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.

# The Carleton Sentinel.

## Saturday, February 24, 1866.

### Maine and New Brunswick.

The last number of the *Aroostook Times* contains some statistical statements of an interesting character regarding the agricultural developments and resources of the State of Maine.—Thinking the contrast might not be without interest to our own people, we shall present some corresponding data with regard to New Brunswick, showing the relative position in the above mentioned respects of the two territories. The number of acres of land in Maine, taking the statements in the *Times* as the basis, appears to be 28,638,340. The population of Maine in 1860 was 628,276. The number of acres in New Brunswick is 17,677,368 The probable population is 289,852. We have assumed that in Maine there is no increase of population since 1860 owing to the drain of men to meet the requirements of the general government during the war. It will be borne in mind then that Maine has nearly twice the amount of territory and nearly three times the amount of population that New Brunswick has. Maine has 2,704,133 acres improved lands in farms, being more than twice the amount in New Brunswick, which has, say, 1,106,387 acres under improvement. These general figures have an important bearing upon the following particulars as illustrating properly how favorable the comparison is to New Brunswick.

| | Maine. | New Brunswick. |
|---|---|---|
| Sheep, | 452,472 | 267,715, |
| Working Oxen | 79,792 | 23,888 |
| Milch Cows, | 146,314 | 86,796 |
| Horses, | 60,639 | 44,183 |
| Maple Sugar, | 306,742 lbs. | 230,006* |
| Cheese, | 1,779,862 " | 272,583 |
| Butter, | 11,687,781 " | 5,739,346 |
| Barley, | 802,109 bus. | 118,348 |
| Oats, | 2,988,929 " | 3,321,103 |
| Buckwheat, | 239,515 " | 1,130,401 |
| Wheat, | 233,876 " | 279,775* |
| Indian Corn, | 1,546,071 " | 17,420* |
| Potatoes, | 9,374,617 " | 5,051,673 |
| Hay, | 975,863 | 405,160 |

It will thus be observed that with three times the population and more than twice the number of acres of land under cultivation, that N. B. has, Maine has only 739,219 horses, sheep, cows, &c., against 422,482 in New Brunswick; only 13, 774,385 lbs. of butter, cheese and maple sugar, against 6,241,935 in New Brunswick; and only 15,185,127 bushels of grain, potatoes, against 9,918,720 bushels in New Brunswick; with 975,803 tons of hay, against 405,160. So that, in proportion, New Brunswick is vastly more productive in these respects than Maine. In the article of oats we produce actually 332,164 bushels more than Maine; of buckwheat 890,886 bushels more than Maine, and of wheat 45,899 bushels more than Maine. A result rather surprising, and one that must be equally gratifying as proving the superiority of our soil, and as establishing a character for enterprise and thrift on the part of our farmers. In the above comparative statement the quantities marked with an asterisk are those given in the census as the production in 1861—we have not allowed any increase for the five years since that period, for we are not sure that there has been any increase; perhaps there has in the amount of wheat grown. We have not given the per-centage of produce per acre as that would be tedious, and would not give a better appreciation of the facts than will a glance at the statements above. We will only state that our production of grains and potatoes exceeded the ratio of Maine 28,991 bushels.

The quantity of oats which the Province might produce is enormous, and perhaps there is no one article which, considering its certainty of being a good crop, may be raised to better advantage than oats. Potatoes likewise may be produced in enormous quantities, and just as sure as the railroad is finished so surely will there be an urgent demand for all of these two productions which Victoria and Carleton can raise. The value of the oats raised in New Brunswick, the quantity given above, at 35 cents per bushel is the astounding sum of $1,162,386. The buckwheat, at 25 cents per bushel, is $282,600; and the potatoes, at 30 cents, $1,162,386, giving a total value for these three productions of two million nine hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($2,960,487), being more than double the amount of the revenues of the Province for 1864; more than one-third of the whole value of the importations, and more than one-half the exports of that year.—With all these evidences of what the Province can produce, it is lamentable to know that in '64 we imported grain to the value of $82,506; vegetables, $65,720; butter, cheese, lard and eggs, $134,538; hay and straw, $6,582. This does not include of course flour and meal imported, being $289,346 which went out of the Province to purchase what we ought to and could raise as well within it, or within a fraction of $1 per head man, woman, and child of our population.

