shoulder in such a manner as to keep it out of the water. Thus arrayed, they crossed and re-crossed the river three times, firing and reloading each time on reaching the shore, and, so well was the manœuvre executed, that only one rifle out of the whole missed fire—and when the armourer-sergeant examined them afterwards, he pronounced them all fit for immediate work. A 100 yards swim for all comers, and a 70 yards handicap for drummer boys under sixteen years of age, and a 70 yard race for men taught this year followed; after which the proceedings were wound up by a swimming steeple chase, which was by no means the least amusing for the spectators. For this race, four rows of punts were moored across the river in a course of 100 yards, and the competitors had to dive under and clamber over each row alternately. The whole of the arrangements for this competitive examination were most satisfactory, and the exhibition was alike creditable to the performers and to those who instigated it; and as a marquee was pitched on the ground, and there was an ample provision of blankets for the purpose of sheltering and keeping warm the men in the intervals between the several races, it is to be hoped that none of them suffered from their exertions.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, $1,80, cash payment in advance. $2 if paid within the year. Clubs of 10, $15, and one to the sender of the club.

Special Notice.—The present system of directing the Sentinel, precludes the necessity of rendering bills. Every subscriber, by reference to the little yellow label, will see how he stands, and a word will explain the whole. Thus, if he finds after his name, say Jun63, it means that he has paid up to June 1863, and consequently owes since that time. So if the date be Sep65, he has paid to September 1865; or if instead of a date he finds a number, thus 865, it means he has paid to number 865 of the paper, or to the 12th of August, and the number will indicate whether he has paid up to the 1st of January, 1865, which was 834, or to what extent beyond that time.

When subscribers find that they are over one year in arrears, they may consider it an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped and proper steps taken to recover the amount of $3, which is the price when not paid within the year.

***Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

Union vs. Confederation.

We don't know when portions of our press and public men were forced to resort to the hair-splitting process so nicely in order to seem consitent or reasonable as they have in defining their position on the question of a Union of the Colonies. The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, always doubtless in favor of some union, went to Canada and, looking at what he saw there not with the eye of the politician but with the practical eye of a man versed in business, and particularly well acquainted with the elements that adapt a country to the favorable prosecution of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, was compelled to admit the abstract principle of union with Canada as desirable. His admission was of course a public ignoring of any views formerly enunciated of an opposite character. No one can properly blame him for changing his views, nor for an honest avowal of the change. But where Mr. Wilmot made the mistake was in endeavoring to make a distinction between union and confederation. And here it is that many opponents of confederation have taken an anomalous stand. We know of gentlemen connected with the press who have applied for, and received probably, Government patronage from some of the departments on the ground that they were supporters of the Government. From others Government patronage—save the mark, government patronage now-a-days is too mean to mention—has been withdrawn because they opposed the Government. Now opposition to or support of the Government means simply approval of or objection to "confederation" or "union," because whatever the original platform of the Government was—even if it was only opposition to the Quebec Scheme—it has clearly established its platform, by a certain famous minute of Council as being *opposition to any closer political union with Canada.* So that to be in favor of union at all, is to be in opposition to the governmental policy, the expressed opinion of individual members of the Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

But why has this political change in tone taken place with portions of the press and public men? Because of the evident and every-day developing change of public opinion that has taken place—or rather not a change of public opinion so much as that the public mind seems to have settled the question, at the general election unsettled, that confederation is the best of the alternatives presented to the Province.

There can be no doubt that the late visit to Canada has had a tendency to strengthen the public convictions. It is to be regretted that among the visitors to Canada there were not more of the leading public men, but as it is and as there was but one class represented, we are glad that class was the practical men, farmers, operatives, and merchants. We confess that we would rather trust these to arrive at a just conclusion as to the actual merits and demerits of Canada than lawyers and politicians. We know of many practical and sensible men who went to Canada rather inclined to look with abhorence upon a union, who have come back strong unionists. This result has been produced from their plodding, careful observations and enquiries.—They come back stored with facts gathered by the way side; gathered among the farmers of Canada; gathered in her workshops, and in her markets, and in her stores, and these facts disseminated among their neighbors in the rural districts will have ten fold more weight than long columns of figures and theoretical displays of apparent knowledge made by politicians. Of what avail is it to say that Canada is in debt; that Canada is poor; that her people are over worked—are too heavily taxed, are discontented, are slaves, to persons who have been in Canada and who have seen the public works which while they are the fruits of her debt are the evidences of a country who have seen that in all the essentials of national and individual wealth she is rich; who have learned from her laborers, and artizans, that they are neither overworked nor too heavily taxed; who have learned from the same reliable source that the people are not discontented, but that they are happy in the wonderful progress which marks their country, and in which they each and all participate. Becoming thus acquainted with Canada; having their knowledge of her resources enlarged, and, from observing that in this Province we have in degree the same elements of prosperity that she has, their faith in New Brunswick increased, the people of this Province will not, we think, wait much longer for that improvement on the *Quebec scheme* so much talked of by the opposition, but not yet suggested, but will be content to go into union upon that basis.

