
"	Do for T. C. Upham, services as Constable, per order	3 20
"	Do for T. C. Upham, services as Constable, per order	8 00
"	John Risteen, services as Constable	7 80
"	L. P. Fisher, Esq., for Legal Counsel, &c.	12 00
"	A. N. Garden, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for services in Criminal Cases before Magistrates	12 00
"	Wm. Q. Shaw, services as Constable	1 50
"	Samuel Watts half-year's salary as Auditor	15 00
"	Jonathan Harding, services as Constable	12 05
"	Wm. L. Dyer, Coroner, for holding inquest on the body of G. Clark, late of Peel	16 00
"	Wm. M. Connell, for Dr. McDonaghe, for post-mortem examination of the body of L. Hartt, late of Brighton	8 00
"	Albert Tompkins, services as Constable	1 90
"	John Bedell, Esq., Coroner for inquests on the bodies of 6 different persons	80 90
"	Charles Godfrey, cleaning gaol well	2 70
"	Wm. Dibble, for Ledger	2 00
"	A. N. Garden, 4 years salary Clerk of the Peace	25 00
"	Thos. W. Smith, amount of Arbitrator's award	97 75
"	B. O'Neil, small pox account	1 00
"	R. Hume, balance account boarding prisoners	75 05
"	4 year's salary as Gaoler, &c.	1 15
"	R. Hume, 3 days attendance on Council, July session	2 00
"	E. D. Brown, repairs at Gaol	2 00
"	Major Hamilton, 2 days attendance at General Sessions, June Term	1 50
"	H. Hay, book for Jury Register	3 12 1/2
"	Patrick Gillen, small pox account	9 57
"	A. N. Garden, book for registering marriages	2 00
"	Betsy Connelison, Cleaning Court House	2 00
"	J. C. Winslow, agent of L. & L. Fire Insurance Company, for insurance on Gaol	64 00
"	Jurors, June Term General Sessions, 1863	44 40
"	Commissioners of Highways, Prov. Grant \$42 70	942 70
"	Executrix of Estate of late James McLaughlin 3 mos. salary as Secretary Treasurer	45 00
"	H. McLean, 3 mos. salary as Sec. Treasurer	45 00
"	Do extra services as do	15 00
"	Expenses in the case of the Queen vs. John Hunter, Sept. Term, Circuit Court	29 40
"	Alonzo, Sept. Term, Circuit Court	9 00
"	Paid Bank amount advanced late Sec. Treas.	294 12
"	Balance in Com'l. bank to credit of County	502 41
H. McLEAN, SECRETARY TREASURER.		\$3,549 48 1/2

## Items, Foreign & Local.

A blackbird with a white head was shot recently at Barnby Moor, York, Eng.

A Paris surgeon has made a new tongue to replace one lost by cancer. The man who does it talks tastes and swallows perfectly. What next?

A bachelor of thirty-seven years' standing has been fined ten dollars in Canada, not for playfully kissing a neighbor's wife, but for afterwards telling of it.

An English lady has been fined £20 for giving a recommendation to a servant girl who was dishonest.

The late severe weather at the West is reported to have seriously injured the grape vines.

Governor Bramlette, Kentucky, refuses to permit the recruiting of negroes in that State.

A man near Utica, N. Y., lately sold his wife to a widower for a cow.

The value of flax grown in Ireland last year was upwards of £4,000,000.

At a place called Aungmyet, in the States, on the 21st ult., a daughter weighing 1 pound 12 ounces was born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis!

A report issued recently shows that the cost of the entertainment given by the Corporation of London to the Prince and Princess of Wales was £15,054 0s. 3d.

It is stated that the Princess of Wales' infant is a seven months child, but that it is nevertheless perfect in all its parts, and weighs nine pounds.

It seems to be a question whether the pocket-knives that John Morgan and his accomplices dug their way out of prison with were steel or silver.

According to the Talmud, one party of the Rabbins allowed divorce when a woman had only been so unfortunate as to allow her husband's soup to be burned.

Mr. Soberon-Estcourt has adopted a new method of dealing with cases of drunkenness. The Wiltshire Mirror says:—Instead of fine and imprisonment, the worthy magistrate gave the prisoner an opportunity of becoming a teetotaler, and, on his production of a certificate from the temperance society that he had signed the pledge for twelve months, he was discharged. Mr. Estcourt gave a donation to the society.