There is one point to which we desire to call special attention. Maine, with 146,314 milch cows, produces 13,467,643 lbs. of butter and cheese, or 92 lb per cow per annum, while New Brunswick, with 86,796 cows, only makes 6,011,929 lbs. or 69 lbs. per cow. If the same attention was paid in making butter and cheese here as in Maine with the same result it would give us 7,985,232 lbs. or 1,973,303 lbs. more than we make now, which excess would supply the quantity imported into the Province in 1864 of 500,160 lbs., and still leave 1,459,851 lbs. to export, which would swell the exportation of '64 from 13,292 lbs. to $1,473,143 lbs., or an equivalent for $294,628 at 20 cents per lb., a nice little sum which, if the Maine calculation is correct, must now be wasted.

### Campbell's Geography at Dibblee's.

☞ R. A. Hay, Esq., one of the Directors, and J. R. Hartley, Esq., the Engineer, of the Woodstock Railway Company, went down to Fredericton last week to submit the plans of location to the Government. Their conference with the Executive and their personal communications with its individual members was of the most satisfactory nature. There is evinced a disposition by the Government to do all they ought and can do to facilitate the building of our branch under the Facility Law.

☞ We were informed by a reliable authority, last week, that St. Stephen would on the completion of the railroad become immediately a customer to the County of Carleton for at least 100,000 bushels of oats annually.

☞ Mr. M. P. Martin will preach at the College to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 A. M.

### The Fenians.

No one must suppose that the Fenians in the States are not working for the accomplishment of some desperate end with vigor and persistence. They never have been more active in the endeavor to collect money, to purchase arms and munitions of war, and with very evident success too. What the end and purpose of these appeals and of these purchases are the Fenian leaders themselves best know, and can best explain.—Col. Roberts, the leader of one wing, said the other day at New York:—

"There was a time when men could have gone to *Ireland*, but that time has passed. It had been allowed to pass by unimproved during the imbecility of men high in power in America. * Now, as things are, I am for action, and in favor of having something done. If Canada be the only route, *then go by Canada!!!*"

"*If we can get a foothold on which to raise the Irish flag, we shall be recognized.* Let us repeat what is already history; let us show that Irishmen can fight. A government once established it will have the sympathies of every Irishman.—Irishmen in every quarter of the land, seeing that we are working instead of talking, *the cause will go triumphantly forward until there will not be a single Saxon cut throat left.* Now what is the best route? Let that be decided on; then in two months we shall get a foothold of our own, the Irish flag will be raised, and Ireland, free Ireland! will be recognized among the nations of the earth (cheers). Then having secured so much, we will have more. *Letters of marque will be issued and reprisals will be made.* We will hold men of theirs and this will give us great advantage. When they undertake their old plan of hanging, we will be even with them on that score. For every man they hang of ours, we will suspend in a row five of theirs. When they imprison our men, we will imprison theirs. Irishmen shall no longer pine away in English dungeons without retaliation. If we do not all these as opportunity shall offer, from time to time, in the course of active movements, we shall be disgraced.

"But," said Col. Roberts, "we come not for cheers, though we are pleased with them; we come for the sinews of war. *General Sweeny has made contracts for materials of war, and we want the means of filling those contracts.* Our motto is "Muskets and prisoners to show for them in ninety days We don't want palaces, but bullets and shelter tents. Money can now be used to great advantage. *Forty thousand shelter tents and thirty thousand knapsacks, with as many rifles*, are things we want, and a few thousand dollars will buy these now."

General Sweeny, the Secretary of War, at the same meeting said, "his plan was *to make a warlike demonstration on Ireland by way of Canada*, and he declared his willingness to submit that plan to any six general officers of the American Army."

And all this is going on and arms are being transported from one locality to another, under the eye and with the passive recognizance of the American, general and municipal authorities.

### Cholera.

The following scrap is of sufficient importance to demand serious consideration on the part of all municipal authorities and householders. Woodstock unfortunately has had a never to be forgotten experience of the terrible nature of the scourge cholera, and the inhabitants will be willing to respond to any practical advice given them for the adoption of means calculated to lessen the danger of its again making its appearance here. As the spring opens the matter should be carefully attended to.

The *Scientific American* predicts that next summer we are to have the cholera among us.—It says its course thus far has been just the same as its course in previous visitations, and next summer it will be due in this country. It recommends that energetic and seasonable measures be taken in all the cities to prevent or at least ameliorate the ravages of the terrible pestilence.

☞ A somewhat novel circumstance occurred in the Supreme Court in Fredericton last week. Many of our readers in Carleton know of a case that has been tried several times without any definite result, in which The Commercial Bank, J. T. Allan and ——— Ferguson are the interested parties. At the last Sunbury Circuit it came up but from the alleged absence of material evidence the Judge (Wilmot) decided to postpone it, and hold a special Court for its disposal on the 25th of the present month. In the Supreme Court Mr. S. R. Thompson moved to have the order for trial set aside, and argued that no Judge interested in the Commercial Bank was competent to try or to decide on the case. The result was that all the Judges, with the exception of Judge Weldon, being stockholders, left the bench and Mr. Weldon had to hear the arguments and give a decision which was in favor of the application, so that the cause will have to be entered again and tried at a regular Circuit Court.

