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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, January 25, 1868.

County Council.

January 16, 1868.

Warden in the chair.

The Secretary Treasurer, as requested yesterday, gave his opinion,—That a party unjustly assessed for school purposes cannot obtain redress from this Board. The consideration of the petition of Patrick Hughes was then resumed, and it was moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Clowse, that the Secretary Treasurer refund the amount of $1 to Hughes, being the amount of his over assessment as County tax, and charge the same to Simonds, including the amount in the warrant of assessment for 1868. Passed.

Mr. White said there was a great hardship in this case. Mr. Hughes was not worth property to the amount of $400 It was important, if possible, that some redress should be given, and would propose to relieve him of his poor or county taxes. So far as the school house tax was concerned it was hopeless to expect under the law to get it back. They had taxed Mrs. Hughes on property which was perhaps all right but then they turned round and assessed Hughes himself on $1000. This Board if it could not reach past assessments might caution the assessors of this year against the same error.

Mr. Shaw advised caution in opening a door, through which a great many may seek to enter.

Mr. Dibblee said he did not like Mr. White's proposition; he would rather direct the collectors to retain in his hands a part of the school tax. The question could thus be tested; as Mr. H. had not paid his taxes and the collector is an officer of this Board.

Mr. Simpson asked what amount of stock Mr. Hughes owned; where his wife owned the property it was generally supposed that the husband owned the stock.

Mr. White said Mr. Hughes did not own a hoof of stock.

Mr. Kilburn said it was illegal to tax a wife on property when the husband was living.

Mr. Irvine thought the enactment made either owner or occupier of property liable for taxation.

Mr. White said the property in question was worked by Mr. Hughes' son.

An account of W. W. Hammond's for services performed as constable in an extradition case, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Irvine moved, seconded by Mr. Bull, that the Secretary Treasurer put himself in communication with the representatives of this County and the Government, with a view of ascertaining whether the Sheriff has been provided with means to pay the amount of Hammond's account; to which in amendment moved by Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Lovely, that this Board has no right to assume the payment of Hammond's account, it being incurred under action taken by virtue of the extradition treaty, but that the Council would recommend an application to the government for renumeration to Mr. Hammond for his services in that case. Amendment carried.

Mr. Irvine had reason to think that government had assumed the responsibility of paying the claims arising out of the case referred to; and it was desirable to know if they had done so.

Mr. Dibblee knew that our own government had advanced the money to pay the claim, and the American government, at whose instance the case arose, paid it back. He would alter the motion so as to guard against any assumption of a right in this County to make good the claim of Mr. Hammond.

Mr. White was interested in this matter; he had been subpœnead in the case, but had not yet received his pay. The Sheriff had acknowledged having received money and promised to pay him, but had not yet done so.

Mr. Tompkins said the government had paid expense of bringing prisoners here but no more.

Mr. Dibblee said the case did not arise out of any crime committed on this side of the lines but on the other side. The United States brought the case and employed and paid counsel here. We are not bound to pay a single cent. Let Mr. Hammond apply to government and get his pay in a legitimate way.

On motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. E. M. Shaw, it is ordered that $300 be assessed on Wakefield for poor purposes, 1868.

Mr. Harding moved, seconded by Mr. Bull, that the Revisors fees for 1867 be paid at the same amount as in 1866, and that the Secretary Treasurer be authorized to pay the same.

Mr. Kilburn moved, seconded by Mr. White, in amendment, that the Revisors fees for 1867 be one fourth less than in 1866.

Mr. White was glad to hear any disposition indicated by Councillors in the direction of doing justice between themselves and the ratepayers. He was proceeding to condemn what he called the not only illegal but dishonest course of Councillors of taking pay, when he was called to order. He said he should speak of this at another time, and meanwhile was glad to support Mr. Kilburn's motion to reduce the pay of Revisors, because he thought the fees had been too much. The Revisors of Simonds got $24. while he did not think that in the whole the work occupied them one day. If Councillors must have pay, let them get it from a proper source but not in this way.

Mr. Dibblee said the Revisors fees formerly were very much less—about one third. With a view to make some compensation to the members of this Board it was subsequently increased, and therefore it is that I have always opprosed the principle of Councillors paying themselves a remuneration for their services as such. He would go for the resolution.

Mr. S. H. Shaw was quite willing that those Councillors who thought they were overpaid, should refund the balance into the County Treasury, or divide it among the other Parishes. He would vote for the resolution, and when he found that he was overpaid for his services as revisor he would refund the difference. Last year the County having no funds and revisors taking the full fees, new to propose, when the County has funds in hand, to reduce the fees don't look like the result of conscientious convictions.

Mr. Irvine was quite willing if the machinery could be worked without any pay, that it should be done. But if any one thinks he receives too much he could only say it did not effect him, because his conscience would not allow him to take a surplus over what was right. This council has a compelling power in the matter; in some Parishes perhaps the revisors could do the required work for a less sum, and if any of the councillors choose to take less they can do so.

The amendment was lost. Yes,—Kilburn, White, and E. M. Shaw. Resolution carried.

Mr. Dibblee presented a note of H. E. Lunt and Adam Shea for $30, given for rent of Ferry between Woodstock and Northampton, at the Town of Woodstock in 1866, and accounts from same parties as to amounts expended in repairing the roads leading to that Ferry.

On motion ordered that H. E. Lunt, Adam Shea, T. W. Longstaff and G. E. Shea be cited to appear before this Board on Saturday at 10 o'clock, to give certain explanations.

Mr. Dibblee presented the petition of Wm. Hale and 8 others, rate-payers of Northampton, asking that a bye-law be passed, prohibiting horses, colts, oxen, cows, heifers, calves, sheep, or swine, from running at large from the 15th day of May to the 1st day of October in each year on the main Newburg road, commencing at the Parish line between McKinney's and Hale's and running to Bunkers on the end of said road, And Mr. Dibblee moved to suspend the bye-law requiring a public meeting to be called, which passed, and the petition was then received and a bye-law accordingly ordered.

Mr. Dibblee presented the petition of Lewis Coombes, setting forth that he ran great risk in running his Steam Ferry Boat between Woodstock and Northampton, and stating that unless the landings on each side of the river were put into a proper condition, which could be done for about $200, he will be compelled to take such boat off next summer. Petition received and its consideration made the order of the day for Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins, ordered that $60 be assessed on Peel for support of poor for 1868.

