The Carleton Sentinel

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor. | Our Queen and Constitution. | JAMES WATTS,

VOL. XVII.—NO 4. | WOODSTOCK, N.B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865. | WHOLE

Municipality of Carleton in Account Current for the year ending December 31st, 1864.

1863	Dr.		
Dec. 31	To balance in Commercial Bank		$502 41
	Amount received from Parishes.		
1864	Peel.		
Jan. 6	Amount from B. Tompkins, Collector for 1863		41 00
12	do do do		34
July 5	do do do 1864		20 00
Dec. 6	do do do		20 00
	Northampton		$81 34
Jan. 11	Cash from J. T. Allan, Esq. on acct. defaulters list of '63		43 70
Aug 22	G. W. Hovey, Collector 1864		32 45
Sep 28	do do		18 00
Nov 22	do do		4 80
	Woodstock.		$98 95
Jan. 11	Cash from J. T. Allan, Esq., on acct. defaulters list of '63		30 00
Apl. 9	I. Churchill, collector for 1864		25 63
18	do do		19 21
May 7	do do		13 00
25	do do		14 02
June 4	do do		40 99
24	do do		21 00
July 2	do do		42 00
20	do do		68 51
Sept 23	Cash from I. Churchill, collector for '64, assessors fees for assessing Hamilton Road School District		5 00
	Simonds.		$279 36
Jan. 12	Cash from W. D. Estey, Esq., on acct. of defaulters list '63		10 55
16	S. G. Burpee, Esq.. do do		8 27½
July 5	W. D. Estey, Esq. do do		8 00
15	D. J. Shaw, collector for 1864		22 00
25	Robert Reid do		82 59
Sept 19	D. J. Shaw do		34 15
28	Robert Reid do		34 67
Dec. 26	Robert Reid, on acct. of unimproved granted land tax of 1862		9 50
	Do do for 1864		5 49
	Wakefield.		$215 22½
Jan. 12	To Cash from R. S. Clark, Esq., on acct. defaulters list '63		11 59
16	Joseph Burpee, Esq. do do		6 50
June 8	R. Shaw, collector for '64		31 40
Oct. 13	do do		54 10
Dec 17	A. Kearney, Esq. do do '62		58
	Kent.		$104 17
Jan. 13	Cash from J. A. Phillips, Esq., on acct. defaulters list of '63		58
15	T. Fitzherbert, collector, on assessment of '63		23 30
	do do do		18 67
July 4	W. Gray, collector for '64		53 91
Sept. 3	do do		4 49
	do do assessor's fees		9 00
	Brighton.		$109 95
Sept 15	Cash from T. J. C. Sewell, collector for '64		31 00
Nov 12	do do		13 00
			$44 00
	Wicklow.		
Jan. 15	Cash from Z. Mills, Esq., on acct. of defaulters list of '63		5 25
Oct. 18	George West, collector for '64		94 31
			$99 56
	Richmond		
July 26	Cash from John Sheal, collector for 1864		100 00
Oct. 20	do do		100 00
			$200 00
	Tavern Licenses—Simonds.		
Jan'y.	Cash from T. J. Bedell, Esq. Stephenson $12;		$20 00
	H. T. Scholey $10; P. Gee $5; C. Sweeney $10;		25 00
	P. Small $12; W. Weeks $12; R. Constance $12		36 00
	N. Chandler $12; R. Kirk $12		24 00
July.	Cash from J. Olmstead $10; C. Stephenson $12; R. Kirk $12		34 00
	S.S.Stephens $12; T.J.Boyer $5; P. Small $12		29 00
	H. Montgomery $12; W. Weeks $12		24 00
	R. Constance $12; H. T. Scholey $10;		22 00
	C. Sweeney $10; Dennis McGaffigan $10;		20 00
	J. Wilson $5; M. Campbell $7.50;		12 50
	Mary Parks $12; James Bradley (3 mos.) $5.		17 00
	Fines, &c.		$263 50