### Lovell's Geography at Dibblee's.

☞ We have been pained and disgusted lately by being told that a gentleman, residing within the Corporation of Woodstock, and who has always pretended to have a very deep interest in the *railroad*, has stated very generally abroad that our branch would not and could not be built. Now such an assertion is not only not warranted by existing facts, but it is one which no one who is not carried away by selfishness or thoughtlessness to forget the importance of making the best of everything, and lending every influence of word and deed toward the accomplishment of the road, would make. We set such an one down as an enemy to the road, and a dangerous enemy to the interests of the *Town and County*.

☞ We are pleased to learn that the "Intercolonial Troupe" of Minstrels are about to visit Woodstock and give a performance some evening next week. We can safely promise our citizens a rich treat.

☞ Lt. Col. Tupper, we notice, is appointed a Commissioner for taking recognizances of Bail in the Supreme Court.

☞ The *Church Witness* reaches us much enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.

BOOK NOTICES.—From Ticknor & Fields, Boston, we have the March number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. This number of the *Atlantic* is well worthy of special attention. Among other interesting items it contains a highly interesting article entitled "An Amazonian Picnic." It is the first of a series, and is written by Mrs. Agassiz, who accompanied Prof. Agassiz on his scientific expedition to Brazil, and is in full sympathy with his wise enthusiasm. She gives a graphic sketch of the Scenery of the Amazon, the luxuriant vegetation, the brilliant-plumaged birds, the almost countless species of fishes, before unknown to Science, but now assuming rapidly their proper scientific places and names under the skilful touch of Prof. Agassiz, and describes the inhabitants and their mode of life. The freshness of the subject, the great interest attaching to the expedition, and the clear, picturesque style of the writer, gives to this article unusal attractions. Also a continuation of Charles Reade's story, "Griffin Gaunt," which possesses a vigor and vivacity that rank it among the very best serials of the day. Its satire is genial, and it is pervaded by a healthy tone of hopefulness and good-will. The striking passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books; the story of Dr. Johns, one of remarkable fidelity to nature and charming grace of style; and Mrs. Stowe's suggestive Chimney-Corner Discources, are continued. Mrs. Child gives, in "Poor Chloe," a sad picture of the inevitable woes of Slavery, as it used to be in Massachusetts.

From Messrs STRAHAN & Co., we have the February number of GOOD WORDS. This number contains two beautiful illustrations, and its literary merits may be judged by the following table of contents: Madonna Mary; England's Throne; A Visit to the Capitol of Montenegro; Religious Life in Palestine when Christ Appeared, and how he dealt with it; the Old Yeomanry Weeks; Health of Body and Mind; A Frenchman's Impression of England a Century Ago; The Ends of Life; Homeward; A Syrian Fable; A Moorland Romance.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—From Messrs. Strahan & Co., 50 St. Peter street, Montreal, we have the February number of this invaluable family magazine. Perhaps the best commentary we can make on this work is to say, that though only a year old its circulation has averaged during the time of its existence over one hundred thousand copies a month. The contents of the present number are:—

Annals of a quiet neighbourhood; An evening with Dr. Livingstone; On an Imperfectly Understood Scripture Character; Our Father's Business, or, Methods to do Good; On the Loss of Friends; Psalms; Miliczia of Prague, or, The Bohemians in London; The Beatitudes; Mr. Wills's Cruelty; Evening Hymn; A Meditation on Sorrow; A Visit to a Good Work at Edmonton; Frederick W. Robertson; A Sunday Evening Meditation; The Mount of Myrrh.

### Communicated.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.]

As I was reading this morning the report in your last issue, of the proceedings on Monday previous, beginning the great work—our railroad—a mingled feeling of gratification and pride rose up within; it seemed as if a little of that energy which actuated the pioneers of this our native land, was resuscitated—the only sure pledge of progress and success. Yet, at the close a shade of regret passed over me. The absence of one element, to my mind, the strongest and surest. The congregating in the woods—the enthusiasm amidst snow and rain—the reliant hearty cheer—all indicated a determined purpose; yet, there, nor throughout the day, is there any open recognition of dependance upon that higher power to which man's best efforts should turn for permanent success.