HARRINGTON THE BOSTON VENTRILOQUIST.—This noted Ventriloquist who visits Woodstock on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, (for the first time for 31 years) appearing at the Institute Hall, invites the attention of the public to a first-class entertainment, and one that has received especial commendation in the States. He is confident that he can give our citizens satisfaction, and desires a cordial patronage and impartial verdict at their hands.

☞ There is to be a tea meeting at Northampton on Wednesday next. Read advertisement and go to the tea.

Tea Meeting.

The Presbyterian tea-meeting under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Simpson and his church, resulted on Wednesday evening very favorably.—There was a very comfortable number of persons present, and the arrangements made by the ladies who had charge, were of such a character as to make it quite impossible to avoid being contented and happy. After the eating and drinking the meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. Charles Connell to the chair; that gentleman made a few pertinent remarks and was followed by Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. P., Rev. Messrs. McLardy, Bleakney and Milligan, Mayor Fisher and the Editor. These speeches were pleasantly interspersed by vocal music by a select choir with piano accompaniment by Miss McCoy, and by instrumental music by Mr Mekenney and some of his musical colleagues. Quite a handsome sum, some $70, was realized.

Sewing Machine Factory.

We derived much pleasure from a visit a few days since, in St. John, to the Sewing Machine Manufactory of what is termed, we believe, the "North American Manufacturing Company."

This Company, of which Mr. C. A. Bovey is the agent, have recently leased the premises formerly occupied as a sugar refinery at Lower Cove, and have now, or are rapidly getting into operation, some scores of the several machines necessary in the complete manufacturing of the various parts of a sewing machine. Of course we cannot refer in detail to these distinct machines, but will only say that there are in the establishment some of the most curious and perfect specimens of machinery for saving hand labor that we have ever seen. The arrangements of the establishment; the adjustment of the several branches, and the entire fitting up are all in that style of neatness, order and adaptation that bespeaks the superintendent as thoroughly acquainted with his business, and gives that look of earnestness and stability that promises this to be an establishment to last. The object of the Company is mainly to supply the European market with what are now considered essentials of life almost, sewing machines, and to furnish that supply free from the enormous fluctuations of trade and embarrassing strictures of the great monopolies now existing among sewing machine makers in the States. The machine, if we remember, is the Weed patent, and appears to be an excellent one. Every portion of the work it is intended shall be done in St. John—we were shown some of the rough castings from Messrs. Harris' establishment and they, we were told, are equal to anything that could be obtained in the States—and this factory must, we should suppose, form a valuable addition to the industrial establishments of the city.

Weather, Water, Railroad, &c.

The weather has had a tinge of winter sadness in it during the week. On Sunday it rained turning to snow toward Monday morning, when we may chronicle the first snow of the season. Most of people hailed the rain as a blessing both, because the long continued drought had lead to a good deal of inconvenience in the country, from the lowness of the springs from which water for domestic purposes and cattle had been supplied; and because the unusual lowness of the water in the river had not only suspended steamboat navigation, but almost that by tow boats. The rise of water this week has been sufficient materially to assist the tow boats, and raise hopes that the steamers may again in 1865 reach Woodstock.—The difficulty of tow-boating may be understood when we state that we have been informed that it took nine days to bring a load from Fredericton to this town.

But in the midst of these disadvantages, we are reminded of privileges we enjoy and which, under ordinary circumstances, we are apt to forget or think lightly of. We refer to the St. Andrews Railroad which, whatever may be said by grumblers, is a wonderful convenience to our people and to the traders of the County particularly. Even when the steamers are running this is the most speedy and cheap way of travelling between Woodstock and St. John; but then the convenience of travellers is not the most important item, for with two fast lines of stages on the route to Fredericton travel is cheap and expeditious, but it is in the transmission of freight that the advantage of the St. Andrews railroad is found. We learn from some of our merchants who have used the road this fall that they send it as cheap a way as long goods as by the river, beside the important consideration speed. A merchant leaves St. John on Monday morning in the American boat, with his freight, and the same night he arrives with it at Woodstock. How much better it will be when the branch line is finished, we need not stop to say.

School Assessment.

