

Terms of The Carleton Sentinel.

\$1 50 per annum in advance; \$2 00 if paid within the year, after the expiration of which time \$3 00 will be charged. By our system of direction, the colored ticket on each paper shows subscribers how they stand, so that it is unnecessary to render accounts.

The Carleton Sentinel.

place in the Country. The increase of Female teachers is regretted by the author; and he alleges that the same state of things is deplored in the "New England States;" in this he joins issue with the Chief Superintendent, whom he quotes as alleging it to be a matter for rejoicing "that we have committed so much of the elementary education of our youth to the hands of "Female teachers" We must leave this subject now to resume it next week.

In a sermon delivered in Knox Church, Montreal, on Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Irvine, referred to Governor Wilmut as one "than whom no nobler Christian statesman cannot be found in this or any other Dominion."

The assistant Superintendent, Teachers and Children of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, Fredrickton, of which for 17 years His Excellency has been Superintendent, presented him with an address last Sabbath. In the reply he says:

82 We have received from Mr. J. C. Risteen, of Aynesbury, Mass., a copy of the Journal of proceedings of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of Massachusetts, held at Boston, May 27, 1868. Mr. Risteen, we observe, has by a handsome vote been elected to the post of Grand Worthy Templar. From the reports of the last year's affairs it appears the Order is in a flourishing condition.

83 It is in contemplation to have an excursion

St. John for goods sold to Nova Scotians, remain with the Collector of Customs here, and form part of the \$906,000 credited to the people of New Brunswick. Taking all the facts into consideration, it is very certain that our own people were not taxed last year to the extent even mentioned in the sum I stated. It is quite clear, therefore, that the taxation, borne by New Brunswick did not exceed the first year of the Union, has been less than the average of the two years preceding the Union.

To my third statement, several exceptions have also been taken. The expenditures under the

The Battalion Match—to be competed for by six from each battalion, officers and men. 1st prize, \$250; highest individual score, \$30; second highest, \$20; next highest, \$10 each. Ranges 300 and 500 yards; individual possession of the prize of \$250 to be decided by three shots each at 500 yards.

The military prize, open to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. regular forces in Canada; 1st prize, \$40; 2nd do. \$30; 3rd do. \$

who were arrested under the suspension of the
of Habes Corpus in Ireland, and detained with-
out trial, have been charged from custody
in preliminary arrangements for a peace made
Bokhara, the Russian troops are to leave the coun-
try at once, the Khan paying to the Russian Gov-
ernment half a million silver Roubles as indemnity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Hon. Reverly Johnson,
minister to England, and family, sailed to-day. Adv-
ice from Barbadoes state the weather is highly favor-
able, and the crops are in good condition. The
sugar market is quiet, and prices are steady. The
sold for the American and Canadian markets at
price. Native productions were scarce and ad-
vanced breadstuffs higher. Money markets dull
and dry. Gold steady, closing at 145.
St. Louis, Aug. 11.—The steamer from St. Dom-
inguez, reports that 1500 of President Baz's troops were

At Richmond, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Kiddy, M. M. Mr. Robert Harris Corrie, and Christina Jane Haynes, both of Richmond.

At Woodstock, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. Hleankey, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Mary Ann Fain both of Wicklow, C. C.

New Advertisements.

TEA-MEETING!

A TEA-MEETING will be held in the New

James
Miss
J. C.
rker.

Camp of Instruction.

It is, we conceive, a very wise determination of the Dominion Government to have local Camps of Instruction in different parts of the Province, instead of massing a larger body of men at one point as heretofore. The evident advantages of this arrangement are many. The most prominent are that the men forming the respective Camps will not be called so far away from their homes, and there will be much less unnecessary expense for transit, while the money put in circulation will be more generally distributed throughout the country. We regard the institution of a Camp of Instruction, first effected in this Province, we believe, by Colonel Anderson, late Adjutant-General of Militia, as the best and the most judicious means of the Government of developing the soldierly qualities of our youth, and preparing them, should the stern realities ever unfortunately demand it of them, to defend their homes. Of course we understand and appreciate the value of that discipline and drill which is taught to the members of our several Volunteer Corps, but knowledge of the internal economy of a Regiment is, as we under-

"I assure you that my official elevation can not break the relationship of brotherhood which exists between that of resitless power which severs all human ties can separate us. I owe two to the Sabbath School, to desert it now, many happy hours have been spent in its many happy hours, and such is my love for the School, that I had been required to take my leave of it before I could receive the office of Lieutenant Governor, I should not have complied with the conditions."