I am a son of the soil. I have been young and now am old, standing on the verge of eternity, as I once stood on the threshold of time. Through a life long experience have I seen, with individuals, as with communities, and nations, as they feared God, and were guided by his councils, have they prospered. As the days of activity have passed, I can help only by the counsel of experience, and prompted by this motive, I have thus written.

Woodstock, Feb. 19. SENEX.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL]

SIR,—Since you or somebody else frightened the Editor of the *Acadian* away from the discussion of Confederation, I observe that somebody styling himself "British American" has adopted the mantle of the former, and quite outdoes him in flow of words. Don't think I seek to follow him in his flights of imagination—only allow me to make a [illegible] a question. The Quebec scheme would ensure a continuance of British rule and British laws on this continent, and it would ensure the building of an Inter-Colonial railroad, two items which every sensible man in Carleton County must regard as of the first importance. But "British American" puts a poser to all Confederates when he intimates that there is not a scratch of a pen to show by what route that railroad will go. Now, we ask, "B. A." if in point of expense, of distance, of facility for construction, of practical value, of common sense, there is one chance in ten of the road going by any route, but one that must vastly benefit the Counties of Victoria and Carleton; and further, if the chances are not even that the road will cross the St. John above Woodstock, and embrace Woodstock Branch, the St. Andrews road and Western Extension. Yours,

Woodstock, Feb. 17. ENQUIRER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

THE CONFEDERACY.

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *Acadian* I notice the signature of a "British American," with an article above it, smartly written, and all very well. could it be feasible to entertain his opinions, but "while the grass grows the horse starves," is an adage not inappropriate to the article in question. Now Mr. Editor, I profess to be a John Bull kind of a man, and cannot, for the life of me see anything in the subject treated of by the gentleman in question, but an indefinite attempt to impose upon the common sense of the people. Does not the crudite gentleman perceive at a glance, that it is impossible for New Brunswick to uphold the position he wishes it to take in this matter? Why, he talks as if this small Province was able to defend itself, or go to war alone with the vast influential powers of a mighty nation. Does the gentleman really know that the people of the Province, taken altogether, scarcely amount to half the number of the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool alone, and yet two or three members of Parliament are amply sufficient, to transact its affairs and look after its interests in the British Parliament. In the Quebec scheme which "B. A." despises so thoroughly, we shall have *fifteen* to guard our interests; what could mortal, untrammelled by intense party spirit, wish for more? *Positive*, as he affirms a "Bluenose" to be, he surely has more sense than to set a rat-trap to catch a lion, or attempt to pierce the impenetrable side of a gaunt rhinoceros, with the foolish weapon of a maiden's knitting needle. I have not leisure at present to refer to all the ideas contained in "B A. S" letter, nor is it necessary; but were the Quebec scheme, as he calls it, full of the most absurd imperfections, which I confess myself unable to perceive, any individual who has not entirely lost his common sense in the intensity of his superfluous perception, must admit the foolishness of the least delay in a matter of such primary importance. The question to a man who is really interested in the welfare of New Brunswick, is not, *how can we perfect a scheme*, but how can we, with the least possible delay, by an union of the Provinces, combine in self defense against the imminent dangers which threaten around us. Who would be going round to his neighbors discussing the merits or demerits of a rope ladder, when the inmates of a house were in danger of being burnt out, so that when the conflagration took place, perhaps in a moment when they were not aware, the wretched sufferers should be obliged, by a convulsive leap, to risk breaking their necks by jumping from the window. I could sincerely hope that the "British American" were a little more British in his ideas and feelings, and a little less of the mongrel in his nature and notions. Yours,

February 17, 1866.

### Sheepskin Coats at Brown's, for $2.

## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The St. Andrew's *Standard* says:—"*We state facts*, when we assert that there is a change in public sentiment in favor of Confederation, and that *we know persons of influence, who were powerful anti-confederates, who now advocate a union of the Colonies.* The next election, which those who profess to be informed, assert will take place sooner than is expected, will hinge upon Confederation. Annexationists and haters of British rule, will oppose a union, there are others who are sincere in their convictions, who still are anti-confederates; but it a tithe of what we have heard and read is true—the wishes of the Queen and British people, and many in the Province, will be gratified, and the Colonies will be confederated."

☞ It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts at present to at least $200,000,000 annually, and that 2,000 vessels are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard 100,000,000 bushels of grain, 2,000,000 of hogs, and half a million of cattle annually.

☞ The London *Spectator* remarks—"It has always appeared to us that there is one simple rule of manners, we do not say of law, for every journalist. He has a right to say anything he would say if he were speaking openly in Parliament instead of writing, no more, but also no less."

☞ The famous Russian General Mouravief has been stricken with complete blindness.

