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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, November 28, 1868.

THE PANIC.

Last week was a period of intense excitement in the city of St. John. First came the suspension of the Commercial Bank; then the departparture, leaving heavy liabilities amounting to some $100,000 unprovided for, of the cashier Mr. Sancton, which complicated the disaster and increased its seriousness. Next the failure of Mr. Scovil, who was not only an agent for several banking and insurance companies but was also a Banker on his own account, and had from the liberality of his transactions been entrusted with deposits, covering all the available means of many of the depositors, by all classes of the community, and his failure will effect—sorely and ruinously effect—many of a class of persons not so directly interested in the standing of the other Banks; and next came the suspension of specie payments by the St. Stephen Bank. The excitement occasioned by these circumstances, more intense in St. John where more large interests are involved, speedily communicated itself to the country districts, and here very gloomy presentiments of evil to come, beyond the passing inconvenience of the moment, occupy the public mind. There is not, we imagine, a very large amount of Commercial paper afloat in this County, and what there is can be used in discharging claims held here by that Bank, but there is a great deal of St. Stephen bank money afloat and while people generally are satisfied that it will be all right shortly, the difficulty is to find a circulating medium not subject to a discount. There is but little silver and less gold in circulation and people who have St. Stephen money don't want to use it at a heavy loss, and they can't use it otherwise, except in the stores for goods—and no change back. You cannot change one kind of paper money for any other kind, and the present result must be a practical stagnation in trade or the general adoption of an I O U system until the banks resume. Taking the case of the St. Stephen Bank, we do not believe there is the slightest cause for doubting that its paper is good value at the face, and there is no reason why it should be depreciated in value, or cease to pass just as current as heretofore, but a panic has seized people, and those who sell, of course, take advantage of the circumstance, while those who buy seem only anxious, in many cases, to get rid of the bills they hold even at a discount. Our advice to those who may have St. Stephen money is not to be too anxious to get rid of it; pay their debts and make their necessary purchases with it, as they can, at its full face value and not be afraid to hold the balance, assured that in a short time the bank will resume specie payment. Than the St. Stephen, there is no bank in the dominion whose affairs are in a better state, or whose managers are more prudent or competent.

While the present results of the failures in St. John must be very disastrous and involve in ruin very many persons engaged in trade, and working men and persons of moderate income who had entrusted their all to the keeping of Bankers who have proved dishonest or reckless, the worst evil resulting is the universal want of confidence engendered; even if the worst point has been reached now, so far as direct failures are concerned, it will be long very long before public confidence is restored. When men of the social position of Lingley, Scovil and Sancton, suddenly topple from their high estate and become revealed as hypocritical gamblers with the means of other people, a shudder passes through the communities and a spirit of distrust and suspicion is evoked hurtful in the extreme; such a state of feeling shakes the very basis upon which public credit is erected, and retards the healthy expansion of trade. It is individual virtue, credit, honor that form, in the agregate, what we call public virtue, credit and honor, and confidence in the one instance gone, how can the other be trusted. It becomes our duty, however, to avoid so far as possible being carried away by this feeling of suspicion, and to resist the conclusion that, because a few individuals have proved recreant to their professed principles, and have meanly yielded to the temptation to use that which did not belong to them, therefore all men are rogues and swindlers. A majority of men are, let us rather hope, possessed of sterling honesty, honesty of act and honesty of intent, and it is better, with these feelings, to run the risk of being sometimes deceived and disappointed, than to be constantly unhappy under a prevailing suspicion that everybody around us is a sharper anxious to prey upon us. These sudden convulsions and panics are perhaps wisely ordained as purifiers of society; they unmask rogues, and expose moral leprosy, and teach, or should teach useful lessons as to the propriety of men, keeping strict watch and ward upon their own failings; the necessity for men not trusting themselves and their own good resolutions too far; and should give emphasis and point to that prayer "lead us not into temptation."

The necessity for some safer system of Banking—for Banks are a necessity—is a conclusion to which all must arrive. And no doubt the proper way is for the Banking operations to be carried on with Dominion notes which would be as stable and safe as the Dominion itself—Probably at the next meeting of Parliament this matter will be discussed and an early determination arrived at.

We are happy to state, at the last moment before going to press, that the St. Stephen Bank will very shortly resume specie payment. Its notes now pass current here.