It were almost an insult to the people of this County did we enter upon an argument to prove it their duty to vote at the coming Parish elections favorable to assessment for school purposes. Professing to know as well the general opinion of the people of this County, as the next man, we are quite satisfied that there will be but little diversity of opinion on the question at issue.—Knowing the people to be shrewd and calculating, always disposed to weigh well those projects which involve taxation, and studious to look after their own interests, it would be but a poor commentary upon these characteristics did we not give them credit for an appreciation of the well established fact that intelligence is wealth; that education in a country increases the value of the property in that country, and that no expenditure is more reproductive, no tax more just, than the expenditure and tax which go to assist in training and developing the minds of the youth of the country. The credit of the County is at stake. Preeminently proud will be her position if, as we believe she will, she leads the van in instituting in this Province that most righteous of modern reforms which makes the property of the State educate the children of the State. Having adopted this principle at the elections in November, Carleton County may adopt, among the Counties of the Province, the motto *excelsior.*

SOMNAMBULISM.—A singular case occurred here last week. A man working at the Foundery of R. A. Hay, Esq., got out of bed—under the impression that the house was on fire—dropped himself down from the window, a distance of some 20 feet, alighting on a pile of edgings, by which his limbs were very badly bruised, he then proceeded, still asleep, some ten rods when his wife overtook and woke him.

☞ We have received a few copies of the *Pithole Daily Record*, a newspaper of which our friend G. H. Beardsley, Esq., formerly of Grand Falls, Barrister, is editor. Pithole, the city of publication, is in Pennsylvania, and is essentially an oil city, having sprung up in an almost fabulously short space of time from an unknown district to be an affluent city of wealth and population. We hope Mr. Beardsley will be amply successful and strike *ile* everytime.

☞ Thanks to Balloch Bros., agents of Brown & Bradbury's Express, and G. W. Vanwart Esq., agent of Tobin's for full fyles of late Boston papers.

Improved Stock.

We have no doubt that the authorities of the Carleton County Agricultural Society have acted wisely, in that instead of holding a fall exhibition they have expended the means at their disposal in the purchase of—Durham stock.—They have expended something less than $900 in the purchase of three bull calves and three heifers, selected by two of our most discreet farmers, Messrs. A. Kearney and John Harper, from the best herds in New England. It is only by comparison that anything like a fair appreciation of the superiority of good stock over inferior can be had, and any one who has seen the choice stock of the United States or Canada must be impressed first, with the importance of Carleton County having her stock improved, and that with the general adaptation of the County to raise stock scarcely inferior to that of the countries mentioned.

It is but fair as an important testimonial to the judgement displayed by Messrs. Kearney and Harper in their selection, to state that while on the passage from Boston to Eastport a gentleman, from Nova Scotia who is himself an agriculturist, offered to take the cattle off their hands at the cost and charges. We find the following item in the Springfield *Republican*:—

"Two gentlemen (Messrs. Kearney and Harper) from the Province of New Brunswick are here, delegated by some agricultural society for the purchase of choice stock. They have bought two bulls of Paoli Lathrop of South Hadley, two heifers of E. H. Judd of the same place, and one each from Milo J. Smith and Son, and Dr Prince. Good judges say they are among the six best short horns in New England."

Mr. Kearney speaks in the warmest terms of the uniform kindness and attention which he and his colleague received at the hands of the gentlemen with whom they came in contact while pursuing their investigation of stock and making their selection.

The Lord Bishop on Tea Meetings.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton has been giving expression to his views with regard to picnics, tea-meetings, bazaars and races. The occasion was a sermon preached at Portland, St. John. The *Globe* reports his Lordship as having said:—

"He would rather see a congregation worshipping in a hut, or in the open air, than in a building erected by means raised at pic-nics, tea-meetings, bazaars, and races. The steps which have been taken in late years towards raising money for church purposes, were such as to excite no wonder if open, unbushing [illegible] be adopted a few years hence."

It seems to us the Bishop is too general in his denunciation. While some of the means referred to may be regarded by very many as inconsistent resorts for christians, others of them may or may not be hurtful in their tendencies, and may or may not involve impoprieties according to the spirit that actuates their management. It is scarcely fair to include races and tea-meetings in the same category. We know of many congregations who might be worshipping in the open air so-day, but for the aid derived through such extraneous efforts as those mentioned. No doubt it were better, all things being equal, that contributions were spontaneous and direct, but the circumstances of the country in the rural districts make a material difference.

YORK.—We learn by telegram that John Pickard, Esq., has consented to run for the vacant seat in York. We have not heard whether there will be opposition. When we stated last week our convictions about Mr. Fisher in connection with this matter, it was based on an assurance that Mr. Pickard would not offer. We don't suppose that Mr. Fisher will contest the seat, or that his friends will wish him to—not frightened by that awfully oracular manifesto of the *Globe*, in which he says—

"They owe more to him than they do to any other man now in politics; yet, if Mr. Fisher offer himself as a candidate at the forthcoming election, the County of York must reject him again. Until the Canadian coalition is broken up, no election must be allowed to go by default in New Brunswick."—

but for other reasons, some of which the result may show very distasteful to the *Globe* and the anti's generally.