☞ The Philadelphia Quakers have raised a fund of $125,000 to found an institute for colored children in that city.

☞ The Prince of Wales has sent a handsome bridal present to Mrs. Henry Johnson *nee* Harriet Lane, in acknowledgement of the courtesies tendered him at the White House while that lady presided there.

☞ Somebody avers that there are 550,000 grains in a bushel of wheat. He's chaffing.

☞ Another frightful colliery disaster has lately occurred in England. An explosion of fire-damp took place in the colliery of Messrs. Mercer and Evans in the mining district of Wigan, resulting in the loss of thirty lives.

☞ A house was burned at Holmes Hole last week, being the second dwelling house destroyed by fire in a period of a hundred years.

☞ A bill now before the U. S. Congress provides for the imposition of a differential duty on ten cents per pound on all teas imported into the United States from countries other than those of growth. The object of the increased duty is to put a stop to the importation of tea from Great Britain and the British North American Provinces.—*Exchange.*

☞ Mrs. Johnson, wife of the President of the United States, has received from Sir Morton Peto, since his return to England, a most elegant and costly present, in the form of a Christmas box, of rare and exquisite device, filed with Parisian bon-bons.

☞ The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all, *of musk.* Her dressing-room at Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the walls of that dressing-room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good empress's musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

☞ The rolling stock of the railway companies of Great Britain consisted at the end of 1864 of 7,203 locomotives, 16,985 passenger carriages, 6,506 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 204,880 waggons for conveyance of live stock, minerals and general merchandise, with 8,036 carriages or waggons of other sorts: being a total of 243,610 engines, carriages, waggons and vehicles, which, placed buffer to buffer, would probably extend somewhere between 600 and 700 miles, or from London into the Scottish Highlands.

☞ Even the lunatic asylums have their romances. Some years ago, there were in Colney Hatch, England, a young man and a young woman who made each other's acquaintance at one of the monthly balls given for the amusement of the inmates. Mad though they were, they carried on an innocent courtship, and despite the vigilance of the officials, managed a written correspondence. Both recovered, and after their discharge, having renewed their courtship, married happily. So far as is known at the asylum, neither has had a relapse of insanity.

☞ A justice of the peace in Martinsville, Ohio, has decided that flour is a legal tender in payment of a fine.

☞ An Irish railway was recently sold for debt in the Dublin Bankruptcy court. A London firm bought it for $125,000. There was a debt of nearly $350,000 on it.

☞ Fourteen thousand and sixty-two turkeys, eighteen thousand seven hundred and eight geese, one thousand six hundred and one ducks, and two hundred and eighty-three tons of poultry were delivered during the Christmas holidays at the London station of the Great Eastern railway.

☞ A report [illegible] *Testimo* furnishes to that paper an account of a singular interview with a professional seer or astrologist of that city. The reporter disguised himself in female apparel so effectually as to deceive the prophet into the belief that he was really a woman. The apartments were crowded, and several hours were consumed in waiting for his turn before the reporter gained an interview. The astrologer assured him that a malign spell was hanging over his life and blighting his prospects, and offered for fifty dollars to remove it.—told him he was a widow, had not loved the deceased husband, would be married again to a middle-aged gentleman, and would go to Europe on a bridal trip.

☞ The oldest person in Toronto is said to be an inmate of the House of Providence—a coloured woman—aged 108 years.

☞ With the exception of one library on the continent—that of the King of Wurtemberg—the library of the Duke of Sussex contains the greatest collection of the Sacred Scriptures, in all languages, which is to be found in the world. Here are eighteen hundred versions and editions, in all the languages in which any portions of the Scriptures have been printed, including a copy of the first book ever printed with movable types.

☞ The rage for autographs finds some singular manifestations. A New Jersey paper mentions among the scenes of the Executive Chamber at Trenton, one showing the enterprise and inventive spirit of a western lady. A Miss W—— of Atchison, Kansas, writes to the Governor, enclosing a diamond piece of white silk, upon which she requested His Excellency to write his name and place of residence, and return to her address; giving as her object, the construction of a quilt with the autograph of some one of the most distinguished men of the nation upon each block. Of course the request of the lady was complied with, and ere long, if she is equally successful in other quarters, she will be enabled to furnish in her boudoir an exhibition of real curiosities in chirograpy.