☞ It is a notable fact that a good many persons in this County lost very severely by the effect of a hail storm a couple of months ago.—Having been over a good deal of the ground and enquired particularly into the matter, we are sorry to have to say that the loss is much greater than even appeared from the reports published immediately after the occurrence. In portions of Simonds and Brighton many farmers lost every kernal of their grain, and in several of these instances the parties were poor, and have been left in quite destitute circumstances. Now we think this is a matter which deserves consideration on the part of the local Government; and we recommend it to the attention of our representatives, who, if they can do no more, ought to be able to secure the appropriation of an amount that would at least provide seed, for the greatest sufferers, for next spring's planting. Of course we do not speak for those who have lost as mere mendicants imploring charity; a dispensation of Providence blasted the fruits of their industry in a manner that could not be provided against, and it is but just that when, under such circumstances, whole communities have suffered, that the state should, out of the public treasury, render some timely assistance. The Red River sufferers have been handsomely remembered by various communities of the Dominion and by the general Government; the loss to which we have referred above was not so wide spread or general, but to its extent was just as complete as in the case of those far off fellow colonists.

☞ Our Nova Scotia exchanges for over a week have been filled with controversial letters and editorials over the Repeal question. Mr. Howe has it would seem broken, beyond the probability of the breach being made up, with the Nova Scotia cabinet and, probably, with the great body of the repealers; this secession will result in killing completely, we should judge, the anti movement. Mr. Blanchard who was defeated the other day at Inverness has published a letter, in which he places Mr. E. M. McDonald in the unfavorable position of having acted with duplicity, in that he professed to be a repealer of the strongest kind, while at the same time he was prepared to accept the "situation" and join Mr. Howe This, Mr. McDonald in his paper denies, and charges misrepresentation on Mr. Blanchard.

☞ We learn from the *Pioneer* that, at a meeting of the legal voters of Houlton held on the 23rd instant, it was determined to accept the act of the Legislature, authorising the Town to aid in the construction of the Houlton Branch Railway, and to loan the credit of the town for $30,000, to be paid, $10,000 when the road is built one third of the distance; $10,000 when two thirds built, and $10,000 when completed. We suppose this enlightened action on the part of our neighbors may be taken as settling the question of a Houlton Branch Railway. It will no doubt be built without delay.

☞ We publish elsewhere a report of the speech of Mr White, M P. P. elect, on nomination day. Our engagements were such that we could not report the speeches, but we have no objections to accede to Mr. White's request to publish his speech now. Mr. Vince has left with us a report of the speeches of the other candidates and if any of them desire that such shall be published, on their intimating the wish we will print them—they may read their speeches in manuscript at this office.

☞ The following is the list of officers, for the present quarter, of the 7th Tier Lodge, No. 175, O. B. T.:—

Wm. B. Belyea, W. C.; George H. Simmons, W. V.; Alexander Caldwell, S.; Elijah Briggs, T.; Miss Martha J. Hopkins, C.; Nicholas Sharkey, F.; David Bagly, M.; John Hopkins, I. G.; Bruce Black, O. G.; Miss Hannah Wasson, R H. S; Mrs. Ann E. Lindsay, L. H. S.; Miss Regena Dunn, A S.; Miss Sophia Hopkins, D. M.; John A. Lindsay, P. W. C.

Our comtemporary of the *Union Advocate* is down, in slashing style, on the *Hamilton Spectator*, because the latter condemns the adoption of a northern route for the railroad. The former claims that the northern is the shortest and cheapest. Mr. Fleming says, page 49 of his report:—

"Line No. 14 is the shortes. Bay Chaleur route to Halifax; its total length is 547 miles, of which 61 are constructed, leaving 486 miles to be made.

"The shortest of all the lines to St. John is No. 3 Frontier.

"The shortest of all the lines to Halifax is No. 10 Central."

☞ A destructive fire occurred in Barkerville, British Columbia, on the 16th September. Property to the value of nearly two millions of dollars was destroyed, including in fact the whole Town.

☞ The *Telegraph* is not posted on that question of popularity, and he is equally astray when he pronounces Mr. Kilburn a demagogue. We will not dispute anything he says of Mr. White.

☞ See the advertisement for a Concert on Thursday evening next. We trust our friends will have a full house on the occasion.

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. Evard Orser, at Beckaguimic was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. Particulars not learned at this office yet.

☞ Remember the Public Temperance Meeting, in the Orange Hall, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ We are in possession of late American papers, through the kindness of Mr. T. W. Longstaff.

☞ The vote in York County was—Needham, 1189; Friel, 478.

Book Notices.—The *Atlantic Monthly*, for December, ends the current volume. Mr Ticknor has retired from the publishing house with which his name has be so long associated, and the firm, late "Ticknor & Fields," is now Fields, Osgord & Co, and by them the *Atlantic, Our Young Folks*, and *Every Saturday*, will, in future, be published. The Magazine before us is a number of remarkable interest, varied in the nature of its contents, and every article of a character to be read with a relish. The table of contents comprises "Our Painters;" "Autumnal;" "Caleb's Task;" "The Face in the Glass;" "Hooker;" "Co operative Housekeeping;" "A Watch in the Night;" "A Day at a Consulate;" "A Gothic Capital;" "Our Paris Letter;" "The First and Last;" "Reviews and Literary Notices."