Mr. White presented petition, signed by S. G. Burpee and 14 others, rate-payers of Simonds, asking that the assessment of taxes upon property at Florenceville, used by the Wesleyan Minister on that circuit, and belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist body, be disallowed. The petition having been received Mr. White moved, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, that the prayer of such petition be complied with. To which Mr. Kilburn moved, seconded by S. H. Shaw that the petition be referred to the assessors of rates for Simonds. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Irvine, seconded by Mr. Harding, that the Warden be a committee to produce the bond of Secretary Treasurer before this Board, to which it was moved in amendment by Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Lovely, that the Warden be requested to procure the bond of the Secretary Treasurer, and lay the same before this council. Amendment carried.

A petition having been presented from David C. Bell for a wholesale license,—

Mr. Tinker said he must protest against this being granted, as a second licensed house in the Parish of Kent was not required.

Mr. Kilburn would like to be guided in these matters by the wishes of the councillors from the Parishes interested. If they would show that this house should not be licensed he would vote with them.

Mr. Simpson held that when the councillors of a Parish were unanimous on a subject like this the Board should respect their opinion. It might not be always prudent or desirable that particular reasons should be given.

Mr. Keenan agreed with his colleague, and he was informed by a sufficient majority of his constituents that they did not desire to have more than one tavern. The motion was lost.

Mr. Good having applied for a license for his house in Simonds,—

Mr. Williams moved that he be allowed his license for $5 the half year, on account of the locality being out of the way, but it being found that the bye-law adopted did not provide for any latitude on account of localities, the motion was lost, and a license ordered at $10 for 6 months.

The Board now proceeded to consider the statement from the Woodstock R. R. Co, when Mr. Harding moved, seconded by Mr. Bull, Whereas the completion of the Woodstock Branch Railway is calculated materially to benefit the various branches of industry in the county, and thus greatly increase the wealth and properity of the people, and, Wheras the Woodstock Railway Company have in a respectful and candid manner informed the people through their representatives that they have done all they could towards the accomplishment of this desired work, and, Whereas it is certain that unless assistance is rendered by the County, the work of building said railway must immediately cease, and the people of the County be shut out from the anticipated benefits of the completion thereof, therefore,—Resolved, that the County of Carleton do now take stock in said Woodstock Railway Company to the amount of $30,000.

Mr. Dibblee said he would support this motion; it was founded on common sense and the principle is correct. The Railroad Company, as they now represent it, is stuck for want of means. and can proceed no further unless they received assistance. When this question was under discussion on a former occasion, he thought the best way was to give a donation, but had changed his opinion, and now thought that under all the circumstances it was best to take stock, because in this case the County would have the same security as the other parties interested, and would not be liable one jot or tittle beyond the amount of stock actually taken in the road. The law clearly pointed out that no men or individual was personally liable beyond the amount of his or its stock. $30,000 was the estimated amount required by the Directors to complete the road. If the County took stock every ratepayer would be interested in the completion, because then every one of them would be, indirectly, a stockholder. Apart from this every farmer, especially, was interested in having the road finished, because it would not and could not be denied that this class will derive the largest amount of benefit from the running of the trains, because it would reduce by one-half, at least, the price of freight on the produce of the County going abroad, while it would effect in the same way the freight on goods coming into the County, and would be advantageous in both ways. He wanted the County to become joint owners with those who had already taken stock and share in the $110,000 subsidy given by government. There was another strong argument to his mind: should the road be sold, as was likely, to the Dominion Government, which was about purchasing and taking control of the telegraph lines, the County would come in for its share, getting back not only what it paid in but a share of the Government bonus, because none of this would go back to the public chest. Then this County would be entitled on taking stock to have a Director at the Board to represent and vote on, and according to, the amount of stock taken, and thus exercise a control over the management of the work. It was desirable that the property should be owned by and in the County, and not by outsiders. The Directors had told this board that all their means were exhausted. True the Company might issue bonds; but suppose they did and they were negotiated, the result might be that those persons, perhaps foreigners, who heid the bonds might come in and take the ownership from the County.

Mr. Kilburn—Suppose the County took stock to the amount of $30,000 and had a representative at the Board of Directors, still it would not, as stated by Mr. Dibblee, control the work, because its stock would be but a small amount, comparatively. It had been argued that it was desirable to avoid allowing the completion of the road by foreign capital. Now he thought it would be all the better if foreign capital was introduced for that purpose. If foreigners came in and finished the road it would be just as advantageous to us. All our own capital was wanted in the County to aid in the establishment of manufactories, and in improvement of our farms, and there was no surplus capital to invest in railroads. Capital invested in such works as would give employment to labour and result in accumulated capital was desirable, and therefore he thought it better to allow foreign capital to come in and build the rail road. This Council was just as much in the dark respecting the affairs of the railroad company as ever they were, except from a few general statements, the reliability of which they had no means before them of knowing. Was it not extraordinary, he asked, that after having expended so much money, and as they stated, so judiciously, they were unable to go on and finish the small remaining portion of the work? If they were to give them $30,000, and that would finish the road, there would still be $5,000 of the subsidy coming to them, and that would be a large amount. It was represented originally that this road would be a paying speculation, and thus many were induced to go in and take stock; now if the work is really stopped for want of funds, and the road will not pay, it proves there must have been misrepresentation used. There was no new data before the Board which would justify it in departing from the course already adopted with regard to this matter, and were they to take this "jump in the dark," people might well exclaim of them as some boys had, as a number of councillors were coming up in a sleigh, "Oh, what a crew!" He supposed he would be called "old fogy," "obstructionist," "anti-progressive," and all that, but he would content himself with the knowledge that every one who, boldly for the sake of truth, opposed error was so stigmatized. He asked why was not this question agitated and brought before the people at the Parish elections? Was it because they remembered the people had already settled the matter when appealed to last summer on the question of a loan, almost unanimously? Yes; the sentiments of the people were well known, and it was known that few members could have been elected to this Council to go for a donation. If he, knowing the sentiments of the people, was to vote away their money for this purpose he might well be stigmatised as traitor. It was the very essence of free government that those elected should carry out the wishes of the people. The directors had told them in the petition that they presented a plain, unvarnished statement. Last year they were told by members here that the Town was not exempt, and that statement was soon shown to be wrong. Then they were told that aid was required to enable the directors to reach the subsidy, but no aid was given, and still it appeared the subsidy was reached and had been partly used. Perhaps the present statement was correct, but he could not have faith in it; there was a strong family resemblance in all these statements. Then it was strange that this request should be made when the law did not authorise the County to take stock. On principle he was opposed to direct assessment for building railroads. The principle had been found to be bad in the United States and Canada, and he had the authority, a good one, of the Engineer of the Woodstock road, for repudiating the idea, and that gentleman had admitted he was wrong formerly in agitating taxation for this purpose. He had never had any reason to depart from his original opinions on this question. The County had a clean sheet now, financially, and it was desirable to keep it so, and avoid as far as possible future financial embarrasment. He was not willing to take any action under the law now on the statute book, which in its nature and from the way it had been obtained, unfairly and without the people asking for it, was a standing disgrace to the County. He would say,—wipe it off! Commence anew, and when the railroad was finished, and a good claim could be shown for assistance, then consider that claim. He believed now that the road was so near finished it would not stop but would be completed, and it made no matter to the County by whom this was done.

