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 im nediately 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, January 13, 1866.

County Council.

ANNUAL SESSION, Jan. 9th, 1866.

Present the following:—J. R. Hartley, H. E. Dibblee, Councillors for Woodstock; Anthony Kearney, Wakefield; I. Kilburn, —— Baillie, Richmond; D. Merritt, I. Williams, Simonds; J. Lloyd, D. Irvin, Wicklow; R. Ahern, John Giberson, Kent; W. Hayward, S. H. Shaw, Brighton; J. L. Simpson, D. Morehouse, Aberdeen; W. Hale, T. W. Longstaff, Northampton D. Tompkins, J. N. Farley, Peel.

On motion of Mr. Ahern, seconded by Mr. Morehouse, Ordered that the Warden be elected by silent ballot without nomination. Mr. J. R. Hartley received 11 ballots and A. Kearney 7, and Mr. Hartley was declared Warden for the current year and took his seat.

Mr. Hugh McLean was then, by ballot, re elected Secretary Treasurer for the year, he receiving 16, and Mr. J. H. Jacques 2 votes.

The minutes of last session were read and approved. The Auditor's report on County and Parish accounts and returns was now read, and then Mr. Watts was unanimously re-elected County Auditor.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, seconded by M. Morehouse, Ordered that the Auditor's Report be published.

Mr. D. Tompkins moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a scale for Tavern Licences, seconded by Mr. Williams.

On motion of Mr. Ahern, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, as an amendment, Ordered that the scale of Tavern Licences remain as last year.

On motion of Mr. Farley, a committee consisting of Messrs. Shaw, Merritt and Giberson, was appointed to prepare a scale of Ferry fees.

Messrs. Farley, Kearney, Hayward and other Councillors dwelt upon the necessity of having a uniform scale of fees, and of their reduction in some instances. Mr. Dibblee was opposed to this constant tampering with the bye-laws; he was willing that the Council should adopt a correct scale, but when adopted it should be made permanent. Mr. Kilburn said the theory of uniformity in fees was very well but there were cases in which it was hardly fair. For instance, those who did a great deal of ferrying might very fairly expect to be charged less than those who were only casual customers of the Ferry.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Ahern, that a committee on accounts be appointed, Messrs. Kilburn, Merritt, Ahern, Simpson and Irvin were appointed such committee.

JANUARY 10.

Councillors all present. Rules of order read and adopted for this year. And on motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Morehouse, that the same be published in the new bye-laws, with such additional bye-laws as may be passed this session.

The Secretary Treasurer read a Resolution of the Town Council of Woodstock, appointing a committee of that Body to confer with a committee of this Council in regard to the Woodstock Railway.

Moved by Mr. Hayward, reconded by Mr. Tompkins, Resolved that a committee of four be appointed to confer with the committee from the Town Council on the Railway question, to which

Mr. Ahern moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dibblee, That that this Board is ready to confer with the committee from the Town Council at any time during the session; amendment carried. Yeas, Dibblee, Ahern, Giberson, Shaw, Williams, Morehouse, Gallop, Lloyd, Irwin—9. Nays, Hale, Longstaff, Simpson, Merritt, Tompkins, Farley, Hayward—7.

Moved by Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Hayward, That the several Parish officers throughout the County, reported by Auditor as defaulters, in not making proper returns, or otherwise, be cited to appear at this Board on Friday next at 2 o'clock, P. M., to answer for such default.

Mr. Simpson moved, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, That the further consideration of the question be deferred until to-morrow morning—amendment lost; Resolution carried.

On motion the Auditor is directed to make up a list of defaulters.

Mr. Irvin presents a petition from G. Milbery and others, inhabitants of Kent and Wicklow, praying that the Ferry between Jones' in Kent and W. McMullin's in Wicklow be removed and established between Samuel Drost's in Wicklow and widow Hatheway's in Kent, upon which it was moved by Kr. Irvin, seconded by Mr. Gallop, That Bye-Law No. 32 be repealed and a Bye-Law ordained to remove the said Ferry and establish it as prayed for, to which Mr. Kilburn moved, seconded by Mr. Giberson, in amendment, That a committee of 5 be appointed to take into consideration the locality of said Ferry and make report at 3 o'clock this afternoon—carried. Committee, Giberson, Farley, Tompkins, Morehouse, Lloyd.

On motion of Mr. Ahern, seconded by Mr Simpson, Resolved that the Secretary Treasurer be allowed $20 per annum for supplying stationery for the Council, and paying postage—carried

Mr. Morehouse presented a petition from E. H. Wheaton and others of the Parish of Aberdeen, praying the passage of a Bye-Law prohibiting cattle, &c., running at large on the Knolesville road from the south Boundary of the Parish of Aberdeen to Noble Branscomb's north line. On motion the petition was received and the prayer ordered to be complied with.