We have the December Number of *Our Young Folks*, Fields Osgood & Co, Boston.—This is a number that will charm its numerous youthful readers, and the publishers make ample pledges to make the coming volume even more worthy of the extended support the magazine is receiving. Orders should be sent in at once.

We have also received *Arthur's Home Magazine* for December—the last number of the volume. This number is finely illustrated, and should strongly recommend a renewal of subscriptions for next year.

Communicated.

For the Carleton Sentinel.

Dear Sir,—Supposing that you, as well as many of your readers, might like to hear how things are progressing in this section, I have taken the liberty to write you a few lines

Allow me to say that the result of the recent election in your County has surprised as well as disappointed many of your well wishers. Viewing the whole affair dispassionately, may we not say, "some one has blundered."

Although the reign of frost and snow has not fairly commenced yet everywhere we see the evidences of its speedy arrival.

"The liquid streams forget to flow
In icy fetters bound."

However, the people have no intention apparently to retire within the privacy of their houses as arrangements have been made for a course of lectures during the winter months.

We also propose to hold a number of Public Temperance Meetings in the County as soon as the travelling admits. An auspicious commencement was made on last Tuesday evening, 17th, when the good people of Tobique turned out *en masse* to attend a public meeting held in the Hall, under the auspices of Mayflower Lodge, No. 225, British Templars C. S. Simonds, Esq., presided very efficiently as chairman on the occasion.

The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen:—Rev. C. Goodspeed, M. W. Lodge, Jackson, the Chairman, and your correspondent. The speeches were very well received, and we hope will be productive of good.

Yours,
C. W. S. B.

Tobique, November 23, 1868.

SPEECH

of Mr. White at the Hustings—Reported by D. M. Vince, and published by request:—

G. W. White, Esq., said Mr. Sheriff, and Gentlemen Electors of Carleton. The manner in which I have come forward may not be right, and some of you may say that I have *no right* to come; but I have consented to come through the solicitations of my friends, and not of my own seeking. I have resided in the County for the past seven years, and wish to be judged *solely* by the record of the past. I do not think, that I am the only man fit to represent you, but I wish every one to judge the matter honestly for himself. As has already been stated here, "If a man has been successful in conducting his own business, it is some guarantee that he may be successful in conducting yours."

I shall not make any promise of what I shall do, if elected, although it is usual on such occasions as this for Candidates to make *many*—Should I be elected, and I am flattered my chances are good, I will only be *one* man among *forty one*, and it would therefore be presumptuous in me, to make promise of what I *will* do; but I will *try*, if elected, to preserve your rights and privileges with all my might, energy and ability.

The most important question that the Local Legislature has to deal with, is that of Education, which is the question of *all* questions. It is of paramount importance, and it should be well ventilated, and a Thorough School Law given to us. The property of the Country should school the youth of the Country, and I am prepared to stand or fall by that principle. The time is coming, and I hope it soon will be when the Schools of the Province will be supported by *Direct Taxation*. I want you to do one thing in this Election, and that is to elect a man who has as much interest in the prosperity of the country, as any one of you have.

In regard to the Property Qualification for Members of the Assembly, I fully agree with it, and am prepared to uphold it, and vote against any motion to reduce it. I am also, and have ever been opposed to Universal Suffrage, because I think that the man who represents you, and the man who votes at an Election should have an interest in the Country.

There has been a feeling amoung the people for some time past, that one of the Representatives of this County should be "A man from the Country." There are now two such men before the Electors. One (myself), representing the northern part of the County, and the other (Mr. Kilburn), the opposite part. I now come before you as "A man from the Country," and ask for *free* and *independent* votes.

My Mottoes are *Progress*, and *Reform*. You are all for Progress, and I shall therefore not refer to it *now*. But there is one Reform I wish to see inaugrated, and that is Purity of Election. I shall carry out *conscientiously*, the Law which has been read in your hearing to-day, and will be elected by Independent votes, if I am elected. The other Candidates may do as they wish, but not one cent of my money shall go to elect me.

I do not pledge myself to support or oppose the present Government. I do not think that the Government is composed of the right sort of men, but if they bring in good measures I will support them, and if otherwise I will oppose them. I think it is the duty of the Government, to mature their measures, bring them down, and press them through the House.

Gentlemen, I do not ask for your votes for the sake of a living, the Lord has prospered me in this world's goods, and consequently I am above want. I am no office seeker, but the reason I ask your support is that I may have the gratification of doing something for you, and for my country. My interests are the same as your interests. I ask you to give a free expression of opinion. If you elect me I will serve you, till the end of the term.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

Snow is so deep in some parts of Scotland that a party of tourists, returning from Braemar, were obliged to have it removed before they could proceed on their journey.

The council of State of the Canton or Obwald (Switzerland) has published an edict forbidding any youth under eighteen years of age to smoke, under a severe penalty.

St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church in Hartford, Connecticut, supports nearly one hundred orphans in an asylum. In seventeen years two thousand children have been provided for.