SOME one has sent us a pamphlet, containing a map, entitled the great Railway enterprise from "Whitehaven" harbor on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia to the head of the Bay of Fundy; or a plan to shorten the passage between [illegible] and America [illegible] to give a continuous land route through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and all the United States, with all the Canadas included. This title is so voluminous that it affords ample explanation of the character and object of the contents. Whitehaven, it is alledged, is the nearest point on the American continent at which a reliable and suitable harbor for European steamships is found. The distance from Whitehaven to Galway bay is only 2,000 miles. The claims of this route are now being pressed upon the attention of leading men in the chief transatlantic cities for the purpose of securing a branch line of road, to tap the Halifax trunk, from Whitehaven. In this utilitarian age, when time is so important, the shortening of the time of passage between the two continents some ten hours has only to be known as feasible in order to make it popular.

☞ The Town has during the week, presented a little more lively appearance than for some weeks previous. The merchants are receiving their fall goods, and the farmers are coming in with loads of produce and making their fall purchases. The several factories are busily at work. In building there is not much doing; the most notable piece of work in this line is the building of J. T. Allan, Esq., the shell of which is now nearly completed. Mr. Allan has, we think, taken a sensible course in putting on a pitched roof, rather than a flat one, a style which is not adapted, we think, to the interior of this Province, where the falls of snow are so heavy.

ON Tuesday last the children connected with the Baptist Sabbath School in this town were treated by their Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Bleakney, to a drive to the Railway Station, and to a splendid repast on their return to town.—The children seemed to appreciate the kindness shown them, and all passed off well.

THE latest advices we are in possession of from the Toryburn shooting, places Marks of St. Stephen ahead, with a fair prospect of securing the cup. We hear by street rumor that Woodstock stands second best.

The St. Croix Courier is the title of a new paper just started at St. Stephen, by Mr. David Main. The general appearance of the first number, which we have before us, is highly creditable, and a critical examination of the contents proves its character to be what its appearance would indicate. We hope the publisher will meet with every success.

MCMILLANS ALMANAC.—We have received a copy of the above, for 1866, from the publishers, who in this work present the public not only with an ordinary calendar neatly and plainly printed, but with a book of nearly 200 pages containing invaluable information of a provincial and general character. Every one will at once provide themselves with a McMillans almanac and register.

GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SENTINEL.—There is an association of pleasing ideas with certain names, and in the literary world they produce fine effect. Why not *Sentinel* be named *dear* to every heart that wishes well the guardianship of the rights and privileges of his country? It hollow sounding names profess so much interest betimes, and at others, prove recreant to the trust reposed in that invincible talisman—mightier than the sword—how much must be expected from the real one, always ready, ever on the watch tower, in the interest of his country. Names by an involuntary suggestion, produce an extraordinary illusion. Favor or disappointment has been often conceded, as the name of the claimant has affected us, and the accidental affinity or coincidence of a name connected with ridicule or hatred, with pleasure or disgust, has operated like magic.—The name *Sentinel* is looked for in this locality, and doubtless elsewhere, with that pleasure which seems to greet one when intelligence from a dear friend has arrived. It is looked upon as representing the interests, not only of Carleton, but Victoria, and a corner devoted to Victoria cannot detract, but rather add to the lustre Carleton sheds among the Counties of New Brunswick. Her rise and progress are identical with ours, and *vice versa;* and to cherish the high hopes we have of becoming, at no distant day, subjects not of alarm and distrust, but of interest and lasting friendship to our sister County, must always be regarded with gratitude. Altho' our advances are not quite as perceptible as might be, still advancement is the order of the day. Recent events at Grand Falls told heavily against some parties, and as it would be unbecoming to use invectives against the absent, it will probably be sufficient to remark that their "absence is good company." It is gratifying to know, that through the influence of our esteemed representative, Mr. Costigan, the new road to Tobique River is opened, and with it, a tract of land equal to the choicest in the Province, for persons desirous of settlement, giving access to and from the shire town, to the settlers on the Tobique River—numbering about fifty families, hitherto pent up. If we have lost by fires, confidence is again restored, and better order prevails; the good old star is again in the ascendant. The new mill in course of erection by the Messrs. Thompson, will prove of incalculable benefit to this and neighboring localities. Rapid progress is already being made, and the proprietors expect to have full steam on by the first of January, 1866. The building material for the County Grammar School is already on the ground and when finished, will be second to none in the Province. A spacious building adjoining the Temperance Hall, is also in course of erection,—this, I believe, is intended as a warehouse, by the Deputy Treasurer, C. A. Hammond, Esq., whose zeal in building has already become proverbial. Many other buildings have been improved this season, all of which tends to show that the spirit of enterprise has really manifested itself. There is a matter of some moment engrossing the attention of some of our wisest men, and one which, in my opinion, would be worthy of the interference of the Government, without which no private individual, no matter how extensive his means, would engage, which is, gold developements at and near Grand Falls. No idle speculation, no extravagant fervor could induce me to record this fact, if it were not substantially truth. Specimens of the glittering metal may be seen at the store of Mr. Kirlin, in this town, and it is pronounced by an experienced and practical miner to be as pure, and the prospects as encouraging, as any in California or Vancouver's Island. You have already made advances in iron: help us to work up our gold! or rather work up the Government to do so. The Grand Falls Agricultural Society intends holding a Show on the 25th of this month, and altho' the Society is only in its infancy, it is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and bids fair to jump from infancy to maturity by next season. The usual indications of lumbering operations—large supplies—have already appeared, and lumberers are on the *qui vive.* Rain is looked for with eagerness, to swell the small streams and river, that we may enjoy the sight of a steamboat at the "Falls," before winter sets in. Adieu for the present. Yours truly,