The Book of our School is the Bible, this glorious old Book is full of wisdom, and contains all the precepts and commandments to promote our happiness and comfort in this world; but better than all this, designed to make us wise; to prepare us for the House in Heaven. The more I read and study it the more I love it—O, dear Scholars, I do commend it to you as the only unerring guide for youths, and I may say, with a drop, and that is *LOVE*."

A Brother of Governor Howland of Ontario was to have sought election for the West Riding of York County, to fill the vacancy caused by his Excellency's elevation. Mr. Howland it appears was the Government candidate, and a Mr. Wright was to oppose him backed up by the

heads of Militia, and of Collection and Protection of the Revenue, have been estimated at \$80,000, and \$60,000 respectively. The estimate for the latter department at Militia was not expended in, or for New Brunswick, but on officials at Ottawa and elsewhere. Such is the importance of the Militia Department, furnished me with the figures I used. Over fifteen thousand dollars have been paid for Militia stores, clothing, &c.; \$27,000 for the purchase of Sir James Croft's year's appropriations to pay for the Camp of Instruction and Drill yet to be had and performed as provided for the last fiscal year, and in payment of the arrears due the Rifle Association for the past year.—The balance has been paid as rent for Barracks and repairs of buildings used as such, under an agreement made between the Government and the Barrack Committee in 1867, and for current expenses under the approval and directions of the Adjutant General of New Brunswick.

The estimate for collection and protection of the Revenue, and in connection with the Inland Revenue Department, was furnished me by the heads of those Departments, and can be regarded as reliable. It was largely increased since Mr. Mermer was mainly the result of arrangements made by the Local Government, previous to Confederation, and to the establishment of the Examiners of Customs, and it includes the estimates from the ex-*penditures*, and not from the *estimates* of the year. The estimate of the deficiency in

and \$60,000; and 20 yards at \$8 each. Range 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200 yards: Enfield and Snider rifles.

Pool targets are to be provided at different ranges, and sighting shots will be allowed at cents each. The committee have adopted the Wimbledon regulations of 1867, as far as applicable to the prizes to be offered.

Of course members of the Rifles will read above with interest, and some of them be prepared to "make their mark" for some of the prizes.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

We understand that the Rev. Joseph McLeod, Editor of the *Religious Intelligencer*, entered upon the duties of Pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Fredericton, N.B., on the 1st inst. He has been unanimously called thereto by the Church.—*Farmcr.*

The new Railway Wharf at the foot of Notre Island Street is rapidly progressing. It will be ready for service in about three weeks. Its length is 200 feet, and it projects 200 feet from the top of the river bank. John Pickett Leq., the Contractor for the River Works, says that he expects to hear soon that a locomotive may be looked for in a few weeks.—*Farmcr.*

All the year around, Sheridan's Cavalry

[illegible]

FREE BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE
in the course of erection, at
TRACY'S MILLS,
PRESQUILLE,
Carleton County, on
WEDNESDAY, 26th August
on the tables at 7 o'clock, P. M. The
programme will consist of a Prayer, and choice
of Test and Instrumental Music.

The proceeds of the meeting to be appropriate
the benefit of the house.

TICKETS of admission 50 cents each; Children
under 12 half price.

Chairman of **WILLIAM WEST**,
Tracy's Mills, Presquille, August 1, 1868—31.

WANTED!

A DRIVING HORSE—GOOD STY!
FROM four to eight years old; about 15 hands
Weight—800 or 950 lbs.; Color—Bay, Brown
Black, or which a liberal price will be paid by the
subscriber. **PATRICK GILL**
Whitstock, Aug. 6, 1868—41-32.

WORTHING MACHINES!

10 Thrashing Machines and Horse
Powers.

Of the most Approved Pattern.

E.
st.
entere
place.
ted to
ldren
ee.
32.
LE,
light,
wn or
Sub-
N.
orse

"Now, if I understand the Report correctly, I find the Chief Superintendent of Schools hasing the proper course of Education throughout the Province. The number of Registered Pupils. 2. Increase of Local Expenditure. 3. Increased number of New School Houses erected. With the exception of the 138,000,000, the 188,000 Registered Pupils during the year, we are, as a matter of course, treated to a large array of figures, which, we frankly confess, look nicely on the face of them.