A French photographer artist has discovered the means of taking pictures, by photographic process, upon silk. They are very durable. A gentleman can have his wife's portrait on the end of his cravat.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that Geo. Stinson, a brakeman on the St. Andrews Railway, was run over and seriously injured the other day by a train of cars. It is feared that his back is dislocated, his limbs being completely paralyzed since the accident. He was unmarried.

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you a stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is a specific remedy, and is also the best pain killer in the world.

We often see large stocks of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor" all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more then an extra half ton of hay.

Forty Canadian girls have been imported for a Massachusetts rubber factory.

Europe is said to have $938,000,000 invested in American enterprises.

Californians expect to make the journey from San Francisco to New York by rail by next Fourth of July.

The Rev. J. M. Bellew, a well known London clergyman, has joined the Church of Rome.

Mr. Charles Dickens, jun., is about to succeed Mr. Willis as editor of *All the Year Round*.

Siller, the associate of the Fenian, Capt. Mackay, has been captured in Cork. He had not been seen since Mackay's arrest, when he attempted his rescue.

A good instance of absence of mind was an editor quoting from a rival paper one of his own articles and heading it "Wretched Attempt at Wit."

The *Noveau Monde* of Montreal contends that the placing of the Queen's Statue in one of the leading squares of Montreal would be an insult to the Catholics!

A New Jersey editor, referring to the burning of the state prison, regretfully remarks that, "be it ever so homely there's no place like home."

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

In celebrating Franklin's birthday the printers at Buffalo, had "a good time," and among others the following toast was drunk: "Printers' Wives—May they always have plenty of small caps for the heads of their *little original articles*."

In reference to the late horrible accident at Abergele, an action has been brought against the London and Northwestern Railway to recover the value of the petroleum, the burning of which caused the great loss of life on that occasion.

In St. Paul, Minn., this year, three hundred and sixty-one new buildings have been erected, at a cost of one million dollars.

The schools and colleges of the South have been more numerously attended this season than ever before.

It is said that all the railways in Spain are half insolvent, as they run through a country scantily populated.

A farmer in Vigo county, Indiana, is said to have raised four hundred bushels of apples on thirteen trees this season. He sold the crop for $1.75 per bushel.

The Baptists in U. S. have added over 64,000 by baptism the present year. Their number of communicants is over 1,100,000.

Advices from Newfoundland state that an election took place at Harbour Grace on the 7th inst. Mr. Godyen, a Unionist, was returned by a majority of forty over his opponent, Mr. Prendergast. The question of Confederation was not directly at issue; but the union papers of the colony consider the return of Mr. Godyen in a district that has hitherto been strongly anti Confederate in sentiment, a very favorable indication. It is thought probable that the question will come before the Legislature of the colony, which meets on the 28th of January.

There was a a quadruple marriage in Indiana the other day. A man married his third stepmother, who had three children by his father, and three of his cousins, brothers, married three of his wife's sisters. Number one is half brother to his wife's children

New Zealand has produced £11,000,000 of gold a year during the three years since the mines were discovered.

In Kansas women have a legal right to prosecute persons who permit their husbands to tipple in grog-shops after giving public notice of their intention to do so. The notices commence "To all whom it may concern."

A daughter of the late Sir Henry Bishop, the musical composer, was recently convicted in an English court of defrauding a railway company by making a false claim for lost baggage, and was sent to prison for a year. She left two daughters destitute and uncared for.

Drunkenness is terribly on the increase in Russia. The number of drinking places has increased from 460 to 2500 in six years. It is said that the government has under consideration measures for closing the greater part of them, reducing the number all through the country to about what it was six years ago.

Under the name of "Jumpers" a new sect has been formed in West Prussia. At their "Marriage with the Heavenly Bridegroom," as they call it, they fall into ecstacies expressed by wild jumpings. The whole congregation rises at a certain moment, in order to imitate David's dancing before the Ark. This new sect is chiefly recruited from a village near Saatzig, where some years ago a virgin commenced prophesying with great success, until the government sent her to the workhouse.

It is marvellous that the sermons of an ordinary village church should be so bad when, thanks to the potent law of demand and supply, they can be had, characterized by all degrees of orthodoxy, and suitable for all occasions, at from 2s to 5s each. By private circular, W. H. Stewart, Esq., Bognor, Sussex, begs to inform the clergy that he is prepared to send single sermons at that moderate rate, and that a great reduction will be made if a quantity be taken. Mr. Stewart adds that, for the small sum of £4 10s. per annum, a clergyman of the Church of England, may have it in his power to deliver two "carefully written, sound orthodox sermons every Sunday."

The British government has withdrawn its claim to the Island of San Juan, thus giving the United States the sole control of Puget Sound and one of the best harbors between San Francisco and Sitka.