Jan. 15	Cash from B. Tompkins, collector for Peel, incurred citing him before board		1 00
	D. Giberson, assessor for Kent, incurred citing him before board		3 00
	Messrs. Atwater & Bell, overseers of poor, Peel, incurred in citing them before the board		2 00
May 30	Cash from R. D. Beardsley, Esq., imposed on S. S. Stevens & Co, for selling liquor without license		4 00
June10	Cash from ——— Squires, Esq., imposed on ——— for selling liquor without license		10 00
July 29	Cash from Joseph Rideout, Esq., imposed on Killigan for insulting S. G. Burpee. Esq.		8 00
	Ferries.		$28 00
Mar. 26	Cash from S. H. Shaw, proceeds of sale of ferry between Doherty's, Simonds, and Day's, Brighton,		50
July 5	Cash from D. Tompkins, proceeds of sale of ferry between Peel and Florenceville		8 25
"	Cash from H. Foster, for Hayden's Ferry		16 00
	George Clowse, proceeds of sale of ferries between Woodstock and Northampton		50
			$19 25
	Judicial.		
	Treasury Warrant for Juror's Fees, Jan'y. gen'l sessions '64		68 70
	do do June do		54 50
	do do Sept. Circuit Court '64		102 00
	Treasury Warrant for Juror's Fees, September adjourned Circuit Court 1864		201 90
			$427 10
	Roads		
	Treasury Warrant for Bye Roads		1000 00
Oct. 15.	Cash from E. Gallop. commissioner, Wakefield, unexpended, of his apportionment of Provincial Grant		12½
			$1000 12½
	Amount overdrawn from Bank		491 63
	Interest Commercial Bank 1863, $12 32; 1864, $19 08		31 40
			$3995 97
1863	Cr.		
Dec. 31	By paid Secretary Treasurer bal due this date		$15 72
1864.	Parishes—Balances due on acct.		
Jan. 14	Wm Hale, Overseer of Poor, Northampton		24 00
30	Geo Alexander " "		19 72
Mar. 24	Stephen Brittain, Overseer of Poor Wakefield, on account bal. due that Parish		20 00
Jan. 18	Stephen Brittain. Overseer of Poor, Wakefield, on account of bal. due that parish		30 00
Sept. 6	Wm Neal, Overseer of Poor. Richmond, bal due that parish		23 20
Nov. 2	Stephen Britton, Overseer of Poor, Wakefield, balance due that parish		12 88
			$129 80
	Judicial		
Jan. 14	Benjamin Lovely, constable		8 00
	John Donnelly do		7 00
16	T. C. Upham do		24 20
18	John Scott do		5 00
	W. Q. Shaw do		6 00
	Sheriff Dibblee		129 16
	Wm. Melville, constable		3 00
	W. Q Shaw do		7 80
	Samuel Watson do		16 95
19	A. N. Garden, Clerk of Peace		4 00
	Francis Crozier, constable		8 00
	Jonathan Harding do., for citing Robert Fulton before Council		2 40
22	Major Hamilton, constable		15 00
23	W. W. Hammond do		30 00
	Robert Hume do., for 5 days attendance on Council		5 00
Feb. 4	Jonathan Harding, constable		2 00
9	W. D. Estey, Esq., amount of suit and costs of John Perkins, constable		14 60
	Robert Hume, Gaoler, for boarding prisoners, services as constable, &c.,		98 97
	Jurors fees, Jan. General Sessions		68 70
Mar 13	Expenses in the case of the Queen *vs* James Sewell, September Circuit Court 1863		16 20
July 8	Francis Crozier, constable		1 00
9	Samuel Watson do		17 75
	do do do		5 15