Lists of Parish Officers were confirmed from Wakefield, Wicklow, Northampton, Kent—with G. Maddox struck off list of constables.—Peel.

Bye-Law prohibiting the running at large of cattle, &c., in a certain district of Aberdeen was presented by Mr. Morehouse.

The members of the Board visited the gaol and being returned, by Mr. Hayward their chairman, reported that the gaol was in a satisfactory condition.

Committee to procure 40 cords of wood for gaol, &c., appointed—Messrs. Longstaff, Kearney, Dibblee.

Auditor submits list of delinquents.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Hayward, ordered that Oliver Kelly, a Commissioner of Highways, Woodstock, for past year, be cited to appear before this board, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, to answer for not having made proper returns.

On motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. ———, Ordered, that the sum of $160 be assessed upon the Upper Woodstock road district, for road purposes, and to pay Commissioner Weeks $31.11, balance overpaid by him in 1865.

Mr. Morehouse, from the Committee to consider the location of a ferry between Kent and Wicklow, reported that the Committee recommended that a new ferry be established between John Giberson's, Kent, and Edward Deier's lower line, Wicklow; upon which it was moved by Mr. Morehouse, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, that a new ferry be established as recommended by the above report, and a bye-law ordained accordingly, to which Mr. Irvine moved, seconded by Mr. Bailie, in amendment, that the further consideration of the question be postponed until next July session. Amendment lost; yeas—Simpson, Williams, Irvine. Nays—Dibblee, Giberson, Longstaff, Hale, Tompkins, Farley, Morehouse, Hayward, Gallop, Lloyd, Merritt. Resolution carried.

On motion of Mr. Farley, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, Ordered that $80 be assessed on the parish of Peel for support of poor thereof.

On motion of Mr. Longstaff, seconded by Mr. Simpson, Resolved, that when this Board adjourns, it be to meet at 9 a. m., to-morrow, in the brick building owned by the County, at the Creek. Carried.

Crown Land Management.

Some parties,—a Mr. Bunting, Mr. Golding and others—not a great while ago applied at the Crown Land Office for certain lots in the Maxwell settlement, York County, under the actual settlement condition. Subsequently their petition was confirmed. This fall or winter it was discovered that lumber was being cut on some of the lots, and the parties immediately wrote or telegraphed to the Crown Land Office, stating the circumstances. An answer was sent in reply that no license to cut lumber on those lots had been granted, and the local Deputy was informed of the facts from the office. On Friday last Mr. Whitehead went out to seize the lumber when being requested by the Foreman to step into the camp he was there shewn a license, dated subsequent to the approval of the settlers petition, giving John McAddam permission to cut and carry away timber, and thus the persons who in good faith had applied for the land and intended to settle it will see the best timber hauled away without a remedy. Comment is quite unnecessary. When this state of things exist in the department, and when a regulation for the management of crown lands so important as that which confined the sales to conditions of actual settlement is rescinded, without any notice of such change being communicated to the local Deputies or the public, it proves something fearfully rotten in the state of Denmark. While Mr. Gibson and others in the secrets of the Government have been securing their choice of lands by absolute purchase, here in Carleton County and, we presume, in Victoria County, people have been in the dark as to the matter, and the Deputy here we know told us but a month or two ago that no land could be purchased, except for actual settlement, although there were many persons desirous of purchasing. Never were men more righteously indignant, to judge from their expressions, than certain members of the present Government were when the grand land jobbing system was exposed, but it seems their regard for the interest of the public domain was forgotten when the sweets of office were tasted.

The *Freeman* chuckles over the *Acadian's* representation of the meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors for the Woodstock Railroad. The *Freeman* says, "the prospects of the railroad, never very bright, were sadly marred by the proceedings at that meeting" Whatever may have occurred at that meeting, and however strong the feeling that ruffles society at the Creek and Upper Corner on the subject of the railroad just now, the *Freeman* need not flatter himself that his desires for the defeat of our railroad will be realized, and the prospects are not marred at all, only a cloud is over certain of the details.

Very soon the *Freeman* may record that the people of the two villages are more strongly united than ever in endeavouring to get the road extended as far as possible. The *Acadian* may state and the *Freeman* may say amen to what the *Acadian* states about the meeting and the treatment Mr. Munro thereat received, but these facts are patent. Numerically speaking, the Upper Corner people were not very much in the minority; Mr. Best, the presiding officer, was in sympathy with the Upper Corner; Mr. Munro did not strongly press his motion, nor did the chairman have any difficulty in maintaining order and getting for every motion such becoming respect as seemed to him desirable. Dr. Smith's resolution passed without division *vwa voce*. On Mr. Munro's resolution the chairman required that the vote should be by shares and ballot.