There is a superstition among the gamblers at Baden that to touch a hunchback brings luck.—The other day a hunchback entered a room where playing was going on and seated himself at a table. Every one went up to him and touched him lightly on the back, after which they resumed their playing and lost. Thereupon the hunchback arose amid great laughter and withdrew his hat from behind his cloak, revealing a fine figure.

A lamp which is said to have the power of transmitting light through the animal tissues, was recently exhibited at a meeting of the British Society for the Advancement of Science. The inventor, Dr. Richardson, says that the idea of effecting the transmission of light originated with D. Priestly, who had observed that on passing the discharge of a Leyden battery through his finger the member became luminous. By this lamp, it was asserted that the motion of the heart and of the lungs had been observed while these organs were under the influence of ether. The bones in the arm of a child also were seen, and the movements and outlines of the heart through the chest.

The world's crop of tobacco is estimated at 432,400 tons.

Government made $1,500,000 last year from the penny a box on matches.

Mr. Cunard, the Boston Traveller says, has decided to restore his mail steamers to that port.

Drunkenness is greatly on the increase in the English army, according to official reports.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer of Michigan have twenty-five children. This is the most extensive Brewery in the West.

Italy derives a revenue of $2,400,000 from lotteries.

George Peabody's benefactions are said to exceed $6,000,000.

Education will now be free in Spain, and any one may open a school.

The wife of a railroad man near Newbury gave birth to two boys and two girls the other day.

The nineteen leading ministers and soldiers of the Second Empire receive a salary of three million francs.

A Frenchman recently drank 84 cups of coffee on a wager. His life was saved by an emetic of salt and water.

The Western Union Telegraph Company lately refused to send a dispatch addressed to a lady, because it was couched in profane language.

Josh Billings says he has "seen some awful bad throte diseases completely cured in three days by simply jining a temperance society."

Six thousand rumsellers in New York gave their votes and those of eighteen thousand others whom they controlled to Seymour.

Canadian revenue derived from customs for the month of October is said to amount to nearly one million dollars.

Gen. Sheridan, it is said, reports that he has seen a herd of buffaloes ninety miles in length and twenty-five miles in width, and estimates the number it contained at 300,000.

A French newspaper, speaking of a new cemetery opened near Lyons, says:—"M. Gascoigne was the first person who had the pleasure of being buried in this delightful retreat!"

The Rochester Chronicle calls for a division of the State of New York. Its plan is to have New York city, with Long Island and Richmond county, set off as a separate State.

According to an official document, it seems that the number of Arabs who perished during the late famine amounted to no fewer than 500,000 souls.

A petition has been presented to the Junta of Barcelona, perhaps the most enlightened and liberal town in Spain, for the abolition of bull-fights.

On Monday the people burned a scaffold on the Public Square in Madrid, where executions have hitherto taken place, as a demonstration against capital punishment.

A queer case of combustion occurred at Elk Grove, Grout county, Wis., Mr. Morgan was threshing wheat with a machine, when the wheat ignited from the machine, and stacks, machine and appliances were all consumed.

A Nova Scotia girl was at an intelligence office in Boston recently, when a lady who wanted 'help' asked her what she had been in the habit of doing at home. She replied that she had carded wool, milked, raked hay, and dug potatoes, and upon being informed that no such work was required of her, she took the first schooner for home.

Religious Crisis in Madagascar.—The news from Madagascar states that a religious crisis seems likely to occur, as the Protestant missionaries are making great progress, a strong native party at present representing that profession of faith, even among the heads of the Government. The people are in expectation of a measure which, according to them, is imminent—namely, a conversion *en masse* to Protestantism.

A few evenings ago the librarian of the Long Island Historical Society was startled by the report of a pistol in the book alcoves. He made search, and discovered nothing, and at the time no other person was in the rooms. The next day the assistant librarian heard a similar report, and a close investigation revealed the cause.—An exhibitor had placed in the rooms a case of tropical plants, among which was the pistol plant, which is a sort of nut. At a certain stage of its growth the shell of this bursts with violence, and with a sharp report exactly resembling a pistol. The shivered shells of these were found on the bottom of the case.

The Union Pacific is so crowded with the construction material going forward to the end of the track that large quantities of freight are accumulating at the eastern terminus.

There are 6,000,000 cotton spindles now in operation in the United States, of which over 2,000,000 are running on cloths for printing, and produce 450,000,000 yards.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Thomas Murphy, who came from Prince Edward Island yesterday, and went to work in Rankin & Co.'s mill, St. John, got caught in the belting, during the night of Thursday; he was dragged over a pully, and so terribly bruised and mutilated that death ensued almost immediately.

On Monday evening a man named Joseph McCullough fell down the stairs of his house in Brunswick street, St. John, receiving such injuries as to produce death on Wednesday.