	F. A. Lyons, constable		2 20
	Sheriff Dibblee		54 20
11	Robert Hume, constable, for attendance on Council		3 40
25	John Hunter, constable		12 40
28	John Leith, fees as witness at Sep. circuit court 1863		2 80
	James Ebbett, fees as witness at Sep. circuit court 1863		1 00
	Mrs. J. Ebbett fees as witness do do		1 00
Aug. 3	Major Hamilton, constable		2 00
Sep. 1	Robert Hume, Gaoler, service as constable, boarding prisoners, &c.,		45 00
	Jurors fees, June general Sessions		54 50
	Do do Sep. circuit court		126 00
	Do do Sep. adjourned Court		237 30
	Sheriff Dibblee as ordered by Sep circuit court 1864		117 25
			$1155 80
	Remittances.		
Jan. 15	Noah Chandler, remitted him on account of license for the sale of spirituous liquors not used by him		10 00
July 9	C. G. Clapham, on account of over assessment		4 81
Sep. 1	E. M. Taylor assessment remitted		19
3	Wm. Gray, collector, Kent, on account of British shillings taken at 25 cents each		2 12
	Revisors' Fees.		$17 12
Jan. 16	Jeremiah Lloyd, Esq., Wicklow		14 00
	D. Tompkins, Esq., Peel		10 00
18	D. C. Bell, Esq., Kent		8 00
21	A Kearney, Wakefield		16 00
23	S. H. Shaw, Brighton		12 00
25	A. Gibson, Woodstock		16 00
	Warden, revising non-resident list		8 00
29	I. Kilburn Richmond		16 00
Feb. 3	George Clowes, Northampton		10 00
15	D. N. Raymond, Simonds		15 00
	Gaol and Court House.		$125 00
Jan. 19	Wm. Lindsay, hardware		5 25
21	R. Brown, blankets for gaol		14 32
	H. Dow, bedsteads, do		3 00
Feb. 18	A. J. Small, stove pipe		3 40
22	Wm. Sisson, surveying wood		1 49
	Josiah Green, 30 cords of wood		59 25
26	John Dibblee, lumber for repairing		20 32
28	H. Stoddard, repairing gaol		45 47½
31	G. V. Laws, plaistering in do		3 00
Aprl. 19	A. M. Broderick, blacksmithing for do		47 55
July 11	E. D. Brown, repairs about do		1 95
13	J. W. Brown, iron, and latch for door		1 85
28	Wm. Lindsay, glass and putty		1 35
Sep. 1	John Cluff, for buckets $7,80; Moses Foster, do., 80cts.		8 60
	Mary Watters, scrubbing and washing		3 00
	B. Doherty, lime and trucking		7 50
	Wm. Lindsay, hardware		1 64
	D. Brown, nails		4 74
	George Hume, stone		24 00
	Norris Best, charcoal		80
	C. Godfrey, labour $27; Wm. Fernier, labour $15,75		42 75
	Wm. Hamilton, sheet iron work		25 00
	John T. Lawrence, joiner		70 00
	T. G. Campbell, labour $6; Thomas Lawrence do $18		24 00
	Gilbert Moore. mason work		37 71
	Daniel McLean, lumber		36 64
	G. T. Hartley, shingles and clapboards		7 40
	A. M. Broderick, charcoal		20
Oct. 15	A. Henderson, repairs on desks in court house		50
			$502 75½
	Coroners.		
Jan. 23	C. R. Upton, Inquest on body of Alexander Porter		12 80
July 11	Estate late J Bedell, inquest on body of J Alexander		12 00
			$24 80
	Liabilities.		
Jan. 7	Mrs H H McLauchlan on acct. debentures and cheques		161 61
	Insurances.		
Jan. 30	J. C. Winslow, on brick building		25 00
Feb. 5	J. Grover, on court house		30 00
Nov. 26	J. C. Winslow, on gaol		64 00
	Salaries.		$119 00