Watt's Hymns at Dibblee's.

☞ Mr Buck has published a letter in the *St. Croix Courier*, criticising certain remarks and figures given by us two weeks ago. We presume at the time of writing, Mr. B. had not seen the last *Sentinel*, in which his statements are anticipated. We therefore defer replying to his letter until another issue.

☞ The Directors of the Woodstock Railway Company, at a meeting on Saturday evening, elected Mr. James Grover to the office of Treasurer and Mr. James Watts to that of Secretary of the Company.

☞ In our last impression, through carelessness in reading proof, the word weeks instead of months occurred in a notice of some big pigs of Mr. Stickney's. One is put down at 17 weeks old—it should have been 17 *months*.

☞ This week has been observed in the several churches in this Town as one of special prayer, in accordance simultaneous, we understand, with the protestant Churches throughout the world. The services have been held alternately in the several dissenting churches.

☞ The County Council have been prosecuting their annual labors with much industry and attention during this week. A part of the session, as will be observed, has been holden in the brick building at the Creek.

☞ The weather during the week has been very fine. There never was better travelling than at present.

☞ We regret exceedingly to learn that the *Gleaner*, after a lengthy and, we believe, useful career, has suspended publication.

☞ Capt. Hagstrom, a Swede, has invented a needle-gun, which fires 10 shots in a minute, and does not get foul after a hundred shots.

☞ The *Montreal Gazette* says Mr. Brown's "resignation occurred from his insisting on a threatening and retaliatory policy against the United States, which his colleagues were not disposed to adopt."

☞ Rev. Edwin Burnham has connected himself with the Baptist Church in the United States.

☞ We have been requested to state that the duties of Mr. N. B. Milbery's school will be resumed on Monday next, 15th inst.

IT is a glorious privilege that of finding fault. Never was that privilege more completely exercised than it has been over the 'Quebec Scheme.' For nearly a year it has been the subject of criticisms fair and foul, but while this has been the case no one of its opponents has proposed a better. The people of the Province generally have now apparently come to the conclusion that, as we heard Hon. Mr. Whelan of Prince Edward Island, one of the delegates, state, it was the best compromise of the various conflicting provincial influences and interests that could be accomplished." The people have made up their minds that while willing to have a better one, they desire the 'Quebec Scheme' rather than none at all. The late defection of Mr. Brown from the Canadian Government, is, it is said by some, a blow against Confederation. There may be something in that argument if the action of this Province is much delayed. Upon the Confederation question Mr. Brown is heart and soul with the Government, but circumstances in time may arise to overthrow that Government, and dissever the amalgamation of parties made for the purpose of carrying Confederation. In this view of the case the people of New Brunswick will hold the Government as cruelly culpable if they even desire to prevent, or refuse to allow the people an opportunity of manifesting their change of opinion before it is too late by a crisis like that to which we have referred. It is childish in the extreme for governmental scribes and talkers to deny that public opinion has changed. We need not take the York election as a proof, because previously to that the Government had tacitly assented to the proposition by their refusal to open any of the leading constituencies by filling up the offices. The Government then know of this change of sentiment. Woe be to them if for sake of a brief continuation in office they defeat even for a time the wish, and prostrate the hopes of the people of New Brunswick. Woe be to them if they continue too long to pander to those who would retard the progress of the Province, or to those who would sever the allegiance to the father-land and sell us to another nation.

☞ We have been requested to state that the following tickets in the Lottery conducted by Miss Mary Ann Collins, have drawn the attached prizes; and that said prizes may be obtained by applying at the residence of Miss Collins, Lower Corner:—

No.	200	1st prize.
"	69	2nd do.
"	103	3rd do.
"	197	4th do
"	43	5th do.
"	72	6th do.
"	89	7th do.
"	177	8th do.
"	13	9th do.
"	55	10th do.

Wesley's Hymns at Dibblee's.

BOOK NOTICES.—Messrs. A Williams & Co. Boston, have sent us a pamphlet of 107 pages, J. P. Whitney of the city, entitled "Silver mining in Colorado." It is a book of peculiar interest to all who have given their attention to mineralogy, and at the same time presents items of intelligence regarding the natural formation and history of a most interesting portion of territory, which will be enjoyed by the general reader. Of the quantity of the precious metals derived from the Mexican and other mines, with the systems employed in mining and the laws regulating it, this is a comprehensive treatise.—Publishers price 25 cents.

