The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

Branch Survey.

We had not intended to devote further space to any notice of our railroad this week, but the completion of the survey recently made by Mr. Hartley assisted—ably as he has been—by Mr. C. Haslett, C. E., makes it incumbent upon us to refer to it. From his observations while on former surveys, Mr. Hartley was convinced that a more practicable route than any before traversed could be found. He was, therefore, directed by the Directors of the Woodstock Company to make a survey, and having obtained the valuable services of the gentleman above named he proceeded to his work, and his efforts have been crowned with a success beyond his own anticipations, and one that reflects great credit upon him, and establishes an enviable character for him as a practical Engineer. We will now endeavor to make our readers acquainted with the character of the route surveyed.

The distance by preliminary survey from Bell's on the Saint Andrews Railway to the crossing of the Maduxnakik near Davis' saw mill in Woodstock will not exceed eleven and one-tenth miles, and by location, it is believed, that it can be reduced to eleven miles. In this distance the only bridge required is at Bedell Brook, at about five and one-third miles from Bell's, in lieu of three bridges required by the former survey, two over Bull's Creek and one over Bedell Brook. At this crossing the grade of the Railway will not exceed forty-seven feet above the bed of the stream, and by introducing 200 feet feet of wooden bridging or trestle work the quantity of earthwork in the embankment will not exceed 40,000 cubic yards. The entire length of crossing, including both bridge and embankment, from grade to grade can, it is thought, upon location be reduced to 800 feet; this being the most difficult point upon the route, it had been thought proper to introduce a grade of 60 feet per mile, extending about a mile in length. Possibly this may even be reduced upon final location, by finding lower ground on the southerly side of Bedell Brook and the Hodgdon road. From this point to within three and three-quarter miles of Woodstock, in the vicinity of H. E. Dibblee's place, both the grades and earth-work are moderate, there being considerable level grade. At this point the work for a short distance, say one-half mile, assumes a heavier character, but it would be considered by no means formidable, upon most of the railroads of the United States. With the two exceptions above named, the work will be remarkably light. In three-quarters of a mile from the Hodgdon road towards Woodstock the cuts and fills will not exceed six feet. From H. E. Dibblee's for about three miles the grade descends at the rate of one foot per 100 feet, or fifty-two and eight-tenth feet per mile. On the remaining three-quarters of a mile to the Maduxnakik crossing the grades will not exceed an average of twenty feet per mile. The remainder of the route to the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock is quite feasible, with moderate grades, the whole distance being less than thirteen and one-third miles.

With the exception of the points at Bedell Brook and near H. E. Dibblee's there will be no necessity for a more than 3° curve, or 1910 feet radius, and at these points it may be necessary to introduce a 4° curve, or 1432 feet radius.

Although the estimates have not been entered into in detail, yet the Surveyors are confident that the cost of construction per mile will not exceed that of either of the routes formerly surveyed.

The result of the present preliminary survey, the cost of which has not exceeded $350, has demonstrated beyond any doubt the entire practicability of the "Bell Route."

ANOTHER RAILWAY MEETING was held at Richmond on Saturday evening last, this time at McKenzie's Corner. There were present as many persons as the Hall could comfortably hold comprising many of the most aged and respectable inhabitants of the Parish. Mr. S. F. Crawford was called to the chair, the duties of which position he filled impartially and well. The following were the speakers in the order in which they are named. J. R. Hartley, Ivory Kilburn, Samuel Watts, Thomas Fleming. Mr. Kilburn made, we must admit, a good speech for an opposition one and, admitting his sincerity, we can only regret that he takes to our mind such mistaken views. Mr. Fleming's speech was short but pointed, and rather in the spirit of enquiry than opposition. At the close of the meeting a resolution, previously prepared, similar in its import to one passed at Richmond Corner at a previous meeting, was moved and seconded, whereupon Mr. Fleming moved as an amendment a verbal resolution, thanking the Municipal Council for their determination to leave the subject to the vote of the people when it had power to pass upon the matter without such reference, and thanking Messrs. Hartley and Watts for their presence and explanation of the matter. This amendment was carried almost unanimously, only two persons voting against it.

We think the arguments in opposition were all fairly met and answered; we think it was clearly shewn to be to the interest of the County and the Parish of Richmond to vote for the proposition; and we think the vote of the meeting satisfactorily showed that the people of South Richmond are right on the question of a Branch Railroad.