Feb. 8	S. Watts, Auditor, ¼ years salary		15 00
	A. N. Garden, Clerk of Peace, ½ years do		25 00
20	R Hume, Gaoler, ½ years do		35 00
Aprl. 19	H. McLean, Secretary Treasurer, ½ years do		90 00
July 8	S. Watts, Auditor, ½ years salary		15 00
	A. N. Garden, Clerk of Peace, ½ years do		25 00
	R. Hume, Gaoler, do		35 00
	H. McLean, Secretary Treasurer, do		90 00
	Printing and Binding		$330 00
Feb. 8	S. Watts reporting proceeding of Jan. session Council		10 00
11	C. W. Till, binding Acts of Assembly		1 40
Mar. 13	James Watts, County printing		5 00
	Lunatics.		16 40
Mar. 13	E. W. Boyer, towards expense of taking M. Jones to Provincial Lunatic Asylum		20 00
July 13	E. W. Boyer, balance allowed for taking M. Jones to Provincial Lunatic Asylum		23 37½
Sept. 16	W. Dow Jnr., towards expences of taking Harriet Richardson to Provincial Lunatic Asylum		15 00
Nov. 1	Wm. Shannon, toward expenses of taking Michael Casey to Provincial Lunatic Asylum		15 00
Dec. 12	W W Hammond, taking Margaret DeForest to Provincial Lunatic Asylum		30 00
Nov. 26	J P Brown, towards expenses of taking Benj. Brown to Provincial Lunatic Asylum		8 00
	Assessors and Collector's Fees.		$111 37½
May 14	Richmond Assessor's Fees		21 99
July 13	Peel Assessors Fees		2 20
19	Brighton Assessor's Fees		9 20
22	Northampton do		4 38
July 23	Wakefield assessors fees		6 24
Aug. 17	Simonds do		8 96
Sept. 3	Wm. Gray, collector for Kent, fees on $58 38		9 91
Oct. 13	Rufus Shaw, collector for Wakefield, fees on $130 92		6 54
27	T J C Sewell, collector for Brighton, fees on $374 71		18 70
28	Kent assessors fees		2 96
	Woodstock assessors fees		8 98
	Woodstock assessors fees, for assessing Houlton Road School District		2 20
	Do do for assessing school district No 1		3 00
	Roads		$105 35
July 12	Joseph Pearson, Commissioner, Aberdeen		65 60
16	John Johnston do Northampton		62 00
18	Robert Henderson do Richmond		50 00
22	Oliver Kelly do Woodstock		18 90
	W. H. Britton do Brighton		44 00
	George Reid do Aberdeen		15 00
	J H Bridges do Peel		30 00
	William Banks do do		32 00
	H Montgomery do Richmond		50 00
23	Calvin McKeen do Woodstock		42 00
	Joseph Foster do Peel		38 00
	Bernard Travis do Simonds		29 80
	John McCafferty do do		20 20
25	Joseph Orser do Brighton		48 00
	James McGrath do Wakefield		57 50
26	David Irvine do Wicklow		50 00
28	Jos. Whitehouse do Aberdeen		20 00
	Wm Hale do Northampton		38 00
30	J H Lunn do Wicklow		50 00
Aug. 4	Elijah Gallop do Wakefield		42 50
17	T W Watson do Woodstock		38 85
	Nathaniel Gray do Brighton		8 00
20	G M Giberson do Kent		40 00
	J B Rideout do do		30 00
Aug. 26	P Carmichael do Simonds		45 00
27	A Gallop, proceeds Hayden's ferry, to be expended on approaches		10 00
Sept. 2	Moses Crosby, commissioner, Kent		30 00
Nov. 12	A Anderson do Simonds		5 00
Dec. 7	H T Scholey, proceeds Florenceville Ferry, to be expended on landings		8 25
			1018 00
	Total		3832 83
	Balance in Treasury this date		163 14
			$3995 97