From J. & A. McMillan St. John, we have Leonard Scott & Co.'s reprint of the October number of the WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEW. The opening paper is on "The election of Representatives, Parliamentary and Municipal," by Thomas How, Barrister. In this a full and interesting and withal logical discussion of the question of representation is had. Next we have "Rationalism in Europe," followed by an elaborate discussion of the capacities of women—leading the reader to a fuller appreciation of those capacities, and of the necessity for reform in the rules of social life which so arbitrarily restrain the ambition of women. Next is Pulgraves travels in Arabia; then the "Holy Roman Empire;" "The doctrine of nationalties and Schleswig-Holstein;" "McGrote's Plato;" "Letters from Egypt;" "Theology and Philosophy;"—"Politics, Sociology, Voyages and Travels;" "Science;" "History and Biography;" "Belles Lettres." Messrs. McMillan are the authorized agents in New Brunswick.

EVERY SATURDAY. The first number of this new weekly has been issued by Ticknor & Fields, and it is a justification of the publishers prospectus. Of a convenient form for use and binding, neatly printed, and presenting thus in inviting shape gleanings from the best European writers, *Every Saturday* must become popular.

We are in receipt, from Beadle & Co., New York, of a copy of "Lt. General Grant's Report," comprising the operations of the Union army from March 1862 to the close of the rebellion.

From the same we have likewise the "New Year Book and Almanac for 1866." This little volume contains a vast variety of useful information; is in fact a hand-book for every day reference.

THE Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax has addressed to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a letter which his Excellency has allowed to be published, from which we extract the following:—

"HALIFAX, 18th Dec., 1865.

"*Sir*—Allow me, on the part of Her Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects in these Lower Provinces, emphatically to thank Your Excellency for your recent speech, and the fearless and outspoken manner in which you have so effectively expressed the *bare* truth on our behalf.

"From all the sources of information at my command, I am convinced, if the crisis come, that the whole Roman Catholic population in this country will yield to no other class in unwavering loyalty and the unflinching performance of duty in the day of trial. Apart from the allegiance which, as Churchmen, we owe to the constituted authorities, we have here everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by a change, be it ever so luring in the distance.—What can any Government give that we have not got? We have prosperity, law, order peace, unmeasured liberty, the country secured against the foreign foe, trade and commerce protected at an expense one-sixth less per head than in the neighboring republic, and a mere fraction as compared with the expenditure of any other country we know of. To exchange this condition with any other would be suicidal madness, and the thinking portion of our people, the portion that have anything to lose, are aware of the fact. They, like myself, have visited the United States from time to time, and have had ample data to guide them to the same conclusion. Catholics, no doubt, enjoy more advantages in that country (and it is a blessing for millions they have such a country as a refuge), but after the experience of twenty-four years in British America, it is my deep conviction that Catholics, taking into account their numbers and opportunities, are wealthier and happier—better Christians—and socially and politically more elevated here than there.

"In Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, there has been no period since the days of emancipation, at which Catholics have not possessed that influence in the community to which their numbers and position fairly entitled them. The Legislature, the Executive Council, and the Bench are as accessible to the Catholic as the Protestant, whilst men of vast wealth and the highest business and social standing in every city, from Montreal to St. John's, Newfoundland, are to be found among our ranks. In all these particulars according to our numbers, we stand as a hundred to one when compared with our fellow religionists in the neighboring republic."

"Our peple, therefore, have nothing to expect from change of any kind but increased taxation, diminished income, a decided fall in the social scale, the scathing contempt of their new rulers, as was ever the case in New England, and with these, perhaps, the horrors of a devastating war. The great Government of the United States has nothing more tempting to offer; and what have we to expect from the so called Fenians, that pitiable knot of knaves and fools, who, unable to degrade themselves, are doing all in their power to add another Ballingarry to the history of Ireland, and to make the condition of our poor country more deplorable than before.

"On the occasion of my recent visit to the United States, many of these poor deluded people talked as flippantly and confidently of taking all British America in the course of this winter, and holding it, as if they already had the title deeds in their pockets. If they come on the strength of their own resources, it will be indeed a laughable *scare*; and from what is now occurring at New York, we may easily foresee the glorious denouement. Two millions of Protestants and eighteen hundred thousand Catholics, who have mothers, wives and daughters—happy homes and free altars, and a Government of their own choice—will meet them as they would the freeboter and assassin, with knife in hand on the trail of his victim. From their success we have nothing to expect but bloodshed, rapine, and anarchy, and the overthrow of God's religion—for all this is inscribed on their banners."