☞ The correspondent of the *Globe* thus classifies the men at the Camp of Instruction: Farmers, 422; laborers, 81; carpenters, 49; shipwrights, 41; manufacturers, 30; clerks, 25;—shoemakers, 23; blacksmiths, 21; lumberers, 20; coachmakers, 14; millmen, 12; masons, 10;—sailors, 10; printers, 9; painters, 8; tanners, 8; joiners, 7; tinsmiths, 7; teamsters, 5; butchers, 2; bakers, 2. Total, 805. Besides about 20 of various callings—students, hotel-keepers &c, &c.

☞ The *Reporter* justly holds up to indignation the wreckers in the vicinity of Long Island who, taking advantage of the breaking of the booms and consequent grounding of the logs upon the Island and along shore, have carried on their nefarious business of re-marking and disposing of those logs to an unusual extent. Many have been detected, and some have fled the country to avoid the consequences.

☞ The press has been taking all kinds of liberties with our Governor's name, consigning him to Hong Kong and a great many other places. The *Globe* speaking with apparent authority, the other day had it that he was in a few days to leave the Gubernatorial Chair, and that his successor was about to leave England. Subsequently the *Freeman* with more show of authority tells us that his Excellency is about to enter the state of matrimony. If the latter be the case we wish his Excellency every anticipated joy and hope he may not find the force of the old couplet,

"Alas! 'tis easier far to rule
A *Province* than a wife."

☞ John T. Allan, Esq., is vigorously progressing with the construction of a large Brick building, for stores and offices, on his lot, corner of Main and Queen streets.

In Memoriam.

The last *Wesleyan* contains a touching and graceful memoir of a lady, lately deceased at her residence in Halifax, whose earlier years were spent in Woodstock, her native place. We refer to Mrs. George R. Anderson, daughter of the late Jeremiah M. Connell, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Lathern, the writer of the paper from which we quote, uses the following language, which we have every reason to believe will find a warm response in many hearts here:—

"To speak of her varied excellences might seem, to those who knew her not, but indiscriminate eulogy. Her amiability of disposition and serene loveliness of temper invested religion, in her case, with an unwonted charm, and more than words recommended genuine piety to the attention of her youthful friends. She was a loving wife, a tender-hearted mother, an affectionate sister, an attentive daughter, a firm friend and a devout christian."

And her death was an exemplification of the language of the poet—

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walks of life,
Quite on the verge of Heaven."

☞ Elder Burnham requests us to state, as an answer to many untruthful reports which have been circulated to his prejudice, that he is not a believer in, or preacher of, the doctrine of materialism. And further, that, in all the numerous pulpits in which he has labored, no objections have ever been raised to the doctrines advanced by him.

☞ At the meeting of the stockholders of the Woodstock Railroad Company held on Wednesday afternoon, at Connell's Hall, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year: Norris Best, R. A. Hay, J. R. Tupper, G. W. Vanwart, F. R. J. Dibblee, Robert Brown and D. Munroe.

We must add that the late President, L. P. Fisher, and Messrs. C Connell and W. Lindsay, declined to be nominated.

Immediately after this the Directors met and elected Norris Best, Esq., President. There is to be an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders on Wednesday next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"L. W." First you should have paid the postage; second, your real name should have been sent; third, we do not pay for original stories. When we learn your address we may communicate with you more fully.

☞ Our readers will do well to bear in mind that the Excursion Train for the Bazaar, at St. Andrews, leaves the Station at 7, a. m., on Wednesday next.

☞ Victoria bye-road appropriations will be found on the first page.

☞ We are requested to say that the necessary blank returns for Parish Officers can now be had on application to the Secretary Treasurer.

☞ It is said the delegates have been heard from, and were very satisfactorily received; we await anxiously further tidings.

☞ Thanks to Small & Fisher, agent of Brown & Bradbury's Express, for Boston papers.

☞ See Mr. McCoy's advertisement of the Carleton Grammar School.

PERSONAL.—John McAddam, Esq., was in town on Tuesday.

☞ As there is now constantly a talk about Canada, and as our Farmers may be interested in knowing something about the markets in that Province, we quote the last Toronto *Globe*;—

Potatoes—scarce—70 to 80 cts.; Oats 42 to 45 cts.; Barley 50 to 55 cts.; Butter 14 to 18 cts. per lb; Eggs 15 to 17 cts. per doz; Hams 13 to 14 cts. per lb; Chickens 30 to 35 cts. each; Calf Skins from 7 to 9 cts. per lb; Sheep Skins $1 to $1.90.