"From the figures above referred to in the Report it would appear, that there has been an increase of 1,950 pupils (registered) during the year 1880-81, and that the sum of \$138,000 is arrived at, for it is affirmed on the authority of the Chief Superintendent of Schools in Nova Scotia, that one-third of the pupils of Nova Scotia, in winter, retire from the same in the summer, and leave their places to be filled up by others. And thus, at a full swell, and on the assumption of a summer population, the pupils of Nova Scotia, in the present year swell up to the handsome number of 2,502. Now, with all respect to Nova Scotia, and her enlightenment, and system of education, I do not see very well what it has got to do with the subject. For it is to be remembered that the pupils of Nova Scotia are not the pupils of the parts of those of New Brunswick. The Nova Scotians are more engaged in fishing, mining and agricultural labor; than the people here, and are not so much interested in the education of their sons, largely in all these pursuits, which are mostly carried on during the summer, as a matter of course juvenile scholars will then largely pursue their education in the winter. These things only holds among us to a limited extent. And so far as our experience goes, as an instructor of youth, and a Trustee of Schools in Nova Scotia, I have no objection to the Report. Country, we assert that not one pupil out of every eight returns from the school at the end of the winter term, and certainly not more than one in ten. This is a sad state of affairs, and is a very rudimentary part of an English Education."

"Globe" and its wing of the "reformers." But, much to the disgust it seems of some of his supporters, Mr. Howland suddenly retired on the grounds, it is stated, that the Coalition had lasted long enough. This looks strange on the part of a brother of the gentleman who got the Governorship as one of the fruits of coalition within a few days after that reward was secured.

[X] A young man calling himself Frederick Cox, was sent to Gaol on Monday by Justices McCaffery and Jacques, to await trial, for Burglariously entering the store of Mr. Jas. Jordan that morning. The prisoner was heard to break glass and seen to enter through the broken pane, by young Simmons, a barber, who caged him in the shop. He prevented him from getting assistance came he was arrested. Simmons deserves much credit, for it being before day break, there was no one else at hand to render assistance until by shouting he could arouse some of the inmates of the "Cable House," and he had no weapons but a broken revolver and a razor.

[X] Friend Hovey, over the river, must look to his laurels; he has for many years put into our pot the "earliest corn," that we almost regret having to acknowledge the compliment this season from another quarter. Mr. David Jones, on Wednesday, presented us with a dozen completely filled and perfect ears of corn, the 12 weighing 6½ lbs. That is decidedly early, and the corn is very nice.

Still more—on Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, Northampton, thanks for her thoughtful news, sent us eleven ears of excellently filled ears, weighing 4 lbs.

A Halifax paper commenting on the then an-

[illegible]

THE THREE HYGIENIC REMEDIES.
Even the ignorant who insisted that the
Raid was a failure, have since
has found out their important liability mean
as the initials of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
the most effective agent for controlling every
kind of pain and inflammation, internal or
external, that practical pharmacy has yet de-
veloped.

Price 30 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

The great discovery of the age is
Green Sene while many the usage,
of pain and inflammation, internal or
external, that practical pharmacy has yet de-
veloped.

As the cure for horses and cattle, of
his *Pain Eradicator* has no superior.

All readers of the "SENTINEL" who are
interested in the care of stock should keep
a supply of this medicine on hand, to be ready
to convince them that it is all in the response
to be. For sale everywhere, price 25 cents.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE
Brown's Vermifuge Compound
ON WORM LOOSERS. MUCH SICKNESS, undoubt-
edly with children and adults, attributed to their cause
and the most effective remedy for their removal.
Although efficient in destroying worms, can do
nothing to prevent their return, and the com-
bination has been successfully used by physicians
and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms
from the system.

Children having Worms require immediate
treatment, as neglect of the trouble often causes pro-
longed suffering.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are
enervated. Worms in the stomach and bowels
cause much suffering, and the most effective
remedy. The combination of ingredients used
in making *Brown's Vermifuge Compound* is such
as to give the most possible effects with safety.

Druggists & Bowlers, Proprietors, New York. Sold
in all centers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRON-
CHITIS, PREDISPOSITION TO CONSUMPTION, and all
the kind. This great remedy is too well known, and is per-

MANUFACTURED BY
SMALL & FISHER, BRO.
Will be ready for sale in a few weeks.
Woodstock, Aug. 6, 1868.