PROPOSED LINE OF STEAMERS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—It is stated that a company is being formed of the merchants of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, to establish a line of steamers between Canada and the Lower Provinces, intended to compete with the routes through the States, to Halifax, St. John, and the Bay of Chaleur. The time between Quebec and St. John, by the new line, it is expected, will be three and a half days. A connection will be made at Shediac with the American and European railways belonging to New Brunswick.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflamation and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

### Pocket Bibles at Dibblee's.

## American News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Letters from Mexico, dated the 2nd and 6th inst., state that Maximilian's Treasury is empty, and his Ministers say the very existence of the Empire rests on the procuring of a loan of one hundred million dollars, the negotiations for which are progressing in Paris. Between sixteen and seventeen thousand Mexicans have been executed by Imperial courts martial since the end of last December. A Havana letter reports the arrival, on the 8th, of the French steam transport Jura, with troops en route to France. Gold 136¾.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 20.—The steamship Moravian, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., has arrived. The Queen opened Parliament on the 5th inst. The speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to rebel cruisers will be laid before Parliament. The proposed address to the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech, repudiates the idea that the troops will be withdrawn from Mexico under American menaces.—Parliamentary proceedings, on the 9th, were unimportant. Lord Dufferin remains in the Ministry, and succeeds the Marquis of Huntington as Under Secretary of War. The Pall Mall Gazette announces Mr. Stanfield's acceptance of the Under Secretaryship of India. Lord Monteagle died on the 7th. The Dublin Police have discovered a Fenian armory in that city.

LIVERPOOL, 8th.—In the House of Commons yesterday the O'Donoghue moved an amendment to the address, declaring it to be the duty of Ministers to examine into the cause of Irish dissatisfaction and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, the amendment was rejected by 346 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

SIR F. BRUCE AND RECIPROCITY.—A New York paper says:

"Since the departure of the Canadian delegation it has transpired that Sir Frederick Bruce is immensely pleased with the *denouement*. His chief fear appears to have been that such trade facilities would have been accorded the British provinces as to build up an identity of interests, and thus weaken their attachment to and dependence on the home government. *It is also suspected that our refusal to establish any equitable regulations for exchange of products will lead to confederation between the provinces for self protection and thus delay the operation of such natural laws as tend to their absorption by the United States.* It is, furthermore, coming to be understood that the prevailing objections to a just system of trade regulations between this country and Canada are more political than commercial, and are almost solely inspired by England's perfidious behavior during the war."

Just so—more "political than commercial;" the interchange of products was mutually beneficial, but the Potter policy of coercion, and the Derby policy of absorption are of a "political" and not of a commercial character, as is also the surrender of British territory needed, as the N. Y. *Times* admits, in Confederation, and, no doubt, Sir F. Bruce, as a true Englishman, true to his Sovereign and her Government, is glad that such schemes are not likely to work, while earnestly desiring a fair measure of Reciprocity. The New York Fenians are opposed to the consolidation of British America, "WITH A GUELPH UPON THE THRONE." Mr. Anglin pricks up his ears and preaches the doctrine of a thorough leveller when Prince Alfred is spoken of as Prince-Regent of Canada, though he does not object to a whole hierarchy of titles in certain other governments, but Sir F. Bruce and all true Britons in British America will only labor the more earnestly to defeat the Fenian-Rouge-Anglin programme which is one and the same.—*Journal.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE BLACKS.—A deputation from the Blacks waited upon the President on the 7th, to secure his assistance in behalf of their equal rights in the matter of the elective franchise, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the United States.

The leading feature of the President's Reply, was in the difficulties and dangers to both races which he believed would follow the experiments of immediate and universal suffrage, including the emancipated blacks of the Southern States From the hatred created, on both sides, between the poor whites and the blacks of the South, under the institution of slavery, he pauses to inquire whether these two races now, "without preparation, without time for passion and excitement to be appeased, and without time for the slightest improvement—whether the one should be turned loose upon the other and be thrown together at the ballot box, with this enmity and hate existing between them." He fears that the result would be a war between the two races, and the destruction of the weaker; and this is the danger which he would avoid. He would avoid it by first preparing the two races for the new order of things, and thus gradually extend the suffrage to the black race. Finally, if careful trial and experience shall prove that the two races cannot come together under the same laws and regulations, he would advocate the colonization of the blacks in some region to themselves. But whether the right of suffrage shall be enlarged or abridged, he contends is a question which belongs to the people of the several States. These views were anything but satisfactory to the African delegation.

### History of Greece at Dibblee's.

SOMETHING NEW—AN INK MINE (?)—The San Francisco *Mining Press* says a party has recently arrived at Los Angelos, from the vicinity of Buena Vista Lake and the oil springs there, having in his possession a bottle containing "a mineral substance very much resembling crude petroleum, but without any smell, and possessing all the qualities of a fine writing fluid. Several experiments were made by different persons, and all pronounced it a good quality of writing ink, or fluid for writing. We dipped our pen in the fluid and wrote several lines, and could not distinguish the difference between it and the best fluid now in use. When first used the color is a deep, rich black, but after exposure to the air the color moderates a little, still retaining a good and to all appearance, durable color. A company is being formed for the purpose of testing the above discovery."