BOSTON MARKET.—Oats 65 to 80 cts.; Potatoes 70 cts.; Eggs 24 cts. per doz; Butter 20 to 32 cts. per lb.

In Woodstock, Potatoes 25 cts.; Oats 25 to 29 cts.; Butter 12 to 14 cts. per lb; Eggs 10 cts. per doz; Hams 10 cts. per lb., &c.

In the early part of this week the weather was most admirable for haying, but this industry was interfered with by a sharp rain that commenced on Wednesday morning. The hay crop, particularly on new meadows is most luxuriant and will be a great success, provided the weather is propitious.

From our own observation, and the reports that reach us from the various districts, the grains and roots are doing finely.

BOOK NOTICES.—The August number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY is at hand from the publishers Ticknor & Fields, Boston. It is a peculiarly interesting number for general readers.—The opening article is on the Honey Bee, giving in graphic language much interesting insight into the characteristics, habits, enemies of the bee, and useful hints as to their management. Next we have a pleasant sketch of the Dunwiddie Family under the title of "Strategy by the Fireside." Then a well-written essay on John Bright and the English Radicals, giving a brief but rather comprehensive history of that distinguished statesman and reformer. Then under the title of "Needle and Garden" we have a continuation of an article shewing how some sewing girls, breaking through the rules—harsh and arbitrary—of conventional life undertook the raising of strawberries, telling as pleasantly how they proceeded in their cultivation of the plants on their half-acre, and with what success. Reading this article suggests the question why some of our farmers or amateur gardeners who have the space could not profitably cultivate this delicious berry for home use and exportation. There is no reason save the necessary enterprise, and a means of quick transportation to other markets. These, with several other papers in prose and poetry, all worth a careful perusal, make up the August number of the "Atlantic Monthly."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August has also been received. It contains a novelty, being two pieces of sacred music or hymns. Said a lady friend to whom we mentioned this fact, "they will soon be using *Godey* in meeting." They use it now very extensively, or rather the lady portion of the several congregations do not consider themselves *dressed* unless they are walking exemplifications and illustrations of *Godey's* fashion plates.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for August has likewise come from Ticknor & Fields, Boston. That it is, what it was anticipated it would be, the favorite magazine for the young people, we have evidence from the fact that it is at this moment being *devoured* by our own young folk, and can only give second-hand their expressions of pleasure and gratification at its contents. We again most cheerfully recommend this periodical as a very desirable one for parents to order for their families.

We have received from Ticknor & Fields another volume of their new publication, "Companion poets for the people, illustrated." The No. before us contains the national lyrics by J. G. Whittier, and this statement is sufficient to stamp its character. These books are published at 50 cents a number, and an admirable opportunity is thus presented for persons of limited means securing a select library of the standard poets.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for August received. Less pretentious than its sponsor *Godey*, it maintains its well earned character as a most pleasing and useful auxiliary to the practical literature of the household. Conveying in all its pages useful lessons of morality and of home economy. At the same time it is beautifully illustrated and rendered attractive by poetry, music and fashion plates.

KENT EYE-ROAD APPROPRIATIONS, 1865.

RICHARD BARKER, *Commissioner.*

To David Bell	$8.00
On road from Bragg's hill to Crosby,s	9.00
On road from C. Rodgers' to Bragg's hill	9.00
	$26.00

TIMOTHY CORBET, *Commissioner.*

On the Monquart hill in the rear of John Giberson's	$5.00
On the road from Giberson's mill to intersect the Johnville road	5.00
On the road from Mahoney's to McNeil's	3.00
On the road from Boyd's house to Jas. O'Donnell's	14.00
On the road from Cummin's to Cox's farm	4.00
	$31.00

WILLIAM GIBERSON, *Commissioner.*

To Benjamin F. K. Rideout for repairing bridge	$5.00
On the road from John Armour's to Kearney's	4.00
To repair bridge at Holmes'	5.00
On the road from Spencer Wharton's to bridge at Rideout's	5.00
On the road leading from McDougald's to Hunter's	4.00
	$23.00

Total, $80.00.

RICHARD AHERN, GEORGE M. GIBERSON, } Councillors.

Communicated.