E. & O. E.
Woodstock, Dec 31, 1864.

H. M'Lean,
Sec'y. Treasurer.

The Man Milliner in Paris.

A Paris correspondent thus describes one of the curiosities of the French capital:

"Worth, the woman's tailor, has returned to town and commenced his season. Do not wonder if I mention him next after divorces—he has caused more divorces than any other man in Paris; for if your wife's ball dress is not made and *put on* by him, she is disgraced, and if he does make them you are ruined. Is it his fault that his rates of charging are so high? Make the days forty-eight hours long, and relieve him of the vulgar wants of sleeping and eating, he will abate fifty per cent. of prices. Seduce his customers into paying cash, and he will make a further deduction. The Empress has owed him $10,000. The Princess Clotilde, $10,000. The Princess de Metternich, $20,000. A debt of $1,000 makes no more figures on his books than the one year's subscription of a delinquent patron of your paper does in the Gazette office. I should not like to say what rent he pays—you would be sure to make an ironical gesture not very complimentary to my love of truth. The state saloons of the Tuileries are not more splendid. Gildings is lavished on them, the door curtains are Beauvais tapestry, the window curtains and furniture are of the finest Lyons brocade, and the furniture is Boule, each console between the windows being worth $600. He has in one of his many rooms a buffet constantly spread, where the best sandwiches, the choicest Sherry and Madeira, and the most delicate cakes, are served in profusion to his customers. He is constantly surrounded by twelve beautiful young girls, selected for the perfection of their shape as well as face. They are attired in the height of the mode, in silk dresses which cost four dollars a yard, costly Etruscan earrings, bracelets, and rings. They are part of the *furniture* of the place; they are here what the osier mannikins are in interior shops—the dresses are hung on them that Worth's patrons may see the effect produced. No dress ever quits his establishment priced less than $200—in gold, mind ye! Whenever a ball is given at the Tuileries, or at any of the embassies, you may count two hundred carriages at his door from as early as from six o'clock in the evening. Each lady receives a number and is called in turn. They come with their hair dressed, their petticoats and corset on, wrapped in a second rate dress, until he is ready to dress them. You may wonder that the ladies should consent to expose their persons to the figures and eyes of a man. He is not a man in their eyes—he is nothing but a tailor, a tradesman—and what high-born person ever stooped to inquire to what sex such a plebian belonged? One had as soon think of inquiring into the sex of the dog with whom his wife goes into the woods for a walk, or of the cat who sleeps in the chamber. Worth, a few years since, was a mere shopman in Gangerlin's shop, in the Rue de Richelieu. He saw there the extent of feminine folly, and determined to profit by experience. He has now a beautiful country seat which cost him $80,000, and on which he has spent 50,000. He keeps a carriage and pair equal to anything in the Imperial stables. He has a first-rate cook, has a cellar which is daily improving, and is making money as fast as possible. You may see from this example that Columbus did not break all the eggs in the world; and we, each of us, may select from the basket by our side an egg, and by making it stand on end win a fortune. He who vulcanized india-rubber was nothing but a skillful egg-breaker. He who put steel hoops in the place of crinoline was nothing but a skillful egg-breaker. The whole secret of wealth lies in making one's egg stand on end before our neighbor succeeds in the feat."

A Sermon on Swearing.

Not many years ago there lived in the South of Scotland a somewhat eccentric clergyman, who was familiarly yclept *Watty*. One Sunday he had been preaching most vigorously on the impropriety of profane swearings and denounced the rather common habit of using one of Satan's names in ordinary conversation; and on Monday morning he set out to visit a few of his people. Just as he was entering a neighboring village, he overtook an old woman who was carrying home a young pig which she meant to rear. She was holding *grumphe* fast by the hind legs; and while the little creature was struggling incessantly to gain its liberty, the old woman's strength and patience both became exhausted, and waxing very wroth, she exclaimed, "Deevil choke ye beast!" Watty was passing at the moment, but he simply looked, heaved a sigh, and went on his way. On reaching the other end of the village, however, he found another old woman assiduously attempting to induce a flock of ducklings to enter in at a stable door. The preverse brood, however, seemed determined to thwart her; for if she went to the one side to drive them, they, in hot haste, waddled past the door to the other, as if resolved to have their own way of it. The old dame was completely baffled; and as she stood wiping her face with her apron, Watty heard her give vent to her spleen in these words—"Deevil tak' ye beasts!" Watty evidently thought this was a great deal too much, and stepping forward, he thus accosted her—"Ay, aye, just thole a wee, my leddy, he's busy at the ither end o' the toon, chokin' a sow; but he'll be your way i' the noo, I'se warrant ye; just thole a wee."