TWENTY-SEVEN CHILDREN DROWNED.—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal states that twenty-seven children were drowned in the reservoir at Celina, in that State, on Wednesday last. They were attending school in the vicinity of the reservoir, and at noon all the scholars but two—twenty-seven in number—went on the ice to slide, when it broke with them, the whole party drowning before help could reach them.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

### Arrival of the EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.

Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax at 8.30 p. m., on the 18th. Parliament opened by Royal Commission on the 1st. The Lord Chancellor stated to the assembled members of both Houses that as soon as members were all sworn, Her Majesty would communicate the cause of her calling Parliament together. In the House of Commons, Mr Denison was re-elected Speaker without opposition, his conduct in the chair being warmly eulogized by the leaders on both sides of the House. Tributes to the memory of Palmerston were paid by the Speaker, Gladstone and Disraeli. Formal proceedings, swearing of members, etc., were making progress, and would be completed by the 6th, in time for the delivery of the Queen's Speech.

London Times announces in most eulogistic terms that Mr. Peabody had increased his previous donations for the benefit of the London poor by one hundred thousand pounds, making a total gift of a quarter of a million pounds sterling. Times is unable to find adequate terms to express acknowledgments of the noble act of charity, and the amount of the gift, though not perhaps its most admirable characteristic, is of itself sufficient to render expression of gratitude insignificant. It is probably the most splendid act of munificence on record. Dublin Police on the 1st seized in a building formerly used as a stable in Longford Lane, nearly 200 pikes and about 300 twelve feet pike handles. Small seizures of arms also reported in private houses. An influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 1st; the Marquis of Downshire presided. A resolution was adopted that the Fenian conspiracy had produced a feeling of well founded alarm, and it was the duty of the Government to use most effective measures to crush it and afford full protection to the loyal and well disposed. Another resolution calls on the Government to increase the military force in Ireland. Both pass ed unanimously. On the evening of the 31st, during the progress of the Lord Lieutenant's Drawing Room, several troops of cavalry were placed in various parts of the city, and the military paraded the streets. Picquets were doubled at the barracks. Fenians, however, did not assemble as was expected, and the crowd at the Castle gates during the Drawing Room was peaceable. The Commission for the trial of the Fenians was adjourned on 2nd to 19th. Another batch of 500 soldiers passed through Liverpool on the 2nd for Dublin. Cattle plague returns for the week ending January 27, shows the number attacked to be nearly twelve thousand against ten thousand the previous week.

FRANCE.—Paris Journals actively discuss the Mexican question. Constitutionel defends the position of the French Government, and is evidently inspired by the Foreign Office. It seeks to dissipate disquiet in the public mind under publication of correspondence with the United States. Constitutionel says Imperial Government will never yield to intimidation, and no excitement, whether it exists at home or abroad, will make the Emperor relax in his habitual solicitude for the moral and material interests of the country. The troops from Mexico will return precisely on the conditions mentioned in the speech from the throne, namely—"Without endangering French interests which we have gone to defend in those distant countries." Constitutionel expresses the belief that the Americans will conform to the law of non-intervention, and concludes as follows:—"Finally none of the dark forebodings by which public opinion is sought to be alarmed, will be realized. The peace of the world will not be disturbed and we affirm boldly that French interests in Mexico will incur no danger." Le Nord states that M. DeFaverney who had left for the United States, is the bearer of despatches of a very firm character, demanding categorically of the American Government whether it means to regard a protracted occupation of Mexico as casus belli.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Better feeling in stock exchange on the 2d. Consols recovered about ¼ per cent., and most other securities participating in improvement. Discount market unchanged. Rate remains at 8 per cent.

Dublin Gazette publishes a proclamation placing the County of Kilkenny and parts of Armagh, Queens and Louth Counties under operation of Peace Preservation Act. Deputation from Galway waited on Lord Lieutenant, and petitioned for a military force at Galway to guard against possible hostile landing at that port. Lord Wodehouse expressed disbelief in any such landing, but promised to represent matter to the Government.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Birmingham is again to have the credit of manufacturing the wire for the new Atlantic cable, and Mr. James Horsfall has commenced the work.—Throughout the series of mishaps which occurred in laying the cable in August last no fault has ever been found with Mr. James Horsfall's homogeneous wire; and the new cable will be the same as the last in size, material and quality. We believe that the conducting copper wire will also be made by Birmingham manufacturers, and the hempen covering of the cable will again be made by Messrs. J. and E. Wright, of Garrison-lane. The manufacture of the cable will be undertaken by the Telegraph Cable Construction Company. The company intend to pick up the cable, already partly laid, and complete it; and their engineers entertain no doubt whatever of being able to do so; and the new cable is intended for a second line of telegraph, the directors feeling convinced that one medium of communication between England and America will be altogether insufficient for the commercial requirements of the two continents. Both cables will be completed next summer.

