

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Municipal Council is called for next Friday. A variety of subjects are to be considered. The proposed one is a proposition to give aid to the Woodstock Railroad. We would only repeat the statements frequently made in these columns were we to attempt an argument in favor of the proposition. Last now when the building of the Intercolonial had been determined upon, and when there are so many chances in favor of our road being made to form a part of that great work, it is regretted that the most strenuous efforts have been made to complete every link in the road already under way, in order to ensure as desirable a construction as possible.

If the County, by giving to the Woodstock road, was to be thereby burdened with a debt, which no direct pecuniary benefit was to be received, we hold that, in this case, it would be still the duty of the County to give; but when the important pecuniary returns that must result are considered, it would be unwise, as it would be impolitic in the highest degree, for the County to do so.

Suppose the Council donated, in bonds of the County, \$20,000, such bonds to be redeemable in 20 years. The interest at 6 per cent. is \$1,200. The present population is 20,000 say; in twenty years, judging from the past and from the natural forces that follow the introduction of these great agencies of population and civilization, our present population will have doubled. Taking the medium, we have a population of 40,000. Now tax that population at 2 cents per head, or let every family of five persons pay thirty cents per year, and it produces \$1800, which will pay the interest on the \$20,000 in bonds, and leave \$600 a year to go to form a sinking fund for the redemption of those bonds. Now no one will say that even six cents per head per year is a grievous tax.

Now look at the sinking fund. \$600 a year, investing it at 6 per cent. interest, adding each year as it goes to the principle, produces an equal to the whole amount of the bonds in about 18 years, or at five per cent. it will extinguish the debt in 19 years. These are plain figures and plain mathematical deductions. But a word more about the tax. Last week we published a statement on the authority of the Carleton County Agricultural Society, of the production of this County. Of Oats it stated we raised a million of bushels. We ask a question. Would Oats be increased in value a quarter of a cent a bushel? Surely the answer must be affirmative. Well then, that item, alone, gives the County \$250,000, saying nothing of the amount to be produced from the increased value of all the other productions. Who will say there is any difficulty in paying the interest and forming the sinking fund. We need go no further. Enough has been said. If our people and Councilors will only give us facts on honest consideration they will respond to the request of the Railroad Company, and do their duty to the County and themselves by giving, and giving liberally.

The article we published last week from the Journal, giving the text of the change made in the Quebec Scheme, we deem generally correct. All good delegates will be pleased and proud that our delegates have so well succeeded in their manipulations of the scheme, and their arguments, with their co-delegates from the other provinces. The anti press is mildly indignant and greatly outraged at this success of the delegates. When last session the leaders of the confederate party stated that they would get what concessions they could, at the same time honestly withholding any genuine anticipations of being able to improve upon the Quebec Scheme, their party received these statements with confidence, very generally believing that the Lower Provinces were treated fairly by the Quebec Scheme, and got under it all they had good right to expect. But the anti's ridiculed the idea of any concessions being obtained, just as they have scouted all along the idea of the Intercolonial Railroad resulting immediately from confederation. But we have obtained several important concessions both in a pecuniary point of view, and as regards our numerical influence, in the confederacy; we have a guarantee that the Intercolonial will be begun immediately on the consummation of confederation; and more than that, that it is to be finished with all practicable speed, and the worst anti press now is to say, virtually, "we wait patiently inevitable annexation to the United States," and to abuse those who were willing to take the Quebec Scheme as it was.

The result will satisfy our people that the time and money spent by our delegates has been well spent, and that they have well and faithfully performed their responsible duties. Confederates are about to realize, we believe, their highest anticipations, and will thereby be well repaid for the abuse and misrepresentation of the annexation press. Since writing the above we have received from England a copy of the Confederation Bill, differing from the Constitution as published in the St. John papers. We shall publish it next week.

By the last Royal Gazette we learn that our Legislature is further prorogued until the 28th of March inst. It is not then summoned to meet for the despatch of business, and probably will not be called together until some weeks later. Of course it is desirable that previous to the meeting of our representatives in what will doubtless be the last meeting under the present system, all the details of Confederation and the machinery for its introduction shall have been settled, so that in connection may be understood and at once acted upon. We presume, that during the year, we may look for the elections for the general Parliament to take place, well as some, at least, for the local Legislatures.

The balances against the following Parishes were erroneously stated as published a short time since. Brighten the proper balance is \$271. Wicklow, the balance as published against the Parish should be a County charge leaving the account of the Parish balanced.

A PUZZLE FOR THE READERS OF THE SENTINEL.—If a hater of two years old brings forth a calf of the female gender, and she presents the experiment every year after, until she will be twenty years old; and each of her calves, and their progeny, &c., follow her example. Required the number of stock when the first calf is twenty years old. Thos. Russell, Bloomfield, Jan. 1867.

