POOR COPY

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, November 26, 1870.

A CARD.

NEW TERMS—$1.50 A YEAR.

Thanking those who have attended to the "Final Notice," and reminding those who have not that they can only blame themselves for the consequences, our readers are informed that commencing with the new volume, January 1st, the terms for the CARLETON SENTINEL will be $1.50 a year, invariably in advance. Clergymen, Parish School Teachers, and W. O. Keepers, $1 in advance. Produce taken as usual.

Woodstock, Oct. 6, 1870.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, removed to Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

CINCINNATTI *LA PETIT.*

What can we raise for exportation? is a question that has been asked frequently, in the past, before railroads opened up the outside markets to us, by men of little faith in our resources. Now we can raise and export Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Beef, Mutton, &c. We manufacture and export all kinds of lumber, shingles, clapboards, laths, pickets, ships knees, plows, stoves, agricultural machines, &c. &c., and we are about doing something more. Perhaps Woodstock may yet become the Pork-opolis of New Brunswick, may-hap of the Dominion. Any one who will take a stroll down Prince William street, reached from Main street or Brbadway, will notice a large wooden building immediately opposite the residence of G. W. Vanwart, Esq.; the door being open, if he looks in he will see "Some Pork," in round hogs of good dimension; on more close inspection, huge piles of green hams, cords of heads and bushels of feet, will make themselves manifest, while hogsheads filled with choice pork, getting struck with salt preparatory to final packing, stand round.

This is the pork packing establishment of G. W. Vanwart & Co., in which this firm contemplate doing an extensive business. They have already, within a couple of weeks, put up over 100 barrels prime pork, and have several hogsheads of hams in pickle, which they intend to smoke.—They try out the lard in the same premises, of which they have already put up large quantities.

This is an enterprise which, if it be found to pay, as doubtless it will, must prove of advantage to our farmers, who can in this County, there is no doubt, raise any quantity of superior pork. and raise it cheaply. Hitherto there has been no stated market for it, and the supply required was only for private use and for the lumber woods. Hereafter, however, our buckwheat and potatoes transmuted into pork may form an article of commerce in the United States and other markets.

It is a question we have not infrequently heard mentioned, whether we could not send both pork and beef, especially the latter, with a paying profit, to the English market, and it is a question about which we should like to have the opinion of some of our readers who are capable, from experience, of forming a correct opinion.

Mr. H. A. Connell, who for several years has been pushing his fortune in Buenos Ayres, with marked success, returned to Woodstock, his native place, about a year ago, here intending to remain and invest the money he has earned by his industry and shrewdness abroad. It is a compliment to the prospective progress, to which it must contribute, of this County and the Province, this evidence of faith in their future; and it is particularly gratifying that Mr. Connell, instead of deciding to live on the interest of his money or to put it into lumber or land speculations, which has been the fashion with some of our leading men, thus doing but little good, sometimes positive injury, to others, is turning his attention to manufacturing.—He has now nearly completed, fronting on the main road, a little below the Railway depot, on land purchased from R. S. Bull, its rear being close to the railway, a large brick building, in which he purposes carrying on the Foundry and Machine business in its various branches. We purpose waiting for a few weeks, when this establishment will be in working trim, before giving any fuller description of it, but did not desire longer to refrain from a brief notice of Mr. Connell's designs. When this one is perfected, we will have in Woodstock two establishments of the same general character, equal in their appointments to any in the Province. We allude, of course, in the second instance, to that of Messrs. Small & Fisher Bros.

We have room and natural facilities in this vicinity for manufactories of various kinds, and it is to be hoped that the example being set will give an impetus to manufacturing business here, and induce the investment of capital in other branches of industry, of which there are many that might be profitably pursued, to the great benefit of the people of the whole County.

WATER SUPPLY.

