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 26, 1868.

WE submit that among the several subjects effecting merely the physical well being of the people, demanding the attention of local Legislators and of Government, there is none that presents more urgent claims than that of our bye-roads. We presume the amount of money granted for the improvement of the roads is as fairly distributed, and as wisely expended, as under all the circumstances could be expected, but it is so small a dose for each locality when the gross sum is divided, that the benefit resulting from the expenditure is in many cases each year scarcely perceptable. Now we have talked and written in this province a good deal about immigration; the undoubted fact has been harped upon that we want population, and that we have a large area of exceedingly fertile land upon which settlers could make homes, and, in time, a competence. We have grown more liberal of late with regard to the terms on which such lands may be obtained for actual settlement.—How far short we have come of a proper liberality in this matter we won't discuss at present. But as the result of our various public and private immigration and colonization agitations, several new settlements have been made in this County. And in what position are they placed, those settlers, induced by the apparent favorable character of the land to make clearings in our forests miles back from the river and the old settlements? They have a splendid record to show as the result of manly industry, and vigorous endurance. They have made the wilderness to smile and the solitudes of the forests to resound with the cheery sounds of labor and to blossom with the fruits of agriculture. But they are not only isolated in point of distance, but peculiarly so, because of the miserable provision made for them in the way of roads to travel to and from their settlements. Now we do think that those hundreds of hard muscled, stalwart settlers who have enriched the province presently and much more so prospectively, by their coming here, and laboring here, with the results mentioned have earned honestly, honorably earned, good passable waggon roads over which they may transport themselves, their families, the produce of their fields, and the supplies necessary for their comfort. It is not just to say that such provisions have been made for them. True the settlements may be reached, but scarcely with safety on the part of man, beast, or goods. Take the settlements of Johnville—of Glassville, of Knolesville, of Gordonville—of North Branch Settlement on the Beckagumac—these are instances, and let any man visit them and we venture to say he will be prepared to endorse what we have written above. There are two causes of surprise found in such a visit—first surprise at the quick result from earnest labor as displayed, and second surprise that men and women will remain there subject to the hardships they have to bear arising from the bad roads. We invite the earnest consideration of our representatives to this subject. That some remedy should be found and applied, if it is possible, they will not deny. We think a remedy can be found; and the people know pretty well where that remedy is to be found.—Outside of the settlements themselves, there is not, we are safe in saying, a man who has realised more sensibly the importance of this matter than ourselves, and knowing what we do of it, it is our duty to press it upon the consideration of the proper authorities Next week we may return to the subject.

A Novel Case

A novel case for International Lawyers has arisen. The brothers Reno and Anderson were charged with robbing an express car in the United States; they escaped into Canada, but were surrendered to the United States authorities, the Governor General of Canada having, first demanded and obtained from the Government of the United States, a guarantee that the prisoners should have a fair trial, and, in case they were not convicted, should be sent back to Canada. They were taken to New Albany, Indiana, and confined in gaol, and on the morning of December 12, a mob stormed the gaol, took out the prisoners and hung them. The Boston *Post* says:—

"Frank and William Reno were the first victims. They were dragged out and hung alongside of each other on the same pillar. Simon Reno was then brought out, but he fought the mob with great desperation, knocking one or two of them down before he was overpowered, and left suspended between the ceiling and floor. Chas Anderson, who was the last victim, was heard to beg for the privilege of praying, but this request was refused and he was hung at the southwest corner of the jail."

A Washington Telegram of Sunday 13th says:—

"After returning from Church to-day Mr. Seward paid his respects to Mr. Thornton and explained the violent character of the proceedings in Indiana, and gave the British Ambassador every assurance that the Government of the United States would do its whole duty in the premises. Mr. Thornton bluntly replied that he could not exactly perceive what was to be done since the parties whose protection had been guaranteed by the United States had already been hung in violation of the pledge given. Mr. Seward has evidently another nice diplomatic question to settle before he retires from the Department of State."