Mr. Hayward said he would at the outset state that he was not anti-Woodstock or anti-Railroad in his views. He was a well wisher alike to Town and County, and was extremely sorry that there should exist any feeling of prejudice, as such cannot but be detrimental to the interests of both. At the same time he had a duty to discharge and he felt compelled, until authorized by the rate-payers of his Parish, to go against this motion. Thirty thousand now might amount in twenty years to $60,000, and until the people of Brighton would take the responsibility by their own vote, as they must pay the money, he must waive his own feelings. Should they, he asked, attempt to force upon the people a taxation against their will, which might give rise to heart-burnings, recriminations, and scalding reproaches? Looking at the political atmosphere things looked squally in the Dominion; it was no time to throw out more sail, but rather to scud under bare poles, so that if the squall struck the ship she might not go to the bottom. Not opposed to the railroad, he must still consult the wishes of his constituents. He would like to see Woodstock increase in size, trade and importance, because that result would give the County a better home market, and a few quarters of meat or a few bushels of grain would not, as now, stock the market. But he feared levying a tax upon an unwilling people. as disastrous results might accrue; it was this that provoked the revolt in the old colonies.

Mr. Harding thought Mr. Hayward's arguments were against himself. He said the affairs of the Dominion looked squally. Certain it was affairs in Carleton were already squally enough, and with the dark prospect about the Intercolonial unless this little road was finished, she deprived of every outlet would find the storm too much for her. How was business now so far as farmers were concerned? They had to carry their various products seven or eight hundred miles further to get to a market than they would if the railroad was finished, and then they could at least carry their oats for two cents a bushel less than now. It is said the road was to build up Woodstock. He considered that what benefited the Town was also an equal or greater benefit to the County. If the Town was five times as large it would be the better for the County as it would give the farmers five times as good a market. He was for the railroad because it would be a benefit to the rising generation, and would for all time prove an advantage. Mr. Kilburn was against it because he lived in Richmond and had a railroad to his own door, and he like most of men was selfish. But let them look at the benefit the road would be to this and the upper part of the County, which now had to depend entirely upon the river for a means of getting to market, and then was subject to such freight tolls as the Americans who controlled the navigation of the river chose to impose. So if, as had been suggested, an American company have now to take hold and finish this railroad, they would control it and make the farmers pay just what freight they pleased. With this road and Western Extension completed, we would have constant communication with St. John and with the United States, and would be beyond danger from any squalls that might arise in this New Dominion. He had not the least doubt that the Intercolonial would be taken by the North Shore, and if so we would suffer great loss. The people of this County were once appealed to and the result was a large majority vote in favor of giving assistance in some way to the road, either by loan or donation. Now the proposition is to take stock; if there is no law it will be very easy to get one passed the Legislature. By taking stock the County obtains a certain control over the road, as it will have a Director who will vote in accordance with the number of shares we take, which would be 1500 shares for $30,000 stock. If they did this they would benefit the country, themselves and posterity. If they refused they would be virtually giving the County and its trade into the hands of foreigners.

Mr. White said he stood here in a different position from Mr. Hayward. He came clothed with all the powers the people could give to vote on this question to-day. Whatever his own private feelings might be he was thus bound to carry out the wishes of those who had sent him there, and so he must vote in all matters, unless when he was shown that such vote would actually be directly and unquestionably against the people's interest. Mr. Dibblee had remarked that the people of the whole County would be benefitted. He (Mr. White) could not see the propriety of the people buying up a market for themselves. He did not think it wise that the tax-gatherer should be sent to their doors in order that they should get one or two cents more a bushel for oats. If the directors of the road held the same opinion they did when a vote on this question was taken at Centreville he wondered that they should come here now and make this request of the County. Common sense he thought should govern men in all their actions; many men have uncommon sense, but there are not enough who have common sense. Mr. Harding said that without this road we were deprived of every outlet to convey our produce to market. He says we would get 2 or 3 cents more a bushel for oats than now; perhaps he was right. He had read, in Dilworth's spelling book, the story of the Carter and Hercules, the moral of which was that men before they asked for assistance should show that they deserved it. Now he wanted it to be shown him that the capitalists of this County had ever tried to make a market for the farmers of the County; if so, where, when and how? True, perhaps they had had men of enterprise, but for what object did they employ that enterprise? Many a poor man could come and tell them what their aim was. If these men had ever made an effort, directly or indirectly, to benefit the farmers, then the Council might put some confidence in their present statements. He had heard a remark made by a person the night before the last from which it appeared treachery and deceit had been used to get him to take stock in the road. It had been said by one speaker that there was a family likeness in all the statements put to the County, and this would seem to corroborate the statement he had just referred to. In his Parish he had never yet heard but two men say they were willing that the County should be burdened with a tax for railroads; it was a question at the Parish election, and there was but one vote in favor of giving assistance, and therefore he was clothed with power to vote. Mr. Harding had said that foreigners controlled the river navigation, but he found no difference, in boats run by our own people or by foreigners; they all get what they can, and frequently more than they deserve. The charges on the St. Andrew's railroad were outrageous, but even with that it is not more than paying simple interest. Judging from this, when the trade comes to be divided between two roads; when the expense of keeping two sets of officials was necessary, he could not see how there was any prospect of the road paying running expenses. Mr. Harding had said that if the County took stock the Legislature would sanction it. He did not doubt it, for if our own representatives would not do it they could find some others that would introduce a bill; it would be done no doubt, if not in a fair way in an unfair one. Mr. White referred to the subject of taxation for schools as one in which he was warmly interested, and for which he would use his influence. He said he was in favor of using the highway nature had provided for transit of goods, and he could afford to pay 8, 10 or 15 per cent. interest on his goods, and purchase them in the fall, bringing them up by water better than we could to pay the charges over the railway. He could not vote to take stock in that railroad and tax the people to pay the money back again.