### History of England at Dibblee's.

FEARFUL SCENES IN A GERMAN VILLAGE.—Ederseben, one of the prettiest towns in Germany, is now filled with mourning and desolation. During a month previous to the 9th ultimo death had been carrying off the adult inhabitants rapidly, until upward of one hundred had given up the ghost after unexampled sufferings. There was hardly a house in the village that did not number a victim, and upward of three hundred, at the date above mentioned, were awaiting death, which they knew to be inevitable—a prey to fearful sufferings. Physicians say that the victims of this terrible plague are eaten up alive by a legion of worms hardly so thick as a human hair, that have worked their way into the tissue of their flesh, their muscles and their nerves. From seventy to eighty of the inhabitants, who at the outset of the epidemic had felt unwell, had taken to flight, but they had fallen down on the roads and died without relief. The children seem to enjoy an immunity from the disease, none having fallen victims to it up to the latest accounts.

The epidemic, Dr. Pouchett proceeds to say, was caused by the ravages of the worm called trichine, whence the epidemic has received the name of trichinosis. The trichine is one of the *entozoa* of the pig, and it is capable of being transplanted into and thriving in the human body. In Germany, pork flesh, imperfectly cured and smoked in the shape of ham and German sausage, is a staple article of food, and from the human stomach, where they penetrate with the ham and *saucisson* dear to Germanic palates the larvæ of these *entozoa* pass into the blood, their size being so microscopic as to enable them to penetrate even into the minutest veins; they lodge in the nerves, in the muscular and cellular tissues, and feed upon those parts of the human organization, causing fearful agony and great constitutional disturbance, which ends in death.

THE LONDON "ECONOMIST" ON RECIPROCITY.—In a recent number of the London *Economist* the following remarks appear in a leading article:—

"The Washington politicians seem to have expected that, under the alarm of losing the Treaty, Canada would consent to adopt as high a tariff as the States. They are entirely and almost ridiculously mistaken. In real truth, the abrogation of the Treaty by the sole action of the States confers a great advantage on Canada. If, under present circumstances, the Treaty was worth anything to either side, it was worth far more to the community on the south than to that on the north of the British frontier. A river, lake, and land line of a thousand miles is obviously indefensible against smuggling. High import and excise duties in Maine and Michigan, and low import excise duties in Canada and New Brunswick mean, of course, that some very large proportion of the dutiable articles in the States will be imported into or produced in Canada and smuggled southward. The harbors of Quebec and Montreal will be filled with tea, sugar, spices, silks, and luxuries for Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati, and the Canadian traders will grow rich, and the Canadian revenue will prosper prodigiously out of the war taxation of their neighbors. Extra custom-houses are silly. They only add to the expense of the Government, and render the smugglers more ingenious.

"Now, if Canada of its own notion had stepped forward to annul the treaty, the selfish motive would have been so plain as to justify forcible remonstrance on the part of the States. The Americans would have said, and with great reason, "We accuse you, our nearest and weakest neighbor, of taking the advantage of the protection of Great Britain to inflict upon us a great wrong. A civil war has compelled us to tax our people heavily, and you immediately place yourself in the position of growing rich out of our misfortunes. We will not endure it? The insane folly of the Morrill faction has saved Canada from this difficulty. Like the besotted carpenter on the sign-board in Hogarth's picture, they have deliberately sawn in two the only prop which sustained them.

"The policy of Canada, with its hands now set completely free by the course of policy pursued at Washington, is abundantly plain. Import and excise duties should be cut down in all possible directions, and the deficiency made up by a house duty and by a scheme of a stamp and license duties. Further, confederation with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should be urged forward, so that the whole of British North America may practically adopt the same tariff and the same principles of fiscal policy. With confederation would be secured the Inter-Colonial railway from Halifax to Quebec—that is to say, Canada would obtain in Halifax a port of the first class on the Atlantic, open all the year to vessels of the largest size.

"The refusal of the States to renew the Reciprocity Treaty is one of the greatest chances ever presented to the people of our North American dependencies, and, if they fail to take advantage of this choice opportunity in a shrewd and sagacious spirit, they