A Big Batter.

In the State of New Jersey, writes a correspondent, their lives a singular specimen of humanity, whom we will call Barlow—He would be a good sort of fellow if it were not for his insatiable appetite for the "oh be joyful," which sours his temper and makes him very disagreeable.

One morning, after having passed the night with his drinking companions, he came into his house just before breakfast, and began to throw things around, and abuse his wife and little ones, as he had often done before. While engaged in the diverting amusement of throwing the tea cups at the looking glass, his wife ventured to remonstrate with him, and endeavored to prevent further destruction. Her "foreign interference," as he called it, excited him to such a degree that he immediately spread himself for a rough and tumble fight with her; and in order to save herself from being injured by the brute she caught up a tin pot full of buckwheat flour, which she had prepared for breakfast, and threw it at his head with such force as to knock him down. At this the children set up such a dismal howl that the country physician, who happened to be passing the house, sprang from his gig, and rushed in to learn what was the matter. He found B. just recovering from the effect of the blow, sitting upon the door, and wiping the batter from his face with his coat sleeve.

"Well, well," said the doctor, "what is all this about?"

"Oh, doctor! doctor!" replied B., "my wife has just knocked my brains out, and they are running all over me. Look," continued he, taking up the pot and presenting it to the doctor "here's my head, and here," pointing to the batter, is my brain. I'm a dead man, a gone sucker, sure."

"Well, well," replied the doctor, "you had better get up your brains, and put them inside of your head, and your head on your shoulders again, where it belongs, and then go to bed and stop there till you get sober."

The fellow followed the doctor's counsel, and strange to relate, never touched liquor afterwards.

"And Then."

The following story is told of St. Filippo Neri. He was living at one of the Italian universities, when a young man, whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him he had long been wishing about all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having just given him leave to study the law; and that thereupon he had come to the law school in this university on account of its great time and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time, and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said: "Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?"

"Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" asked St. Filippo Neri again.

"And then," continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, and shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my learning, my auteness, and gain a great reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy man.

"And then?" replied the youth, "why then I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides, I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated St. Filippo Neri.

"And then?" pursued the young lawyer—then I shall live comfortably and honorably in health and dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age."

"And then?" asked the holy man.

"And then?" said the youth—"and then—and then—I shall die."

Here St. Filippo again lifted up his voice and said, "And then?" whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head, and went away. This last "And then?" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get rid of it. Soon after he forsook the study of the law, and gave himself up to the ministry, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

A Western editor noticing the marriage of a Mr. Boot and Miss Leather, very rationally remarks that they are going into the boot-making business.

## General News.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—The decision of the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Alexandra is so far from settling the question—these being still two Courts of Appeal left open to the Attorney-General—that we need not go into any elaborate examination of the arguments by which a nominal majority refused a rule for a new trial, or, in other words, gave a decision in favor of the defendants. But we may point out, in a few words, wherein the Attorney-General and the (nominal) minority of the Court differ from the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell. First, it is to be noted, that the Bench was unanimous on two principles, applicable to the construction of the Act as it stands. They agreed, for instance, that the mere building of a warlike vessel, without armament, does not amount to a breach of the Act. They also agreed, moreover, that, at the time when the Confederates went into the market, any British ship-builder—say the Lords themselves—had had for disposal, ready built, a whole fleet of war vessels, they might have been lawfully sold to Presidents Davis's agents. Thus for the judges are all of one opinion. Because the fact of Messrs. Laird having had, in fact, the order really for any market open to them, did not prove an intent on their part to infringe on the neutrality laws; and again (as they all agree) a powerful vessel, fit for war purposes, might be ordered from a ship-builder, without his being for a moment aware of the purpose of her construction, or the intent of her owners. But then, the point where the Lord Chief and the minority of the Court (along with the Attorney-General) began to differ, was when they came to analyze the evidence which would go to establish the intent of the ship-builder, or more properly, his knowledge of the character and destination of the vessels ordered from him. The intent, according to the junior judges, governs the case. On the other hand, the Lord Chief Baron, and Mr. Baron Bramwell hold that, in all criminal cases (and the infringement of this act is a criminal offence) the intent is held subordinate to the act itself. But while this is a strong point to make, it only serves to bring into fuller relief the absolute inefficiency of the Act, as it stands; for, if an intent be subordinated to the fact in the ruling which is to guide a jury dealing with such a case as the Alexandra's, then it would be impossible, under any conceivable conditions, to get a conviction.