The following particulars of the robbery, for which the men were to be tried, is taken from the Toronto *Telegraph*:—

"As the great Express robbery, in which the Reno Brothers and Anderson were participants has been the subject of judicial investigation in your country, the facts thereof are probably nearly as well known there as here. Yet a few particulars may not be out of place in this connection. The robbery took place near the town of Seymour, in this State, several months ago, the exact date I forget. While the train was standing at the station, a number of persons, who had arranged the plot beforehand quietly uncoupled the express car and locomotive from the balance of the train, several of them got into the express car, while others mounted into the cab of the locomotive, turned a heavy head of steam on, and shot rapidly away from the station. The whole thing was done so completely and expeditiously, that the locomotive and car were almost out of sight before the railway people were aware of the trick that had been played on them. The alarm was at once given, but it was then too late to stop them—they had vanished with the locomotive and express car, leaving the passenger cars and officers of the train at the station. The only person except the robbers on the baggage car, was an express messenger, who was in the car when the robbers took possession of it. He is supposed to have defended himself and the property in his charge as well as he was able, but he was no match for the gang. They overpowered him, and threw him from the car while they were flying over the road at the rate of thirty miles an hour. On the following day the poor fellow was found on the side of the track, all but dead from the injuries he had received, and the effects of exposure. He was carried to a farm house near by, and everything possible was done for him, but without avail. He expired a few hours afterwards, never having spoken from the time he was picked up on the roadside. After throwing the express man from the car, the robbers ran on a few miles further, when they stopped. They then rifled, the express car of its contents, which were very valuable. They broke open the safe and took the money therefrom, which they divided between them tied it up in packages, and then struck for the woods, leaving the locomotive and car standing on the track. The robbery created an intense excitement all over the State, bands of men were at once formed to scour the country in search of them. Some were arrested and lynched by the mobs, after they had made a confession of their guilt, and given such information as implicated other parties, among whom were Simon, Frank, and William, Reno, and Charles Anderson. William Reno was arrested some time afterwards, and comitted to New Albany gaol for trial, but for a considerable time no trace could be found of the others. Finally they were arrested in Windsor, Canada, to which place the detectives had traced them. An application for their extradition was made, and the result was a lengthy examination, the facts of which are, no doubt, well known to your readers. The case was carried to the highest courts, where the decision of the magistrates was confirmed, and the men were ordered to be extradited. And a few weeks ago the order was carried out. The prisoners were formally handed over to the United states authorities, taken across the river to Detroit, and then brought on to this State and placed in New Albany gaol to await trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction. There they remained until this morning, when they were bratally lynched by the "Regulators" as already stated.

There was a meeting of shareholders of the Commercial Bank, held at St. John, last week, at which a report of its affairs was submitted by the directors, embracing a statement of the assets and liabilities as follows:—

ASSETS.

Bills discounted — to fall due,	$248,984.85	
Overdue and in some cases covered by collaterals,	72,748.35	
Total,	$321,733.20	
Deduct bad and doubtful,	51,801 20	
Considered good,	$269,932.00	
Other assets, including real estate account held by Miramichi Branch, Woodstock securities, King's Co. and other securities, making allowance for bad and doubtful,	495,739.00	
Total amount of assets,		$765,671.00

LIABILITIES.

Circulation, as by book,	$166,660.29	
Add Sancton's defalcation,	94,830.07	
Total circulation,	$261,490.36	
Other liabilities, as far as can be ascertained,	369,468 49	
Total liabilities,		$630,958.85
Estimated surplus Assets,		$134,712.15

The amount of Mr. Sancions defalcation, it appears is $94,830, the larger portion of which has accrued since May last, besides this amount he owed the bank $6,000 on notes, and $5,370 over drawn account By the charter the cashier was required to give bonds in the amount of $60,000, but no bonds had been taken from Mr. Sancton. The facts elicited reveal a very loose manner of doing business, as having, for years, obtained in the management of the bank, and which may have contributed to the unfortunate result in Sancton's case. Nothing definite was arrived at as to the winding up of the affairs of the bank. In reply to a question the President made a statement that leads to the inference that the late cashier is suspected of having committed a forgery.

☞ The Phil-Harmonic Society was organized on Monday evening last by the election of its officers, as follows:—

L P. Fisher, President
W. T. Baird, 1st Vice do.
M. McGuirk, 2d Vice do
Samuel Watts, Secretary.
James Grover, Treasurer.

P. R. Bowers, Musical Director; Hugh Davis, Librarian; Committee of Management—Mrs. L. P. Fisher, Mrs. Samuel Watts, Mr. John Leary, Mrs. D F. Merritt, Mrs. Cupples, Miss Churchill, Miss McCann.

Messrs. McLeod, McInnis, Lynch, Small, C. W. Raymond, S R. Raymond.

There is now a membership of some fifty persons.

☞ We congratulate our friend the Editor of the *Religious Intelligencer*, for that he has taken to wife, one of the fair daughters of Carleton County.