Our Town Council is moving in apparent earnest in regard to that important matter, a sufficient supply of water for this Town. Mr. Alfred Whitehead has been employed for the service, and is now engaged in making a survey and location for a main pipe, after having ascertained that an ample supply of water may be had from "Cold Water Brook," or "Marvin's Mill Stream," as it is more popularly known.—The altitude of the brook, where it is proposed to tap it, is 187·81 feet above the lowest level of the Town, and 71.16 feet above Churchill's hill, the highest point, so that this would be sufficient, in case of fire, to wash from hydrants the top of the highest spire in Town. The distance the water would have to be brought is about 3 miles. Shortly we will be in possession of Mr. Whitehead's calculations, when we will be able to show approximately how much the cost of a full supply of water got in this way will be, and how much saving in the way of insurance and expense of obtaining and maintaining a Steam Fire Engine may be made.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The attendance at the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening last, was larger than any meeting of the Society last winter. The members turned out in good numbers, though the streets were very muddy. Several new members were also added to the Philharmonic, which seems to be taking a hold upon the interests of the people. The first part of the meeting was devoted to instructions upon the principles of music, after which the Cantanta of "Esther the Beautiful Queen," was rehearsed. This is a very interesting composition, and the members seem to study the different parts with great zest. It is made up of solos. duets, quartetts, and lively chorusses. There is a highly dramatic story well wrought out, and it strikingly illustrates some political lessons. The Society intends to perform it in public in the course of a few weeks, and no doubt the time will be looked forward to with a general interest. Should the members agree to give the Cantata in costume, they may expect the largest audience ever gathered at an entertainment in Woodstock. After going over the chorusses, the whole of the first part was sung—the various persons who took the parts of Esther, Zerith, the Prophetess, Mordecai, Haman and the King, doing remarkably well for a first attempt.

The music class for instructions in the rudiments of music was not so largely attended as nad been expected. Perhaps the reason is that larger notice was not given. We believe it is intended by the Society that this is for the benefit of young persons especially, and there are a great many in Town of twelve years and over who ought not to lose this opportunity to learn something of one of the most useful and pleasing of the arts.—*Com.*

There was a meeting of the Shareholders of the Woodstock Railway Company, held in Connell's Hall, on Saturday last, the President R. A. Hay, Esq; in the chair. Beyond the appointments of a committee, to whom the various matters referred to in the requisition for calling the meeting, and a proposition to lease the road submitted by the bondholders, was referred, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned meeting, to be held to-day (Saturday) in Connell's Hall, at 2 1-2 o'clock, p m, no business was done. There should be a full attendance of stockholders at the meeting to-day.

☞ A correspondent reminds us that we have not published the fact that Mr. John McLauchlan, of Glassville, President of the Aberdeen Agricultural Society, has been elected delegate to the Provincial Board of Agriculture, in the place of H. E. Dibblee, Esq. Not having previously been made aware of the fact, we could not give it publicity.

☞ A correspondent informs us that Gentle Bros., threshed in the barn of John McKee, Jr., South Richmond, lately, in four hours and fifty minutes, (4 h. 50 m.) two hundred and six (206) bushels of mowed oats, using a machine manufactured in Woodstock, by Messrs. Small & Fisher Bros.

☞ We are requested to state that the Lecture of Rev. John Home, in the Woodstock College, is postponed until Tuesday evening, 14th December.

☞ The agents of Clark & Davis' Express have our thanks for late Ameriaan papers.

BOOK NOTICES.—*The Manufacturer and Builder*, for November, is an excellent sample of a most excellent publication.

Harper's Monthly, received through J. & A. McMillan, from "The New England News Co., is more than usually interesting. Among the articles which command attention are "The Brooklyn Navy Yard;" "Pio Nono and his Councillors;" "Frederick the Great;" with a variety of light reading, &c.

Godey's Lady's Book, for December, is, in its art department, almost perfect—the pictures are beautiful. It is replete with its wonted varied matter for amusement and instruction, and this number will, doubtless, guarantee a largely increased circulation in 1871. We club it for $1 25 next year, that is the *Sentinel* and *Godey* for $2.75.