Mr. E. M. Shaw said he was here to represent Wakefield, for which Parish, he was proud to think, he could say the people were anxious to do anything and everything they could to advance the general progress of the County, and were willing to assist to that end by taking stock in the Woodstock Railroad. Living in the 19th century, surrounded by the evidences in other countries of the progressive spirit of the age, possessing ourselves all the advantages of soil, of climate, of the resources of material wealth, with a people possessing good mother wit, which would give this County a fair position by comparison with others, he was not disposed to offer any bar to those works which would have the tendency to make the County what nature fitted it for. A farmer himself, having been educated to toil and earn his living by the sweat of his brow, he was interested in whatever was calculated to improve the condition of the farmers. When he looked abroad he found that other countries with no greater advantages than we have, naturally, were in a good position and advancing, owing to the fact that railways and canals had been opened up, and had led to the development of different branches of industry. There the people did not complain of taxes for the promotion of these works, because the tax therefor might seem heavy, in the first place, it was reproductive and returned the money wherewith to pay the tax. In this County there were smart young men who, affected by inducements offered in other countries, were constantly going abroad. They did not all want to be farmers, and at home they could find no openings for them in other branches. Was they not called upon then to do whatever they could which would have a tendency to keep our young men here, giving them suitable employment. He was sorry to hear remarks made of a character calculated to promote a feeling of jealousy between the Town and County. Woodstock was a little Town, but if it grew larger and became of more importance he held it would be for the advantage of the whole County, for one member could not be strengthened without the whole body feeling a favorable result. They should endeavor to cultivate a good feeling between Town and County, and thus promote their mutual benefit. He was prepared to say that the people of the Town always showed a disposition to assist the County when called upon. Look at the school houses and churches throughout the County; had not the people of Woodstock contributed to nearly every one of them in one way or another? Woodstock and the Railroad Company were now about played out, and they come to us and say, sister or brother can't you help us, and by helping us help yourselves? If Confederation should prove as bad as some imagine it will, and we do not get this railroad finished, then he for one would feel like picking up his duds and leaving the country.

Mr. Irvine said as his views were already before the County on the subject of the laws bearing on this subject it was scarcely necessary for him to stir them up again. He would rather refer to the figures. This spread eagleism style of speech, and referring to what old and rich countries had done was mere bosh and nonsense. It would be remembered how much dissatisfaction there was in Woodstock because the terminus of the St. Andrews road was not in that Town, and the endeavors made to induce the goverument to compel the company to make the terminus there. It was argued that no part of the road would pay better than that part connecting with Woodstock. Then efforts were made to get the government to build the branch, and the same arguments were used in favor of different branches in the Province. Government said,—if you are correct in your assertions as to the paying qualities of this branch, we will assist you to build it; if you can get a company to undertake it, and thus prove your sincerity, we will give you $10,000 a mile. What is the result? The Woodstock Company endeavored to show by figures that with this assistance they could build the road and make it a paying concern, and praises and eulogies of the company were sung both loud and long. He (Mr. Irvine) had hoped at this time to be able to praise the company for a fulfilment of their promises, and for having begun and completed the road on a sound financial basis and not on one of credit and deception. The result and the facts proved that they commenced and continued on a rotten basis, which was not creditable to the President and Directors. Last year Mr. Hay did not present so modest a document to the Council as he did now. The present statement was said to be an unvarnished one, but he thought it was slightly bedaubed. Last year the Directors came here in spread-eagle style and told about the glorious results of the railroad; how the streams were to be dotted with manufactories, &c.; yes, and though the Buckwheat might rust and the Potatoes rot, still the railroad would make good every thing. Now, as then, they were told that the Company had undertaken a gigantic work, and completed it thus far, without having had originally a cent in the Treasury. Was this commendable? Would it not be better for a man to continue to live in a log house than to undertake to erect a fine mansion without having a cent in his pocket wherewith to pay his bills. A wonderful set of men were these Directors to commence to build a railway without a cent in the Treasury. Was the County, he asked, indebted to Woodstock? Had she prospered as had the County? Had not Mr. Leary told them last year, or been reported so to have spoken, that she was retrograding, and that lumbering and rum had damned the town But look at the County! The forest has receded before the blow of the axe-man; the farmers broad acres are growing broader; school-houses are built and being built all over it. How was Woodstock going to provide a market for the County? He spoke not with any spirit of ill-will to the Town or to the people. He wished them well. But what were the facts? The County had kept alive there a host of pettyfogers; the merchants had grown rich there out of the hard earnings of farmers; and yet the Town was at a stand-still. If he understood the statement made by the Engineer at a former meeting, $16,500 a mile would construct and equip the road fully; if so, and they were told that the estimates would not be exceeded, it would amount to $176,000, while they were now told that $180,000 had been already expended—a much larger sum than was estimated as required for the whole—and now, in accordance with the view he had always entertained, that it was intended to burden the County with the work, they come and asked of the County $30,000 additional. The *Acadian* and *Sentinel* had both tried to make the people believe there would be no taxation involved in the County giving aid, asked of it some time ago. He had met some gentlemen, from Town, who travelled through the County for the purpose of influencing people to vote favorably for the scheme then proposed, in the upper part of the County, but the people many of them believed these gentlemen rather than him, (Mr. Irvine), until time proved that they had been misled. If the original estimate of the cost of the road was correct for what was the $30,000 required unless it was merely to make the County pay for the road. He always knew there was a hidden hand at work; he had known there was strategy and deceit employed and now they could see better through it.

With regard to foreign capital being employed to finish the road, he asked if it was not better, if foreign capital could be brought in, that it should be done. There was not a man in Woodstock, except Col. Tupper who invested £900 in the Iron Works, that had ever done anything to benefit the County. Why not take this money and establish Woolen and other Factories, which wonld at once invite laborers into the country, and provide means to clothe and feed them?—Woodstock had been an incubus upon the County and had sought to mortgage it, but the town had been watched and, said Mr. Irvine, "Ah, we have catched you old foxes." Would any man say that he was not fit for a Lunatic Asylum who would recommend that this County should put $30,000 in debentures afloat when, as he had heard the Engineer say, only 70 per cent could be realized, or $23,000 in gold, adding seven per cent. for assessing and collecting. Was the County down so low as to send its paper out to be shaved in that way? If assistance was required there was a legitimate way of rendering it. If the work was stuck and the people desired to give a subsidy after the Directors have come on their knees to us, let there be an assessment of $10,000 gold levied on the County this and the next year for the purpose. That would not break their backs. The County was able to help the Company and if they should fail in obtaining more assistance from the Government, or in selling out to other parties, and then got their business arranged on a sound financial basis, and came to this Council and asked for help, why it might be given. Mr. Dibblee had expressed himself favorable to "stock" because it would place the County in a better position if the road should be sold out. Nine months ago this gentleman was all in favor of a donation as necessary to build up the Company. This was a strange change. It was hard to understand who was right and when so fickle were some gentlemen in their opinions.