At Talladega Court, in the State of Alabama, a few days ago, a regular black jury was impaneled. There were about fifteen negroes tried for various offences, each one of whom, on his trial, demanded a white jury. The colored jurors sat in their box from Monday morning until Saturday night without having a single case submitted to them.

The N. Y. *Times* demands a salary of $100,000 a year for the President of the United States. It says the present salary is very discreditable to the nation.

Sir John Young is a passenger by the Cunarder that left Liverpool on the 14th inst.

Mr. Blake obtained the Premier of Ontario's assurance that Crown officers, such as Hon. Mr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, would not, in future, defend prisoners against the Crown.

Russia has borrowed $90,000,000 in foreign markets within a year for railroad purposes.

According to a statistician in the London Quarterly the population of the world is 1,350,000,000.

There is only one voter in California who was born there, all the rest are carpet-baggers!

As to defending Mr. Tilley on the Railway question—the writer is not aware that he is in any need. He is satisfied that Mr. Tilley laboured earnestly for a central route, and although the writer never knew whether Mr. Tilley favored the Apohaqui line which he advocated, he has every reason to believe that he was working silently though not the less earnestly and energetically for a Central route, at the time when he was being accused of illeness and indifference to the interests of St. John. Had his honest, and it may be added, sleepless efforts been properly seconded by the people here, it is *possible* at least that he might have been successful!

But what was the fact? While there were some people who were ready to sneer at any effort to promote the interest of Saint. John, through the press, as superfluous and unnecessary, there where others who cried out "It is useless. The Northern route is a foregone conclusion;" and if it had not been for a very few persons who got up and carried round a petition to the Dominion Government, there would not have been so much as an expression of public opinion on the route question, from this city, to sustain and strengthen our representative. The results proves that although the latter class of persons alluded to above may have been right, the former most woefully deceived themselves. So between the two stools, poor Saint. John has come to grief.

Is it just, then—is it honest, under the circumstance to blame Mr. Tilley for want of success?

But it is said Mr. Tilley ought to resign. Let us see. The writer thought it was his duty to take a stand while there was a chance of accomplishing anything by it, and he should have blamed Mr. Tilley if he had not. There was a time when such a step seemed to be requisite and then Mr. Tilley was prepared to take it. The crisis passed. Time went on. New influences (for the writer cannot think so meanly of human nature as to suppose the opposition in the Government to the Northern line was only a farce got up for the amusement of the vulgar) were brought to bear on the question. And Mr. Tilley at length found himself powerless for good to St. John or, as the writer thinks, to the Province, on the question of the route. Now, the question is, what was he to do under the circumstances? It is admitted that the proper course for a minority to take under this responsible system of Government is to resign if there is a possibility of changing the determination of the majority by so doing, or if there is a probability of carrying their point in any other way. But that past, it is only a question of inclination feeling or private policy. Now does any man realy think that Mr. Tilley's resignation alone could have had the slightest influence upon the railway policy of the Government or that such action on the part of the representative of our section of New Brunswick would have so agitated the Dominion as to effect the question in the slightest degree? If not, and Mr. Tilley had surrendered his portfolio from spleen or a show without substance of patriotism, or for the mere gratification of seeing somebody else making himself comfortable and happy in his place, instead of receiving the approbation of his constitutents he would have been called a fool for his pains. Now what the writer would say in conclusion of the whole matter is, that while we feel disappointed at the loss of the Intercolonial Railway, let us trust that the day is not far distant when our hopes and expectations in relation to the trade with Canada may be fulfilled in some other way. The Intercolonial will undoubtedly be of some advantage to St. John as well as to the North, although the writer cannot think and cannot conscientiously try to persuade others, that it will answer the purpose of trade between Montreal and St. John. But if we could be so fortunate as to have a more direct Railway to River du Loup, we may not regret our present disappointment as in that case we should have two railroads instead of one.—*Com. to Morning Journal.*

A Revival in Trade.—The dullness which has long prevaled in all departments of business, during the last few weeks, is likely to be followed by a season of great activity. The political excitement which has caused the depression culminated in the election of Tuesday, and its influence upon business is virtually at an end. Whatever may have been the personal and partisan preferences of business men in the late canvass, all must be gratified that the discomfort of suspense has given place to a reasonable degree of certainty as to the future course of national affairs. It is this certainty which, more than any other condition of prosperity, business men desire. It constitutes the given quantity from which they are able to work out commercial problems—the premises from which they deduce conclusions.

This condition of material prosperity being granted, there remain no serious obstacles to the active prosecution of business. The financial difficulty, important as it is, will not block, although it must impede, the progress of this great and growing people; their increasing wants of food, clothing, necessaries and luxuries must be supplied, and the process of supply makes business. The deficiency of stocks held by distributors throughout the country, due to the recent stagnation, must also be taken into account in forcasting the immediate commercial future.—Buyers in all sections have postponed heavy purchases until after the election, pursuing the hand to mouth policy, which was the only safe one under the circumstances. To restore their stocks to the ordinary standard will require an immense amount of goods of all kinds, and this amount added to the ordinary current traffic swell the total of transactions, in the next few weeks, to enormous figures.