[For the Carleton Sentinel.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The school taught by Mrs. Dow in District No. — Parish of Brighton, gave a public entertainment on Friday, July 14th, consisting of dialogues, recitations, and singing. The school house being too small for the occasion, the scholars together with the proprietors of the school and a large number of spectators assembled on the grounds of Mr. Nevers', at the mouth of the Beckaquimic, where a platform, very tastefully ornamented with a green arbor, was prepared, and seats mechanically arranged for the accomodation of the multitude. The exercises commenced precisely at 2 o'clock, the hour appointed, continuing until half-past four with unabated interest, and without the least confusion, save that produced at one time by a few drops from the clouds above. Certainly the children acquitted themselves nobly, with much honor to themselves and at the same time reflecting great credit upon the ability of their teacher, who must have bestowed an unusual amount of labor and care upon each child to produce such proficiency as was manifested by the young men and misses of fifteen down to to the infant of five years. After the children had acted their part so satisfactorily, interesting and appropriate speeches were made by several gentlemen present, among whom were Mr. Moses Orser, Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Robert Brown (merchant) of Woodstock, and Rev. B. F. Rattray. But we have not got to the end of the programme yet, Mr. Editor. A table containing the richest viands and edibles the country could produce, prepared in a manner fit to set before the Queen, which stood in a new barn adjacent to the grounds was then surrounded by about forty children and a few of the invited guests from abroad. Rev. Mr. Rattray asked a blessing, whereupon an attack was immediately made upon bread and butter, cake, pies. &c., which, if not alarming, was at least perfectly astonishing. Children who perform so faithfully their part now, will doubtless be the faithful and trustworthy of coming years, into whose hands will be committed the reins of the Government of our Province. Having such superior advantages for the cultivation of their minds, and the training of their voices for the platform, orators to plead for the right will not be wanting.

One of the speakers in his remarks alluded to the necessity of taxation for the proper support of education in the Province and by which the poorest child could share in the blessing of a well cultivated intellect in common with the children of the wealthy, which was received by the majority of the people present with applause, but repelled by a dismal N—o from one of the old *slow-go's*.

Such exhibitions as the above, Mr. Editor, conducted with such masterly ability, are doing a most excellent work by preparing the public mind for yet greater and more important changes in our Common School system, and in a few years, reforms will be obtained as superior to the present, as the present is superior to the good old days of log-cabin school houses and Dilworth's spelling book. Success to Reform!

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

July 15th, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing you to be favorable to social entertainments, and likewise a friend of popular education, it affords me much pleasure, thro' your valuable paper, to inform the public of a splendid pic-nic which I had lately an opportunity of attending.

It came off, at South Richmond, on Thursday, 20th July, and was got up for the pupils attending the school taught by Mr. A. H. Henderson. The morning was very wet, and we all felt rather discouraged, but as the hour arrived, the clouds broke away, and the sun came out, with more than usual splendor. The spot selected for the occasion was on the farm of Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., a place very pleasantly situated, and fitted up in the most approved style. The tables were literally heaped with good things, to which the guests did ample justice; as one of the speakers said, the viands were "fit to be set on the table of Queen Victoria." If there was anything with which fault could be found, it was the expense with which the various articles were prepared. The ladies who furnished the provisions seemed to vie with each other in lavishing their edibles on every side. In short, *the feast of cake and flow of lemonade* were surprising to behold. The leading speech of the day was delivered by Mr. William Crawford, Jnr. He stated that "happiness was the great object of human pursuit," and told us how to obtain it. He portrayed the advantages of education by contrasting Great Britain and America with Japan and China.—He showed the young that with such authors as M'Cauley, Byron, Miller, Scott, and Southey; Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Sigourney, we should be inferior in talent and literature to no part of the world. He pointed to the close of the war in the United States, and to the execution of those who have been convicted of high treason. And in touching language he referred to one who had been present at a pic-nic, in the same district last summer, but who is now sleeping in the silent grave. Next came Mr. S. Crawford on education from natural scenery, the cultivation of taste, love for flowers, &c. Then we had recitations by the scholars which elicited much applause; and likewise some very witty remarks by our worthy chairman Mr. Edward Irvine. And so with swinging, and singing, and chatting, we enjoyed ourselves till nearly dark, when the old folks and children went home; and the young folks repaired to Mr. L.'s and finished off with a *social hop*, obeying the poets command "On with the dance." &c.

The proprietors are highly pleased with their teacher, and seem determined to give him all the encouragement they can. Hoping you will find room for this hasty scroll, I remain yours truly.