Waggons! Waggons!
TWO SPLENDID NEW WAGGONS for sale
1st **SEEDLING HARNESSES** Apply to
CHARLES B. PARKER
Woodstock, Aug. 6, 1868 2-34.

"Window Cornices
112 Lacquered Cornices,
From 75 cents a window—62 incl
AT
British House
1 Case
Boys White and Fancy
STRAW HATS
"British House."
A Large lot
Straw Cords & Trimming
AT **DECEID BARGAINS,**
"BRITISH HOUSE,"
DEAR AND WHITE

0,20
255
rotation
T
Alm,
R.
. 99
des,
(7)
e
A B
H H
HEIT
for
die
di
sich
sich
sich
und ad
H. kna
pl. ent
W
falsch
weise
8,

With regard to the increment of 1,980 pupils during the present year, and taking into consideration the fact that there was scarcely an increase in the former one, it will be found that it is hardly keeping pace with the rapid growth of the population, which has considerably more than doubled since the last census. In fine, and more speaking of the registration of pupils it would have been pleasant to have heard how many of them attended the schools regularly during the year.

Mr. Glass intimates that the registration is a mere sham, and, as followed, quite unreliable.—

With regard to the local expenditure and the statement in the last report, that it has increased last year upwards of \$5,000 and amounts to the large sum of \$107,441, Mr. Glass, admitting that that portion of the sum raised by assessment and that part paid the teachers by "boarding round," has been punctually, as a matter of necessity, obtained by the teachers, proceeds, and doubtless correctly,—

"But when we speak of tuition fees, we venture to assert without any fear of contradiction, that the Government has been miserably deficient in their way into the pockets of the poor Teachers—and never will. If about to leave the district in which he has been laboring, and threatens to leave it, the Government has no other way to receive a part of them, although even in that case the chances are often against him. But if he remain in the same locality, as a popular educator, he is not likely to leave it. In the *Free Press*, or any leading member belonging to the *Trades*, however poorly the school fees are paid, he understands very 'peep no matter.' At the same time, he is not likely to leave it. I affirm, that Teachers lose yearly from thirty to forty per cent. of their salary in this way. And the results of the whole is that during the last year, the Government has been obliged to have become acquainted with so many ruthless acts perpetrated upon Teachers, that we cannot wonder why the work stinks in the nostrils of the people, and that they have begun to pretend that they are better off than they really are. And moreover, we believe that reports yearly got up by parties whose interest it is to show to the public, that the Government is in connection with education until a radical change takes place, only tend to mislead the public mind and are worse than

What we have written above will apply equally to the camp of the 2nd Carleton Militia, to be formed at Florenceville.

Knowing as we do the warm interest which the Lieutenant Governor takes in the proper development of the Military and patriotic spirit, and the soldierly qualities, of our young men, and knowing as we do that the people of this County would be glad of an early opportunity of welcoming him here, we indulge the hope that the Excellency may find it convenient, and feel disposed to pay our camp and County an official visit during the continuance of the summer.

While our Legislature in the past has shown a very commendable degree of generosity in the encouragement given to the building of Railroads, the policy with regard to the improvement of the Navigation of our great natural provincial artery for commerce, the St. John River, has neither been generous nor wise. Now, this matter is in other hands and the Dominion Government and Parliament have the control, and it is greatly to be desired that by some means or other a grant of money shall be secured for the expenditure in improving the navigation of the river. From \$10,000 to \$20,000, judiciously laid out, would give Tobique and Woodstock and, perhaps, Grand Falls, steamboat communication with St. John all the summer. The proprietors of the "People's Line" of steamers would, no doubt, be very glad to make the required improvements at their own expense, provided they could secure a monopoly of the carrying steam on the river above Fredericton for a term of years. But of course the idea of a monopoly is very distasteful and justly so, and there is no doubt that it is the duty of the Government now to make good an inexcusable neglect so long indulged in by the Province, and to make good the wrongs of the navigation and its trade languished for years from the neglect of our Legislatures and Governments to do their duty with respect to the river. So that

disappointed view of Sir J. McDonald and party to that City, suggested that they should not be cortously received. Mr. Howe published a letter immediately condemning such remarks, and urging that the visitors should be well received. He says "If we have lost our Constitution let us preserve our manners." In the following sentence from Mr. Howe's letter there appears to breathe a sentiment of peace and possible conciliation. He says:

"The Secretary of State and the Imperial Parliament have thrown upon the Canadian Government the responsibility of action in the great controversy which, at the present moment, perplexes us all. It would appear that the Government have supplied the means, and will come here to discuss with the Nova Scotians such remedial measures as they may have to propose. We are bound to give them a fair hearing, and to discuss the matter with them, but that we are afraid to discuss it on our own soil with the leading men of the Empire."