On motion, Mr. Hartley, the Engineer of the Woodstock R. R. Co., was heard. He stated that he had estimated the cost of the construction of the Railway, without rolling stock, $191,000; with a moderate supply of rolling stock, $221,000. That the said road can be completed for the estimated sum in gold. In neither of these estimates was right of way included. He had based his estimates on gold without allowing for interest or depreciation in the value of Town bonds which were put into the market and sold below par. These circumstances did not affect the correctness of his estimates. If the road had been built with gold his estimates would have been over rather than under the cost.

[To be Continued.]

Donation Visit.—Rev. J. Noble was made the recipient of a donation party, at the F. C. Baptist Chapel, Victoria Corner, on Wednesday evening the 15th inst., by a large number of friends in the neighborhood and from the Third Tier Jacksontown, the Beckaguimec, &c. The occasion was one long to be remembered, eliciting as it did the kindliest expressions of good will on the part of the company to their Pastor and his family, and to each other. After tea, there was speeches and music of an appropriate character. The amount of the donations in goods and money amounted to over seventy dollars, and the company separated, after singing the doxology and uniting in prayer, each feeling better for the occasion that had brought them together.

☞ Mr. Samuel Watts lectured at the Court House, Upper Woodstock, on Friday evening of last week on "A visit to Ottawa," giving a description of the city, parliament buildings, internal economy, and some of the members of the Commons. There was a large and attentive audience present.

On Thursday evening Mr. Watts repeated this lecture, taking the place of Rev. Mr. Glass in Volunteer course, that gentleman being absent.

☞ The *Reporter* has published a full report of the speech of Hon. Charles Fisher, in the house of Commons, on the Intercolonial Railway. It is an able effort, and we hope to be able after a short time to reproduce it.

☞ The County Council adjourned on Saturday last The assessment for County purposes ordered this year is $2,500, besides balance due by Parishes, or $3,500 less than last year.

☞ We are requested to state that the new Baptist Meeting House, South Richmond, will be dedicated on the 5th of February, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

☞ So much of our space is occupied to-day with "Municipal" matter that editorial and other copy has to stand over.

Communicated.

[For the Carleton Sentinel.]

Sir,—In justice to the St. Andrews Railway Company, I wish to state that when the matter of my freight was brought under the notice of Mr. Osburn, the Manager, he ordered part of the freight to be refunded. I wish also to say further that it has been intimated to me that there is a suspicion afloat that I was engaged to write the former article to militate against the Woodstock Branch. But such is not the case; so far from that, I am ready to record my vote in favor of the County assisting to complete it in any reasonable way, and if it should be found necessary, I should be willing to pay a yearly tax rather than have it fall through.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE STICKNEY.

Brighton, Jan. 20, 1868.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

During the day the inhabitants near Fort Bridger, Colorado, skim the waters of the creek and obtain kerosene for the midnight lamp.

John B. Gough has announced that at the close of this season he would retire from the lecture field.

An English butcher was recently summoned before a justice for cruelty to a gander. It appears that he had bet a guinea with a neighbor that his gander was heavier than the neighbor's He won the bet, but his gander died immediately after the neighbor had purchased it. On opening the fowl it was found that in order to bring it up to winning weight it had been fed with two pounds of small shot. The adminstration of this heavy diet cost the butcher ten shillings fine.

A Nevada miner had his leg caught under a heavy rock, and was eaten by a panther while in that position.

Says the New York *Citizen*: Mr. Seward, having purchased an iceberg and secured the refusal of an earthquake, now proceeds to negotiate for a volcano.

Some one in Indiana advertises that if any one of those who were formerly his slaves in Virginia, will come to see him, he will give each a lot of land

It came out in a recent trial in London that an undertaker was in the habit of getting up exhibition funerals, parading through the streets with a hearse and mourning coaches to advertise his business, when there was nobody to bury.

A rich Chinaman of San Francisco was recently buried in a coffin which cost $1000 in gold.

The Queen gained the second prize for fat pigs at the Birmingham cattle show. Her Majesty also took the third prize for Hereford heifers.

The Government of Ontario—looking to the population it represents—will apparently be conducted with very great economy. The Premier has animadverted sharply on the extravagance of the Ottawa Senators and the opposition of the majority of them to the retrenchment recommended by a Committee of Senate. It will have a surplus revenue which it is proposed to invest in Dominion Bonds, the proceeds of which can, at any time, be applied to any purpose that the interest of the Province may demand.

Public attention in Russia has been occupied by the trial of upwards of fifty post office officials for stealing money from letters. It appears that a complete organization existed for this purpose in the department, and that it has been carrying on its operations since 1862. An elaborate code of regulations, by which this society was bound. has been discovered, in which the capital of the society, the mode of division of the profits, and the sums to be given as rewards to those of the members who were more skillful in their thefts, are minutely described.

One A. B. Child, of Boston, has written a pamphlet on "Unhappy Marriages." He thinks unhappy marriages are wholly owing to marriage laws If there were no laws they could not be broken and so there would be no crime; therefore he proposes to cure all our present evils of this kind by abolishing marriage altogether, substituting the free love theory.—Whether he thinks the same principle applicable to all crimes we are not told.

In a recent invention of steam carriages for common roads the tires of the wheels are made of india rubber, which is said to work very nicely.

St. Andrew's Church, London. recently examined one hundred and fifty organists who had applied for a vacancy, the salary of which was only $150.

Dreadful accounts are given of the famine in Finland. The peasants are reduced to such extremities that they think themselves happy if they can procure loaves composed, in equal portions, of sawdust, moss, and a coarse rye flour. Many have obtained the Emperor's permission to emigrate.

The St. John *Globe* says a movement has been started in this City and Province, similar to that in Canada, for the purpose of contributing to the support of the Pope both by men and means.—We understand that all that is contemplated here is simply a respectable representation from the Roman Catholic Church, as aid to the Holy See is now so general that no heavy burthens will be imposed upon any locality.