BILLY DOOLEY.

Grand Falls, Oct. 16, '65.

Colonial News.

LOWER PROVINCE TRADE.—The trade from the St. Lawrence to the Lower Provinces is gradually but surely, developing, and complaints are made of insufficient vessel accomodation. The Montreal *Gazette* publishes the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman engaged in trade with the Maritime Provinces. It is written by a merchant of Pictou, and dated 20th Sept.:

"The steamer starts immediately on arrival of the mail from Halifax, and passengers are almost invariably driven to the steamer without landing. The 'Lady Head' touches at a number of ports on the way up and down. The more profitable part of her business at present is done between Quebec and Shediac. I have no hesitation in saying that the 'Lady Head' is very insufficient for the route. She has neither sufficient room for freight nor passengers. Freight has constantly to be declined, and [illegible] times so [illegible] pleasure. Yet with all these drawbacks, I am told she has cleared a handsome sum each year. It is remarkable when facilities are offered for trade how it develops itself. Two years ago, when an American steamer was put on between Boston and Charlottetown, the many predicted it would be a failure; but now two are required to do the work.

"Our railroad to Halifax, when finished, will gradually help this route. Pleasure passengers have no fancy for travelling forty miles in a crowded stage coach. Should the Reciprocity Treaty not be renewed, a trade of vast magnitude must spring up between these lower ports and Canada. We must have your breadstuffs and a great variety of other articles; and you must have our fish and many other things we have to send. Pictou alone will import 25,000 barrels flour the present year, and our rapidly increasing mining population have increasing wants that must be supplied. I have understood the 'Lady Head' has made up and down as high as £3,000 a trip. I should judge from the best information I can obtain, the average would be £4,000."

Mr. Brydges has stepped in to aid this Intercolonial traffic with an offer to carry flour from Montreal to St. John, N. B., via Portland, for 50 cents a barrel, and it is said that at that rate it can be sold cheaper than if sent from New York to Boston. The high rates of freight and charges of all kinds in the great cities of the States, the result of an inflated currency and heavy taxation, give our traders very important advantages which they have not hitherto enjoyed. The growth of this trade with the Lower Provinces is a proof that the Intercolonial Railway, when it is built, will not be without a through as well as a local traffic. It will, of course, supply most of the inland country lying between the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy and ocean, and it may even carry flour and other provisions to the ports of Halifax and St. John, in spite of the unquestioned advantages of the sea route.—*Toronto Globe.*

The new steamer "Olive," owned by Enoch Lunt, Esq., and intended for the Fredericton route, made her trial trip on Tuesday afternoon. She is a very handsome, substantial boat, and to judge from her performance Tuesday, also a very fast one. She ran ten miles against a strong head wind in 52 minutes, and in returning made the same distance in less than 44 minutes, with not more than 53 lbs. of steam. When her machinery is in complete working order she will, we have no doubt, be found to be one of the fastest boats on the St. John River.

The *Olive* is now running regularly on the St. John, making good time, and giving great satisfaction.—*Ed. Sen.*

Attorney General McDonald, at a public dinner in Ottawa recently, said:—

You may read in the papers about obstructions in one colony or another, but I do not speak incautiously, or without the book, when I say that the union of all the Provinces is a fixed fact; and that Ottawa is the metropolis to all these colonies is equally a fixed fact.