Another important condition of business activity is not wanting—the possession by the mass of consumers of plenty of money. The great crops of the agricultural States have put their growers in funds sufficient not only for the ordinary but extraordinary expenses of life, and their outlays will be liberal enough to make up for the enforced economy hitherto practiced.—Capitalists will now venture to make investments—undertaking new enterprises in various departments of industry, and thus increase and accelerate the flow of trade. Upon the whole, we are convinced that business men are to receive ample compensation for the recent dull period in the healthy activity of trade that will soon set in.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

It is a very singular coincidence that Queen Isabella, the last of the reigning Bourbons, should have taken refuge in the Castle of Pau, the very house in which was born Henry IV., the first King of France of that family. Another very singular coincidence is that the present occupant of the French throne is the grandson of Joseph Phine de Beauharnais, the wife of Napoleon the First, who repudiated her because she could give him no heir to the throne. The Emperor Napoleon has suggested to ex-Queen Isabella to leave Pau,—that locality being too near the Spanish territory. It is said that the French monarch has been much vexed at the appellation of "my august ally," given him by Isabella in her protest. Napoleon does not relish the idea of being called the "ally of fallen royalty.

The Southern Sky Brightening.—It is gratifying to observe in the Southern Press a more hopeful tone, and a more encouraging estimate of the probabilities of the future, than might have been expected so soon after an election in which the views and wishes of the southern whites have been overruled. The facts of the situation are looked at manfully. There is no apparent disposition to conceal the result of the contest or to cherish expectations which the popular voice of the North has emphatically condemned. It is seen that the Democratic party can render no help, at least for the next four years; and Republican ascendancy being for that period assured the South very sensibly proposes to accept the situation just as it is, and to grapple with its difficulties in a cheerful spirit. The case is, confessedly, not quite so bad as at one time it appeared to be; and those of the States which have passed through what it is the fashion to call "the process of reconstruction," begin to realize their influence over their own destiny.

What contributes more than all else to the abatement of the despondency, and the development of a new born confidence, is the gleam of prosperity which once more stretches like a sunbeam across a large portion of the South. The labors of the year on farm and plantation are being well rewarded. The cotton crop promises to leave a good round profit in the planters' pockets; and for the first time since the war, the people are reaping some of the substantial rewards of peace. This is more especially true of Georgia, which now, as before the war, seems to be the Empire State of the South, but it is also applicable in a greater or less degree to other States. On the whole the southern sky is brightening.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Railroad operations in and around Fredericton are progressing rapidly, and, we have no doubt, satisfactorily; workshops and blacksmith's shops are being erected at the water terminus where the cars are to be constructed, during the present winter season under the immediate eye of the directors. Vessels loaded with rails and railroad iron arrived just at the close of navigation, and this relieves the anxiety of the contractors to a great extent, although, unfortunately for the master, one of the schooner's is caught in the ice and must lose the the whole winter's operation. She traded last winter to the West Indies and netted a handsome thing for the owner. On the wharf a temporary track has been laid, on which two freight-cars, already built, are being brought up to the road, and all around this vicinity there are the indications of life and energy. To-day the Engine and tender took up winter quarters in the station-house on York street where they will remain until called for. The rails are laid as far as Morrisons Mills, two miles from the terminus.—*Reporter.*

Curious Electric Cable Phenomenon.—For some weeks the trans-Mississippi telegraph cable between Memphis and Little Rock was out of order. At intervals no communication could be had for hours, and all at once the cable would revive and the fluid passed through it as usual. At length it ceased to convey messages. The cable was one of the best ever laid in America; it was manufactured in England for the Red Sea. The cable was taken up, and it was discovered that four inches of the conducting wire had been completely burnt out; it is supposed teat a shock of lightning had passed through the cable and destroyed the four inches of wire. It is curious that after this destruction messages were occasionally conveyed by the cable, and it is conjectured that a slight connection was formed between the burnt ends of the conductor by moisture, which had penetrated the cable in sufficient quantities to keep up the circuit, there being a battery at the Memphis end strong enough to drive the electricity through at intervals. Cannot some mode be established where by communications can be passed through large bodies of water without a cable? It is certain that messages passed to and fro across the Mississippi without a metal connection.