The junior justices and the Attorney-General have thus considerable ground to stand upon as well as the majority. The Government prosecutors of course will naturally make the strange conflict of opinion as to the meaning of the Act the basis of an appeal for its amendment. Indeed, he went so far as to intimate an appeal to Parliament—on which the case was before the Court—an unwelcome proceeding, for which he got severely snubbed by the Lord Chief Baron.

EXPOSURE OF ANOTHER VILLANOUS PLOT.—A contemporary paper exposes a new phase in villainy which has been recently brought to light, and by some of its patrons whom the originators of the scheme have sought to interest in the matter. This new piece of rascality is called the "Photograph Union" having its headquarters in this city, from which circulars are addressed to young men about the country, and also placed in the hands of dealers in yellow covered literature in every section for judicious distribution.—The "Union" is designed for the collection of the photographs of young women, to be accompanied with information concerning their residence, pecuniary circumstances, disposition, habits, and other particulars of interest. To stimulate activity in this matter, the notice is given, to open a "private album," and to allow six prizes, ranging from "\$20 in money" down to a set of jewelry, are to be awarded to those who shall bring or send the largest number of "photographs and biographical notes" before the 14th of February. The proprietor of the "Union" proposes, after having collected a large number of pictures, to open a "private album," and to allow six prizes, ranging from "\$20 in money" down to a set of jewelry, are to be awarded to those who shall bring or send the largest number of "photographs and biographical notes" before the 14th of February. The proprietor of the "Union" proposes, after having collected a large number of pictures, to open a "private album," and to allow six prizes, ranging from "\$20 in money" down to a set of jewelry, are to be awarded to those who shall bring or send the largest number of "photographs and biographical notes" before the 14th of February.

The N. Y. World, commenting upon the new draft ordered by President Lincoln, says:—

It is very clear that recent advances from the South must have seriously alarmed the Administration respecting the probability of the coming Spring campaign. Notwithstanding the accounts which reach us from the Confederacy of the shortness of supplies and the despair of the middle classes it is evident that, so far as military power is concerned, the rebellion has never been stronger than it will be found to be when the Spring campaign opens. The rebel Generals have a much shorter line to defend while their armies are larger and better calculated to resist the advancing forces of the Union. It may be that all the half million of men who are called for will be required. We think, indeed, they will be needed; but it is discreditable to the Administration that this was not foreseen months ago, before it stultified itself by first calling for three hundred thousand men, and giving out to the country that the districts which raised the men voluntarily would not be called on for further sacrifices, and then, after the money had been laid out and the various counties and townships heavily taxed to secure volunteers, that it should break faith with the several volunteers, and make an additional call, which was not expected and could not have been provided for. It is given out from Washington as a justification that trouble is anticipated with France; but this we do not believe. The situation of affairs in Europe is too serious for Napoleon to add to his difficulties by a gratuitous contest with this country. It is also hinted that the exemption clause will probably be stricken out of the enrollment act by Congress; but this doubtless is to stimulate volunteering.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, last Wednesday:—

Mr. Wade (Un., Ohio) introduced a bill repealing acts of 1845 and 1846, which allow Foreign goods to be imported into Canada through the United States, or exported from Canada through the United States.

Perhaps Mr. Samuel Cony, the Governor of the State of Maine, who made such a tremendous attack on the Reciprocity Treaty, will tell us what would be the effect of the passage of Mr. Wade's bill in his own State? It seems to us that it would soon destroy the trade of Portland and take away from that port the position it now enjoys of being the great Atlantic export of Canada. Let this bill be passed, and we shall have an Inter-Colonial Railroad in less than two years, and the whole trade of Canada seeking an outlet through St. John and Halifax—Globe.

PERSEVERANCE.—Edward Livingston after a labor of two years had prepared for the legislature of Louisiana a complete code of criminal laws in both the English and French languages. One night he retired, after sitting up late to give the finishing touches to his work. An alarm of fire awoke him, and he rushed into his study to find his work reduced to ashes. He was sixty years of age, but the next morning, nothing daunted, he sat down to begin again. In two years more the reproduction was complete—a phoenix of what had been destroyed.

Two deaths have recently occurred in New York from the incautious use of chloroform.