☞ There was a donation party at Rev. J. C. Bleakney's on Wednesday evening, comprising a large representation of the several churches $50 in money and a handsome contribution in goods was the result to Mr. B.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Davis, Parsons & Dickinson in this paper. Parties owing that firm, by paying up, will prevent unpleasant consequences to all parties concerned —1 in.

☞ The Waterville course of Public Lectures was opened on Tuesday evening, Mr. Watts occupying the platform. Mr. Charles Burpee Chairman. We are requested to say that the next lecture will be by Rev. A. W. Nicolson, in the Methodist Chapel, Waterville, on Friday evening, January 8th.

☞ Bridges has received a very nice assortment of Jewelry, table silver, &c., adapted for Christmas and New Years presents.

☞ Our readers will not forget the Re-union to take place in the New Methodist Church, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday next, the 30th inst. We are assured that no effort will be spared to make the occasion an agregable one, for all who may give their attendance.

☞ Mr. Scovil's liabilities are about $317,000 exclusive of the amount for which the St. Stephen Bank got security, some $130,000, so that at the time of his failure he owed nearly half a million of dollars

☞ The *Morning News* has come out as a daily. Success to it.

☞ Major Robinson was acquitted in St. John; so was Chief of Police Marshall; also Murray the Kidnapper of Mitts—virtually—as the jury could not agree.

☞ In round numbers the debt of the United States is about $100,000,000. The increase in November was about $12,000,000.

☞ Let us hope that to all our readers, this "Christmas" may be a very—very merry Christmas.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of the "American Stock Journal."

☞ The *Times* is a new weekly journal just issued in Moncton, Westmorland County, H. T. Stevens, Proprietor.

☞ We go to press on Thursday, this week, in order to the enjoyment of Christmas day.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR,—The weather at present is intensely severe, and winter has commenced in downright earnest. Things have been moving rather lively here since my last. On Monday 14th inst., another public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Lodge B. T., in this place, came off successfully at the Henderson school house.

The absence of two of the speakers expected occasioned an alteration in the programme.—We hope that any disappointment arising therefrom may be allayed by the announcement that we propose holding another meeting there during the winter, when the Lodge will be fully represented.

From the large and respective nature of the gathering on the occasion, we might infer that the public are interested in the discussion of the great question of "Temperance." "argued" 18 centuries ago by the "Prisoner in bonds," before "Festus." And yet the apathy of the people is astonishing.

Is it not too evident that while "men slumber" the enemy is industriously scattering the seeds of Death broadcast through the land.—Hear the "words" of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, the Great American Divine—"The habit of using any intoxicating liquor, tends to inflame all that is depraved and earthly, and to extinguish all that is spiritual and holy. It is a *poison* to the *soul*, as really as to the *body*."

It is to be hoped that the persistent efforts of the "Friends of Temperance" may ultimately break the *ice* and change the current of public opinion. Bros. Simonds, Watson, Jackson, Frazer, and the writer, addressed the meeting, which was enlivened by some spirited temperance pieces sung by an amateur choir.

On Thursday 17th the second lecture of the "course" was delivered by J. H. Jackson, Esq., on the "Force of habit." The remarks of the lecturer, were of an off hand practic al nature—"Man in the aggregate being a 'bundle of habits,'" all, and especially the young were admonished to "cease to do evil and learn to do well."

Yours,

CHAS. B.

Tobique, Dec. 19, 1868.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. C. G. Glass, of Woodstock College, delivered an able and instructive Lecture on "Education," at McKenzie Corner, in Hoyt's Hall, on Saturday evening the 19th inst.

The Rev. gentleman reviewed at considerable length, the state of Education in the Province, showing most convincingly that instead of advancing, as it ought to do, it is actually retrograding. He proved, on comparison with the other Provinces, that Education here is in a most languishing condition. He thoroughly and earnestly went into the question, and combated many of the statements made by the Chief Superintendent in his official Report. He is in favor of general taxation for the support of schools; but although in favor of it, he holds that there are many other improvements needed before we can begin to have a good system of Education; and that it is all folly to expect any system to work for the general good, while there is such a vast number of females retained in the service. At the close of the Lecture, which was listened to with marked attention, and after some appropriate remarks from the Chairman, Mr. John Bassett, a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. gentleman for favoring the audience with such a well written discourse.

It is gratifying to see a gentleman of education like Mr. Glass, take such an interest in the cause of Education. I understand he has been invited to deliver Lectures on this most important subject at Centreville and other places; hoping that nothing will intervene to prevent him from doing so, is the wish of your correspondent.