We have received the *Star Spangled Banner*, for December. With its January number this unequalled paper begins its ninth year of successful publication. It is a Rich, Rare and Racy 40 column paper, Illustrated, devoted to Literature, Poetry, Wit, Humor, Fun, and to exposing Swindles and Humbugs. It is only 75 cents a year, and every subscriber receives gratis and prepaid, the new and superb Engraving "Pioneers of America," which cost $1,000 to engrave. Specimens can be seen at this office, or will be sent free by addressing, STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—A word from old Massachusetts. The great event of the month—November Elections—is past; the guns of the political world, Gen. N. P. Banks, the graduate of a Nashua *University*, with a bell-tower above and a water-wheel below; John Quincy Adams, the repeatedly unsuccessful candidate for a Democratic governorship; Wendell Phillips, the antifriend of Claflin, (anti because Claflin would not use his influence in favor of getting Wendell the English mission), and other noted aspirants for political honors, have all blown their trumpet to the voters in favor of the cause they espoused, and, the result: The gubernatorial honors of the Commonwealth still rests on the Republican shoulders of William Claflin, of Newton, and anti-Democracy has once more gained the day.

There were five distinct political issues in the field—Republican, Democratic, Labor Reform, Prohibitory, and, last but not least, Woman Suffrage, of which, if you will allow me the space, I am going to say a few words in favor of, just to please the ladies. Nearly every man expressed his satisfaction at the defeat of *their* bill in the legislature of '69, because women, yes, working women who might be benefitted by such an act did not rally and show to the assembled wisdom at the State House that they wished to ameliorate their present condition; but there is still another side to this question—there is an old and true "ism" that woman is just what man makes her, that, as a class, they only seek to rise as such advances find favor with the opposite sex, and if this really is the case, perhaps men are to be schooled a little more to appreciate the rights of women. No truer sentiment was ever uttered than that the social position of woman marks the degree of civilization of a country or nation; and the vanguard, in the world's grand army, see clearly that the sun is rising on the day of universal freedom, and that we do not all see the auroral hues is only due to our position or the timidity which prevents us from pushing forward into the ranks of those who are chosen to lead the way—women has now become the "peculiar institution" of the country, and too ofter her cry is the old watch-word, to be "let alone"—to be allowed to go on in her career of fashion and folly—of vice and degradation, or of unrequited labor; eking out an existence too miserable to be called life, and man seems far more ready to help her along these paths than to aid in the pioneer work of breaking up new ground for her feet, cutting new paths of usefulness and safety, and the reason of this must lie in the fact that man lacks confidence in the ability of woman to sustain herself in any new relations, or in selfish disregard for any interest but his own, assuming it as his right to look after her welfare, and that what tended to promote his interests is equally conducive to her's; but the falsity of his reasoning needs no other refutation than the mute protest of the thousands of women whose lives are a sad comment on the manner in which man fulfils his self-imposed obligations!

Society has taught men to look upon woman as a butterfly of fashion, vain, capricious, wanting in the sterner moral virtues—a being to be watched and tended like some rare exotic—flattered and soothed, petted and caressed, hunted down, betrayed and thrown aside; or, on the other hand, he regards her as a household drudge, the mother of his children over whom he dares give no legal control—the promoter of his pleasures and general comfort, with the privilege of wearing his name, providing she will be a great deal more careful of it than he has ever been.

Society teaches women to observe men with due reference to forming an advantageous marriage—to value them according as they are a desirable "catch," or, in the slang of a factory girl, "go for them," "pick them up," and get them "on their string;" so she dresses, studies, lives, with the sole purpose of rendering herself attractive in their eyes. Men have never made any demand on their intellect, and society regards it as unfortunate if she have any, the girl herself often smothering her aspirations after a higher and nobler life, at the command of "Mrs. Grundy," or "Jane Miller," well knowing that her only hope of a "settlement in life" depends on the reputation she acquires of knowing nothing out of her sphere.