We learn that an order from a Judge of the Supreme Court having been received, for the arrest of Mr. Kier, who was committed for trial on the charge of killing Augustus Gray, his got out of goal on bail. This is done, we presume, in accordance with the law and practice, which permits such enlargement of parties charged with a capital crime, when the preliminary examination goes to show that the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime render it to murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

A Masonic lodge of colored men has been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in Mendonville, Pennsylvania. It is reported that Governor Andrew of Massachusetts has declined to accept the position of Secretary of the National Freedmen's Bureau.

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A Frederick Correspondent states that the system of the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Mr. Fulton, was one of the largest recorded in the kind ever witnessed in our Sister City. The public offices and all places of business along the streets through which the funeral corteges passed were closed, and there were indications everywhere of regret at the departure of the deceased. His death has left a void in the public heart which it will not be an easy matter to fill.—News.

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EDITORIAL ITEMS

At a recent annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the Province of New Brunswick, held at the Grand Hotel, St. John, N. B., on the 2nd inst., the following resolutions were passed:—

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Telegraphic News.

London, March 1.—The Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces has been read twice in the House of Commons. Charles F. Brown, the American member, has been asked to give his views on the subject. He is reported to be in favor of the measure.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

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They are entirely Vegetable. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS: Itching of the nose, feverishness, twitching or starting suddenly during sleep, pain in the stomach, loss of flesh, paleness with hectic, appetite sometimes voracious, at others feeble, a dullness of the eyes, drowsiness, a swollen upper lip, tongue whitely furrowed, a swollen upper lip, during sleep, a sensation of lodgment in the throat, an unnatural craving for dirt, chalk, clay, fecalities and irritability of temper, cholera, fits and palsy. They contain NO MERCURY. NO NITRATE. NO OIL OF TERPENTINE. NO OIL OF PEPPERMINT. NOTHING INJURIOUS.

Are among the first to undermine the constitution, in the list of diseases. They often occasion severe disease, ending sometimes fatally, particularly when they ascend to the stomach. Their presence in the most ordinary situation is attended with most unfavorable effects upon the general health. EMINENT MEN ASSERT That all are more or less troubled with worms, and that many die annually from this cause, who, by the timely administration of our worm remedy, would be saved. As FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES may be taken without any unpleasant result, and as most children are fond of them, their use is recommended to those apparently healthy, and thus dispel the sense of what would produce suffering.

Be Careful what you Use Various remedies have, from time to time, been recommended, such as Calomel, Oil of Wormseed, Turpentine, &c., so that dangerous and even fatal consequences are produced. Our Fellow's Worm Lozenges are prepared from the most careful research and study by the proprietors of FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES. They are positively safe, pleasant and effective. They do not kill the worms, but act upon the system, driving them from the stomach, and thus destroying them. In order, however, to guard consumers against deception by a base compound, the analysis of Dr. A. HAYES, State Assayer, proving the above statements, is annexed:— I have analyzed the WORM LOZENGES prepared by Messrs. FELLOWS & Co., and find that they are free from mercury and other metallic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are skillfully compounded, and of a pleasant taste, safe, yet sure and effective in their action.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to the State of Mass. PLEASE REMEMBER That FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES are prepared with great care from the concentrated extracts of two plants, which do not act as a purgative or emetic, will not debilitate the patient, are so simple an infant may devour a whole box without harm, and will at the same time kill the worms in an extraordinary manner. FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES are the only Worm remedy in existence, combining harmless qualities with delicious taste and amazing power.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PERSONS OF THE MOST REPUTABLE IN NEW BRUNSWICK, CONCERNING Fellovs' Worm Lozenges. From a Justice of the Peace. ELIAS I. C. GUY, 12, 1865. Messrs. FELLOWS & Co.—Gents: I accidentally sent the other day to a store for some Vermifuge; and the man, not having much on hand, sent me some of your WORM LOZENGES. My children showed symptoms of worms at the time, and I gave them according to direction, and in twenty-four hours from the time they commenced taking the Lozenges, one (a boy about five years old) had passed twelve worms, the other (a girl three years old) had passed twelve; and I deem it not just to say, that from this slight acquaintance with your remedy, I feel satisfied that your Lozenges are the best and most reliable in the world. I cheerfully recommend to all heads of families. Yours, respectfully, JOHN S. COLPITTS, J. P.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON, Baptist Clergyman, writing from St. Martins, in reference to the WORM LOZENGES. Messrs. FELLOWS & Co.—Gents: It affords me great pleasure in saying that I have known in my own family, and in the families of others, wonderful effects produced in the destruction of worms, by your WORM LOZENGES; and I can certify most conscientiously that I believe them to be the most effectual remedy that has ever been invented for the removal of worms from the human system, and that they are the only remedy which you may receive large patronage from public in general. I remain, sir, yours truly, ST. MARTIN, N. B., Aug. 15, 1865. Physician's Testimony in favor of Fellovs' Worm Lozenges.

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