It is said the Howe Sewing Machine Co. have offered one million dollars for a renewal of their patent.

A philanthropic Englishman has sent nine tons of religious tracts to Chicago for free circulation.

The remains of Maximillian have reached Austria.

The mystery of the death of the Countess Chorinsky, at Munich, has been fathomed by romantic gossip. It is now stated that she was not assassinated, but that she died by her own hand. The Baroness Ebergenyi, they say, went to the unfortunate lady, told her of her love for the Count, her husband, and that there was no prospect of his ever becoming reconciled to his wife. Therefore she proposed that they draw lots, and one put herself out of the way of the other. The fatal cup was mixed, the lots cast, and the Countess, drawing the lowest number, sipped the poison and died.

Paris has a queer case of kleptomania. An English lady of high birth has many times been before the court on the charge of stealing, although her circumstances are such that she might buy everything she needed. Her latest trick was fastening a fine silk thread to a one franc piece, and when the person by her side in the omnibus opened her purse to pay fare, she handed her the coin with the remark that it fell from her portemonnaie. By means of the silk thread the poatemonnaie was afterwards withdrawn from the lady's pocket.

We often hear it remarked that our finest horses come from Vermont. Why is it? Because they never relax their watchful care from the time they are foaled until they are ready for market. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are very beneficial to young horses.

The aged Princess Potemkin went to make a call of congratulation upon the Grand Duchess Eugenie, of Russia, who is to be married this month. She was hoisted up by a lift to the apartments of the bride, and just as the Grand Duke Nicholas extended his hand to assist her out of the machine, the rope broke, and the poor old princess rattled to the ground, breaking her wrist, and receiving other injuries.

The national debt of India amounts to about $100,000,000, or less than two years income.

A horse dinner, in imitation of the Parisian feasts of the same kind, has just taken place in London.

Savannah enjoyed a goat-race on Christmas day.

It is proposed to make a Custom House on the New York Battery.

California's debt is $5,126,500—less than it was four years ago.

An Iowa editor received a pair of gold scissors as a Christmas gift.

One of the arches of the underground railway of London forms the floor of a kitchen above. It was constructed without cracking the walls of the house.

There are said to be twelve hundred vessels laid up for the winter at Chicago.

The Cheyenne Leader having asserted that Cheyenne, a city of seven thousand inhabitants, was probably the only city in the world free from rats, the Salt Lake News replies that Salt Lake City is twice as large as Cheyenne, and twenty times as old, yet there are no rats there either. These are curious facts. A contemporary, however, declares that Cheyenne has still the advantage of Salt Lake, since it is not only free from rats, but also from Mormons.

Twenty years ago, Melbourne. the capital of Victoria, had a population of 8.000. Its population is now 128,000. In 1848 the province of Otago, one of the nine provinces into which New Zealand is divided, had a population of 620, and in 1864 its population was 61,000.—Twenty-three years ago the population of South Australia was 19,000, and in 1866, it was 170,000.

A new explosive agent, the invention of Dr. Eruhardt, has been patented at Washington It is said to be more effective even than nitroglycerine, and withal to be perfectly safe, as, when ignited in the open air it will not burn; but, when confined in a hole, for blasting, it explodes with enormous results. It has been tried on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where a quantity equal to an ordinary fowling-piece charge of gunpowder split a five-ton rock into a dozen pieces. If this be all true, we shall probably have no more wholesale murders with glycerine.

The Hungarians, it is said, have discovered a new religion. According to the slight hints given, the Nazarenes have a united favor of Quakerism, Baptism and Mormonism. They have no priests, no baptism of children, and no religious marriage. Any one may preach.

It is probable that the revelations which have recently been elicited by the Abyssinian debate as to the suppression of one or two official communications, will have the effect of instituting a severe scrutiny into the whole Foreign Office system.

A terrible affair occurred at Dyersburg, East Tennessee, on Tuesday last. Sheriff Partington attempted to arrest a man named Duncan in the street. Duncan fired a pistol, slightly wounding the sheriff's son, who was standing near by. The sheriff fired a pistol, killing Duncan, whose son coming up at the moment, fired and killed young Partington. The sheriff seeing his son slain, shot young Duncan through the heart. The most intense excitement followed, owing to the extensive relations of both parties. Further trouble is apprehended.

The City Bank, in New York, was robbed on Sunday of *six hundred thousand dollars*. The money belonged to the North American Steamship Company.

Eighty-nine inmates of the Indiana penitentiary died during the autumn, mostly from heart disease caused by a dissipated life.

The New York Sub-Treasury counted eighty-one millions in gold in an hour on Tuesday, which was the whole amount in its vaults.

The New York coroners held inquests on six hundred and seventy bodies during the year 1867. Of these eighty-two were suicide and forty-two were in cases of homicide.

M. Flourens, who lately promulgated the theory that a man ought to live to the age of two hundred years, has, with singular inconsistency, died at the age of seventy-four years.

The Municipality of Sunbury have refused aid to the Fredericton Branch Railway.

The Ottawa Times argues that if Nova Scotia is determined to be extricated from the Uuion, the location of the Intercolonial Railway route should be considered with a view to that contingency.

As an internal and external remedy for all Lung difficulties, we are told that Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has no equal; it will cost but little to try it, and we feel sure relief will follow.

The *Marlboro (Mass) Mirror* says:—"Mr. [illegible] former publisher of "Ross' Weekly" John Ross [illegible] burned out, is of Prince Edward Island, lately [illegible] about starting a new paper called "The North Star," advertising the annexation of the British American Provinces to the United States, as an ultimate object, meantime the claims of commerce between the Provinces and ourselves are to receive especial attention. Our trade with the Provinces during the existence of the reciprocity treaty was greater than that with any foreign nations except Great Britain, and every legitimate mode of promoting a Union, either commercial or political between the Provinces and ourselves deserves encouragement from the merchants of our country."

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has so far recovered her health as to be able on Christmas Day to proceed to the church in the park, for the first time since her illness.

Sunday last, Malcolm Brown, of St. Mary's York County, had his hand so badly bitten by a horse that amputation of a part of it was necessary.

The *Royal Gazette* will, in future, only be sent to Magistrates who have qualified.

