POOR COPY

Terms of The Carleton Sentinel.

$1 80 per annum in advance; $2 00 if paid within the year, after the expiration of which time $3 00 will be charged. By our system of direction, the colored ticket on each paper shows subscribers how they stand, so that it is unnecessary to render accounts.

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, December 12, 1868.

It is to be hoped that the stirring remarks of the Lieut Governor in his address at the St. John's Mechanic's Institute may do good in swelling the wave of public sentiment toward an improvement in our educational system — Twenty-five years ago his honor, then having but begun, comparatively, his carreer as a public man, put upon the records of the province, his opinion that the property of the province should educate the children of the province.— And although, as a people, we have in a quarter of a century made much and rapid progress in other respects, so far as education is concerned, the advancement has not been at all commensurate with our physical progress. That the people have been in the mass improving in sentiment with regard to the importance of education and the respect due to it, is evident, from the diligent use they have made of the rude material provided by the state, and from the marked improvement which manifests itself in the character of the school houses throughout various parts of the province. In this county, too, the several instances in which districts have availed themselves of the privilege of district taxation, shows that the people acknowledge the correctness of the principle of taxation for the support of schools. But these demonstrations have been made under disadvantages, and the latter measure—istrict taxation—has proved itself to be surrounded with difficulties very discouraging to those who have the educational interest most warmly at heart. The fact is, politicians have been afraid to grapple the question as they should; and they have hesitated to risk present popularity by such steps as would ultimately have established a proper system. However, they can not delay much longer. The world moves and the demands of society with regard to education are becoming so strong and earnest as to forbid much longer a shirking of the question. His Honor Governor Wilmot, in the address above referred to said:—

"We had a country rich in mineral resources, but there were under our feet grand stores of hidden intellect, of golden mind that needed to be brought to the light and its value proved.— This Province had the poorest system of Education of any belonging to the Dominion, or of any State in the neighboring Republic. We are surrounded by youths who require and who ought to have such a training as would fit them for any sphere in life. We needed them taught those things that would enable them to fill offices of State."

He then referred, in terms of rebuke, to the disgraceful condition of the normal school house, St. John, and then to true nobility, saying:—

"The greatness of England's position results chiefly from the labor of her people; and mechanical labor requires education. Whitworth in England has established colleges where the laboring classes can obtain a thorough knowledge of the mechanical arts, and this was a move in the right direction, it was training the mind in those things upon which it was to be exercised in after life, and we wanted something of the kind here. But much as it was desirable to educate the mind there was, after all, something more important, there was education of the heart. 'Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?' was a question of the utmost importance. Did they need the answer 'By taking heed thereto according to Thy word.' The precepts of that word were what was most needed by the young, and he hoped to see them more generally inculcated in our common schools than at present. Young men need not be afraid of acknowledging the source of their goodness of heart, and uprightness of life. What we needed is more young men who will be guided by the teachings of His word, working in the fear of God, and discharging their duty faithfully. There was nothing difficult in this matter; it was so plain as that 'he who runs may read.' The great elementary truths which are inseparably connected with national and individual greatness, were clear and intelligent to every student of the Bible.— 'And foremost of them,' as Charles Kingsley had said, 'stands a Law which man has been trying in all ages to ignore, and that is—that as the fruit of righteousness is wealth and peace, strength and honor, the fruit of unrighteousness is poverty and anarchy, weakness and shame, for not upon *mind* but upon *morals* is human welfare founded. Science is indeed great, but she is not the greatest. She is an *instrument*, not a *power*. But her lawful mistress, the only one under whom she can grow and prosper, and prove her divine descent is VIRTUE—*the likeness of the Almighty God*—an ancient doctrine, yet one ever young, and which no discoveries in Science will ever abrogate.' This was the true philosophy that Virtue must be the basis of all education to be of any real benefit."

He said quoting Ruskin:—

"An educated man ought to know three things:—

First—Where he is; that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into, how large it is, what kind of creatures live in it, and how? What it is made of, and what may be made of it.

Secondly—Where he is going; that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this, and what seems to be the nature of that other world?

Thirdly—What he had best do, under these circumstances; that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society, and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it?

The man who knows these things, and who has his mind so subdued in the learning of them that he is ready to do what he knows enough, is an educated man; and the man who knows them not is uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel."

His honor likewise exposed the inferior character of many of the school books in use, and urged the propriety of having "music," and "physical training," form part of the common school exercises. One fact stated by his honor is sufficiently startling to set those thinking who never thought before; and to make those who have long and deeply thought of the subject, give it more earnest consideration, and that is the fact that there are 40,000 children in the province who do not attend any school.

Now that the winter evenings have come we are glad to know that in various parts of this county, efforts are being made to provide intellectual entertainments for the communities, in the way of public lectures. The development of intellectuality among the people in this part of the dominion is very marked, as it must be satisfactory, and it is bringing to the fore, in all the communities, young men who give promise of doing a vast amount of good to themselves and to their associates, by manifesting and encouraging an improvement of the mental faculties. In this direction, it is very manifest that the combination of our young people in the several Temperance organizations, is working wonders, affording, as these organizations do, a fine field for the mutual cultivation of the better feelings and finer sentiments of nature, and a sphere in which these may be manifested and elicited.— Our young friends should not allow their mental light to be dispensed merely within the division or lodge rooms. They should let it shine out among the public, doing what they can, in their day, not merely to prove by their example what a goodly thing in its effects the fellowship of those institutions is, but to spread information and to invite others to a desire for knowledge. There is a wide and useful field of subjects to which the young men and old men too may turn their attention with the view of informing their own minds and of preparing lectures, through which to communicate the result of their reading and thought to others. Science, Philosophy, Mechanics, Agriculture, History, Biography, besides the moral and social reforms, each and all of these are inviting themes for the retirement of the study as well as for the lecture hall. Don't be afraid to begin. Run the risk of getting up even an inferior lecture as a commencement for the sake of the good you may do in opening the way for others. Few great successes are achieved without great failures. Set your friends and neighbors thinking, if you can, and you will thus supply the element which may put in motion some mind destined yet to wield a powerful influence over the destinies of your country; you want to do some good; every day precept and every day example rightly directed will do much service; but that is not enough, strive to make men wise and good and happy as a consequence, and to this end do your best to spread sterling intelligence, so that their goodness, wisdom and happiness may not be merely stolid manifestations, but the intelligent result of knowing what is good. At Centreville and Victoria Corner the friends are at work. In each of these places a course of Lectures have been planned, if not already inaugurated, and so may it be at all the important points in each of the Parishes.

County Court.

The County Court, Judge Stevens presiding, opened on Tuesday. Several causes entered on the civil docket were referred or settled.

Alfred Whitehead, Esq., was chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Two civil causes were tried, as follows:

Geo. Trafton vs. W. H. Cunliffe. Action on special assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff; Fisher & Jones for plff., Alfred Street for deft.

Jos. C. Rogers vs. Alfred Wright. Action on a promissory note; verdict for deft.; Wm. M. Connell for plff., Fisher & Jones for deft.

Two bills of indictment were found. One against Edward Lindow for assault. The trial was postponed till March term on application of L. P. Fisher.

One against Sydney Gates for assault. There were three counts in the indictment. The jury found the prisoner guilty on the third count, and for the least serious offence, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months in the common gaol with hard labor. Wm. M. Connell for Crown; Alfred Street for prisoner.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A public meeting, according to notice, was held in Connell's Hall, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of forming a Philharmonic Society, in this Town. There was quite a respectable attendance. L. P. Fisher, Esq., was voted to the chair, and Mr. Samuel Watts to the post of Secretary.

After some remarks by the Chairman and Mr. Bowers, the following committees were appointed to canvass the Citizens for the purpose of securing their presence, and co-operation in the object designed, at a meeting to be held next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the same hall.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.—Mrs. L. P. Fisher, Mrs. J. Leary, Mrs. Merritt, Miss A. Garden, Miss Bowers, Miss McCann.

GENTLEMEN'S COMMITTEE.—W. T. Baird, Esq., B. Lynch, Esq., Messrs. H. Bourne, R. Wetmore, S. McLeod.

An organization committee was likewise appointed, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Watts, W. T. Baird, S. McLeod, J. A. McInnis, and M. McGuirk. And the meeting adjourned.

We may say that, judging from the remarks made and the general expression of feeling at the meeting, the prospects are favorable for the organization of a Society such as will do much to promote and cultivate the musical sentiment of our people and of a consequence to elevate them

☞ A Lodge of British Templars was instituted on Friday evening, 4th inst., by P. D. J. A. McInnis, in this town, assisted by brothers of Chrystal Fount, Woodstock, and other sister Lodges. There were 21 charter members in attendance. The following officers were installed: John Leary, W. C. T.; Jas. Baker, W. V. T.; Thomas McSweeny, S.; J. C. Winslow, T.; Rev. J. C. Bleakney, C.; Dr. Balloch, F.; R. Cluff, M.; John Brown, I. G.; W. S. Jones, O. G.; Israel Churchill, P. W. C. T.; R. M. Bailhe, D. T.; C. N. Scott, P. D.; Dr. Connell R. H. S.; D. F. Merritt, L. H. S.

The material of which this Lodge—*Independent*—is formed should be a guarrantee of excellence and usefulness, and it will we trust prove a powerful auxilliary in the important interests of Temperance.

☞ At the regular meeting of Woodstock Lodge No. 38, Loyal Orange Association, on Monday evening 7th inst., the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

John Kerrigan, W. M.
Jacob Vanwart, D. M.
John Lee, Secretary.
C. N. Scott, Treasurer.
Rev. J. Bleakney, Chaplain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "Anonymous" is not published because he has not sent us his proper name in confidence. The Mayor no doubt is quite prepared to do his duty; but it is not his place to watch for violations of law, and it is the duty of every citizen who observes breaches of the law, if he feels agrieved to bring a charge direct against the violator, and not by anonymous letters to the Executive officer.

☞ There was a public Temperance meeting held at Jacksonville Corner on Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of Crystal Fount Lodge B. T., at which an address was delivered by Mr. James Woodbury, of Winterport, Me.— Mr. Jeremiah Smith also spoke. H. Emery, Esq., occupied the chair.

☞ The Secretary requests us to call the attention of the various lodges of British Templars throughout the County to the advertisement in regard to the session of the County Lodge. Delinquent Lodges are requested to make returns forthwith.

☞ The Quintette and Quartette club, in the Institute last week, treated a select audience to a very pleasing programme of Instrumental and Vocal music. The selections were excellent, and the programme such as to do credit to the musical taste and ability of all concerned.

☞ The opening of a course of Literary Lectures, under the auspices of Carleton Lodge, B. T., at Victoria Corner, was delivered by Mr. Samuel Watts on Wednesday evening last. It is intended to have a lecture every fortnight.

☞ We have had some more snow—some real cold weather, and the travelling is now capital. The ice in the river at Woodstock will very soon be passable.

☞ The house, and a considerable amount of personal property, goods, &c., belonging to Geo. Tinker, Esq., at Kent, was destroyed by fire the other night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendary, to cover a robbery of goods. No one was living on the place at the time.

☞ The appointment by the President of the United States of Mr. John Savage to the post of American Consul, at Leeds, England, is being animadverted upon by the press. Mr. Savage is an exiled Irishman, and president of one wing of the Fenians.

ST. JOHN MARKETS.—Beef 4½ a 5½ cts. per lb. Pork, 7½ a 8 cts. per lb.; Potatoes, 60 a 80 cts. per bushel; Butter, roll, 27 a 28 cts. per lb.; Hay, $12 to $14 per ton.

☞ See the advertisement of N. Best, Esq., in this issue.

☞ An old man by the name of Gamble, fell down cellar in his residence, Linneus, Me., and striking his head on a rock was killed.

☞ The *Weekly Journal*, a new issue from the press of St. John, by Mr. Elder, of the *Morning Journal*, has been issued. It makes a very creditable appearance.

☞ We received a Telegram last Friday evening, after our paper had gone through press, from R. Watson, Cashier, announcing that the St. Stephen Bank had resumed specie payment on that day.

The Montreal *Gazette* says:—

"We regret to learn from the *Carleton Sentinel* that many of the farmers in the townships of Simonds and Brighton are in very destitute circumstances, owing to the complete failure of their crops through a hail storm, and that the Local Government is about to be appealed to for assistance to enable them to purchase seed grain. The *Sentinel* refers to State aid as if it were unusual to make grants out of the public treasury. Under the old *regime* the Canadian government made appropriations for the purchase of seed-grain under somewhat similar circumstances, but since Confederation a change has been affected, and no relief is granted unless for work done. The Dominion Government hold, we believe, that grants of this description are within the Province of the Local Governments, and will scarcely be inclined to reverse this rule unless the destitution to be relieved assumes the dimensions and form of a national disaster."

We do not understand upon what principle the "Dominion Government" would be justified in interfering in such a matter, unless it were to anticipate the relief by giving it from Dominion funds. We can't see that they have any right to interfere with the action of the Local Government in the matter.

An application was made for the discharge of Mr. Scovil from prison, on the ground of his being an Attorney. The *Globe* says:—

"The Chief Justice yesterday gave a decision on the application for the discharge of Mr. Scovil from prison, on the ground of his being an Attorney, and dismissed the application. He stated that the law was made for the benefit of clients. No client had come forward to claim Mr. Scovil as his Attorney. Mr. Scovil had for a number of years held himself out to the public as a banker, as such the public had transacted business with him, and as such legal proceedings had been taken against him. Last year, he said, it appeared that Mr. Scovil had only taken out his certificate on the 27th May, when it could only be of use to him for a few days, and this year it had not been taken out until the 19th day of November, at which time he had become insolvent, and had actually been arrested. From these facts it appeared that the certificate was taken out only as a shield to protect him from writs of his creditors. The learned Judge felt that he would not be doing his duty if he entertained the application, and he therefore dismissed it, but stated that if the parties were dissatisfied, application might be made to the Supreme Court. About the actual legality of this judgment we know nothing; but the sound common sense of the position taken by the Chief Justice will commend itself to every one."

The extract below shows that great as well as small candidates for Legislative honors are sometimes belied with regard to their religious tenets:—

"Hawarden Castle, Nov. 9.—Sir,—I am much obliged by your letter. It grieves me to learn that the slanders which have hitherto been circulated from time to time against me have found their way into our division, and are circulated, as you state, by some of the Tories of Southport—I trust a very few. You tell me they allege I am a Roman Catholic in my heart; but they do not attempt to prove it from my conduct. They know that my religious profession is that of the Church of England; and, this being so, to say I am a Roman Catholic is simply to say I am a deliberate liar and a confirmed hypocrite. It is open to them to insult me in this or any other manner, but I will not degrade myself, and the relation between candidates and constituencies, by making any declaration whatever, believing, as I do, that it would only draw forth more incredulity and fresh insults. All I wish for them is that they may learn to do to others as they would be done by, and may never receive the calumnious usage which they mete out to me. On the subject of the Ritualistic question I shall declare my opinions on my return to Lancashire, probably at Bootle, in the end of this week. Again thanking you for your kindness in letting me know what is going on, I remain, Sir, your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.—Mr. J. Parmee."

The following shows a worse feature of the franking privilege than even sending shirts to wash:—

"The American press daily protests against the present abuse of the franking privilege allowed members of Congress in and out of session. Some of the worthies are accused of selling engraved *fac-similes* of their signatures to patent medicine vendors and other extensive advertisers."

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—Much has been said and written for years past on a subject, than which, nothing could be accomplished that would add as much to the material wealth of the County of Carleton. I allude to a "Bridge across the River St. John at Woodstock." The feeling which agitate a large number of people regarding it at certain seasons, cannot be expressed in words, and if, Mr. Editor, you were not pledged during the late election to use your influence, it returned, to that end, it was only because those who suffer have become weary and heart-sick from repeated efforts to obtain it.

Strangers marvel at the fact, that from its mouth to the Great Falls, a distance of over 200 miles, no bridge spans the St. John.

From the 16th of November to the present moment, ice has been floating by the town, and at times so thickly that it could not be penetrated by a canoe, the only craft which can possibly be used for the purpose of a ferry. Every day may be seen, numbers of persons, male and female, standing on the ice waiting their turn, or anxiously watching the struggles of the indefatigable Louis with his load of living freight. Except such light articles as can be thus conveyed, all business in the transport of horses, cattle, or bulky merchandize is entirely suspended.

To large operators in lumber on the eastern side of the river, the loss is severe; and in case of sudden illness, lives are perilled in the darkness to obtain a Physician.

At Fredericton a few nights of cold weather makes the ice passable for teams. A month later it has *filled up* by a succession of *jams* in rapid places until it has reached Woodstock.— *During this period a barrel of flour* cannot be taken over the St. John between Fredericton and Great Falls without risk. Surely this is a matter which should engage the earnest attention of the authorities, affecting as it does, the *life and property* of so large a number of persons. A gentleman from Fredericton an M. P. and M. D. with his horse, was ferried over at Woodstock paid $1 50 for the service, and considered it cheap, but his vote may be counted for a bridge. When the subject was agitated a few years since, a site was selected and a sum of 30,000 dollars granted towards the erection of a bridge, with the condition that a like sum should be contributed by the people; but why should those who happen to occupy one side of a river within the Province, be subjected to so enormous a tax to bridge over a geographical obstruction?

It is clearly a work for the whole Province, if not the general government, and is of vastly more importance to it than any *ten miles of railway* now being constructed in New Brunswick.

Some of the more important results from the construction of a bridge at Woodstock, are presented as follows:—

Firstly—The Iron Works and people of the Town would be supplied with wood, at all seasons, and at a moderate charge, and increased facilities for business afforded.

Secondly—With a few additional miles of road to connect with the bridge on the eastern side of the river, a *central route* would be opened to Fredericton, through a fertile district TWENTY MILES SHORTER than the present mail road *via* the River St. John.

Thirdly—It would be the best emigration scheme our government could encourage for the settlement of its wild lands.

Fourthly—It would add largely to the traffic of our Railway, and the water power of the numerous streams made available for the manufacture of small lumber with which the district abounds.

Fifthly—It would be the precursor of a great Road connecting the United States with Miramichi, *via* Stanley and Boiestown.

We hear it frequently remarked "If the United States owned this country you'd soon have a bridge across here," and in this our national pride is touched deeply. Affecting as this question does, the interests of a large and industrious population locally, and in prospective a general interest. It is to be hoped that our Representatives will *at once* take the initiative and work the matter up to a successful issue.

Yours truly,

B.

Woodstock, Dec. 10, 1868.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL

MR. EDITOR,—While it is pleasing to note the preparations which have been made for the delivery of Lectures during the present winter, by associations in various parts of the Province, the question naturally presents itself, what has become of the President and Directors of the Woodstock Mechanic's Institute, or is the Institution to remain for evermore in abeyance, and the building a monument to the enterprise and intelligence of the past? Three years have past and no sign given of the existence of this body corporate. With a large and comfortable hall; a number of talented gentlemen in the community who only need soliciting to acquiesce in performing their part; and a population certainly increased in numbers and intelligence.— I repeat, what is the matter? Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you can answer, and oblige,

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DEAR SENTINEL,—

On Thursday, 3rd inst., the opening lecture of the "Tobique Course" was delivered to a large and attentive audience by the Rev. W. W. Lodge. The subject, "Independent thinking and acting," was treated in an animated and interesting manner, and illustrated by the "lives of the great men" whose indomitable spirits yet speak to each and to all "go thou and do likewise." Yours, &c.,

Tobique, 7th Dec., 1868. T. R. C.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

T. R. Toole, assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, seized in New York on Friday last 45,000 yards of fine Lyons silk, together with a large number of French cloaks.— This is said to be the largest seizure ever made in the United States, the total value being estimated at $70,000.

The Toronto *Telegraph* says it has positive information of a plot being laid by the roughs of Montreal, for the rescue of Whalen, the murderer of McGee, and that they have assistants in Ottawa and Toronto. The prisoner is now in the latter city, and the Telegraph thinks the attempt is likely to be made there, and recommends increased vigilance on the part of the authorities.

Mrs. Lincoln is to live at Frankfort-on-the Main.

An attempt has been made in France to domesticate the ostrich.

A mule in Nashville the other day bit a $75 chignon from a lady's head.

Laporte, the celebrated French glove-maker, employs over 12,000 persons.

A single vine in Middle Haddan, Conn., has grown upwards of 800 tomatoes.

Winter is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" and "Parson's Purgative Pills." Many months of labor (in the agregrate) may be saved by this precaution.

Bad enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders," which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.

A terrible explosion recently occurred at the Arley Mine Colliery, near Wigan, England. Of 300 men who were in the pit, nearly all perished. About 150 bodies had been recovered up to latest advices. The scene at the mouth of the pit is said to have been of the most heart-rending nature. Hundreds of the relations of the colliers had gathered around the pit, anxiously waiting for the recovery of the bodies of the dead ones.

The Portland Argus says:—Those people who are so nervous about the condition of the Grand Trunk Railway, will be surprised to learn that the road does not run over the bones of dead men, but on the contrary there was only one person killed on a passenger train between Portland and Island Pond since the road came into existence, some eighteen or nineteen years ago. The distance is 149 miles.— How many roads can show as good a record?

The *Canada Gazette*, of Nov. 28, contains the following notice of appointment:—

"Charles M. Gove, of St. Andrews, Province of New Brunswick, gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer and an Appraiser in Her Majesty's Customs."

DENOMINATIONAL GRANTS.—The Legislature of Ontario has sustained the Government in refusing grants to Denominational Colleges. The discussions on the subject have been very sharp. The conclusion arrived at will exercise considerable influence in the other Provinces of Canada and even on Provinces not yet included in it.—*Journal.*

A Miss Barber has been arrested in Corning, New York, for roasting a baby to death. She was left in charge of three children of a family named McCulloch, Wednesday week, and in a fit of rage at the youngest child for being fretful, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless, and then roasted its hands upon the hot stove. When the mother returned home at night it was dead.

The Sultan of Turkey has about nine hundred wives, but only three are his favorites, each of them of remarkable beauty. Their names are: "Dournel," the New Pearl; "Hairani Dil," the Excellent Heart; and "Eda Dill," the Elegance of the Heart.

BEECHER'S SERMONS IN THE "CHURCH UNION."—Many papers having announced that these sermons would not be printed in the *Church Union*, we take pleasure in stating that the sermons of this preacher do appear in every issue of this paper, and that they are to be printed hereafter at twelve o'clock on Monday, getting the sermon of Sunday out on the next day.— We understand the publisher of the *Church Union* promises to print Mr. Beecher's sermons so long as they are acceptable to the Church, and requests all other papers to publish them from his own pages freely.

If our friends want a wide-awake religious paper, unsectarian, and full of interesting matter, the largest and most catholic paper in the world, let them send to HENRY E. CHILD, 41 Park Row, for a copy of this paper, enclosing 10 cents.

On Wednesday afternoon a united meeting of the Executive of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, and the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, was held in the office of the Grand Scribe. Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., W. G. V., was requested to act as Chairman, and W. W. Dudley, G. Scribe, as Secretary. Perfect unanimity of feeling prevailed as to the necessity of putting forth energetic efforts at this time in behalf of the cause of Total Abstinence.

After a lengthy and harmonious discussion the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be authorized to open a correspondence with Messrs. Gough, Moffat, and Casewell, with a view of inducing one or other of these gentlemen to visit this Province, and deliver a course of lectures on the subject of Temperance.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the Orders they represent, the advantage to be derived from holding fraternal meetings, and of convening meetings for the public advocacy of our cause.

Resolved, That in view of the great necessity now existing for special public Temperance effort in this Province; and having in grateful remembrance the great success which in the past attended the advocacy of the cause by prominent speakers in our midst, this Executive wagmly requests that to all future invitations from Divisional or Lodge Committees, a favorably reply may be given.

Resolved, That the members of this Executive Committee representing the Orders of Templars and Sons of Temperance, cannot separate without expressing their unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of our principles; and for its more immediate consummation, earnestly invite the cordial and untiring labors of the entire brotherhood and of all friends of Temperance throughout the Province.—*News.*

THE "WEEKLY TELEGRAPH."—A One Dollar Note of the Commercial Bank or St. Stephen Bank will secure a copy of the St. John *Weekly Telegraph* for twelve months. The *Weekly Telegraph* for 1869 will contain twenty-six to twenty-eight columns of reading matter, each issue. The Agricultural Department of the *Weekly Telegraph* is conducted by an experienced Farmer. Special attention is given to the Prices of Country Produce. There are also a Weekly Commercial Report, the Latest Cable Telegrams, full Foreign and Local News, General Reading, etc. Secure the *Weekly Telegraph* by remitting One Dollar to JOHN LIVINGSTON, Editor and Proprietor, St. John, N. B.—4 w.

The Bishop of Fredericton has sent a communication to the Press, as follows:—

"As many of the members of the Diocesan Church Society may have apprehended that great loss would happen to the Society in consequence of the failure of its late Treasurer, S. J. Scovil, Esq., the Bishop of Fredericton, at the request of the Executive Committee, begs to assure them that one of the bondsmen of the late Treasurer is prepared to meet the deficiency, and the Committee confidently believe that no loss will eventually accrue. Prompt measures have been taken to investigate the affairs of the Society, in relation to its late Treasurer, and the salaries of the missionaries will be paid as usual. A new Treasurer has been appointed, in whom general confidence is placed—H. W. Frith, Esq., of this City—and the monies of the Society will be lodged in the Bank of New Brunswick. No further apprehension therefore need be entertained.

JOHN FREDERICTON.

St. John, Dec. 4, 1868."

In regard to the Commercial Bank, the *Telegraph* to-day says:—

It is said that the Commercial Bank besides realizing largely on the protested bills of Mackays, will secure some $10,000 out of Mr. Sancton's estate. It has also realized about $30,000 from a sale of iron held on account of a debt due by the Woodstock Iron Works. And it is said that the position of the Bank has been so far examined as to enable the stockholders to assure themselves of obtaining at least twenty cents on the dollar on their stock. For exact figures and facts, of course, we must wait the exposition to be made by the Directors on the 18th inst.

E & N. A. RAILWAY.—The Traffic receipts on the European and North American Railway, for the month ending 30th Nov., 1868, compared with the corresponding month last year, are as follows:—

	1868	1867
Passengers,	$6526 01	$5904 49
Freight,	9950 39	8947 79
Mails & Sundries,	846 65	766 50
Totals,	$17,323 05	$15,618 78
Increase, 1868, $1705 27		

The Largest Advertising Contract given out in 1868, and probably the largest ever given to one advertising firm at one time, is that of the proprietors of Plantation Bitters to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, on the 10th of Sept., for $43,776.26

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co have for years been among the largest, if not the largest, advertisers in America, and the contract mentioned above is but a small part of their expenditure in this way for the present year. It is only those who have tried printers' ink most extensively that are so firmly convinced of its efficacy.

The Advertising Agency which is sending out this order is another example. It commenced business less than five years since, and the fact that it now controls a greater advertising patronage than any similar establishment, is without doubt to be attributed to their having expended more money in advertising themselves and their facilities within that time than all other advertising firms put together, since the establishment of the first agency a quarter of a century ago.

Feed is so scarce in some sections of Ohio that farmers are selling off their stock at remarkably low figures. Sheep are being slaughtered for their pelts by the thousand. Five thousand two hundred and fifty sheep were sold at Cleveland last week for $272.50 or five cents per head, the seller retaining the hides, and the purchaser slaughtering the animals. Carcases of sheep all ready for delivery are sold at the astonishingly low figures of forty to sixty cents each.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has gone to Windsor. There will be a formal meeting, on the 10th, of Parliament. An adjournment to the 15th of February will then be held in order to give time for the election of the new Ministry. Mr. Sullivan, of Cork, who was struck from the Commission of the peace for alleged sympathy with the Fenians has been elected Mayor of that city.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3rd.—All the wooden portion of barracks, &c., of Fort Lafayette below the city were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Numerous shells exploded but the magazine remained safe. Loss to Government is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. One version of the Alabama embroglio is this, that Minister Johnson followed Seward's suggestions in the main, but the latter perceiving that the arrangements was unpopular referred it to a Cabinet meeting as a ready way to end it. In the Cabinet one of the most emphatic opposers of the plans was Secretary Welles, who has nearly always been opposed to Seward's foreign policy. It is rumored that Minister Johnson is suspected of playing into the hands of the English Tories during the election, and that his views were expected his arrangements to meet with the approval of the Senate.

LONDON, Dec. 3rd—Ev'ng.—The London Times comments with severity on Mr. Disraeli's resignation. It denounces what it terms his retreat as cowardly, and says it is unprecedented except in the case of the resignation of the Earl of Ripson, who had been a premier however only during a recess. The Post, Telegraph, News and Standard applaud the prompt action of the Premier as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment, and his party from needless mortification. Despatches from Paris report that the police, fearing that manifestation would be made in honor of Baudin, took every precaution to keep the people from assembling at the tomb. A large number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhood of Mont Martre Cemetary, the police dispersed the crowd, but they returned sullenly and continued for some time to occupy the neighbouring streets. A few of the most obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence, and at last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity. One of the French journals which appeared yesterday with a black border, was immediately seized by the police. The prosecution of the editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin subscription continues. The strike of the printers of Paris has ended.

LONDON, Dec. 4th.—Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen yesterday afternoon, who formally accepted his appointment as chief of the Ministry. There was a great gathering of the Liberal chiefs at the house of Mr. Gladstone last evening. The Times this morning has an editorial on the Cabinet about to be selected. It thinks Lord Romilly, the present Master of the Rolls, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Lord Chancellor?) and Sir Roundell Palmer, master of the Rolls. Reverdy Johnson was entertained at a banquet on Wednesday night, by the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham.—Mr. Bright was one of the guests. Mr. Johnson, in his response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to the change in the Ministry, and said that he knew that those who were likely to succeed to the Government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States. Mr. Bright said that the presence of the American Minister is a proof that the United States forgives its enemies in England as freely as it has forgiven the rebels in America. He reviewed the policy of the British Government during the rebellion in the United states, and deplored its action in recognizing the rebels as belligerents. He rejoices in the prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the difficulties between England and America. The Provisional Government of Spain has published a Fiscal Tariff Schedule for the Antilles, to take the place of the present shifting and arbitrary scale of Custom duties.

LONDON, Dec. 4—Ev'ng.—Sir Robert Collier will probably be Attorney General in Mr. Gladstone's new ministry. The Moniteur gives an account of an attempted demonstration at Mont Matre Cemetery on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The Moniteur says the crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A lively snow storm accompanied by a furious gale of wind continued all day yesterday in Chicago. It is feared vessels on the Lake have suffered. Storms are reported all through the North-west. The snow storm reached New York during last night and Boston this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, Liberal, has been elected to the new House of Commons for the Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. The Times this morning says the new Ministry will be completed this afternoon, and believes the following have already been settled upon. Earl Russell is to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Departments. Hon. R. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the War Department. John Bright, Secretary of State for India. Henry Woods, Lord High Chancellor. John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Hugh Culling Eardly Childers First Lord of the Admiralty.

LONDON, Dec. 5—2.30 P. M.—There are vague rumors afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers and of a conflict between the troops and mobs at Paris. These rumors though not confirmed have caused a panic in commercial circles in this city.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A report was current here today that Napoleon was killed yesterday during a riot in Paris. It was soon known to be untrue. It is reported that the boats "American," bound up, and the "United states," bound down, collided near Warsaw between Cincinnati and Louisville last night. One hundred lives were lost. There was a great number of ladies on the "United States," who perished. Money easy at 6 a 7 per cent. Gold advanced to 135¾ on the rumors from Europe but receded on reports that Napoleon was not dead.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is reported that John Bright has peremptorily declined the office of Secretary of State for India, and instructs the appointment of the Earl of Limberly as Foreign Secretary in place of the Earl of Clarendon. It is believed his wish in this connection will be acceded to. The Times in article on the Alabama claims argues against the Government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward, that the question of International law be submitted to the Commission. The Times says the American Commissioners will come committed against England, and claims that by International law the British Commissioners will be driven to opposite views. The Times regrets that Lord Stanley has been robbed of the glory of the settlement of the International difference, but is certain Lord Clarendon, or whoever the Foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Gold 135¾.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The Whelan case came up for argument yesterday afternoon at Toronto. The Judges were Chief Justice Richards, Justice Morrison, and Adam Wilson. The principal points raised by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Whelan's Counsel were that there was no commission for a General Session of Oyer and Terminer to be held by the Chief Justice. That no Jury process either was or could be awarded and that the challenge was exhausted (?)

Cameron spoke for two hours and was followed by Messrs. Robinson and Anderson on behalf of the Crown. The Judges reserved their decision until the 21st inst. Whelan remains in Toronto Gaol; in the meantime the popular indignation at legal technicalities, and the law's perils and delay is strong, and if the ends of justice are defeated, threats are freely expressed that the convicted murderer of McGee will not escape lynching! Cameron is manthematised on all hands, and the feeling of distrust increasing. Intense excitement prevails here over the reported death of the Emperor of the French.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for month of November 1868:—

Customs,	$621,196.98
Excise,	283,676.55
Post-Office,	69,519.51
Bill Stamps,	20,250.83
Public Works, including Railways,	75,874.50
Miscellaneous,	141,442.04
Total,	$1,214,153.61
Expenditure, $877,448.16	

[According to telegram, but the above receipts summup $1,214,554.41.]

The Flour markets continue dull, little or nothing doing, ordinary to choice brands $4.80 to $5.05.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A very heavy gale prevaled throughout England Sunday night and Monday morning. Many telegrams reporting marine disasters have been received. The shipping in the harbors has suffered much. Houses were blown down. The damage is very great. Mr. Disraeli had an interview with the Queen yesterday, at which he resigned the seals of office. Among the appointments which are settled is that of John Dick Coleridge, as Solicitor General.— The *Times* to-day congratulates Mr. Gladstone on the speedy formation of his Cabinet. Frederick Dundas, Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from Orkney. Much regret is expressed that Chief Justice Cockburn has not been appointed Lord High Chancellor.

TORONTO, CA. Dec. 8.—An ordnance granting $400,000 bonus, towards the construction of a narrow Gauge Railroad was carried to-day by a large majority of the tax-payers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—There has been a severe snow storm here since last night. Eighteen inches of snow fell. All the trains are greatly delayed.

N. Y., Dec. 9.—Gold opened at 135¼.

Mr. James W. Stults, Hampstead, Queens Co., after suffering severely from Rheumatism for over eight years, was cured by one bottle of Graham's Pain Eradicator. His wife was also cured of Salt rheum by it. From that time to the present (over three years) there has been no return of symptoms in either case.

HORRIBLE SENSATION!

Positive pain is preferable to the gnawings, sinking and flutterings of the stomach, which are sometimes experienced by Dyspeptics. But they are not among the sensations which "can't be cured and must be endured" From one to six boxes of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will inevitably cure the worst case of Dyspepsia with all its complications.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

*Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas Salt Rheum, Boils, Ring Wor