A Canadian paper says:

"We heard it reported in town yesterday that an order had been received from the Horse Guards prohibiting officers in Her Majesty's service from giving political functions. This is rather a singular and unusual order. It is nearly impossible not improper, as the Church and the Army are rightly regarded as distinct 'callings,' and their being blended into one is not considered proper."

Some officers now in Canada are fond, we believe, of holding religious meetings at which they, supposing themselves specially gifted, pray for the people, and exhort them to be good men; i.e. use no longer a tool to its employer?—*Freeman.*

While the British Army have had such illustrious instances of preaching and praying officers as Hawelock and Vicers; men who have reflected glory and renown upon the British service, it seems scarcely reasonable that the "Horse Guards" would interfere, as its stated they have interfered, to prevent gentlemen of rank, in the army, at Ottawa, from preaching conscientiously for religious truth. The *Freeman*, however, would further than this, and gag all officers of the Division. That would be nice in

valorem.

I think these gentlemen for the assistance they have given me. They make my case even stronger than it was before. I have shown that out of the \$806,000 paid into the Dominion Treasury by B. Robinson, Collector, during the last year, a very considerable portion of it would have been paid to the Dominion Treasury had that year had the duties been paid upon actual consumption only. The "Commercial Gentlemen's" statement proves that upon Tobacco consumption only the Dominion Treasury would have done had they paid 13 cents per pound upon actual consumption.

Others say, "It is not sufficient that Mr. T. Robinson has stated that the Tariff of 1870 was less than the average of the two years preceding, in order to prove that taxation has been diminished." "The true test," say they, "is the percentage upon the value of the imports, and strictly deduced from the tariff." I take the case of Newfoundland as an illustration. For many years that Island has had a much lower Tariff than even Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and yet the percentage upon the value of her imports the either of them, yet her people paid more Customs Duty in proportion to her population than those of either of them. I have been told that in America. This will be understood when it borne in mind that there are but few manufacturers in Newfoundland, and that a large portion of her imports are raw materials for the Colony, as well as manufactures, is imported from abroad. I may also refer in this connection to the experience of New Brunswick. During the last ten years the woolen, cotton and iron manufactures of that Province have been largely increased, and the importation of the descriptions of manufactures diminished in the same ratio. The revenue formerly received from such articles being no longer available, it became necessary for the Government to increase the per centage upon imported goods, to make up the deficiency thus occasioned. Here we have a case in point, and a case of taxation reduction. In order, however, to prove my case upon the terms stated by my opponents, I requested the officers in the Customs Department to furnish me with a list of the duties entered at St. John for home consumption from May and June, 1867, and the duties paid thereon, and a like statement for the same months of 1868, and the difference between the Dominion Tariff passed in December last, and

to the Nova Scotia despotism the Quebec and the Government, as well as the British Confederation of the Empire, have been guilty of the same crime, and of course a consequence liable to all the pains and penalties incident to that crime. He says—

"Take a point in hand: we hold that in passing the act of Confederation against the wishes of the people concerned, or rather without consideration of those wishes, the British House of Commons and the House of Lords have committed and are guilty of treason; that the sovereign and her constitutional advisers for the same dereliction of duty and malfeasance in the eyes of the people, have been equally guilty, though the people are long suffering, and ready to forgive, and often retain in their positions servants who, having done wrong, acknowledge their guilt, and, in the exercise of their power, still they have the undoubted right, as soon as their servants violate the obligations of their position to either discharge them from their offices or to punish them also; and that the British Government, having failed in its sacred trust, having been guilty of high treason towards the people of this portion of the Empire, and constructively towards the people of the whole, and having acted have abjured all its obligations to the people, and duty, towards all the people of all the world."

"Treason consists in a failure of duty towards the people, and the part of their rulers in other words in a political breach of trust; loyalty consists in having an eye single to the welfare of the people, to their just and righteous government."