"And, with prayer to the Prince of Peace, at this holy Christmas Season, and the earnest hope that they and we may be spared the trouble, I thank you again and again for your speech, and have the honor to remain, with sincerest respect and gratitude, your obedient servant,

(Signed) †THOMAS L. CONNOLLY.
Archbishop of Halifax.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

Pocket Knives at Dibblee's.

GRAND FALLS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—On Wednesday evening last Dr. Currier delivered his lecture to an attentive and appreciative audience, on "The Senses;" on which occasion a treat of no ordinary nature was afforded the good people of Grand Falls. The Doctor, as you are aware, is full of mirth, and in the course of the evening many humorous allusions in connection with the subject, were made. His prelace was lengthy and chiefly eulogistic of the success which attended the lecturers who preceded him. Like most of his profession the Doctor is a great ladies' man, and whether from this fact or otherwise, the ladies did give him a benefit altho' the weather was extremely cold, as it still continues to be. Touch, taste, sound, vision, smell, all received a minute description with the characteristics of each as they bear most on the human being. His description of the eye was truly interesting, and many a young lady wished, I dare say, that she possessed the rich 'hazel eye' which wrapt him in ecstacy. The more prominent appendages necessary to smell and sound received a side-splitting description.

In a former letter I think I expressed a hope for the prosperity and final triumph of Temperance principles. My hope has not been in vain. Grand Falls division [illegible] the pleasure of receiving within its embraces, an increase in number and value, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. The first Thursday in the New Year has dawned brightly over us, and we hope to continue the good work until the whole brotherhood of man forms one Grand Division. A more agreeable record than this I have not had for many a day.

The Court of Common Pleas opened its Session on this day, (Tuesday) but from all I can learn, the business is so unimportant as not to deserve passing notice.—a good omen of communities living without litigation. If anything occurs worthy of note during the Session I shall advise you—in the meantime

Believe me, &c., yours truly,
B. DOOLEY.

Communicated.

ATTENTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.]

SIR,—I am desirous of letting the public know through the permeating influence of your paper, the arbitrary attempt at usurping authority over a certain portion of her Majesty's subjects living in and around this village; also its miserable failure. A short time ago Col. Tupper came here, and represented the necessity there was of every man being prepared, in a military sense, to meet and repel invaders, whether Fenians or any other men, aiming to destroy the peace of these her Majesty's realms. In accordance with this representation, your humble servant in company, I believe, with 106 other men, desirous of seeing the affairs of this world glide smoothly along, put our signatures to a paper, and by that means became enrolled as a home guard, but still believing (by Col. Tupper's representation) that we should be a body of freemen, having the right to elect our own officers (as in the case of Volunteer Companies,) but behold! instead of this, we are ordered to drill under officers of the above said Colonel's appointment (for it can be no other); Mr. W. D. Estey for Captain, and Mr. Chas. A. West for Lieutenant, both of whom I believe, already have commissions in the militia. What is the upshot of this? Why a miserable failure. About seventy men of the Home Guards (and Capt. Adams' Company.) met this evening for the purpose of electing officers, and drilling under the instruction of Charles Upton, Esq., when we found we had full fledged, bran new officers, made by some other will than that of our Queen or her representative, which very much surprised your subscriber, and also filled him with that just indignation, which is inherent in the breast of every true Briton; and further, when your member of the Home Guard objected to the whole arrangement, he was threatened by this would be Captain, by this very valuable and conspicuous officer, (whom he afterwards found out did not know his manual exercise) with what? oh ye gods! what was he threatened with? what horrible torture in this nineteenth century was this sucking general going to inflict on your pitiful object? Why nothing more nor less than a court martialling! *He* would court martial me—this little peaceful, quiet village to be put under martial law—this sprouting general's barn, woodshed, or some other convenient place, to be turned into a military court of enquiry, and your humble expositor to receive untold lashes on his rebellious cutaneous encrustation. Well, instead of being severe with me, these lenient men allowed me to tell the men of the Home Guard, that we would choose officers or not drill, on which account, and I believe that alone, only 14 men (privates of Home Guard) out of the handsome number of 106, allowed themselves to be drilled; after which Captain Adams put his company through, and the gathering dispersed, with three hearty cheers for British liberty, three cheers for Capt. Adams, and three horrible groans for the skeleton of the Home Guard. And now, Mr. Editor, I will conclude with a little advice to our new *commission* brokers: the next lot of officers consigned to this firm, viz., Home Guard & Co., please see that they are of a quality to give general satisfaction. Yours truly,

HENRY T. SCHOLEY.
A Member of the Home Guard.