AUDIO

December 22, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

SIR,—The members of Canterbury Lodge, No. 227, British Templars, impressed with the utility of Public Lectures as a means of mental improvement, have organized a course for the winter months.

The second lecture of the course was delivered on last Friday evening, by Dr. Merrill, of Eel River, on "Alcohol, and its effects on the human system."

The lecture was divided into two parts: in the first part the Doctor discussed "Alcohol" from a professional stand-point, describing its origin, nature, and effects on the system; in the second, he traced the effects of its abuse on society at large.

The lecture was very attentively listened to by a large and appreciative audience, who warmly testified their approval of the principles enunciated by the learned lecturer.

It would add mightily to the influence of the Order of British Templars it Lodges would give their meetings a more literary character than at present belongs to them.

Education and Temperance must go hand in hand if the principles of either are to be carried to a successful issue, and lectures on general subjects are a valuable and important aid to the school and the press, the two mighty levers which are rapidly raising the standard of intelligence in all free countries.

Let British Templars lend all their aid to the cause of Free Schools; let them refuse to give their political support to any candidate for Legislative honors opposed to the principle, and they will be strengthening their stakes and laying the firm foundation of an enduring prosperity.

TEMPLAR.

Canterbury Station, Dec. 18, 1868.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

One night last werk a mob, composed of six or seven men and a dozen women, wives of citizens of Pontiac, Ill., led by the wife of Mr. William Strawn, representative of the district in the State Legislature, entered a billiard saloon, and demolished two or three tables poured out all the liquors and cleared out the "shebang" completely. The whole party have been arrested and held to bail for a riot.

An Englishman proposes to overcome monitors with vessels armed with fire engines which will throw water into the portholes and wet the powder, and into the smoke-stack and put out the fires, when the "intrepid tars" will "board the helpless log" and take it into port. He proposes thus to "put an end to maritime warfare."

Two priests were lately attacked in a public square in Sienna, Italy, by several men, and one of them was killed.

Only 330 miles of railroad need to be built to connect Portland, in Oregon, with the Union Pacific Railroad above Salt Lake, by steam. Three hundred and fifteen of the 645 miles can be travelled by steamboat.

There is a movement in England to bring Dr. Colenso before the ordinary courts, and relieve the church of the scandal now attaching to it in seeming to support him in his heresy.

A justice in Chicago lately administered an oath of total abstinence from liquor to a young and prepossessing lady at her own request.

Naples now has a college for the study of the Asiatic languages to facilitate the progress of more intimate relations between Italy and the East.

Mr. Cornell believes that the university which bears his name, and is so much indebeted to his liberality will have four thousand students within twenty years.

The beneficial effects of Dr, Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment in relieving and subduing inflammation, bruises, sprains, &c., in all their various forms, and the unsolicited testimony in its favor from those who have used it, is its best advertisment.

Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickens the circulation of the blood.

One of those who lived to tell the story of the late Ohio river disaster relates that before leaving the United States he noticed a lady rush deliberately into the flames. An old gentleman, after looking around at the condition of things, made no effort to save himself but walked into his state-room, and said, "Here let me die."

The *Head Quarters* says that a locomotive will run over the whole length of the Fredericton Branch Railway in about eight weeks.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland the people are not satisfied with the measures of liberty which they now possess, and advocate the establishment of a democracy pure and simple, in which all the governments shall be exercised by the people throughout communal assemblies.

Gen. Cole, who killed a Mr. Hiscock for the alleged seduction of his (Cole's) wife and who was recently tried for the murder, has been acquitted. The Jury said they found the prisoner to have been sane the moment before he shot Hiscock, and sane the moment after, but were in doubt as to his sanity at the exact moment of pulling the trigger. The Judge instructed them to give Cole the benefit of that doubt, which they did by acquitting him.

Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

Every farmer who owns a good stock of Horses Cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." One dollar's worth will save at least half a ton of hay

Eighty and one hundred bushels of wheat and barley to the acre are reported from various parts of California. Surely, in that part of the world, ten acres ought to be enough.

CONFEDERATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—We infer from the St. John's *Courier* and other papers that there is a disposition in Newfoundland to join the Union. That paper says:—

"Our readers may rest assured that in most quarters there is a disposition to give the matter of Confederation a fair and impartial consideration."