Novel Application of Electricity.—Dr. Poggioli read a paper at a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine, on "The Physical and Intellectual Development of Youth by Electricity." He remarked that De Candolle had quoted experiments to show that vegetation is much richer and quicker in its growth when electrified than otherwise. Seeds subject to the action of this fluid would yield better produce than others, and in a shorter time. Starting from these data, Dr. Poggioli conceived the idea that a similar action might be proved to exist in the animal kingdom, and especially in the case of young subjects. He informed the learned body that in 1853 he had read a paper to the Academy of Sciences, showing that the energy of certain faculties might be shown to be in proportion to the electric development of the regions in which they reside; and he now thought himself in possession of facts which might prove highly interesting in a hygienic, scientific, and even social point of view. He could adduce five instances of children, varying between the ages of four and sixteen, having all attained a remarkable development, both in a physical and an intellectual sense. Among these there was a child which might be considered a phenomenon of deformity and stupidity, and that, under the influence of electricity, grew three centimetres in a single month, and has since been always first instead of last in his class. From this Dr. Poggioli concludes that the electric fluid exercises a direct influence over the physical and intellectual development of young subjects; and he proposes that, by way of experiment, the last six pupils of each class be taken in a lyceum or college, and be subjected to his electrical treatment.—*Galignani.*

A Western exchange gives vent to its poetical phrenzy in the following beautiful stanzas:—

"I wud not dy in Ortum,
With peaches fit for eatin',
When the wavy korn is gettin' wripe,
☞ And the candidates are treatin',
When sassidge meat is phryin',
& hickory nuts is thick,
Ow! who wud think of dyin'
Or even gettin' sick?"

Telegraphic News.

London, Nov. 20th.—A letter is published to day from Mon. Garabaldi urging Spain to choose a Dictator for two years and then establish a Republic. Peter Burns and Martin Constantine were arrested at Ashton on suspicion of belonging to a Fenian organization. Valuable papers, understood to give details in regard to the organization, were found on the person of the Prisoners. It is rumored that Gen. Prim is negotiating with the Prince of the Asturias with the intention of making him Prince of Spain and himself Regent. Letters from Rome report that the Roman Government has come to a favorable understanding with the Emperor Napoleon with regard to Italy. The decrease of the specie in the Bank of England is one million pounds sterling since last week.

New York, Nov. 20.—The insurrection in Cuba appears to be gaining ground. The latest news by telegraph from Puerto Principo announces that the Government troops, who were besieged with a Governor in a Convent, had surrendered to the Insurgents. At Jilava the Insurgents whipped the troops. Joseph Nelson, who lately gained considerable notoriety in Canada by bringing extraordinary charges against Mr. Brydge, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway was arrested at Toronto yesterday for representing himself as an agent of the Canadian Government at New York and procuring a large quantity of coal.

London, Nov. 20.—Evening.—The corporate authorities of Brighton yesterday presented an address to the Minister of the United States. Mr Johnson in response gave a detailed history of his negotiations with the British foreign office. From what Mr. Johnson let fall concerning the terms of the Convention, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, it appears that a majority of the commissioners are to decide upon individual claims in case the Board should select an umpire. The citizens of Sheffield propose a popular testimonial in honor of Mr. Roebuck, the defeated candidate for Parliament of that city. Violent riots took place at Drogheda, Ireland, during the election. Troops were called out and fired upon the mob. One of the rioters was killed and several were wounded. The Prussian Diet has adopted a resolution in favour of entire freedom of debate and the resolution has been approved by the Crown.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 20.—An ice bridge is said to be formed at Yamaska, on the lower St. Lawrence. The Lachine Canal is blocked up with snow. Weather cold and snowing.

New York, Nov. 21st.—The following intelligence was received from Port au Prince. After the bombardment of Gressaies, President Salnave bombarded for five hours the town of Miragone but was finally repulsed. Many of Salnave's packets on shore surrendered to the Revolutionists. The district of Borgne and St. Nicholas have joined the Revolution. All Foreign Consuls have been notified by Salnave that he intends shortly to attack the towns of Jacmelant, Cayes and St. Mark. The Commander of the British war vessel Niobe had order to prevent the bombardment of any town where British residents were engaged in trade. It is currently reported that the President has ordered a strong naval force to Paraguay to defend the rights of Americans there and to punish Lopez for his insolence unless he makes an apology. A despatch from Salt Lake says that a mob of 200 men at Bear River, yesterday, burned the newspaper office and Jail. The citizens armed themselves and fired on the mob killing ten and wounding a number of others. It was feared that the whole town would be burned, and the women and children are fleeing for safety. Bear River is 18 miles east of Salt Lake. Money market continues easy. Gold shows little quotable change.

London, Nov. 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still very imposing and threatening. All the cones of the volcano emit rumbling sounds and eject large quantities of lava. The lava has set a whole forest of chestnut trees on fire, causing immense devastation. Houses, farms and land are overwhelmed with ruin and the population of the nearest villages are leaving their houses in great consternation. The Times gives the result of the elections thus: For Liberals, 310; Conservatives, 265. Liberal majority, 142. The Daily News says the Liberal majority so far is 146. Serious riots have occurred at various places in the Kingdom during the elections. At Sligo, Ireland there was quite a formidable outbreak, and