X. Y. Z.

Richmond, 22nd July, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR,—Yesterday we had the agreeable privilege of attending a pic-nic got up by the supporters and friends of the school taught in the McDougald school house, South Richmond, by Mr. Harvey Henderson. Though the morning was dark, and somewhat wet, yet a goodly company, numbering more than two hundred, collected in the afternoon, to enjoy the social facilities afforded on such an occasion. The tables, beautifully laid out and tastefully decorated, were presided over by a bevy of damsels who liberally distributed the delicacies so bountifully provided.—All being refreshed, E. Irvine was called to the chair, whereupon Mr. Wm. Crawford being called upon delivered a very appropriate address, followed by Mr. Samuel Crawford in a short but effective speech; after which four of the young folks, viz., Mr. Byron Ledwing, Mr. Byron Crawford, Miss Mary M'Dougald and Miss Louisa Ledwing, each recited a very pretty piece suited to the occasion. The effect of this part of the performance was heightened by Miss Louisa Ledwing in the midst of her recitation, getting down from the stand and presenting Mr. Irvine with a bouquet. The chairman then followed in a short address, and the lads and lasses dispersed to seek more lively amusement, and driving, swinging, laughing, chatting, and flirtation became the order of the day. The swings were the centre of attraction. Here the boys and girls in couples were driven now up, now down,—indeed some of the fellows, more bold than prudent, actually got in between two females. Thus the day wore apace in most agreeable recreation, and the sun's approach to the horizon warned us that it was time to depart, which we did with reluctance, leaving a majority of the people still upon the ground. The young men and women, not tired of the day's amusements, adjourned to a neighboring house and kept up the fun till near morning, we judge, as our bed-fellow came in and disturbed us just about sunrise.

Yours, &c.,

FITZMAUR.

South Richmond, July 21, 1865.

At the Detroit Convention when Mr. Howe made *the* speech of the occasion he said, preliminary to some patriotic remarks shewing that the Provinces would not consent to annexation:—

"You have drawn our young people across our borders to fight your battles, and for one man who can be found in the ranks of the South who drew his blood for British America, there are fifty with the North. Only last summer I met thirty Canadians on one steamer coming home, having returned from service. In my person I have suffered a little in this unhappy controversy of yours. I have five boys, and as boys you know will go to sea or to war, one of mine took it into his head to go off and enter into your army, and has been for two years in the Twenty-third Ohio regiment in all the battles and hardships of the war. [At this announcement the whole Convention rose to its feet and gave a hearty round of cheers for the son of Mr. Howe.] And I may say to you, sir, that all the benefits I may derive from the passage of this reciprocity treaty will never pay that boy's mother and me for the anxiety it has caused, but I can say this, that when he presented a certificate of the commanding officer that he had acted like a gentleman and been manly and brave, it was some slight compensation. [Renewed cheers and applause.]

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in addressing the Grand Jury of the Northumberland July session, made a fine speech, which is reported in the St. John *Telegraph*. Mr. Mitchell has long held the position of one of our most able provincial debaters, and he is greatly improving in the style and diction of his addresses, which now rise superior to the comparative common places of debate, and assume the more complete and finished character of the orator. It would appear that the young men of Northumberland are migrating. Mr. Mitchell says:—

It is sad to see the products of the forest, the sea, and the soil, when brought to market, selling far below a remunerative value. It is sad to see our ships (second to none in the world) either put into the market at a ruinous figure, or remaining in dock as so much dead capital—but it is a sadder thing to see our young men forced away from the land that gave them birth, and compelled from the causes already referred to, and from others that might be mentioned, to become citizens of other countries, and making for themselves a home under another flag.

"Princes and kings may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry,—a country's pride—
When once they're lost, can never be supplied."

In some parts of the Country this exodus has been so great, that the labor necessary to carry on the ordinary business could not be obtained, and a constant stream is still going on. It therefore becomes a matter of serious import to every man, as well as to you, the Grand Inquest of this County, to enquire into and if possible to devise some means by which this tide of emigration may cease to flow from our shores.