"The Government of all who oppose the existing breach of public trust which has been committed to be truly loyal to the nation, and to themselves, and all who do not to be guilty of high treason."

The principal has been contended, for and against, through all time, and has been decided again and again; the despotic idea has been so often proved to be wrong, and the rights of the people so often proved to be right, that it is now possible to find people willing to endeavor to promulgate it now; the democratic idea has been so often proved to be the only true and just one that we are surprised that any should presume to oppose it. Must one more deadly conflict costing many valuable lives again demonstrate that in the wishes of the masses of the people lies the true right of government, or will we leave our rulers that they have no rights but those we

thorized is \$4 for twenty rows.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY LOAN.—Understand that the prospects for this loan are not in the course of to-day or to-morrow, but that it is not likely to be placed on the market more than one-half of the whole amount of \$5,000,000. The loan will be offered to public competition through the financial agents of Dominion of Canada as usual. *Canadian*, July 16.

FAIRWORTH AND JARDINE'S TIMBER CRUISE.—From *British*, 30th July, 1868. The *Enterprise* left London on the 20th inst. and in three weeks have been 17 vessels, 13,776 tons of timber, and 1,000 men, on their way to the coast. Business generally continues in a very long and steady, and notwithstanding that the import of timber is not so large as it was, the prices of timber and stocks are unusually low, buyers appear to be disposed to purchase more than will satisfy their immediate requirements, acting upon the impression that the market is overdone.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—Of St. John's spruce the cargoes per "C. O. Whitmore" and "Nereus" have been sold chiefly by auction, at an average of about \$7 12s. 6d. per standard, and the cargo ex "Fanny Atkinson," \$7 10s. per standard, and by private bargain several cargoes at from 11s. 3d.; and other ports from \$7 8s. to 10s. per standard.

Barnes.—*Shipping* have been sold at £6 15s. to £7 per standard.

Paintings and Laths.—The former have been sold at from 65s. to 75s. per M., and the latter at from 18s. to 15s. 6d. per M.

PERSONAL.—Sir John A. McDonald lately: Hon. John Sanfield, a Medford man, who has been in the House of Commons, and Lieut Col. Bernard arrived yesterday afternoon by the "New England." They immediately proceeded to the Vauxhall House where they were met by the Hon. Mr. McMillan, and the press* for Windsor en-route for Halifax, from which they will probably return to Canada the night.

George Cartier and the Hon. Mr. McMillan are expected next week, but they will probably go direct to Halifax.—*Journal*.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, July 20.—Midnight.—The usual bank

[illegible]

CORSETS
 Skeleton Skirts,
 CHEAP, at
BRITISH HOUSE
 Black Alpaccas,
 Lustres, Coburgs, Alexandria Clo
 The best assortment in Town,
 No. 52 & 68
CONNELL'S BRICK BUILDING
 12 cents.
 Ladies' Ribbed, White
COTTON HOS
 12 cents per pair,
 AT
"British House,"
 A. McTAVISH
 Woodstock, August 6, 1868.
FARM FOR SALE
 THE Subscriber offers for sale the Farm in the
 Little Simonds, lying on the river, at the mouth
 of Simonds, 13 miles from Woodstock, about
 140 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared and in a
 state of cultivation.
 There are a dwelling house, with sheds and out-
 ings, and five large and excellent barns.
 The Farm is well watered, and adapted for
 grain growing, & stock raising, and the proprie-
 tor has no hesitation in saying that it is the best upland in
 the size, or on the river St. John.
 For particulars enquire at the store of G. W.
 Ward, or on the premises, Simonds.
 August 6, 1868-1632.
 J. MERRILL

2.
 show
 to not
 the,
 GLO
 HAT
 HAT
 HAT
 E,
 Parish
 of the
 building
 built.
 center
 or has
 rm. of
 Van-
 II.
 III.

in referring to the allusion of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, to the fact that during the last year fifty new School Houses had been erected, Mr. Glass states that scores of recently erected School Houses are shut up, and many are going to decay. And while they have superseded the "log School House," he says of these latter:

"Many of the youths of New Brunswick that were educated in them before the appointment of our friend the Superintendent of Schools, or of their predecessors, now occupy exalted situations in the Western Hemisphere, and some of them at this moment constitute the chief ornaments of several of the most noted Universities in the United States."