Centreville, Jan. 8, 1866.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The *St. Croix Courier* says, a one dollar note of the St. Stephen Bank clumsily altered to a five was detected at the Bank counter the other day. It would be well for parties to look carefully at notes before taking them, as this may not be the only one of the kind afloat.

☞ The *Farmer* says it is currently reported that the Hon. R. D. Wilmot tendered his resignation, as a member of the Government, on Friday last.

☞ A man who was once Lord Mayor of London is now a pauper in that city.

☞ In New York this year there have been 1783 sudden or violent deaths reported to the Coroner, including 62 murders.

☞ The imports at the port of Montreal for the week ending December 23rd were $320,000, against $72,792 for the corresponding period of last year.

☞ The receipts of Wheat and Flour at tidewater, New York, at the close of navigation showed a decrease this year as compared with last equal to 1,346,240 barrels.

☞ At the Bremen Hotel, Chicago, on Saturday night, six men were suffocated by an escape of gas in their bedroom; five were dead, and one insensible and dying in the morning.

☞ There was a serious rebellion in a district school in Kittery, State of Maine the other day, three of the scholars nearly killing their teacher by beating him with a stone. One of them has been arrested.

☞ A wealthy farmer in Illinois has been poisoned to death by his fifth wife, a buxom but discontented young woman.

☞ A conference is now sitting in Paris with the object of assimilating the coinages of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

☞ Hotel keepers and the more fashionable tradespeople of Paris say that the city has not been so empty since the troubled times of 1848-9.

☞ M. Lindback, the Swedish clergyman charged with having poisoned five persons, has committed suicide by hanging himself in prison.

☞ During the past twelve months 171 pedestrians were killed in New York by being run over by vehicles; 163 were drowned and 62 murdered or wounded so severely that death soon ensued.

☞ Antonio Curreo was tried in New York on Saturday, for keeping a gambling house for children. It was shown that children from nine to fifteen years of age frequented the place to play billiards for money. Curreo was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

☞ An attempt is being made, in Paris, to introduce the fashion of three-cornered hats for ladies, but it will not succeed, apparently because such a style of headdress only suits a very young and very pretty woman.

☞ Penny trains are now fully established in London, England. They run entirely underground, late and early. They will take a person to his neighbourhood for two cents in ten minutes, while if he took a bus above ground an hour would be consumed in reaching his destination and he would have to pay twelve cents.

☞ A female spirtualist in Michigan has been arrested on the charge of poisoning three of her children. She with two other female mediums and a male professor of the science had been living together under their "higher developement" theory—the woman in question having left her husband, the father of her children, in order to ally herself with her male "affinity." The party of mediums wishing to travel and not be encumbered with the children, determined to remove them to a better sphere. Considering that they could be with them and enjoy their society quite as much in the spiritual world, without the convenience of taking care of them and providing them bread and butter and clothes,—the plan no doubt seemed a very sensible one.

☞ There are about fifty-five thousand physicians in the United States, of whom about fifty thousand are engaged in practice. Allowing the population to be thirty millions, that would be one for every six hundred people—a very fair supply. As there are as many volunteers in the shape of nostrum venders, and other irregulars, there is a good chance for every man to be cured or killed, either unscientifically or *secundem artem*.

☞ An untimely joke was lately played at Breslau, on the occasion of the funeral of a student who had been killed in a duel. The coffin had been let down into the grave, when a voice was heard, apparently proceeding from the inside of it, exclaiming, "Let me out, I am suffocating." The coffin was immediately brought up and opened, but the body was found to be quite dead. The author of the hoax was then discovered to be a [illegible] peasant, who was arrested for disturbing a religious ceremony.

☞ Some of the Canadian papers state that there are wintering over at Quebec upwards of twenty-three million feet of timber, principally pine. The Quebec *Mercury* thinks this fact ought to awaken the attention of the Government to the necessity of some new regulations whereby the manufacture of square timber on the Crown domain may be better controlled, and a check put to excessive operations which are destroying the pine forests, depressing the market and doing the lumbering trade no good.

☞ The following is the full text of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently introduced into the Senate:—

"Paramount sovereignty shall reside in the United States, and every citizen thereof, or of any State or territory therein, shall be bound and primarily owe faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, anything in the Constitution, laws, or the ordinances of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and every State heretofore in the Union, or which may hereafter be admitted as a member thereof, shall forever remain and constitute a part of the United States, and shall not under any circumstances whatsoever have any right to secede or withdraw therefrom."

☞ A Toronto despatch says Consul Thurston day received instructions that the Government of the United States will not permit any more cattle to enter the United States from Canada. This prohibition creates intense feeling, not only among Canadians thus cut out from American markets and owing United States traders, but Americans now purchasing in this market. It is estimated that 40,000 dollars worth of live stock already purchased in this neighborhood, will be thus cut off from the market for which they were intended.