COLD WEATHER.—In the Western and Southern States the cold snap of last week was very severe. In Illinois the mercury was fourteen degrees below. In Kentucky, on Thursday, it was but three degrees above; in Nebraska eight degrees below, and in all directions the cold snap has been much more severe than with us. Snow has also fallen very heavily in Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina, and also in the Northwest generally.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—Two monster cheeses, the product of the Sussex Cheese Factory, were yesterday exhibited from the store window of Messrs. Logan & Lindsay, King street. They weighed respectively 148 and 150 pounds. Their quality was said to be superior to any article of the kind ever produced in this Province. They certainly looked very tempting.—*News.*

JUDGMENT SUSTAINED.—Our special despatch from Montreal places beyond doubt the result of the appeal of Whelan's Counsel on the Writ of Error, for a new trial. The argument was heard on the 4th inst, when J. H. Cameron appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and Messrs. Robinson and Anderson for the Crown. The points raised at that time we laid before our readers on the 14th, and now the intelligence comes to us that the decision of Judge Richards is sustained, and that the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy Magee, will have to expiate his fearful crime upon the scaffold.

Whilst we were willing and anxious that Whelan should have a new trial if it were found that the proceedings on which he was convicted, were informal, and whilst we would greatly have preferred that even so vile a wretch as Whelan should escape rather than that the law should be unevenly administered, yet we cannot but feel relieved in knowing that after he has received every opportunity to prove his innocence, after every stone has been turned by his zealous counsel to save him, there is yet enough majesty in the law to vindicate itself, and prove its power to punish those who have by their deeds robbed it of its power to protect.

The result can be no way gratifying to the criminal, for it is said he has been from the first certain of escaping the extreme penalty. One week is all that is left him to mourn a life of misdeeds and prepare for a life to come. We sincerely trust that the time though short, may be so well spent that the pardon denied him by his fellow beings may be granted by that gracious and merciful Being into whose presence he is so speedily to be hurried.—*News.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The *Telegraph* says that on Saturday night a lumber camp—of the description known as a "single" camp—at Victoria, back of Upper Gagetown—took fire, and a young man named Watson was burned to death while asleep, only his heart and a few bones being left. Another party, a Mr. Macomber, was so badly burned about the head, eyes, face, neck, and lower extremities, that it is impossible for him to survive—he is probably dead by this time. Strange to say, Macomber was able to see to crawl three-quarters of a mile to a house, but when he had reached the place his sight left him. Dr. Scott was called to attend the sufferer. The inquest on Watson's remains was held before R. T. Babbit, Esq., Coroner.

PLEASANT SPEECH BY MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.—Mr. Osborne was defeated in the recent election for Nottingham, the successful candidates being Sir R. J. Clifton, Lieut.-Col. Wright, and Mr. C. Seely. At the Declaration Mr. Osborne made the following cheerful speech:—