In this connection he says of the deserted School Houses:

"They have been taken possession of by itinerant preachers, who are vastly more anxious to get up revival meetings among the people than have been the regularly educated. Many of these itinerant parties spend the idea of an educated ministry as sinful, and much education among the people they consider an evil, because perhaps it would hardly tally with their religious views of the State."

We confess to the belief that judging from our own stand point I view, this sentence had better have been left out of the pamphlet, nor do we think the reflection, so far as it can apply to the people of this County, or itinerant preachers they are in the habit of listening to, is just. That such feelings may have existed in the past among many persons is possible; but now we do not believe that in our communities such a doctrine would be listened to.

Mr. Glass inspired a censure upon the Chief Superintendent for putting forth the idea that "teaching may become a stepping stone to something better," and his justice his assertion that "the numbers are increasing from the fact that the numbers of Male teachers are yearly quitting the service and leaving their places to be filled up by the merest tyros," thus continually reducing the work of education to a secondary

from thinking that our having a railroad to Woodstock makes the improvement of the navigation of the river less necessary, we incline to the opinion that this is more necessary now than ever. The very competition between the two channels of communication will promote and stimulate trade; each will tend to build up the other, while the increased travel, were facilities presented the whole summer, for making the round trip from St. John by rail and down the river by steamer, would of itself very soon make a handsome return for the increased outlay.

It is gratifying to note evidences of the esteem in which our Lieutenant Governor is held outside the Province. The *Boston Journal* thus compliments His Excellency and the Province:

"Hon. L. A. Wilnot, the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is a native of this Province, and is now in his 59th year. He is a man of high attainments, and in 1851 he has been Judge of the Supreme Court, and has discharged the duties of the office in a manner highly creditable to himself and to his country. Before his appointment to the Bench he took an active part in the politics of the Province, and had served in the House of Assembly and the Executive Council, and was also for several years a member of the Legislature. He is one of the most eloquent speakers on this continent. Those who attended the great Railroad Convention in Portland in 1850, when the European and North American Railroads were discussed, will all recall the splendid address which he made and in which he held the audience spell-bound by the brilliancy and fervor of his eloquence as he expounded the advantages of the proposed Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and the influence which would result from the contemplated work. The late Gen. H. A. Dearborn of Roxbury, was chosen to respond to Judge Wilnot's address, and he did it in a most able manner."

Gov. Wilnot has always been a leading man in New Brunswick in every movement which has been made for the improvement of the people, and they are to be congratulated that a man of his experience and ability, his purity of life and nobleness of character, has been chosen to occupy so important a position to which he has been appointed.

these days of religious tolerance.

☞ Way Office Keepers should bear in mind that it is their duty to return all newspapers refused or uncalled for direct to the office of publication, and not to the nearest Post-Office.—There are printed circulars for them to send to publishers with such papers, which they should apply for at the Post Office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. S. Fort Kent.—That will be all right. C. O. R., Grand Falls.—Very well, do so! D. McA., Johnville.—The postage should be paid on the 1st of April, July, October and January. Five cents only pays for that portion of a year's mailing out for the dates mentioned. J. H., York Co.—All right.

☞ Of 160 members comprising the North Carolina Legislature, 100 are negroes.

☞ Work on Western Extension still proceeds vigorously, and the papers say that during the coming fall the road will be open to the St. Andrews line, and by the Frederick Branch to the City of Fredericton. Jas. R. Hartley, Esq., M. P. P., has now Engineering charge of the Frederick Branch.

☞ We have received late American papers through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Rixson, of New Brunswick, and Mr. Chas. Watts, Malden Centre, Mass.

☞ We have received the *Dominion* monthly for August. It is a very good number. Douglass & Son, of Montreal, are publishers, and the price is only \$1 per annum.

☞ It is W. O., not W. C. Raymond, as stated in the introduction to the Essay on our first page, who is the author of the same.

☞ A rise in the water of the River brought up the Steamer *Gazette* on Tuesday evening, and it has set the Mills at the mouth of the creek running again merrily.

was amended in April, 1868. The duties, therefore, that were collected in 1867 were under the provisions of the New Brunswick Tariff; the duties of 1868, of the Dominion Tariff.

The returns handed me are as follows:—

Dutiable goods entered May and June, 1867, value,	\$391,848.
Free goods entered same months, value,	\$370,252.