Pocket Bibles at Dibblee's.

Colonial News.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—On Thursday afternoon, a span of horses, driven by Mr. McIntosh, of Stubbs' Hotel, who was accompanied by his wife, took fright on Duke street, and ran away despite all Mr. McIntosh's efforts to hold them. In turning the corner of Duke and Prince William streets, Mr. McIntosh was thrown from the sleigh, but still the horses kept on at a fearful pace along Prince William street, and a the corner of Queen street came in contact with a horse belonging to Mr. Parks, the "pole" attached to the sleigh striking him and killing him instantly. The runaways did not stop here, but kept up on Queen street without the least decrease in speed. Mrs. McIntosh, who, extraordinary as it seems, remained in the sleigh all the time, jumped out at the corner of Queen and Germain streets, and the horses were caught soon after, without doing any more damage, Neither Mr. nor Mrs. McIntosh received any injury, we believe.—*Freeman.*

ACCIDENT ON THE BRANCH RAILWAY.—A serious accident occurred on the Branch Railway line on Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock, at Clarke's Hill, half a mile distant from the St. Andrews Railway, the section under contract to Mr. James Hogan, by which one man lost his life and four others were badly injured. The name of the former was Patrick Bain, belonging to St. Andrews; he survived the accident but half an hour. The names of the others were Richard Mullows, whose left leg was broken; James Cot, whose foot was smashed and head injured; Mr. Kelley, who sustained serious injury in the back and shoulders; and a young man from St. John, whose name we did not learn had his arm broken. Except the latter they were all married men. The unfortunate men were engaged at the time in undermining a sand bank, the excavation in which they were working being about fifty feet wide by thirteen feet high, and it is supposed that at least fifty cubic yards of earth must have fallen upon them. Mr. Hogan had just left the place for town a short time before the disaster occurred. A special messenger having been sent after him he returned taking Dr Thompson with him, but before they reached, the leg and arm had been set by Dr. Rouse, of Rolling Dam, who had also been sent for.—*St. Croix Courier.*

THE WOOD TRADE.—All the Deals now in this market are held by shippers, two or three of whom hold the greater portion, and we may therefore expect that prices here will remain firm. This fact, with but little tonnage offering, keeps freight rates at a fair moderate figure,—say to Liverpool, 67s 6d to 70s; London, 72s 6d; Clyde, 60s; Bristol Channel, 62s 6d to 65s; Ireland, 65s to 75s, according to the port.

Between the 5th and 19th December the total shipments to Great Britain were in 9 vessels, of 7,001 tons, being 220 tons Birch, 534 tons Pine, and 5,458,000 feet of Deals, as follows:—To Liverpool, 4 vessels, 3,414 tons, 3,010,000 feet of deals; to Clyde, 1 vessel, 942 tons, 201 tons of Birch, 534 tons Pine, and 352,000 superficial feet of deals; to Bristol Channel, 1 vessel, 688 tons, 576,000 feet of deals; to Ireland, 2 vessels, 1723 tons, 1,313,000 feet of deals; to "other ports," 1 vessel, 239 tons, 25 tons Birch, 207,000 feet of deals. On the 19th Dec. there were 17 ships, of 10,863 tons, in port; against 13 ships, 8,421 tons, same date of 1864, of which 4 were loading for Liverpool, against 5 in 1864.

From the 19th to the 31st December, the shipments were as follows:—To Liverpool, 2 vessels, 1316 tons, carrying 1,160,000 superficial feet of deals; to London, 1 vessel, 936 tons, carrying 106 tons Birch, and 734,000 superficial feet of deals; to Bristol Channel, 2 vessels, 1228 tons, carrying 1,034,000 superficial feet of deals; to Ireland, 1 vessel, 392 tons, carrying 312,000 feet of deals; to "other ports," 1 vessel, 298 tons, carrying 290,000 superficial feet of deals—making a total of 7 vessels, 4,170 tons, with 106 tons Birch, and 3,530,000 feet of deals.

The comparative shipments for the whole year from 1st January to 31st December, 1865, are: in 1865, 282 ships, 212,449 tons, carrying 9,466 tons Birch, 18,415 tons Pine, and 159,791,000 superficial feet of deals against, in 1864, 230 ships, 195,147 tons, carrying 11,916 tons Birch, 15,531 tons Pine, and 150,371,000 superficial feet of deals, and in 1863, 9,442 tons Birch, 19,164 tons Pine, and 187,767,000 superficial feet of deals, carried in 333 ships, of 237,449 tons.