The scheme of Confederation, matured at Quebec last Autumn, opened up to us a prospect for the future, which in the opinion of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic, would have placed our Province in a much better position than it can ever attain to in an isolated position. This Union would have changed the whole aspect of our trade and commerce, and would also have been the means of introducing those public works that would give employment to our population, and prevent that drain from the source of all prosperity—the mind and muscle, the vigor and intelligence of our land. Instead of our young men viewing the Province as they now do,—a spot to be deserted as quickly as possible—they would see a nation coming into existence, rich in natural resources, and with all the elements of wealth necessary to carry it onward from adolescence to a vigorous manhood, and it would have been the pride of every New-Brunswicker to be a unit in the mighty aggregate that would have formed a consolidated power on this continent claiming allegiance to the British Throne.

I am happy to say that the British Government are more in earnest in reference to the Confederation of these Provinces *now* than when it first became a subject for Imperial consideration. The late Despatch from Rt. Hon. Sir E. Cardwell, Her Majesty's principle Secretary of State, expresses in the strongest language the anxiety of the British Government for the consummation of the Quebec Scheme. He tells us in that Despatch that it is "the strong and deliberate opinion of Her Majesty's Government, and an object much to be desired, that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government." He sees in our fragmentary and disjointed Provinces "the elements of power which only require to be combined in order to secure for the Province that shall possess them all, a name among the most considerable communities in the world." He also pays a high tribute to our loyalty and "attachment to British connection and love for British Institutions by which all the Provinces are animated," and recognizes in these "the Bond by which all may be combined under one Government." This important Despatch closes by stating that: "It is the hope of Her Majesty's Government that after a full and careful examination of the subject in all its bearings, the Maratime Provinces will perceive the great advantages which in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the proposed Union is calculated to confer on them all." And you will also notice that in the Despatch of Lord Monck, the Imperial Government have not only met the Canadian Delegates in the most liberal manner in reference to the armaments on the Lakes and on the subject of Defence generally, but have also renewed the guarantee as heretofore existing to build the Inter-Colonial Railway. The signs of the times are therefore significant and full of promise for the future of our land, and although a check has been given to the onward march of events, it will only be temporary, and our present depression will perhaps only prepare us to enjoy with a greater zest the tide of prosperity as it sets in to our shores, which no counter influence can ultimately hinder, and no Canute need attempt to stay.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ Dr. Pritchard has been found guilty of poisoning his wife at Edinburg, and sentenced to be hung.

☞ The St. Andrews *Standard* learns that the work on the St. Stephen's Branch Railway is progressing, and that the quantity excavated and in embankment is large. The grading averages two miles.

☞ The St. Stephen *Advocate* says, in Todd's mill at Middle Landing four young men, mere lads—cut in a lathing machine on Tuesday last, in 12 hours, *sixty-five thousand laths*, taking slabs from the mill as the logs were being sawed.

☞ A cruel parent at Quebec locked up his unoutiful daughter, because she wanted to marry a young lawyer. The young man, however, though poor in purse, was fertile in resource, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus for his beloved. As she was of age to decide for herself, the couple were married and went on their way rejoicing.

☞ At Marseilles the number of rats is at present so great that the Municipal Council has voted a credit of five hundred francs, to be expended in attempts to exterminate the myriads of these destructive animals.

☞ The Lord Bishop of Fredericton had an interview with Mr. Cardwell, on the 27th ult.

☞ The Tribune correspondence assert positively that spiritual attendants were denied admission to Mrs. Surratt on the day of the execution until Secretary Stanton had received from them a promise that they would not on the scaffold proclaim their belief in her innocence.

☞ A Washington despatch to the New York *Post* says there is reason to believe that the Government will soon announce its policy in regard to the Monroe doctrine and the French occupation of Mexico. Heavy reinforcements to the number of 25,000 men, are said to have been sent to Sheridan within a few days. General Grant is reported to have said in a conversation with the Mexican Minister a few days ago, "The French will have to leave Mexico."

☞ The population of Portsmouth, England, is 100,000, and there are not less than 277 public houses and 585 beer shops—that is, one house for the sale of beer to every nineteen inhabited houses, and every 115 of the inhabitants. Here in Woodstock we have a licensed tavern to about every 114 inhabitants.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* says:—Our pension list, it is estimated, will absorb $13,000,000 a year—a nice sum to pay annually because of the hot haste of our "erring brethern." Suppose it to be paid for thirty years, the blister will cost the country hard upon $400,000,000. But the pensions have been well won, and will be as well paid.

☞ The youngest son of the Prince of Wales has been christened "George Frederick Earnest Albert." He will be called Prince George.