National Ideas of Paradise.

The Laplander believes Paradise to be situated in the centre of the snows of Sweden. The Muscogulgees imagine it among the islands of the vast Pacific. The Mexicans conceived that those who died from wounds, or were drowned, went to a cool and delightful place, there to enjoy all manner of pleasure; those who died in battle or captivity were wafted to the palace of the sun, and led a life of endless delight. After an abode of four more years in this splendid habitation, they animate clouds and birds of beautiful feather, and of sweet song; having at the same time liberty to ascend to heaven, or descend to earth, to suck sweet flowers, and warble sweet enchanting songs. The Tonquinese imagine the forest and the mountains to be peopled with a peculier kind of genii, who exercises an influence over the affairs of mankind; and their ideas relative to a state of future happiness, they regard a delightful climate, an atmosphere surcharged with a throne profusely covered with garlands of flowers, as the summit of earthly felicity. Among the Arabs, a fine country, with abundance of shade, forms the principle object of their promised bliss. There is a tribe of America who believe that the souls of good men are conveyed to a pleasant valley, abounding with guavas and other delicious fruits. The heaven of the Celts was called "Flashinnis," the "island of the good and brave," their hell "Ifurin," "the island of cold climate." While the Druids, as we are informed by Ammianus Marcullus, believed that the souls of good men were wafted, in progressive course, from planet to planet, enjoying, at every successive change, a more sublime felicity than in the last.

In the Olden Time.

In an address by Rev. James Flint, D. D., of Salem, delivered at the celebration of the incorporation of Reading, in 1844, he gives the following account of the way folks lived and what they enjoyed in the early days of Massachusetts:

"The present generation, surrounded with the conveniences and with comforts, not to say luxuries, now so generally enjoyed, can but imperfectly comprehend how their progenitors lived and fared. The fine wool, linen, and cotton fabrics and silks, now so commonly worn, were worn only by the aristocracy, and homespun by the common people. Shoes were little worn in summer, by farmers and their families, except on the Sabbath and holidays. Wheat flour was used only for Thanksgiving and other festivals. Rye and Indian was the daily bread in the country. Tea and coffee were only occasional luxuries. Through the greater part of the year, for dinner, salt beef and pork were boiled with beans and other vegetables. A broth, called bean porridge, was made from the liquor in the pot, which was called the black cow with three legs. This formed the common morning and evening meal, till the cows calved in the spring, when the luxury of milk, pure or mixed with the broth, was enjoyed. I remember, when a boy, my elder half-brother, the late Col. Daniel Flint, used jestingly to say, that he had eaten bean porridge enough to fill a canal a mile long, large enough for him to swim in. Splinters of pitch-pine knots were used for lights instead of candles. Many an evening have I read and studied to a late hour by these lights. I can remember when not more than half a dozen chaises were owned in North Reading. Venerable farmers, with their wives, on pillions behind them, rode to meeting on their horses. The hymn was then read by the deacon, a line at a time and so sung by the choir. This usage ceased, when a new collection of hymns was introduced, together with a bass viol, to aid the choir of singers. To this innovation, Capt. John Flint, to whose unbending conservative temper I have before alluded, was irreconcilably opposed. I well remember to have seen this venerable white-haired man, with his long cane, walk slowly the whole length of the broad aisle out of that house, while [illegible] reading, and taking his stand during the singing, at sufficient distance to be out of the hearing of the profane viol."