Mr. Osborne, who was loudly cheered, said,—Sir Robert Clifton has told you that he is "stumped up." Think of my condition.—(Laughter.) You cricketers will understand me when I say that I am stumped out (laughter)—stumped out without leaving my ground; the bails are off, and I have nothing to do but to retire into the bosom of my family. Let us, however, conclude the contest in the same manner in which it has been carried on, in peace, goodwill, and friendliness. (Cheers.) Matters are somewhat reversed since last Monday, for then I was in the first place. But I am accustomed to that. (Laughter.) You have all read that "the last shall be first, and the first last." (Laughter) I am now performing the part of "cad" to the concern. (Renewed laughter.) But remember this, that it is the guard who sits behind and looks after the property of the vehicle. I accept that position. We have heard something of the issues upon which this contest has been fought. Well, from the time that I saw the great coalition on both sides against me, I did not begin to funk (laughter), but I began to have doubts as to the security of my position. I acknowledge the popularity of your present senior member, Sir Robert. He is, in fact, the real working men's candidate in Nottingham. (Cheers) I also acknowledge the high standing and the local connexions, together with the advantageous association of his name with the Robin Hoods, which Colonel Wright may claim, and I say that in him you have a good man, I don't know that, if he had other principles, you could have a better man. I don't like his principles, but he has something about him that I do like—I like his wife.—(Roars of laughter, amid which the speaker shook hands with Mrs. Wright.) From the moment when I saw two of the handsomest, two of the best, two of the most winning women in Great Britain enter into this contest, in the shape of Lady Clifton (cheers) and Mrs. Wright, I wrote to my wife and said, "It is all U. P. with me." (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, we hear something of bribery at elections. I accuse you, Mrs. Wright, of having won the people by the witchery of your smile; I accuse you, Lady Clifton, of having made your husband what he is by your winning ways and your charitable hand. (Applause.) Though beaten, I am not disgraced; I have been defeated by two women, whom I could not find the equals of. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Osborne went on to say,—I accept the decision you have given, though my position reminds me of that of the classical tyrant who invented a machine which he considered was for his own benefit as well as that of the people, and he was the first to perish by it I was not the inventor, but I was among the earliest supporters of household suffrage, and a nice thing I have got by it. (Great laughter.) Like many an inventor, the first thing that happens to me is I have been blown up by the very instrument I supported. Well, I don't complain. It is very easy to laugh when you win; the great art of the philosopher is to play the mountebank when you lose. (Laughter and cheers.) Of course, there is some vexation in being beaten. No man likes it. I don't like being beaten; but at the same time I have been so good-naturedly beaten—I have been patted on the back by my opponents, and smiled upon so now by most arch foe (bowing to Mrs. Wright), so that I shall go away with a very cordial remembrance of both my supporters and my opposers. (Cheers.) Some mistakes have been committed in this contest. Necessarily that will happen. The whole thing here, as Lord Derby said of his Reform Bill, was a leap in the dark; and a precious leap I have made of it. Well, all I can say is, better luck next time. (Cheers.) Now let me say one thing in sober sadness to you. I make no accusations, as it is commonly the part of a beaten candidate to do. I am sure that I could not have got in. (Cheers.) But—[Mr. Osborne went on to read the immense crowd a severe homily on the corruption he witnessed here during the municipal contests, which, he said, debauched the constituency, and until that was stopped they would find that neither prudent men nor great political characters would come near the town. They knew, he said, that at their municipal elections they were bought and sold. (Cries of "It is true.") He added that on the polling day he was offered 50 votes for 60s., but, of course, he refused; and in a ward which should be nameless he was offered, at half-past 3 o'clock, 200 votes of men who in the morning had stood out for a pound. (Laughter and applause.) He concluded by thanking them, and was loudly cheered.]

RECIPROCITY.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States in relation to Canadian reciprocity remarks:—

"The farmers of the country, while enduring the necessary burden of internal revenue taxation, and submitting cheerfully to imposts upon all foreign products consumed by them, will enter a vigorous protest against any proposition for the renewal of the abrogated reciprocity treaty, or any arrangement admitting untaxed and low priced Canadian productions customs free, or at a lower rate of duty than is provided in existing laws regulating the tariff upon similar imports from other nationalities. They justly demand equality in taxation and in exemption from its burthens; they ask no favors for a class pre-eminent in numbers that they would not accord to one of the smallest in the nation and properly regard with jealousy any assumption of claims for special privileges for the few at the expense of the many. They cannot see the justice of subjecting farmers to a direct and ruinous competition in wheat, beef, wool and all products of the farm, along a line of thousands of miles in extent, for the benefit of foreigners who bear none of our burdens, and for the enrichment of a few of our citizens who stand in a necessary, yet unproductive position between the producer and consumer."

The Montreal Gazettee gives a list of buildings erected during the past year in seven of the Wards of that City, which, exclusive of sheds, stables and out-buildings, includes 43 dwelling houses and stores of wood, 175 of brick, 87 of stone, 93 of wood and brick, 1 stone and brick college, 1 stone and brick manufactory, 1 brick school and 2 wood and brick churches. It promises a further list of the remaining Wards.

The citizens of Providence, R. I., paid in nine days taxes to the amount of one million three hundred and thirty-five dollars—leaving but $112,859 to be paid.

On Thursday, 10th inst., thirteen prisoners were in the dock in Philadelphia, char ged with the crime of homicide, seven of whom were boys under the age of nineteen years.

It was expected in Australia that the Queen would confer the honor of knighthood on the Mayors of the principal cities and boroughs.

An Ottawa telegram says:—

"The Government have authorized the opening of military schools at Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., similar to those in operation in Ontario and Quebec."

This is good news as well as only fair play.—The Volunteers of New Brunswick and those who intend to join the Force, we believe, will gladly avail themselves of the advantages for the study of Military science which a Military School established at St John will offer. They have acquired commendable proficiency in Military tactics, considering the few and feeble aids they have enjoyed; and henceforth we may expect that their training and skill will be more perfect than ever. The Government, on their part, are acting wisely in according to the Militia and Volunteers of the Maritime Provinces the same privileges that are open to the Force in Ontario and Québec.—*Telegraph.*

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.

SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT, FREE TO ALL.—The enterprising Proprietors of the *American Stock Journal* have put up 300,000 copies in packages of 3 each, with a finely Illustrated Show Bill, Premium List, &c., which they offer to send *free, and post paid* to all who apply for them. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should avail themselves of this generous offer (to give away over $30,000 worth of books,) as the three numbers contain near 100 pages of choice original articles, and a great number of valuable recipes for the cure of various diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c, are liable. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Breeding. It has a Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the *Journal, free of charge*, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. Thus every Subscriber has a Horse and Cattle Doctor *free*. This *Journal* is furnished at the low price of $1.00 a year, specimen copies *free*. Address

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A GROWING TRADE.—Within the last two or three months Messrs. William Parks & Son have sent one hundred bales of Cotton yarn (used for warps) to Nova Scotia. These bales were of the weight of ten tons and cost about thirty cents a pound. The trade continues brisk and but for the Nova Scotia market the New Brunswick Cotton Mills could not be fully employed. They now turn out 2½ tons of yarn weekly and are preparing to double this quantity next year. If Halifax, as we see it stated, can send us ale or beer, we are glad to be able to send back something that is still better in the shape of cotton yarn.—*Journal.*

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Ev'ng.—The Times in an article on the impending war in the East, holds that Greece is the aggressive party, because she ordered her vessels to fire upon all Turkish men-of-war who might attempt to overhaul them. The Times thinks the Powers will bring such pressure to bear upon the Athenian government that peace will be speedily restored. The Standard and Star both attribute the outbreak in the East to the obstinacy of the European Powers in maintaining the Status quo of the Ottoman Empire. The Paris Moniteur regrets the breaking out of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, and hopes common action on the part of the great Powers will shorten the duration and circumscribe the consequences of the rupture. The Marquis of Salisbury denies the truth of the report that the government has determined to recall Early Mayo from India. The Times in an article on the recent proceedings in American Congress, concerning the National credit, fears the ambiguity of purpose apparent in the resolution against repudiation, and argues that it the world was certain that the United States would surely pay the interest on the National debt in gold, as England and France do, the annual burden of the country might be reduced one half, for England pays no more interest in the aggregate than the United States, although the debt is twice as large.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—Bark "Advance," from Antwerp for St. John, was abandoned at sea, the crew were saved and landed at this port to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—It is officially announced that the Sultan has resolved to enforce his demands on Greece. Late advices from Athens state that the Government has carried out the military reserves of the country, and the mobilization of the national militia has been ordered. A battalion of students is forming at Athens, and ten battalions composed of Greek subjects of the Sultan are to be enrolled. It is said a command has been offered to Garibaldi. The instant invasion of Epirus is loudly urged. Great bitterness of feeling was shown against the Admiral of the French fleet in the Piraeus, who was extremely unpopular on account of the energetic demands he had made on the Greek Government to preserve the peace. The Greek Government has despatched two men-of-war to Syria to demand of Hobart Pasha that he shall not obstruct the free entrance of the harbor. Three foreign war vessels are at Lyra, belonging respectively to the French, the British and the Russian Navies. The despatches from Paris last evening announcing the rumored sinking of the Greek Steamer "Erosis" at Lyra by Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, is not officially confirmed. The latest despatches from Constantinople dated yesterday, mentions that Hobart Pasha at the request of the French admiral in the Archipelago, would wait orders from the Turkish Government before using coercion with the Erosis. The utter inability of the great powers of Europe to control the action of Greece in the pending difficulty with Turkey, excites distrust in financial circles in London, and there is a general falling off in all moneyed valuables. This distrust is only increased by the reassurance of the French press, and even if Russia is not in earnest in her demonstration, it is the general opinion that she will not be able to give the Grecians material aid. The press of London generally unite in urging the great powers to a final remonstrance with Greece to prevent the occurrence of war, and if that is rejected, to leave Greece to her fate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 h.—Gold closed at 135.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The latest news from the East is more pacific. The government at Athens which has hitherto been sweep along by the popular eagerness for war with the Turkish, is now disposed to listen to the protests of the European Powers. This disposition strengthened by a rapidly growing sentiment in favour of peace may avert war, if the sublime Porte will grant time for further negotiations. It is understood that the Western Powers sustain the Sultan's ultimatum to Greece, while Russia, in the interest of the Greeks, will seek to modify its terms. The rumor which prevailed in Paris yesterday that Russia had sent an unfavourable note to France, on the Eastern question, proves to have been invented to depress the paris market. The foreboding allusion to the Eastern question made by Lord Stanley on the 13th of November in his speech to his constituents at Lyan regis, is regarded as one of the secondary causes of the crisis in the East.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A letter from Cuba dated Dec. 12th, says:—"It is a fact that a gigantic insurrection exists in this Island, that it is supported or countenanced by the great mass of the native population, the exceptions being insignificant in point of numbers, that it has had many encounters with the Spanish troops, in which it inflicted quite as much if not more damage than it suffered, and that the best informed among the disinterested or unprejudiced are already beginning to calculate on the ultimate success which shall leave the Cubans free and independent." Gole 135.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Ev'ng.—Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Lowe have been re-elected to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at the hustings in Greenwich, said he was not yet wholly in favour of the ballot box; if free voting was impossible without such a safeguard then he was for the ballot. Mr. Bright also made a speech before his re-election at Birmingham, in which he explained that he had declined the first appointment as Secretary for Ireland because the honour of that office was too severe for him in the present state of his health, and also because he thought the views of the country, in regard to the Irish policy, were not sufficiently advanced. He argues that the late Parliament election offered fresh evidence in favour of the adoption of the ballot; he denounces the profligate Tory party, and closed with promising, on the part of the Cabinet, an economical reform in the administration of the Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—The Sublime Porte approves of the conduct of the Admiral Hobart Pasha at the harbor Lyra. The Ambassador of the western Powers declined to exercise protection over the affairs of the Greek residents after their expulsion from the Turkish dominions. The Greek subjects of the Sultan have sent memorials to Athens praying the government to avoid war with Turkey.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The Court of Queen's Bench today granted a new trial to Whelan, convicted of the murder of D'Arcy McGee. Chief Justice Richards and Judge Wilson sustained the verdict of the Ottawa jury, while Judge Morris dissented.—The prisoner was remanded until Thursday, when he will appeal against the ruling of the Court to-day to the Court of Error.

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The Internationac Railway Commissioners advertises for tenders for the construction of four sections of that road; two in Quebec, connecting with the Grand Trunk at River De Loup, one in New Brunswick, near Dalhousie, and the forth in Nova Scotia. The sections are from twenty to twenty six miles in length.

NEW YORK, 22d.—Gold 135 1-2.

London, Dec. 21.—The Times, in its comments on President Johnson's message, which had arrived out refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the senate and the House in their disposal of the document. Advices from Paraguay state that Rear Admiral Davis, of the American navy, with several of his vessels had gone up the river Parana to Asuncion. He was accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. McMahon. They go to demand satisfaction from the Paraguayan Government for outrage against the Stars and Stripes.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has made a visit to the Emperor at the Tuileries. The Moniteur says the Powers which signed the treaty of 1856 continue to urge conciliation of both the Greek and Turkish Government, The Patrie asserts that the porte will submit to the Great Powers proofs that Greece intended to incite insurrection in the Turkish Islands and then take possession of them.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—A riot broke out at Toro in the Province of Zamora, caused by the hostility of some of the people to the organization of a National Guard in that town. It was quickly suppressed by the authorities. The correspondent asserts that the Carlists have formed a deep and widespread conspiracy for the possession of the Government, and that they only await the breaking out of strife between the liberal parties to develope their designs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Toronto, Canada, dispatch says that on Saturday afternoon Lieut. Gov. Howland proceeded in state to the Chambers of the Legislative Assembly and gave Royal Assent to sixteen bills, all that have reached the final course in the House.

Mr. John McCullough, Five Islands, Parrsborough, was cured of Erysipelas in his leg of five years standing by Graham's Pain Eradicator.

SUSPENDED EVACUATIONS.

Nothing is more fatal to health than Costiveness. Strange that it should be so common when RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS can be procured at every drug store on the continent. They cure the worst chronic form of the complaint with marvellous rapidity. This fact is proven by testimonials without number, and is admitted, without dispute, by three-fourths of the medical profession.

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SEASONABLE FESTIVITIES.

Whether attending, in solemn duty, to religious service, at the lecture, the concert, or at the social gathering, we find at this period that coughs and colds are very prevalent: unpleasant alike to those who suffer as well as to those who have aural demonstration of the fact. Many an impressive discourse, many a choice selection of music, has been marred by a din of coughing that seems at times contagious. To remedy this, our readers should use and recommend *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, one of the best medicines in the world for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all throat and chest affections.—*Montreal Transcript.*

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