☞ The *Globe* says:—On Saturday the Volunteers at the Camp of Instruction were again reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and Col. Cole, the latter delivered a complimentary address to the men. The first Battalion of the 15th Regiment took part in the exercises, the Colonel having brought out his men to show the volunteers that the movements practised in the regular service are exactly the same as have been taught in Camp. On Monday the whole force in the Camp was marched through the streets of Fredericton, headed by the band of the 15th, and are said to have made a fine appearance.

☞ Ten skeletons were found a few days ago in an excavation made in one of the streets of Quebec. They were at first supposed to be remains of Indians buried there a long time ago. Now, however, some of the older inhabitants recollect that when Dr. Marcuil, called the Indian Doctor, was hanged forty years ago for the murder of the pedlar Francis Guilmet, he stated on the scaffold that he had killed ten other persons, and this, with the fact that the Doctor had lived on the very spot where the bodies have just been found, would seem to point to these as the remains of his victims.

☞ Mr. Wallace's race horce "Southerner," after sweeping the course at St. John and Fredericton last month, has been winning fresh laurels at Quebec. A despatch from that city says that at the races there on Friday, he won the Lady's Purse, beating his competitors with ease, "Southerner" is a magnificent animal, and may be considered one of the fastest horses on this continent.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass: Use of your far famed and most serviceable *Troches* is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation."

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, July 24, p. m.

The Herald's Washington despatch says the elections in Virginia have gone so strongly in favor of secessionists that even guerilla Mosby is encouraged to become a candidate for Congress.

The Times' despatch says the Agricultural Bureau is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of crops of every description.

The World's despatch says the Government takes possession of Fords Theatre to-day at a fixed rent.

The rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, is in Paris.

The Herald's correspondence says Mason and the other rebel agents to Europe have re-crossed the Atlantic and are now residing in Canada. Gold 143.

NEW YORK, July 25.

An arrival from Aspinwall brings interesting news. At Guayaquil Vendor the President Moreno seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company loading at the Mole, drove officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon, and munitions of war aboard and started for mouth of river; revolutionists were lying at anchor in vessels seized from the Government. He ran into one of the steamers cutting her amidships to water's edge, and sinking her; after a short engagement the others surrendered, the bulk of the people, including leader, Urbinas, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil and 27 of them immediately shot. After this Moreno started for Timbes where he expected to capture more victims, if so they shared a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil the President returned the steamer to her captain who received her under protest, and got at same time £20,000 for the three days service of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question having been referred to the Manager of the Company at Callao.

The rebellion in Peru seems to be gaining ground; on the 5th a bloody engagement occurred 6 miles from Lima between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 Government troops in which the latter were successful. Gold 143.

NEW YORK, July 26.

"Scotia," with dates to the 16th arrived. Elections engross general attention in England; 421 contests had been completed, of which the Liberals had 263, and Conservatives 158; Liberal gain thus far 9; another week would elapse before the election closed.

The Great Eastern, with the cable, would leave the Nore on the 15th, for Valentia. Consols closed 90 a 90¼ for money. U. S. 5-20's, 71¼ to 72. There was no notable change in general markets.

It is reported that Gen. Grant will soon visit Halifax and the Canadas.

NEW YORK, July 26, p. m.

The Tribune says the ground heretofore occupied by Barnum's Museum, and the burnt district in the city, has been purchased by James Gordon Bennett, for a Herald building.

The Mora Estela brings Havanna dates to the 22d. The Spanish steamer Isla de Cuba had arrived from Cadiz, and it was expected brought orders to deliver the rebel ram Stonewall to the United States authorities. Gold 143.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The last series of the 7-30 loan has all been subscribed for, making the total of this description of securities $830,000,000 dollars.

A Treasury Clerk named Whittlesy, who stole one hundred thousand dollars of bonds, has been arrested, and is held for trial; all the coupons were recovered, but he had destroyed the bonds previous to his arrest.

Gen. Dick Taylor, of the rebel army, is in Washington, applying for pardon. Gold 143½.

NEW YORK, July 27, p.m.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondence say Jeff. Davis' health has failed to such an extent that he has been permitted to take out-door exercise, that is outside casement, but inside the Fortress; Dr. Craven advised this, saying unless it was granted he could not live much longer.

Gen. Grant's visit north is to Nova Scotia, agreeable to an invitation recently received from the British officers in command there, in acknowledgement of courtesies extended by the Commander of the Potomac army to certain British officials within his lines last summer. Gold 143.