Red Tape.—In an article on War Office reform a curious specimen of circumlocution in its prime is given. There is a tradition, said to be historical, concerning a clerk in the War Office who once wanted a peg whereon to hang his hat. To save the expense of a carpenter he applied for a hammer and nail with which to drive it in himself. Six months passed before he received any answer to his request, and he had long ago set up a peg of his own when a special messenger from the Tower arrived in Pall Mall with a hammer sent to him at last through the medium of numberless requisitions and authorisations. At the same time he was informed that it was not the province of the Tower officials to supply nails, but that these would come to him from Woolwich, and after a few months' further waiting they really did arrive—a pound of nails, brought by a great ambulance waggon, with its half dozen horses and its dozen attendants.

Business in England.—Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., in their Liverpool Market Report of 4th January, 1868, says:—

Timber.—We have no auction sales of Deals to advise. By private several cargoes—those by the Ansel, Fanny Atkinson, La Gloire, New Lampedo and Wellington—have changed hands but the prices have not been allowed to transpire. We believe, however, that most of them brought £7 11s 3d per standard.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine also says:—

The import season is now about closed, and leaves us with moderate stocks and an exceedingly dull market.

For Spruce Deals the demand has fallen off, and sales are difficult to make. The stock is moderate, and the import is likely to be limited for the next few months.

Birch, from Dalhousie, has been sold at 17d per foot, and from Prince Edward Island at 14d per foot.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—There have not been any auction sales since the date of our last circular, and but few cargoes have changed hands.

Pitch Pine is very heavy in stock, and prices must be quoted lower than in our last circular.

The enormous armaments which are now being organized in various parts of Europe afford but little encouragement to the lovers of peace, and appear to contradict the assertions of some who believe that humanity is progressing in the arts of peace and turning away from the arts of war. Under the terms of the new French army bill the empire will be defended by an effective army of 1,248,000 men, including the National Guard. Austria is exerting herself to bring up the effective of her army more than a million. The war footing of the Italian army is to be 1,100,000, of whom 120,000 will constitute the National Guard. Prussia, with the Confederate States of North Germany, has an army of 900,000 men at her command, which, with the contingents from the Confederate States of the South, will amount to 1,250,000. The Russian army on a peace footing amounts to 734,000 men, but with the recruiting sources at command she can bring into the field 1,300,000. With these enormous forces confronting each other, the permanent peace of Europe is regarded as next to impossible.

Shocking Death of a Young Girl in Ontario.—A young girl named Adelaide Corps lost her life on the 30 ultimo while attempting to cross the River Thames at London Ont. She had not advanced more than 20 yards from the bank when the ice gave way beneath her, and she fell through in about four or five feet of water. In this position the remained for nearly two hours, in vain calling for assistance. At length a young lady hearing her screams gave the alarm, and some men were soon on the spot. They were speedily reinforced by three soldiers of the 53rd Regiment, and a number of citizens. But they failed to reach the poor girl, and after a fearful struggle of three hours duration—her system become thoroughly chilled and benumbed, her struggles ceased, and she died. For one whole hour several men stood upon the bank watching the unfortunate girl struggling in the water only four or five feet deep, and yet she was allowed to perish. Brave men, truly!

Telegraphic News.

London, Jan. 16.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city to-day by the announcement that the Fenian Deasy who with Kelly was rescued from the custody of the Police at Manchester some weeks ago had been captured. The police late yesterday afternoon overhauled a man near Waterford, Ireland, who answers completely to the discription of Deasy. There are other strong circumstances in the case which warrant the belief that the authorities have not been mistaken. The prisoner under a strong guard started for Manchester this morning where he will be confronted with the fellow prisoners of Deasy for recognition. The Government officials are very active and vigilant. Yesterday afternoon two Americans named Barret and O'Neil were arrested at Glasgow and imprisoned. Papers found on their persons indicate beyond a doubt that they belong to the American wing of the Fenian organization. The motion recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a change in place of the trial of the Fenians Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mallory from Warwick to London is likely to be granted.

London, Jan. 17th—Ev'g.—Information has been received that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriffe and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c. Damage was very great, though no mention is made of the loss of life. Gold (N. Y.) 138 3-4.

London, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English Market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving navigation at the mouth of the Danube. Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai have been received which state that another battle had been fought between the Rebels and Imperialists at Shingturn. The Imperialist's army which was under the command of Footal was again defeated.

Cork, 17.—A viol of explosive fluid known as Greek fire was thrown instantly at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

Dublin, 17th—Ev'g.—At the examination of Lennon yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two Policemen, who were shot at Shepside, and a woman both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed another. Gold (N. Y.) 138 3-8.

Florence, 17.—The sales of the Ecclesiastical Estates sequestrated by the Italian Government have so far proved very productive, the sums realized at these sales show an average appropriation of 43 per cent. in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

New York, 18.—An Havana letter of the 11th says the city is full of startling rumors, which I have been unable to trace to any authentic source. There is a report that the Garrison at Puerto Principe, some say of Porto Rico, have revolted because they had not received their pay. Another report is that the Spanish Minister at Washington had sent a telegram to the Captain General, directing that officer to hold in readiness, as the American fleet would pass by the Island to take possession of St. Thomas and would try to excite a revolution in Porto Rico. Report No. 3 says that every thing is readiness in Porto Rico. and that the people will vote for annexation to the United States as soon as St. Thomas shall have been transferred. Gold 138 3 8.

London, 18.—When the Cunard steamship Scotia from New York for Liverpool entered the port of Queenstown late last evening for the usual transfer of the London and Irish passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested Messrs. George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, three of the passengers who sailed from New York. It is understood that these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings naturally enough cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents. The Prussian Diet has passed a bill for a railway loan of fifty millions of thalers. The party of the left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on a motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year. Count Sartiges, the French Ambassador to Rome, attended the New Year fete of Francis, the ex-king of the two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and there was much feeling. A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proofs of complicity with the Fenian movement or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings.—Train asserts he came over to England as the special correspondent in Ireland of the New York World. He has formally protested, through the U. S. Consul against his detention, and declares that he was arrested upon no other ground of suspicion than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

Montreal, 18.—Great distress is reported among the working classes of Quebec. The Montreal Board of Trade met to-day to devise means of relief.

New York, Jan. 20.—Gold 139 1-8.