Take it for all, no bird in either hemisphere equals the English lark in heart or voice; for both unite to make it the sweetest, happiest, the welcomest singer that was winged like the high angel's of God's love. It is the living ecstacy of joy when it mounts upon its "glorious privacy of light." On earth it is timid, silent, and bashful, as if not at home, and not sure of its right to be there at all. It is rather homely withal, having nothing in feather, feature or form to attract notice. It is seemingly made to be heard, not seen—reversing the old axiom addressed to children when getting noisy. Its mission is music, and it floods a thousand acres of the blue sky with it several times a day. Out of that palpitating speck of living joy there well forth a sea of twittering ecstacy upon the morning and evening air. It does not ascend by gyrations, like the eagle or birds of prey. It mounts up like a human aspiration. It seems to spread out its wings and to be lifted straight upward out of sight by the afflatus of its own happy heart.

To pour out this in undulating rivulets of rhapsody is apparently the only motive of its ascension. This it is that has made it so loved of all generations. It is the singing angel of man's nearest heaven, whose vital breath is music. Its sweet warbling is only the metrical palpitation of its life of joy. It goes up over the roof tree of the rural hamlet, on the wings of its song, as if to train the human soul to trial-flights heavenward. Never did the Creator put a voice of such volume into so small a living thing. It is a marvel, almost a miracle. In a still hour, you can hear it almost a mile's distance. When its form is lost in the hazy lacework of the sun's rays above, it pours down upon you all the thrilling semitones of its song as distinctly as if it were warbling to you in your window.—*Elihu Burritt.*

A Sailor's Love of Fairplay.—In a shipyard in Pembroke, the other day, a tar from a man-of-war was observed watching two men dragging a seven-foot cross-cut saw through a huge oak log. The saw was dull, the log very tough, and there they went—see-saw, see-saw, pull, push, push, pull.—Jack studied the matter over a while, until he came to the conclusion they were pulling to see who would get the saw, and as one was an immense big chap, while the other was a little fellow, he decided to see fair play; so giving the big fellow one blow under the ear that capsized him, he jerked the saw out of the log, and giving it to the small one, he sung out, "Now run, you beggar!

Sneezing.—Almost throughout Africa, there is some superstition connected with this convulsion. In Senaar, courtiers turn the back and slap the right thigh. Old authors tell us that when the "King of Monomotapa" sneezed, it became a national concern. Those nearest the royal person howled a salutation, which was taken up by the antechamber; and when the horrid cry ran through the palace it was re-echoed by the whole city. In Europe the superstition is, that St. Gregory instituted a benediction upon the sneezer because during a certain pestilence the unseemly act was a fatal symptom.—*A mission to Gelele.*

In a Scotch church, a descendant of Nabal having put a crown piece into the plate, instead of a penny, and starting at its white precious face, asked to have it back and was refused. "In once in forever." "Aweel, aweel," grunted he, "I'll get credit for it in heaven." "Na, na," said Jeems the door-keeper, "ye'll get credit for a penny."

Communicated.

[For the Carleton Sentinel.]

In the discussion of the subject of Confederation of the Provinces, the question of defence has been paramount to all other considerations. The Legislature of this Province has exhibited a meanness scarcely excusable, and certainly not warranted by the means at its command to sustain a respectable military position, or the desire of the people to remain inferior in that respect to the neighboring provinces. Where there are no fences, animals will range at large, and they are blind indeed who have not discovered on this continent, at least, that the animal passions are in the ascendant. There are those who preach peace and good will toward all men, and condemn a hostile attitude from a so called religious conviction, that it is wrong, but exhibit in their every day walk a faithlessness in man, by being well secured upon paper, and having a good bar to their door. Where there is a manly spirit, people will however be compelled at least to look a danger steadily in the face, and when that point is attained, defensive action need not be doubted. The defences of these Provinces, nothwithstanding the earnest solicitation of British statesmen, as well as those of the Provinces, to improve them, have been sadly neglected, and only now at the eleventh hour are being led to see the dangers to which we are exposed. A penny wise and a pound foolish policy, is daily and amply illustrated, and in no wise more clearly, than when a country is exposed to be desolated by the march of a bloodthirsty or treacherous enemy. The course recently adopted by the Commander-in-Chief to elicit an opinion from experienced militia officers of this Province, will, I think, meet with the ready approval of the people: and the practical suggestions offered commend themselves for adoption to the Legislature of this Province. Current events have imparted a stimulus to the neighboring Provinces, which by recent contact has infected the Government of this Province to an extent, that we hope will wheel us up into line, and save our people the degredation of being officered, should any emergency arise, by the more energetic and spirited men of the sister provinces. I observe in your paper the substance of the scheme recommended by the commission, also your remarks appended thereto. The time thought of for assembling the men at camp of instruction, is in the months of June and July, and I cannot agree with you, that in this country the summer is not the proper season. Many of the young men of this country, as you know, have a military taste, and it is much better they should have an opportunity of gratifying that taste in their own country for twenty-eight days in each year, than lose them in the service of a foreign State.—The plan proposed, is that which will give the largest effective force, at the least possible expense, to the Province, and which, in the present state of affairs, was thought would meet the approval of the country.