There were in port on 30th Dec., 10 ships, of 7,691 tons; against 14 ships, of 10,716 tons, at the same date in 1864, of which 3 were loading for Liverpool, against 6 in 1864.

Mr. Gibson has obtained the 10,000 acres' without any opposition of course, paying into the Crown Land Office the sum of $4,485, or thereabouts, equal to say 45 cents per acre. And this is the way the public domain is disposed of. A few more such grants as this and the intending emigrant may stay at home, so far as New Brunswick is concerned. And just as the city of Fredericton has been circumscribed in its growth in consequence of its environs being held in the possession of a certain few gentlemen, who will neither improve it themselves nor sell it to others, so the entire disposable lands of the Province will fall into the hands of a few moneyed individuals, to the exclusion of the improving, industrious settler.—*Reporter.*

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—*Brown's Bronchial Troches* will be found invaluable to the Soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes,—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, etc. For Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving Irritated Throats, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

NEVER FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

American News.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 2.—At a meeting of Fenians today, composed of officers who have served in the Union army, resolutions were adopted supporting General Sweeney and urging him to call a military convention at some central locality. A resolution was also adopted that both of the contending parties who now divide the brotherhood give way in favor of Gen. Sweeney and the military directors. Forty-five officers signed the resolutions, which were sent to Gen. Sweeney.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—Gen. Sweeney has issued an appeal to the Fenians not to waste their energies in intestine strife, and says "Let deeds, not words be your motto. Strike before it is too late and the golden opportunity is lost. Our situation is that of two armies whose chiefs cannot agree upon a line of operations. The vast extent of the British dominions offers many vital points, and as we cannot reconcile our views, let each follow his chosen General and attack where *his* judgment tells him are the best chances of success. Let this disgraceful squabble cease at once. On the field of battle we will forget personal rancor and rivalries to remember only our country and her wrongs. Out of our difficulties I can see but one way to escape; it is to call in each State a convention of delegates from different Circles to decide in whom they will repose confidence, and then in silence allow Col. O'Mahony and myself each to work out his respective plan for the freedom of Ireland."

The Fenian Congress assembled to-day. A guard from the 99th O'Mahony regiment of militia refused admission to all not provided with credentials. The State Centre, Mr. Rogers, of the Manhattan district, called the body to order, and Maj. Kelly, of Indianna, was appointed Chairman of the Congress. Resolutions sustaining Col. O'Mahony were adopted, and Congress proceeded to the transaction of other business, the nature of which has not yet transpired. There were two plenipotentiaries from Ireland present, who stated that they brought letters from Stephens, who is now in Paris. Previous to the opening of the Congress, Messrs. Meaney, Sinnot and Mullen, of the Fenian senate, met at the Senate headquarters in pursuance to the regular adjournment of Nov. 7, but there not being a quorum present, adjourned. Report says two English detectives were spotted and refused admittance to the Congress.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The steamship Moravian, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., arrived at Portland to-day. Agitation for the repeal of the malt duty had recommenced. At Cork, on the 20th ult., the Fenians J. Donovan and Thomas Duggan were found guilty.—The former was sentenced to five and the latter to ten year's penal servitude. The trial of Charles Underwood O'Connel was progressing. Evidence was given connecting him with the head centre in New York. Many additional bills had been returned against the prisoners at Cork. There was another coal mine explosion near Meithyr, Tydvil, which killed 32 persons and injured many. The Times says the present contest in the Colony of Victoria, if carried much farther must inevitably assume the form of a conflict between the Assembly and mother country. The cattle disease return for the week ending the 16th ult. was more favorable, the increase in the number being 698, against an increase of 1527 for the week ending on the 9th ult. There is a decrease of 180 for Scotland, while in the week previous there was an increase of 690.

Consols 87¾ a 87¼. U. S. 5-20's 66 a 66½.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The sates of the Adams Express Company, en route from New York to Boston, on Saturday night, 6th inst., were rifled of all their contents with the exception of two parcels, which the thieves in their hurry overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed to be not less than half a million of dollars in money and bills. The thermometer here this morning at 6 o'clk. stood 15 below zero. Weather clear. Gold 141¼.

A feeling is gaining ground that the Irish Head Centre, Stephens, is a traitor to the cause he has espoused, and that his escape from a British prison was connived at by the Irish Government.—There are circumstances which point strongly to this solution of his strange escape. Instead, says one account, of placing him in the strong prison of Newgate or of Kilmainham, Mr. Stephens was put into the Richmond Penitentiary, where O'Connell and his Repeal comrades had been confined in 1844—such place of imprisonment being notoriously weak