London, 19th—evening.—The Police of Limerick have made a seiznre of guns and ammunition found in the shops of that city, to put them out of the reach of the Fenians. Dr. Watters, another Editor of the Dublin Irishman, has been arrested, but the particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity with the Fenian movements. Mike Manat, who is now claimed is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons. A man named Clancey has been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the Police. A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the "Mansion House," where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the Police who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians in face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness. Kulm has been appointed Austrian Minister of War. The remains of the late Emperor Maximilian arrived at Vienna on the 18th by special train from Triest, in charge of a military escort. The train was met upon its arrival by the Austrian officials, a large body of troops and a vast crowd of people who had assembled to give expression to their respect for the dead and their sympathy with the living. The remains were formerly received by the Imperial Family at the Palace. The manifestation of popular feeling is general and intense.

Montreal, 20th.—Further developments in regard to Henry, the liquor dealer, who absconded to the States show that the loss to the Customs through his operations amounts to $120,000. A portion of his cellar was set apart as a bonded warehouse, and it is supposed that he drew liquor by means of a suction pump, disposing of it on the ground floor, subsequently substituting water for the liquor. There are nearly nearly two hundred similar bonded warehouses in this city, and some reform in this system is loudly called for. Gold (N. Y.) 139½.

London, Jan. 20th.—The Paris Patrie in an editorial on the Eastern question comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia which have recently appeared in Russian papers and declare that it is the evident desire of these journals to do all in their power to create discord and bring about a rupture between Prussia and France. The "Epoque" says the Emperor is preparing and will soon cause to be issued a manifest assuring Europe that it is the desire and policy of his Government to maintain peace.

The American Minister to Prussia, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a new Commercial treaty between the United States and the German Confederacy. The Government is about to commence legal prosecution against the publishers of the Dublin Nation for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal. The Paris correspondent of the London Press says a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles, though no one believes war is threatened from any quarter; still the great activity in the arsenals and dock yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatiff for the passage of the army bill are circumstances which contribute to unsettle the feeling of security in the public mind, and to impair confidence in the stability of peace. Gold 138 7-8.

London, 20.—Since the abdication of the Tycoon some fears have been entertained the Japanese Government would refuse to carry out the important treaties concluded last year with the Commissioners of Foreign Powers, but later advices from Japan announce that the new ruler of that country will maintain and enforce the stipulations of Commercial treaties made by his predecessor. Later information is received from Africa in regard to Dr. Livingstone, which it is thought confirms all previous reports of his safety. The bill for the ratification of the Treaty transferring the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States was taken up to-day in the Folksthing, the popular branch of the Danish Parliament and without important debate, the whole subject was referred to a Special Committee, the sessions of which are to be strictly private. Michael Barrat, not Marrayat, as incorrectly reported, was placed under examination at Bow Street to-dey. He was identified by three of the Government witnesses. They testified that he assisted in preparing the explosion in Clerkenwell House of Detention, and swore he was the man who actually lit the fuse attached to the barrel of powder which was rolled against the prison walls. In the course of the investigation it was ascertained that Barrat had fiequently been seen in company with the well known Fenians Burk and Casey. He narrowly escaped capture when the latter were arrested, having parted from them only the moment before the officers came upon them with their warrants.

Toronto, 20th.—Sentries have been placed over the magazines, and guards have been doubled in consequence of the discovery of pyrotechnics being inserted through the door and other suspicious indications of an attempt to blow it up. In the House of Assembly today Hon. J. S. McDonald stated that the Government intended to bring in a measure to-morrow for the relief of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia.

Kingston, Ca., 20th.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the rectifying house connected with Kingston brewery and distillery, which, together with three large storehouses, was entirely destroyed. The barque John Breedan was considerably damaged. The fire is attributed to incendiaries. Loss very heavy but fully insured. Gold 138½.

London, 21st.—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following despatch by the Atlantic cable to his friends in America:—I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought a suit against the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.

George Francis Train.

Dublin, Jan. 21.—The accounts received here of the threatened disturbance were greatly exaggerated. On Friday, a number of men, under cover of night, surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncarmon and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned the crowd retired without making any attack or doing any damage.

Florence 21st.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent and put a stop to the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians, have added eighteen million livres to the expenditures during the past year. Gold 139.

A Fearful Examination.—At the inquest into the cause of the Ferndale Colliery explosion, Richard Wise, a police sergeant, proved the occurrence of the explosion, and that 178 persons were missing, of whom 175 had been recovered dead. Mr. Roberts, surgeon, said that he had examined all the deceased, and found that 145 died from burning, bruises, and suffocation, 25 from suffocation only, and five from bruises.

Have you a Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.—*N. Y. Eve'g Post.*

The poor little sufferer will be immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

I have been effectually cured of pain in my back and side, which troubled me more than a year, before using half a bottle of Graham's Pain Eradicator, about six months ago; although I have been greatly exposed to wet and cold, I have not felt anything of it since.

Samuel M. Michael.

Gays River, N. S., Oct. 10, 1866.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.—The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the stomach cause irritation and often prolonged sickness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be found in the Vermifuge Comfits.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

℞ IS a soothing expectorant, prepared to meet the urgent need of a safe and reliable cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. A trial of many years has established the fact, that it is more efficacious in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy. Its efficacy has now become so generally known, that it is justly regarded in many countries as a medicine of indispensible necessity. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where medical science has reached its highest perfection, it is prescribed in domestic practice, and constantly used in the armies, in hospitals and other public institutions, where it is regarded by the attending physicians as the most speedy and agreeable remedy that can be employed. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found where well known cases of diseased lungs, which had baffled the efforts of the most skillful and experienced doctors, have been permanently cured by it. These results are the most convincing proofs of the superior curative properties of this preparation; and to them the authors point with peculiar satisfaction. While it is most powerful against confirmed diseases, it is extremely gentle as a medicine in infancy and youth, being quite harmless to even the youngest, when administered judiciously.

This health-restorer accomplishes even more by prevention than cure. If taken in season, it heals all irritations of the throat and lungs, whether arising from Colds or Coughs, or from other causes, and thus prevent that long train of painful and incurable diseases, which arise from the neglect of them. Hence no family should be without it. Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Incipient Consumption, and other affections of the breathing organs, give way before this pre-eminent combination of medical virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. In Woodstock, by William Dibblee, Henry R. Baird, Dr. S. Smith, W. T. Baird, Agents for Woodstock; T. B. BARKER, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMPLAINTS!

At this period there are but few of the human race unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands alone, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of Family Medicines, and its sale is universal and immense. The demand for it from India and other foreign countries is equal to the demand at home, and it has become known in these far off places by its merits.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,

Or Worm Lozenges. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effects with safety.

Curtis & Brown, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box. [1y-31]