The mere struggle for office and fight for position—the differences between the "outs" and the "ins" have no charms for me; but now I have something worth fighting for—and that is the junction of Her Majesty's subjects in all British North America as one great nation, with Her Majesty governing us, with her representative sitting at Ottawa. (Cheers.) Until that is accomplished I feel that I have not discharged my duty to my country. Until I see every man, who has sworn allegiance to Her Majesty, from the Atlantic to the Pacific under one Government, under one organization, I shall feel my duty unperformed. I hope and believe—and I know if God preserves me—we shall see that junction, and then I shall say "Take my place I have done my duty."

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed without proof what is seen there beyond disputing.

They make a barrel of solid Pills, about 15,000 doses, and three barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses, per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point!—170,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected, and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care avails not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicant shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. This strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean, in this world, be broken.

O, Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—[Galveston, Texas, News.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The Manufacturing Company of St. John, N. B., have positively exported $10,000 worth of flannels, etc, to Newfoundland.

☞ The Halifax *Colonist* of Tuesday says that Sir Fenwick Williams has received the temporary appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and will leave England on the 28th instant.

☞ The New York *Herald* says that President Johnson is threatened with impeachment by the radicals in Congress as a means of coercing him into adopting their suffrage policy.

☞ Two French Bishops—those of Marsilles and Vannes—have lately become insane.

☞ The debt of Philadelphia is $53.147.321,-49, about three-fourths of the debt of Canada.

☞ The revenue collected at the port of Halifax for the year ending September 30th, was $868,144, or $49,452 more than in the previous year.

☞ It is estimated that Illinois now has a population of 2,300,000.

☞ John C. Breckinridge is stopping at Toronto and has declared his intention to settle there.

☞ There is a demand in England for Canadian oats and barley, at remunerative prices.

☞ The traffic return of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending September 28th, shows a total of $154,495, being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $19.999.

☞ A team from Sacramento hauled ten tons and thirty-six pounds all the way to Gold hill. The driver had a "big load" off his mind on arriving.

☞ A report is circulating in London that Mrs. Hardinge, better known as "Belle Boyd the confederate heroine," is about to try her fortune on the London stage.

☞ It is said that McCormack, the inventor of the famous reaping machine which bears his name, has recently died in an asylum in Illinois.

☞ The Mobile Tribune reports that a newspaper, to be edited by colored men, in the interests of the colored people, is to be set up in that city.

☞ The Liberals in Mexico have suffered a defeat at the hands of the Imperialists, 900 of whom put to rout 3.500 of Juarist's men, capturing a quantity of guns, arms, and ammunition, and a number of prisoners.

☞ Over 25.000 bushels of oysters are annually planted in the Thames River, within the town limits of Norwich, Connecticut.

☞ There are 5000 acres on the shores and islands of Lake Erie devoted to the culture of the grape. The Catawba, Isabella, Delaware and Concord are the principal varieties. This year's crop on 3500 of the 5000 acres will average 5000 pounds to the acre, making it one of the most profitable crops ever raised.

☞ A Mechanics' Exchange is about being organized in the city of Montreal. The object is to bring together master mechanics and manufacturers.

☞ In Police Court in Boston, delinquents have adopted an ingenious method of escaping punishment, that of proffering bribes in lemons and giving to the officials.

☞ Dr. Mudd attempted to escape from the Dry Tortugas by secreting himself in the coal bunk of a steamer which touched at the island. He was put to hard labor wheeling sand, and the quarter master of the steamer was arrested for having assisted the doctor.

☞ According to the British gunboat Urgent, the Atlantic cable buoys have disappeared from the place where they were anchored.

☞ A young English gentleman, Mr. W. Chandless, a graduate of Cambridge, has sent to the British Association an account of a remarkable journey just performed. He has ascended the River Purus, one of the least known of the affluents of the Amazon, and has mapped every mile of its course for 1,866 miles. This will, no doubt, be one of the leading subjects in this section, and will be illustrated by a map twenty-three feet in length.

☞ In Geauga county, Ohio, which has only 17.000 inhabitants, about 3,000,000 pounds of cheese, worth half a million of dollars, were made this year,—principally in cheese factories. It costs but one cent per pound to manufacture the cheese, and each gallon of milk makes a pound.

Congratulatory addresses have been presented to Chief Justice Parker and Judge Allen by the respective Grand Juries of Northumberland and Kent.

American News.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.

N. Y., 16th.—The Nova Scotian has passed Farther Point with dates to the 6th inst.

It is stated that the British Government proposes to guarantee the Canadian Loan for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory.