MAINE, EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the E. & N. A. Railway Company was held at the Bangor House yesterday forenoon.

In the absence of the clerk, William C. Crosby, Esq., was chosen clerk *protem*. The stockholders authorized the Directors to unite with, or enter into contract with, the Maine Central Railroad in a union of the two lines, or for the running of the line by the Central Road.

The contract with the New Brunswick Company was ratified and adopted, with authority to make one interest from Bangor to St. John.

The Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in aid of the construction of the E. & N. A. Railway, was accepted, and an issue of $1,000,000 in bonds authorised, secured on the line, from Bangor to the Boundary of Maine, subject only to the lien of the city of Bangor, on the road to Lincoln, with the lands and timber granted by the State of Maine as collateral security in the hands of trustees.

The Directors were authorized to issue $2,300,000 bonds, secured on the entire line and its branches, with the claims of the Maine and Massachusetts against the United States assigned to the company as collateral security therefore in the hands of trustees.

The President was authorized to enter into contracts for building the entire line from Bangor to St. John.

Arrangements are now made for commencing the work, on the subscription of $500,000 of additional stock, and the completion of the line within four years from Bangor to St. John.

The choice of Directors was postponed to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 23d of August. Meanwhile the old Board will take measures to raise subscriptions to the stock, and the election will be made by the existing stockholders.—*Bangor Times.*

The Prince of Wales is fit to run with a machine—as witness the following at a fire which occurred at his residence, Marlborough House:—

The Prince of Wales seeing the urgency of the case, threw off his coat and waist-coat and handed buckets of water from the tank, or threw them on the fire with more alacrity perhaps than any of the other persons assisting. In order the more effectually to combat the danger, an entrance was effected into that part of the building called the "cockloft," as it was here that the shaft terminated, and of course in this confined space but a few could work at one time. The Prince of Wales penetrated into this region, and, not knowing that to secure one's own safety it was necessary to tread on the joists, trod on the lath and plaster work constituting the ceiling of the apartment beneath. This not proving sufficiently strong to maintain his weight, he fell through, but fortunately the joists prevented him from falling far, and he quickly extricated himself, laughing heartily at the drollness of the mishap.

FENIAN DISTURBANCES.—The "Fenians" have commenced election rioting operations in Armagh. On Saturday night last a number of men, said to belong to that organization, assembled in the streets, and raised shouts of "To —— with Queen and State," "Kirk forever; no Miller,"—Kirk and Miller being rival candidates. Party cries, such as "Garryowen," were added, and stones thrown, some of which struck and injured policemen. The police barrack was attacked, and all its glass broken. The police having been reinforced, charged the rioters and made seven arrests. Much excitement existed during the evening, and throughout Sunday, but the riot was not resumed. The opposite party did not accept the challenge addressed to them on the occasion. The Government have sent an additional force of constabulary to the places and districts in Ulster where mob violence may possibly occur during the elections and "anniversaries" week.

I have suffered with *Pain in my back* for twenty years, without ever being able to find a remedy for it until about one year and a half since, when I commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator, and was effectually cured by one 25 cent bottle. Although I have been for days working steadily at the currying, I have never found any thing of a return of the pain since using this medicine.

S. W. DAVIS,
Sussex, April 6. 1865. Tanner & Currier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed to reach, such as Deafness, partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere. At wholesale by George A. Bayard, St. John, N. B.; Avery, Brown, & Co., Halifax, N. S.

DR. LIGHTHILL,
Oculist and Aurist,

OF No. 20, Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. will be at the 'AMERICAN HOUSE,' ST. JOHN, on

Saturday, August 5th,

and remain during the month of August, where he can be consulted on

Deafeness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the

Throat and Nose, and Diseases of the Eye, requiring either Medical or Surgical aid.

Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

Catarrh.

Catarrh in its first stages is an inflamation of the lining of the nose. It produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat, and stiffness in the nostrils, which are closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflamation; soon a thin, watery substance commence, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then, the discharges soon become thick and purulent, of a greenish yellow, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief; thus impairing and in many cases destroying the voice, the senses of smell and taste become greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost; a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head as soon as the other sinuses become affected. If the inflammation extends through the Eustachain tubes to the middle ear, disagreeable noises *in the head and ear* will make their appearance, the hearing becomes more or less impaired, and in many cases entirely destroyed. If it extends down the throat it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis,