POOR COPY

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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, November 14, 1868.

Nomination Day.

The nomination of Candidates for the Local Legislature, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the late James R. Hartley, took place on Tuesday last. There was quite a large crowd in attendance at the Court House. The nominations were all in writing and were as follows:—

James H. Jacques, nominated by Messrs. William Drier, Frederick Phillips, Amos C. Shaw, Israel Churchill, James Baker, Aaron Perkins, Richard Cluff, Thomas Stephenson, John Tedlie, Benjamin Delong, David Gray, Andrew Stephenson.

Geo. W. White, nominated by J. A. Owens, Samuel Tracy, Geo. Gregg, Joshua Hartley, F. G. Burtt, Bernard Travis, Peter Carmichael, Geo. Weade, Jacob Hovey, Thos. Ferguson, Geo. W. Craig, Jas. Watters.

Robt. A. Hay, nominated by John Bubar, Wm. Scott, Wm. Hayward, L. R. Harding, Robert Hay.

Ivory Kilburn, nominated by David Irvine, R. D. Beardsley, John Bradstreet, Oliver Hemphill, John Leighton, John McBride, Hugh Montgomery, Thos. McBride, Jeremiah Lloyd, Jas McLean, B. N. Richardson, B. Carpenter, Amos Gallop, Calvin McKeen, Jas Cerr, John Hanson, Norris Best, Wm. Bell, Chas. S. Jameison, Jas. A. Thompson, Frank Sharp.

Samuel Watts, nominated by Hugh Miller, John Simpson, W. H. Morehouse, Robert Parker, E. H. Wharton, P. W. Kenny, Henry N. Dousat, George Henderson, Robert McLaughlin, George Kees, John Gayton, Joel Ells, John Dikinson, James H. Dibblee, Joseph Whitehouse, H. H. Hobbs, Jacob Whitehouse, George Wharton, Wm. Sherwood, Thos Belyea, T. B. Trafton, John King, Edward Orser, Sr., C. H. Orser, I. M. Nevers, Moses P. Orser, G. F. Nevers, C. N. Gray, F. A. Nevers, W. Hallet, Albert Orser, E. Hallet, D. M. Vince, W. Henderson, G. T. Grant, John Miller, E. A. Nevers, S. B. Orser, J. Turner, S. D. Orser, W. N. Mallory, Chas. Bulyea, S. N. Estabrooks, C. B. Snow, S. Dickinson, Stephen, H. Belyea, N. A. Adams, R. M. Phillips, James Cooper, A. McLeod, W. S. Nevers, J. N. Bulyea, Wm. Hale, Samuel Lasky, Wm. Seelye, D. Rees, L. H. Estabrooks, Henry Sewell, D. Estabrooks, Geo. N. Hayward, Benjamin Noble, W. G. Nevers, Seth Squires, D. D. Giberson, J. H. Giberson, C. A. Phillips, D. W. Cox, Richard Barker, G. W. Tinker, Simon Cummins, Walter Cummins, W. Banks, John Lovely, Moses Crosby, Amos A. Tompkins, Edwin Phillips, John Stafford, Rodger Gillen, Thomas Dougherty, John Gillen, Rainsford Orser, Frederick W. Orser, Samuel Turner, John W. Orser, Jas. W. Moores, Nehemiah Tompkins, Albert Tompkins, Geo. S. Hartley, R. Pearson, G. W. Vanwart, J. B. Slipp, B. F. Everett, Jas Hayden, Elisha Baker, C. H. English, H. Woolhaupter, Jas. Foster, S. Woolhaupter, C. Lundon, Amos C. Tolford, John Estey, C. Scott Nevers, Geo. Dickenson, Wm. Taylor, E B. McIsaac, Jas. McLeary, Ceo. R. Stockoe, W. Rodgers, S. M. Nevers, John R. Ronald, Samuel Lewis, Thos. R. McCafferty, E. M. Boyer, E. M. Shaw, Wm. Taylor, B. N. Shaw, J. H. Dickinson, S. W. Shaw, G. R. Boyer, Wm. Armstroug, James Plummer, Isaac Williams, G. L. Cronkhite, W. Cronkhite, and others.

Speeches of considerable length were made by the Candidates and all of them were marked by a spirit of courtesy, and gentlemanly candor except that of Mr. Hay which was largely of a personal character directed chiefly against Mr. Watts and his speech. The temper and animus of Mr. Hay's remarks were so apparent as to injure himself and rather improve the position of those against whom they were directed.—After a brief reply by Mr. Watts Mr. John Leary took the stand and delivered himself in a way disgusting in the extreme; indeed it was a strong comment upon the extent to which freedom of speech exists from the fact that he, a citizen of the United States, who had foresworn his allegiance to the Queen, was allowed to talk as he did, and he barely escaped a very summary ejectment from the building. We wish Mr. Hay joy of having so creditable an agent to work for him.

After a few remarks from Mr. D. Irvine the meeting separated.

To-day the fate of the Candidates for Legislative honors will be decided at the polls, and there are so many Candidates that the votes will of necessity be wonderfully split up, while the aggregate of ballots thrown will be, we think, very small, so that it were hard to estimate what the result may be.

Mr. Hay in his speech said of Messrs. Jacques, Kilburn and White that he believed neither of them would be elected, and as he did not express an opinion about Mr. Watts' prospects, he probably thought he would get a majority of the votes. The fact that Mr. Watts' nomination paper was signed, by so many electors, representing nearly every settlement in the County might be taken as an indication of what the result will likely be. True Mr. Hay stated plainly that men who signed that nomination would vote for him, (Mr. H.) but he evidently has as poor an opinion of the consistency of the men as he has of the cleanliness of the babies in the county.

Whatever the result, this is likely to be a very independent and pure election as it is not probable any of the Candidates will put out money.

One thing electors should bear in mind, that the *opposition* in Woodstock are using every effort to elect Mr. Hay and defeat Mr. Watts and while every one admits the chances of the latter seem better than any of the others, those who vote for either of the others then are merely throwing away their votes or assisting Mr. Hay to success.

There is in session at present at Ottawa a body to whom is entrusted the consideration of a matter of vast importance to this Dominion.—We refer to the Immigration Conference. It is composed of Sir John A. McDonald and Mr. Chapais, for the Dominion Government; Messrs. Wood and Carling for Ontario; Messrs. Chauveau and Dunkin for Quebec, and Messrs. Wetmore and Beckwith for New Brunswick. The Conference comprises talent enough to warrant the expectation of a radical and improved change in our present fearfully defective Immigration law; and we trust the Conference may be eminently successful in its endeavors. The latest news we have of the doings of this body is the following from the Montreal *Gazette*:—

"Rumored that at the Immigration Conference at Ottawa, on Friday, a new and more vigorous policy was adopted, in accordance with which the Dominion Government will establish agencies at Condon, on the continent, and at principal points in the Dominion, while the smaller posts will be filled by officers appointed by the local governments, who will act in concert with the Dominion agents. Each Province will determine immigration measures suitable to its own requirements, and submit them to the Dominion Government, which will aid in carrying them into effect."

☞ News reached Town on Tuesday of the suspension of the Commercial Bank, St. John, and every body, in consequence, made a diligent search as to the contents of their wallets.

☞ We regret to have to announce the death of Hon. J. M. Johnson, which event took place at his residence, Chatham, on Sunday last.

☞ A large barn, belonging to Mr. Jarvis Bedell, a few miles below Woodstock, was burned, with its contents, on Monday evening last. We have not learned what Mr. Bedell estimates his loss at; but it must be considerable, as in the barn was stored all the hay, grain, &c., raised by him the past season.

☞ We had a fall of snow on Sunday last, covering the ground to the depth of several inches. Since then we have had some heavy rains. The steamers of the "People's Line," are busily plying between Fredericton and Grand Falls, bringing up large quantities of freight.

☞ Election in York will be on the 19th inst., Messrs. W. H. Needham and B. C. Friel the candidates.

☞ Our thanks are due P. R. Bowers, of the Woodstock Book Store, for a copy of McMillan's Almanac for 1869.

☞ W. R. Melville, Bangor, Me., has placed us under obligations for late American papers.

☞ Mr. Leslie Wilson has left in our sanctum a huge turnip weighing no less than 13 lbs.

The following criticism on the letter of the Hon. Joseph Howe, published in last week's SENTINEL, we clip from the Montreal *Gazette*:

"Nothing could be more manly or in better taste than Mr. Howe's letter in the New Glasgow *Eastern Chronicle* to its Washington correspondent, Mr. Stiles. If in moments of passion, or weakness, Mr. Howe has ever uttered words which might be construed into an appeal from reason to force or from our own Imperial government to that of any other power, no one has now any excuse for misunderstanding or misinterpreting him. Men ought to have known that neither Mr. Howe's liberalism nor his loyalty are qualities assumed yesterday to be laid aside to-day. They have been always parts of himself, which have endeared him to his countrymen and given him his hold upon them. That a recreant Nova Scotian like this fellow Stiles, an employee in the Secretariat at Washington, should venture thence to cross-question in such a dictatorial manner a statesman like Mr. Howe about the course he was pursuing or intended to pursue, shews an amount of insolence which might well amaze others and anger him. But the impertinence was aggravated by the fact that this meddlesome, mischief-maker is in open correspondence with several Nova Scotian newspapers arguing in favour of annexation to the United States, peacefully, if no one opposes, forcibly, if there be need for it. This hireling of the U. S. government, living in the pay of a foreign people, not only does not hesitate to write from his bureau long columns of argument in favour of annexation (which "loyal" anti-confederate journals publish without protest or attempt to controvert) but he must further demand of the vereran liberal some account to him and his correspondents about his conduct! We should very much regret that Mr. Howe deigned to answer such a demand from such a source, but that it has served as an excuse for so clear and admirable an exposition of that gentleman's views. He has cut himself clear at one blow from the disloyal faction of the anti-Confederate party. He makes it clear to every one that he will be neither colleague nor leader of any one but loyal men. Mr. Stiles cannot count upon him as an assistant to his great work of annexation. This is the result of his mature reflection and calm judgement, after the heat and vexation of recent strife has had time to pass away. The sober, second thought of his countrymen will go with him, and in confederation or out of it, Nova Scotians will consent to be nothing but Britons. If we really cannot agree after fair trial, we must only part; but at least we may all end as we began—true to the old flag and our Queen."

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

There are 600,000 Catholics in the City of New York. So says a New York paper.

The jewels carried away by Isabella, were her private property, inherited mostly from her father.

The champion drinker of lager beer in Cleveland has accomplished 106 glasses in one day, and invites any one to beat it.

A few days ago a boy named Fitzpatrick found $1,000 in his father's cow shed, in Madison, Wis., probably left there unwillingly by some pickpocket.

The King of Belgium has arranged for his son's funeral in advance of the boy's death, lest his grief should render him incapable of issuing orders after that event.

The following announcement appeared in an exchange: "Edward Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother, when he will hear of something to his advantage—his wife is dead."

The army of the United States now consists of five artillery, ten cavelry, and forty-five infantry regiments, which with the staff, comprise 49,988 enlisted men and 2,943 commissioned officers; the latter including one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and nineteen brigadiere.

There is a steam engine in New York that runs 125 presses, prints 50 different newspapers, makes hoop skirts, binds books, and runs a mile of shafting.

A contest between the friends of two ladies over the disposition of a prize piano, at a church fair in Augusta, G., lately resulted not merely in high words, but drawn pistols and knives.

A Toronto vegetable dealer exhibits a squash weighing 200 pounds.

Father Vetromile, pastor of St. John Catholic church in Bangor, was struck a murderous blow in his barn on Friday afternoon. A boy employed there had given the alarm that some one was concealed in the stable. Father Vetromile started to find out the truth of it, and just as he reached the top of a ladder leading to the loft was struck with a bludgeon. He was quite seriously injured. The assailant made his escape, but suspicions attach to a certain person, and the matter is in the hands of the police. It is supposed that the man was concealing himself with the intention of robbing the house when all was quiet.

At a baptism October 18, in the Platte river, four miles from St. Joseph, Missouri, the ordinance was administerd to several persons, among whom was Mr. Stephens of Third Fork. After being immersed, but while still in the river, he wiped his hands over his face a few times to free it of water, threw head and hands up, and fell backward in the water, whereupon his friends ran quickly in and took him out upon the bank, after which he died without a struggle. Physicians say that the sudden shock the immersion gave to his nervous system caused syncope and death.—*Boston Journal*

An ingenious calculator, who gives the results of his toil in *Le Figaro*, thus curiously estimates the quantity of tobacco annually consumed in France. The snuff represents in volume 30 columns, equal to the one in the Place Vendome; the smoking tobacco, pressed closely, represents a cube of the dimensions of the Arc de l'Etoile, its foundations included; the chewing tobacco would fill 3,780 casks, reckoned at two hectolitres the cask; and lastly, the cigars laid end to end would form a line twice the length of the equator. This statistical information is given in all seriousness, though of course doubters are at liberty to test the correctness if they please.

A baronet of West Northumberland, England, is organizing a large party to go out to the new gold fields in Africa. A ship has been engaged and the party is purchasing mining implements to carry on operations on a large scale.

Queen Isabella of Spain had seventy-eight ministers of the interior during the first twenty-five years of her reign, and five hundred and twenty-nine ministers in all during the same period. The average tenure of office of a minister of the interior was short of four months, that of a president of council, or premier, a little more than six months.

There is but one titled nobleman left in the kingdom of Norway. A law was passed several years ago that all titles should be abolished at the decease of the present holders, and not to be inherited by the children.

The latest Paris fashions for the ladies are garlands of roses, yellow and red, on the top of the forehead, low shoes, and short dresses.

A. T Stewart paid more tax on his income 1868 than was paid by the people of ten states and four territories, and more than was paid by either of seventeen other states.

The British Revenue for the year ending September 30th, was £70,307,562, against £69,470,471 last year.

The largest factory of shoe pegs in the United States is at Burlington, Vt., where one factory transforms every day four cords of wood into four hundred bushels of shoe pegs.

The Smallest Man in the World is Charles Derker, a native of Mississippi. He is 20 years of age, is but 13 inches high, and weighs only 45 pounds. He is a head shorter than Commodore Nutt and much smaller than Tom Thumb.

ANOTHER FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA IMMINENT.—Northern India is again threatened with a famine that may revive the recent terrible scenes in Orissa, were two millions of people died of starvation. There was scarcely any hot weather in May and June, and the rains, which began a month before the usual time, have done immense damage. The rice crops, including those which have been sown a second time, are ruined. Orissa, and all the district between Calcutta and the Sea, have been deluged. Yet while this superabundance of moisture has fallen on the coast, the central districts are suffering still more from drouth. The price of bread has greatly advanced already.

Chicago has subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars for the Red River sufferers.

Nearly 90,000,000 of pieces of money were issued from the English mint in 1867.

A fashionable barber in New York, charges one dollar for hair cutting.

An effort is being made in England to abolish the distinction between attorneys and barristers.

From the ninth and tenth centuries to the nineteenth, from the discoveries of the Icelanders and Northmen, who were the first Arctic explorers, to those of Sir John Franklin, Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes, the Polar regions have had a fascinating interest for both the commercial and the scientific world. The dream of commerce that a northwest passage would be found a practicable road to the Indies was long ago dispelled. But science still demands further and more complete explorations than any which have hitherto been made. The ocean cable announces that two scientific expeditions to the North Pole are now fitting out—one at Havre, under Lumbert, and the other at Bremen, under Petermann, the celebrated Prussian savant, whose views of Arctic geography were corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar sea.

Five young men in Berlin lately made an agreement, for a wager, to see who of them could keep awake for a whole week. They all held out for about five days and a half, by drinking largely of strong coffee, and keeping up a constant round of active exercise and exciting amusements. At the end of that time two of them yielded to drowsiness. A third soon fell asleep while riding, tumbled from his saddle, and broke his arm. A fourth was attacked by severe sickness, and compelled to retire from the list.—The fifth held out to the end, but lost twenty-five pounds of flesh in winning the wager. Long ago Frederick the Great and Voitaire made a similar experiment, making use of the same stimulant of strong coffee, but they did not succeed in driving away sleep for more than four days. "Tired nature" obstinately refuses to accept any substitute for her "sweet restorer."

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter Therre is no better remedy than "Johnsons Anodyne Liniment." For all diseases of the throat and lungs, it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common colds, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharges of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by a liberal use of "Sherdan Cavalry Condition Powders.'

THE PARAGUYAN WAR.—*Atrocities of Lopez*—Mention has already been made, briefly, of certain terrible disclosures concerning the conduct of Lopez, the commander of the Parguayan forces, brought out by the close of the war, We copy from a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 13, in the New York *Herald* the following more elaborate details of Lopez's atrocious conduct:

"The war on Paraguay is closing with the bloodiest chapters of history. The defence by Lopez of his native land, rising to grandeur when he has been marked by justice is now assuming the relentless cruelty and heartlessness of the tigers of the same jungles. It appears now, as the curtain rises on the interior, that the unanimity of the Paraguayans was not only from ardent love of Lopez, but also from intelligent fear of him. His rule as President has been absolute, and as occasion afforded, he has not shrunk from inflicting punishment of any kind and degree. We have heard rumors of recent conspiracies against him, and now we have the sanguinary details.

While the Paraguayan army was at Tebicuari on July 1, Lopez heard of an extensive conspiracy against him at the capital, Asuncion. He first called to his camp the commander of the post, Captain Gomez who was conveyed in irons examined by torture and died under its infliction. Colonel Denis of Corro Leon was next arrested, and he and all his subordinate were shot. On the same day two brothers of Lopez arrived at head quarters in chains, and the aided-camp of one of them was instantly executed. Many of the principle men of Asuncion were involved, and large numbers of them were summarily executed. All Argentines and all citizens of Uraguary found at Asuncion were shot. Two men of Corrientes escaped. The bishop was placed under arrest in his own house, and three priests were arrested and tortured to elicit the truth. These at rocious crimes drove some to seek shelter in the United States Legation; but these were torn out and fared no better for the protection of the Stars and Strips. The first batch of prisoners led out for execution consisted of fifty persons of the best families, and from the early and fast friends of Lopez. For the next eight or ten days the executions weae frequent, and among them were many foreigners, and even the Vice Consul of Portugal, until the brutal soldiery reveled in their bloody work and heaped insults of every kind on the suspected. The executions were proceeded and attended by the most incredible cruelties and tortures.

At Tebisuari fort, after it had been abandoned, the allies found 300 bodies recently killed by various modes, and halt buried in a ditch. They were bodies of white persons, and the delicate hands and feet indicated that here the best Paraguayan blood had been shed by Paraguayan hands. Also at San Fernando were found sixteen bodies more of the same kind The Vice Consul of Portugal and other foreigners were dragged out of the office and from under the flag of the United States Legation. Since the arrest of President Lopez his two brothers have not been seen at large, and it is supposed that they are already executed or are incarcerated in one of the subterranean dungeons with which that country had abounded for the last fifty years. It is said that all the married sisters of Lopez are also in prison as are also a large number of the most respectable ladies of the country. These atrocities indicate the desperate condition of the country, and are a sad reverse of the heroic defence made for these three years by the Paraguayans."

The Roman Catholics of London are to erect a cathedral which will be the most spacious and attractive in the world. It is to be a memorial of the late Cardinal Wiseman. The ground on which it is to be built cost $200,000. This will be the first recognized Roman Catholic Cathedral in England since the days of Queen Mary.

THE LAST HALF-CENTURY.—It is in the three momentous matters of light, locomotion, and communication that the progress effected in this generation contrasts most surprisingly with the aggregate of the progress effected in all previous generations put together since the earliest dawn of authentic history. The lamps and torches which illuminated Belshazzar's feast were probably just as brilliant, and framed out of nearly the same materials, as those which shone upon the splendid fetes of Versailes when Marie Antoinette presided over them, or those of the Tuileries during the imperial magnificence of the First Napoleon. Pine-wood, oil, and perhaps wax, lighted the banquet halls of the wealthiest nobles alike in the 18th century before Christ and in the 18th century after Christ.—There was little difference, except in finish of workmanship and elegance of design,—little, if any, advance, we mean, in the illuminating power, or in the source whence the power was drawn,—between the lamps used in the days of the Pyramids, the days of the Coliseum, and the days of Kensington Palace. Fifty years ago, that is, we burnt the same articles, and got about the same amount of light from them, as we did 5,000 years ago. Now, we use gas of which each burner is equal to 15 or 20 candles; and when we wish for more, can have recourse to the electric light, or analogous inventions, which are fifty-fold more brilliant and far reaching than even the best gas. The streets of cities, which, from the days of Pharaoh to those of Voltaire, were dim and gloomy, even where not wholly unlighted, now blaze everywhere (except in London) with something of the brilliancy of moonlight. In a word, all the advance that has been made in these respects has been made since many of us were children. We remember light as it was in the days of Solomon; we see it as Drummond and Faraday have made it. The same thing may be said of locomotion. Nimrod and Noah travelled just in the same way, and just at the same rate, as Thomas Assheton Smith and Mr. Coke of Norfolk. The chariots of the Olympic games went just as fast as the chariots that conveyed our nobles to the Derby, "in our hot youth, when George III. was king." When Abraham wanted to send a message to Lot he despatched a man on horseback, who galloped twelve miles an hour. When our fathers wanted to send a message to their nephews they could do no better and go no quicker. When we were young, if we wished to travel from London to Edinburgh, we thought ourselves lucky if we could average eight miles an hour, —just as Robert Bruce might have done. Now, in our old age, we feel ourselves aggrieved if we do not average forty miles. Everything that has been done in this line since the world began —everything, perhaps, that the capacities of matter and the conditions of the human frame will ever allow to be done—has been done since we were boys. The same at sea. Probably when the wind was favorable, Ulysses, who was a bold and skilful navigator, sailed as fast as a Dutch merchantman of the year 1800, nearly as fast at times as an American yacht or clipper of our fathers' day. Now we steam twelve and fifteen miles an hour with wonderful regularity, whether wind and tide be favorable or not—nor is it likeiy we shall ever be able to go much faster. But the progress in the means of communication is the most remarkable of all. In this respect Mr. Pitt was no better off than Pericles or Agamemnon. If Ruth had wished to write to Naomi, or David to send a word of love to Jonathan when he was a hundred miles away, they could not possibly have done it under twelve hours; nor could we to our friends thirty years ago. In 1868 the humblest citizen of Great Britain can send such a message, not 100 miles, but 1,000 in twelve minutes.—*Spectator.*

The Boston *Journal* gives the following report of the election returns:—

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

State.	*Electoral vote.*	*Majority.*
Maine,	7	30,000
New Hampshire,	5	7,000
Vermont,	5	32,000
Massachusetts,	12	70,000
Rhode Island,	4	6,000
Connecticut,	6	3,000
Pennsylvania,	27	20,000
Ohio,	21	40,000
Indiana,	13	11,000
Illinois,	16	50,000
Michigan,	8	25,000
Wisconsin,	8	20,000
Minnesota,	4	7,000
Iowa,	8	40,000
Missouri,	11	10,000
Kansas,	3	10,000
Nebraska,	3	4,000
West Virginia,	5	8,000
North Carolina,	9	20,000
South Carolina,	6	In doubt
Tennessee,	10	40,000
California,	5	5,000
Nevada,	3	1,000
Total,	200	459,000

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

New York,	33	5,000
New Jersey,	7	2,500
Delaware,	3	2,000
Maryland,	7	40,000
Georgia,	9	25,000
Kentucky,	11	75,000
Alabama,	8	In doubt
Louisiana,	7	25,000
	85	174,500

NOT HEARD FROM.

Arkansas,	5	In doubt
Oregon,	3	In doubt

As 159 votes constitute a majority of the entire electoral college—reckoning in the three States excluded from voting at the present election—it will be seen that Grant and Colfax exceed that number by 41. The States yet to be heard from will probably add to rather than diminish the aggregate electoral majority given above.

IRISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—The *National Review*, a recently established Liberal paper published in Dublin, says:—"Mr. Disraeli could not select a better man than Sir John Young for Canada. The appointment of Governor General of that Colony is scarcely less important and responsible than that of Viceroy of India, and the present is in some respects a very critical period in the history of thy North American Colonies. Lord Monck has succeeded in carrying into effect the scheme of a Federal union; but this, like most other measures of the kind, has not been accomplished without occasioning grave dissatisfaction in certain quarters. A large and influential portion of the people of Nova Scotia are little less incensed with the Government of Queen Victoria than—as the readers of the *Evangeline* will remember—their predecessors were with the advisers of King George. They are deeply dissatisfied, not only on account of the adoption of the measure to which they objected, but further because they consider that their protests have not met with the deference and attention which were due to them in Downing street. It is therefore most important that Lord Monck's successor should be a statesman who, while enjoying the entire confidence of the Colonial Office, should combine with sound judgment and matured experience the tact, delicacy and urbanity requisite to allay irritation and conciliate the disaffected. The ex-Governor of New South Wales is just the man to accomplish this difficult task. His career in Australia was one of uninterrupted prosperity; politically and socially he proved to be the right man for the place. We take this opportunity to congratulate our fellow countrymen upon the remarkable success which Irishmen have attained in this position of colonial governors. A short time ago every governor in Australia was an Irishman; and it would be difficult to find men who, in similar positions, have won higher respect and regard than the late Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, Sir John Young, and Colonel George Brown, of Tasmania. We have certainly had the lion's share of the appointments of this class. Irishmen are to succeed Irishmen at Caicutta and Ottawa; Irishmen occupy the Government house at Sydney and Wellington; and others are to be found at the head of lesser dependencies."

Madame Gueymard, the *cantatrice*, who receives $18,000 a year for singing at the Grand Opera in Paris, was locked in her dressing-room at the theatre one night by her husband, and whipped without mercy for five minutes. She did not cry or scream, but went immediately out on the stage and sung her part as if nothing had happened. A divorce will be the result.

A farmer in Eastern Massachusetts has made a net profit of four thousand dollars on his onion crop this year.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.—It was quietly whispered in financial circles yesterday afternoon that the Commercial Bank would not open its doors this morning. It was said that it had difficulty in meeting its exchanges with other banks, and that some recent failures here and in Liverpool had thrown back upon it sterling exchange to a large amount, and that under these circumstances, and in the great depression in its stock, the Directors had resolved to bring matters to a crisis.

One of this morning's papers contained a brief reference to the subject, and this public intimation of what might passibly happen caused a large and anxious crowd to gather in front of the Bank before ten o'clock. All demands at the Bank counter for specie were refused, and the other banks having declined to take its notes it soon became known throughout the city that the Bank had suspended.

This knowledge, although it produced considerable regret, and caused much anxiety, did not produce great excitement. In the first place, a large majority of our people felt, for some time past, that a crisis in the affairs of the Bank was inevitable, and the recent panic among the stockholders, who were offering their shares at ruinous prices, led thinking people to believe that the inevitable would soon happen. In the next place, any excitement that might have occurred, under other circumstances was swallowed up in the feeling of regret which was most general, for the Commercial Bank was always a popular institution, and its liberal dealing had pretty generally gained for it the good will of the people. There was, too, a very general feeling of confidence in the ability of the Bank to eventually redeem its notes, and pay off its liabilities; and this feeling is, we believe, well founded.—Whatever decision may be eventually arrived at as to the course the Bank will pursue—whether it will wind up, or whether it will proceed, there can be no doubt that it will make good every claim upon it.

We understand that this morning, on consultation with the Solicitor of the Bank, it was resolved to suspend payment for sixty days, as permitted by the Charter. This is, perhaps, the wisest course. Those best informed say that the Bank will be able to pay every cent of its liabilities, and, although time may be required for this, we think that the creditors of the Bank —both note holders and depositors—may feel certain that it will be done.

In the meantime, the business community—and particularly men of moderate means—will feel the loss of the accommodation given by the Bank, for it was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who deserved it.—*Globe.*

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG BY A FLASH OF LIGHTING.—The *Lancet* is responsible for the following:—A boy of 12, belonging to Koak (Western Russia), who used to walk with a crutch, on account of anchylosis of the right knee, was on horseback in the fields when he was overtaken by a violent storm. After a severe clap of thunder, the horse ran away, and the boy completely stunned, fell to the ground. When he returned to his senses and tried to rise, he found that his right leg was gone. His uncle, who had ridden by his side, and his own horse, had disappeared. The poor boy, at first somewhat collapsed, fell asleep. His companion, however, at last returned, after having secured the horse, and on examining his nephew he observed that the right leg was entirely wanting. The patient's shirt and clothes were in shreds, and burned along the seams, and on the body were many scars. The boy was conveyed to the village in a cart, suffering severely in the stump, and much alarmed at the hemorrhage, which, however, soon stopped. A few days after Dr. Rogowitch found a regular wound as usually made by the amputating knife, surrounded with granulations, and presenting in the centre a few gangrenous spots. The division had been effected by lightning, through the superior extremity of the tibia, the patella and femur being intact. The healing of this wound took place very rapidly and by the use of ordinary means. The severed leg was found on the grass, several days after the accident, just where the boy had been thrown from his horse. It was quite dried up, and emitted no smell, the tibia being quite black, and stripped half down the leg. These facts are mentioned in the *Berl. Klin. Woch*, No. 21, 1868, and guaranteed by Dr. Sycyanko.

NEW BRUNSWICK STAVE FACTORY.—This is the designation under which a new business is about being started in Newcastle, under the superintendence of a Joint Stock Company, prominent among whom are two gentlemen from Woodstock, Messrs. Kearney and Longstaff.—The Company have purchased the "Loch Property," which comprises a long wharf with a store and some buildings thereon. The Factory Buildng now being erected is 30 x 60 feet, two stories high, and will probably be completed about the end of January next, and it is expected the works will be in operation some time in February. The business during the coming winter will be on a limited scale, comprising the manufacture of Clap Boards, Shingles, Spool Wood, Broom Handles, &c., but it will gradually be extended. The Machinery will shortly be here. The Engine purchased is of 60 horse power, with a boiler of good capacity, and there will probably be from 20 to 30 Circular Saws of various sizes, besides the requisite machinery for each article of Manufacture. We should have mentioned before this, that during this season a large quantity of Broom Handles for the Southern States has been manufactured by the above named gentlemen at the Mill known as Harding's, and they have now ready for shipment, about 50,000. That this is a step in the right direction none will deny. It is a progressive feature to which with pleasure we call the attention of the public, and we believe that it will not end here, but that other factories will soon start up. Does it not seem strange that for so many years we have had to import almost every article of Wooden-ware we required.—This state of things we believe will soon be at an end. We have abundance of material almost at our doors, and it only needs a little push and enterprize to start a first rate business on the North Shore. The field is large; may it soon be filled. We wish the Company every success in their enterprize.—*Union Advocate.*

WOOD TRADE.—Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, in their Liverpool Wood Circular of Oct. 23, says:—

The arrivals from British North America during the past fortnight have been 36 vessels, 31,905 tons.

There has been very little change in the state of our market since the date of our last Circular. Imports have come forward freely; and, with little demand from the country, the Trade here have been easy buyers, and show but little disposition to advance on rates previously paid, excepting perhaps for Quebec Pine.

Spruce Deals, considering the high cost of importing and the enhanced value of nearly all other descriptions of Wood, remain low in price and dull of sale. There has been but little demand from the country, consequently the Trade here hesitate laying in their winter stocks at any advance on prices lately current, which leaves a heavy loss to the shippers; therefore the bulk of the late arrivals are being stored on Importers' account.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—By auction to-day a portion of the cargo, ex "Perseverance," from St. John, was sold at an average of about £7 13s. 6d. per standard, the 7-inch being chiefly withdrawn.

EMIGRATION FROM P. E. ISLAND.—The flow of population from P. E. Island is something remarkable. Scores of Islanders, chiefly laborers, left their homes during the past summer and came to New Brunswick, where they are getting employment on our railways and at other works. On Wednesday last, nearly one hundred more Islanders came over the Railway from Point du Chene, and on Thursday took passage for the United States—and this was but one instalment of the large number who are seeking homes in the Republic. The people do not seem to be particular where they go so long as they can succeed in getting away from P. E. Island.—They seem to be going to the States chiefly, but it is all a matter of speculation with them, and their future seems to be quite uncertain. They are generally strong, healthy looking men, and able to accomplish a great deal of hard, manual labor. It is not improbable that in proportion to her whole population, the emigration from P. E. Island this year and at present is greater than from any other portion of the Atlantic coast—much greater than from any part of this Dominion, which the Island Press has taught the people there to despise and curse.—*Telegraph.*

The Toronto papers tell an extraordinary story of a man who has suddedly recovered his hearing and the power of peech, after having been deaf and dumb for twenty-four years. The prrson's name is Oneider Castillio, a Spaniard. He says he was born in the city of Halifax, N. S, while his parents were on a tour there from England. At the age of two years he began to speak, and could hear as well as most children. When five years old his parents came to New York to reside; he had the scarlet fever; was scarcely recovered from that when he was taken ill by typhus fever, which left him dumb—the former having left him deaf. This was just what might be expected. He was thus a deaf mute from that time up to September 25, just about one month ago, when, to his utter astonishment, the words good morning escaped his lips. In describing his sensations, he says:—How I felt at the moment; what joy when those words were formed; my consternation when I felt my head ringing with the sound, can be better imagined than be desribied. It seemed to me as though my head was suddenly burst asunder; a dangling light appeared to flash across my brain, confusing and bewildering me, and having the effect almost of intoxication. The sound of my own voice almost stunned me, and passed through my head with intense shock that astounded whilst it delighted me. It was some time before I could realize the fact that the precious gifts of hearing and speaking were restored to be; and when I did, I experienced a degree of thankfulness and joy which I cannot find words to express. The editor of the Toronto *Telegraph* vouches for the truth of the story and says—"We know the person—knew him when deaf and dumb, and have conversed with him in our office to-day, and are consequently in a position to vouch for the accuracy of his statement."

It will be remembered that a few months ago, operations were commenced at Hell Gate, New York, for the recovery of the treasure—amounting to something over four millions of dollars in gold—lost by the sinking of the British frigate *Huzzar* during the Revolutionary war. The place was carefully surveyed and located, and with new and improved diving apparatus, the wrecking company commenced work, and their labors have been very successful. Over one hundred tons of iron, used as ballast, and about $500 in gold, found lying here and there about the wreck, have been recovered. They have also ascertained the location of the treasure, which is contained in iron chests, bound with copper. Some 500 American prisoners went down on the vessel, and the irons with which they were bound, together with pieces of human bones, have been discovered by the workmen. The company ceased their operations on Saturday for the season, but will renew them early in the spring, when it is thought that the job will be completeated in short order.

The Toronto *Telegraph* says:—"It is astonishing how prevalent is the belief, that Ottawa is destined to remain the Seat of Government, only for a very brief period. Some persons have it, that even those who where at one time foremost in advocating the claims of the place, now declare it to be utterly unsuited for a capitol.—Others tell us, that Mr. Howe desires—if he ever becomes an assenting party to Fredericton—to have the Confederate Government make its headquarters at Quebec. * * * Nearly everybody you meet, meanwhile, believes that Ottawa is to enjoy its present honors for only a brief season. It is even said that Col. McDougall's visit to West Point is preliminary to the appearance of a Report which will recommend the appropriation of the public buildings at Ottawa to the uses of a Military Academy for the Dominion. That these buildings are admirably adapted for such a purpose, we presume, nobody who is competent to speak on the subject, will deny."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ILLINOIS.—A decision has been rendered by the Circuit Court of Henry County, Ill., to the effect that a Judge cannot pass sentence of death for murder under the law of 1867, unless a jury shall have so directed. In a case where the party indicated for murder had pleaded guilty, there was nothing for the jury to determine, and hence the death penalty could not be inflicted. The decision was obviously in accordance with the law. Capital punishment is thus virtually abolished in Illinois, since it is only necessary for a murderer to confess his guilt in order to escape that penalty. He may be sentenced to imprisonment for life, but he cannot be hanged. This was not the intention of the Legislature when the law of 1867 was passed. The intention was to enable the jury to fix a penalty in accordance with the degree of guilt found, instead of retaining the arbitrary rule which makes all murder punishable with death, and under which ten murderers go scot free where one is hanged.—Fortunately the Legislature meets a few weeks hence, and will be able to repair their singular oversight.

PROOF-READING.—There are a good many people who think that proof-reading is one of the easiest things in the world, and who get very impatient over mistakes in books and newspapers. A writer in the June number of the Galaxy gives some interesting instances of typographical errors. He mentions one edition of the Bible which contained 6,000 mistakes. He gives the following example of the difficulties in the way of getting out a perfect book. Some professors of the University at Edinburgh resolved to publish a book which should be a model of typographical accuracy. Six proof-readers were employed, and after it was thought to be perfect, the sheets were pasted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered for every mistake that should be discovered. When the book was printed, it was found that it contained several errors, one being in the title page, another in the first line in the first chapter.