Fenian arrests continue. About 205 persons in all have thus far been arrested. A suspicious vessel flying the American flag and supposed to be one of those with arms had appeared off Queenstown, but again put to sea. A strange vessel is said to have sent a letter on shore which was opened and found to contain a bill for £1000 in favor of a member of the Fenian organization. The examination of the 6 Fenians at Dublin was concluded on the 2nd. Additional evidence developed nothing new of moment. Five of the prisoners were committed to take their trial for high treason. The prisoners denied that the indiscriminate slaughter of the higher classes was ever meditated.

The publication by the American press of the names of the alleged holders of the Confederate loan caused some fluttering. Laird authorizes the Liverpool papers to say that he never held or was interested in any of that stock.

The important American torpedo experiments took place at Chatham on the 4th inst., under the direction of Donald M'Kay and Mr. Beardsley in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Numerous operations took place, the most important being the destruction of the sailing frigate Terpischore. Two hundred and seventy-five pounder torpedoes were placed at the depth of seven feet below the keel when the electric shock was communicated. There was a dull report, the vessel quivered and in a few minutes settled down on even keel; not a splinter was shot into the air.

Bank of England has raised rate of discount to 6 per cent. Bullion decreased during the week £777,000 sterling.

Consols 88¾ a 88¾. Breadstuffs continued quiet and firm at about previous quotations. Provisions firm.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, p. m.

The Herald's Mexican letter of the 1st inst., states that the U. S. Consul presented himself three days in one of the palace offices, in order to make a claim in favor of a Frenchman; he sent his card, and was informed that he was unknown there, and the best he could do was to quit the palace, unless he wanted to be put out by the palace guard.

Maximilian's Secretary of War offered to muster into the European service all the Confederate officers in Mexico, but they refused the proposition, adding they could serve only under the U. S. flag; that they might have trouble among themselves, but that it was no use for them to forget that they were North Americans and Republicans, and consequently unwilling to defend an Empire. Gold 146.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

President Johnson to-day granted pardons, under the amnesty proclamation, to 120 persons, distributed amongst nearly all the late insurgent states.

DETROIT, Mich., 18th.—A fire broke out in the Michigan Central freight shed at eight o'clock to-night, entirely destroying the freight building and contents from Taird Street to the old elevator; the loss will be heavy, as a great quantity of freight was burnt; the fire originated from a barrel of kerosine bursting and becoming ignited Gold 146¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 p. m.

Steamship Scotia with dates to the 8th arrived today. Fenianism is still the engrossing topic. In the Irish provinces arrests continue, among the latest are the proprietor and the printer of the Connaught Patriot for a seditious article in that paper. Strict surveillance is kept on vessels from America at Queenstown. Eight additional Fenians had been arrested in Dublin and committed for trial. The American correspondent of the Times says Sir F. Bruce had asked Mr. Seward for an explanation of various Fenian movements throughout America; he also represents a general amnesty as likely to be proclaimed by President Johnson. The body of a man was discovered among the cargo of the steamer Queen from New York, it is supposed to have been placed there when loading. A Royal Commission has been appointed in England to enquire into the cattle disease. Parties alledged to have been connected with the Confederate Loan continue to publish denial; Mr. Lindsay confesses to a small loss.

Liverpool, Oct. 7th, evening.—At Dublin yesterday Mr. O'Bennar, of the Connaught Patriot, was committed for trial on the double charge of treason and felony. Paris letters assert that the Allocution recently delivered by the Pope against secret societies was due to the suggestion of the Archbishop of London, who wished in this matter to obtain a condemnation of Fenianism.

WHAT REV. M. D. CONWAY SAYS.—We clip the following from the letter of Rev. M. D. Conway, in the last number of the *Commonwealth*, in disapprobation of the acts of the administration on the reconstruction question:

Shame! There should be some chivalry somewhere, enough to fight the President and his Cabinet, one and all, to the death, and pluck the spoil out of their teeth. Shame on them! one and all; on Johnson, who has basely betrayed those who placed him in power, and the negroes to whom he offered himself as Moses; on Seward, on Stanton, on the whole set, who have not the honor to resist him, and, failing success, to abandon and help to impeach him; and—alas, alas! —shame on the whole North, who not only permit for one moment this wrong to go on, but actually hesitate to arraign their infamous agents at Washington!

If the United States is not to sink under this cursed corruption of its moral sense through slavery, our true men must and will now arise, and pledge themselves to the negro to go abreast with him through another sea of blood, if it must be so, rather than allow the Johnsons, the Sharkeys, and their base brood, to drag him back under the rule of Southern whites again. Oh, it makes one feel homeless and heartsick to see those foul wrongs going on, chiefly through the timidity of the friends of justice, who fear to oppose a President, lest they endanger a party! If every man in Massachusetts alone would strike his blow, not at the air, but *at the man and the Cabinet who are doing these wrongs*, they would have to cease at once. It is "*Thou art the man*" alone which makes guilty men tremble. Who has the courage to say that at Washington?