Total,	\$762,100.
Duty collected \$189,655, or a fraction over 12 per cent. of the total value.	
Dutiable goods entered May and June, 1868, value,	\$614,900.
Free goods entered May and June, value,	\$621,900.

Total,	\$1,236,800.
Duty collected \$108,312, or a fraction over 12 per cent. of the total value—nearly 24 per cent. less than the duty collected and entered in 1867. Taking the proportion of tax objectors themselves as the proper means of settling the question, the <i>credit</i> is against them, and has been attained by the State. A considerable amount should have been added to it, as stated by me as the taxation of the year, as spirits had been brought into this Province that have been entirely prohibited under other articles had been consumed by our people that had paid duty in other parts of the Dominion. These goods, had duty been paid upon them here, would have constituted about £10,000 Thousand Dollars to Customs and Excise; but against these there has been a considerable import of Tea, Sugar and Tobacco that paid duty in Nova Scotia, and, excused £10,000 Thousand Dollars, I will mention but one cargo of Sugar exported in December last to Montreal by Mr. Brown, of St. John. The duty received in Nova Scotia on this cargo alone, exceeded £10,000 Thousand Dollars, and was more than sufficient to cover the duty on the Spirits and other goods referred to. A large quantity of Tobacco has been imported into the Province by American persons residing in the Western part of Nova Scotia were in the habit of purchasing duty paid goods in New Brunswick, entering them in Nova Scotia, paying 10 per cent. duty on the New Brunswick goods, and receiving the duty paid by him (15 p. c.) from the New Brunswick Treasury. This year the duty being equalized, they have been reduced to 10 per cent. in Nova Scotia, and as a consequence, Twenty Thousand Dollars, at the value of duty collected	

[illegible][illegible]

Valuable Property for Sale.
THAT desirable situation nearly opposite the
 residence of P. Fisher, Esq., is now offered for
 sale, by the late owner, a large lot of land, with
 cultivation, and a number of choice bearing fruit
 trees. The HOUSE and SHOP recently finished.
 Some of the finest situations in Woodstock, Ca-
 nada. If not disposed of by the 24th of August,
 then they will be sold on public auction. Apply
 to **ROUSSEAU FURNITURE**, consisting of **BAIRD**,
HOUGH, **WILSON** and **SHOP** recently finished.
 Stools, Case Seats, Chairs, Superior Wood seats
 and all the Kitchen Utensils, stoves and pipes, with a
 lot of articles too numerous to mention.
 Apply on the premises to
W. H. WILSON, W. H. EVERETT
 Woodstock, Aug. 6, 1868—32.

Daily Express from London
 Per ship "JOHN BOW" —
18 Hides, Morton's and Cross & Blackwell's
 100 cts Mutton Tallow 10 do Butter
 5 cts Sardines, Spices and Mustard, in half-
 tons
 20 cts Mustard Sugar, S. and F.
 1 cts 3/4 Crushed Sugar,
 2 tons Colman's No. 1 Starch,
 100 cts 3/4 Malt Syrup, 100 cts 3/4 Table Salt,
 2 Hides Crown Tartar Crystals, 20 cts net;
 3 Cases Nutmeg,
 100 cts 3/4 Mustard, pepper, 1 cwt each;
 3 Cases Castor Oil,
 1 cwt 1/2 lbs Virgini, 1 lb 1/2 Coppers,
 1 cwt 1/2 lbs Mustard, 1 cwt pure Ground Pepper,
 1 cwt Button Blue,
 65 half-chest of Tea, with a large stock of London im-
 ported Tea and general Grocery Goods, in warehouse
 held low as usual—WICKES & CO.
 st John aug 5 C. L. RICHARDS
 North Wharf

HARNESSES &c.
 Parties wishing anything in the
Saddlery or Harness Line
 will do well to call at the subscriber's shop, next
 South of James Baker's Shoe shop, and examine
STOCK, which is now **WICKES & CO.** in every
 branch.
 A few pairs
Hextra good Team
Harnesse for sale low.
 Harness made to order at short notice. Repaired
 neatly and promptly done. Prices low.
 WOODSTOCK, July 2, 1868. **J. C. EMMET**

res-
mable
ate of
of race:
This
ll and
ll the
ogony-
Foot
- and
num-
FT.
L.
well o
d.
ound
R
i
orted
- will
rr.
A
I
door
n his
much.
een,
airing
AY.