Woodstock, Jan. 16, '64. Gamma.

A writer in a Halifax exchange, in addressing Dr. Tupper, thus refers to the proposed Confederation Constitution, and makes some suggestive comparisons:

"Do you know that it has not been given to no man yet, or to no body [illegible] constitution which is not confirmed into early the elements of danger and of open conflict or civil war and of blood. Pause for a moment, and reflect on the word—civil war! I say, sir, you cannot put your finger on a point of the map of the world, you cannot turn over a page of history and give me a single example, dead or living, upon which you have a right to assert that a *written* constitution is not a most dangerous, a most reckless experiment. To put such a constitution under the proposed new government would be no less dangerous than putting gunpowder under your new Parliament buildings. The first spark of sectional strife—strife between the local governments and the general, will give you too sad because too late a warning. Remember, if your experiment fails you cannot return save to the sound of battle music.

"You have followed the model of *unwritten* constitution of Great Britain? Have you. Perhaps to a superficial observer, you would sustain that clause of your report. But consider for a moment. *There* was a system which had been perfecting for more than a thousand years. Was that a model for us. We must grow for a thousand years into that form which seems to be good. If we chose a model it may suit us one year—the next year we require another. You would bind us forever and not leave us to expand by the beautiful British process.

"You would follow precisely in the track where America made her great mistake. She endeavored to seize something complete, pure, perfect, at once, which was to last her for all time. Strength, equilibrium, safety—these grow with the growth of a people for centuries. You cannot import the institutions and political machinery of Britain and France and apply them by one stroke of the pen, or at the few sittings of a political conference. You cannot apply them at all. You cannot move them. They are indigenous—not to be transplanted. Their roots strike down through deep centuries of time, of study, struggle and experience. Look at Great Britain, there never will be another. Her Church, her Parliament, Aristocracy, her laws—they are not isolated institutions but by the ramifications of long centuries have been woven throughout. You cannot take part and leave part. Her institutions are adapted to the climate, the soil, the geography, the productions of the country, and to the blood which flows in the men whose limbs are made in England."

Johnville.—The following is the return of the persons actually residing in this settlement, of the produce raised in 1864, &c., &c.:—

Married men,	80
Single men,	65
Children,	289
Acres cleared,	1,518
Bushels of potatoes,	13,860
" " turnips,	11,612
" " oats,	12,324
" " wheat,	2,000
" " buckwheat,	2,200
" " barley,	300
" " rye,	150
Tons of hay,	50
" straw,	247
Framed houses.	5
Log houses,	80
Framed barns,	4
Log barns,	80
Horses,	21
Oxen,	42
Cows,	90
Young cattle,	50
Sheep,	-
Swine,	-

The Canadians of Windsor [illegible] for the passport order. The [illegible] been refused a place who[illegible] and, as a consequence [illegible] ies that, having [illegible] obliged to suspe[illegible] ed to the Secreta[illegible] virtually closes [illegible] Windsor, for [illegible]

[illegible] Lond[illegible] shi[illegible] f[illegible] [illegible]