FREE LABOR IN JAMAICA.—Probably no country has been the subject of more misrepresentation, or suffered more from misunderstanding of her real condition than Jamaica. Since the time when emancipation was declared by the British Parliament the prejudices of slavery have pursued her with unflagging severity. Some recent statistics which we find in the New York *Tribune* are of interest at this time. The population four years ago was 346,000, of which the blacks are 79 per cent., the mixed race 18, and whites 3. Of the blacks about 30,000 are resident in the towns, the same number are employed upon the three hundred sugar plantations, and the others live upon small homesteads purchased since the emancipation. There are 80,000 of these homesteads, averaging three acres apiece, which at the lowest price of land in the island are worth $6,000,000. The stock, furniture and portable property of the proprietors is estimated at $4,000,000 more, making a property of $10,000,000 accumulated from nothing within a quarter of a century. It is found, also, that the people have considerable sums in savings banks, and the revenue is $1,400,000 in gold, three-fourths of which is paid by the blacks. Besides the Anglo-Jamaican Church, which is supported by the State, they have 120 ministers of different denominations, and they pay no one less than $500 per annum. They have built over 200 churches, some of them elegant and substantial structures, costing from $5,000 to $15,000 each, one-half of which was contributed by the blacks. It is true that through the breaking up of many of the large sugar estates, and through an obstinate refusal to give the laborers fair pay and treatment, the production of sugar has fallen off. Many of the estates were burdened with mortgages and ruined by hard management, but no instance has been shown in which cultivation was abandoned because free negroes could not be hired to work. Notwithstanding these difficulties, Jamaica now exports annually about 30,000 tons of sugar, 20,000 puncheons of rum, 7,000,000 lbs. coffee, nearly 1,000,000 lbs. of ginger, and 5,000,000 lbs. of pimento, besides a considerable quantity of dyewoods and hard wood, arrowroot, honey and beeswax. All this represents the industry of the blacks, for as a rule the negroes are the only agricultural laborers in the country. But in addition to the exports they raise large quantities of ground provisions and other articles of domestic consumption. All the sugar and all the coffee consumed on the island is produced by them. They grow tobacco, they raise pigs and poultry; and they supply the markets all over the island with fully nine-tenths of the vegetables sold in them, and it is a fact which admits of no dispute, that it only needs capital to develop successfully the resources of Jamaica.

This state of things affords the best encouragement to us that the black man, with the least show of fair treatment, can earn a living for himself, and is ready and anxious to work for pay. A recent mass meeting was held in Jamaica to consider how capital might best be brought into the country. It is probable that the negroes of that island have received less protection at the hands of the home Government than the freedmen of the South will get from ours, and yet they have prospered. No facts have yet been adduced from any source which tend to prove that, so far as the negro is concerned, emancipation will not prove a blessing.—*Boston Journal.*

THE FRENCH PAPERS ON THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—The Irish question occupies the French papers very much. One of them says *le Fenianisme* is a nuisance generated by the disbanding of the Federal army, and that "the important thing to know is where the storm will break. If it is not Mexico it will be Ireland, and therefore Fenianism seems to us a more serious phenomenon than we were first inclined to consider it." The *Presse* says:—"Ireland has no motive for complaint. She enjoys religious, civil, and commercial liberty. All ranks and dignities are as accessible to the Irish as to the English. The General most loaded with honors in the present century was an Irishman—Wellington. Everywhere the Irish occupy eminent positions—in the army, at the bar, in the magistracy; in Parliament the Irish Brigade disposes of the majority and almost lays down the law to Ministers. In times of famine Ireland has always found the most liberal, the most generous assistance in the purse of England." We cannot give her a new soil or a new climate, but there is literally nothing within the power of Government which Parliament has not done, or if not ready to do, for her. Nor can we admit that all these efforts have failed. On the contrary, there is more real progress than at any former period. Fenianism may for a while tend to retard it, but Fenianism is but a slight and transitory obstacle to the permanent agencies of improvement.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH DETECTIVES TO WATCH THE FENIANS.—New York papers state that a number of detectives from London arrived in the last steamer to that port, with special instructions, it is understood, to keep an eye on the Fenians, and inform the English government from time to time of whatever facts may come to their knowledge in regard to them. One or more of these detectives, it is stated, left for Chicago, where it is believed the Fenians are organized in great strength. It is understood that the Fenians have lately adopted a stricter secresy in their communications and action than formerly.

MARRIED

At St. John on Wednesday, 11th inst., by the Rev. Maurice Swabey, A. M., James Jordon, Esq., Merchant of Woodstock, to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of Wilder Daniel, of Bedfordshire, England.

At Houlton, on the 7th