It requires social earthquakes to break up this false basis on which the fabric of society is reared. There have been a few shakes, constantly augmenting, and every shiver of the social structure sends off numerous recruits to swell the army which is fast becoming a power, which must be felt and recognized ere long as a part of the government, no longer safe to ignore. True, at present, there are more officers than privates, but this comes from patterning too closely after the example of our predecessors, and, like their experiments, will, in time, regulate itself.

Massachusetts deserves to take the lead in this great reformatory measure. She has ever shown the mind and disposition to carry the banner in the line of progress, and, should this subject—the advancement of women—be allowed to sleep again for years, or, should the inquiry be made again more serious than ever, "have women risen to their true sphere in this enlightened community?"

Now, if the ladies do not give me a vote of thanks for this long article in their behalf, for which I have lost several long hours of sleep in preparing, I shall not write another until you hear—

More again from

TYPO.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 20, 1870.

ST. STEPHEN PRICES CURRENT—American Currency:—

Beef	7 a 8
Butter	28 a 30
Buckwheat Meal	$2 00 a 2 25
Carrots	50 a 55
Cheese	19 a 21
Eggs per doz	20 a 22
Hams and Shoulders per lb	15 a 17
Hay per ton, pressed	$18 00 a 20
Lamb per lb	9 a 10
Oats per bushel	50
Pork per lb	11 a 12
Lard "	20 a 23
Tallow "	14 a 16
Wheat Meal per bbl	$7 00 a 8 00

ST. JOHN MARKET.

Butter in firkins, new	22 a 23
" Roll	24 a 26
Mutton	4 a 6
Pig pork	8 a 9
Tallow	7 a 9
Beef	4 a 6
Eggs, per doz	23 a 24
Lard	16 a 17
Lamb	5 a 6
Oats	42 a 44
Turnips, per bush	30 a 35
Potatoes, per bush	40 a 50
Cheese	10 a 12
Apples per peck	20 a 30
Turkey, per pound	10 a 12
Geese	45 a 50

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The weather, at present writing, Thursday, is cold, some snow having fallen. The water in the river is falling, and indications of a close of navigation at last imminent.

There is in Berlin a woman whose life, so far, might be comprised in a single sentence: The widow of three cabinet makers. She has married them all and lost them all within the last eight years, and they were all three killed in battle. In 1864, the first of her husbands fell at the storming of Duppel. She married again in 1865, and her second busband was left on the field of Sadowa in 1866. Cabinet maker, No. 3 was killed at the recent battle of Rezonville. Habit is second nature; and probably by this time she is beginning to look around in search of her fourth. But will she find another cabinet maker brave enough to face the seeming fatality of a marriage with the widow of three defunct members of his craft, who have all died violent deaths.

A queer temperance pledge was circulated in Russia. It bound the signers to abstain from brandy till brandy should be better and tolerably cheap.

Springfield has an Irishman who has been arrested 108 times for drunkenness; has paid the Police Court $1100 in fines, and served a number of terms in the House of Correction.

Dr. Cumming is reported to have made an extraordinary statement in a sermon recently delivered by him in London:—

"Even Napoleon himself has not only withdrawn his soldiers from Rome, but on one occasion when he was 'interviewed' by Dr. Cumming and certain Protestant *pateurs*, the ex-Emperor thus delivered himself—'If I had my will, no priest should rise above the level of the sole of my foot.'"

Louis Napoleon has no great love for religion, nor liking for his Ministers, but we can not believe that he acted so foolishly as to say anything like this to Dr. Cumming. It is rather remarkable that the story was never told until now.—*Freeman.*

IMPORTANT TO EVERRYBODY.—Everybody wishes most certainly to be well. How to obtain that desirable state and keep free from coughs, and colds, the forerunners of consumption, was a disputed question prior to the introduction of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. No one need hesitate to take this balsam to banish the ills such an incubus entails, is the grand memorial statue of a series of wars as barren of fruit as they were honorable to the courage and endurance of the nation. Yet even at this moment the assumed necessity for intermeddling in some fashion or other is continually obtruding itself, and but for the strength of the present Government in the House of Commons, a strict observance of a policy of strict non-intervention would have been exceedingly difficult. As it is, the justification of the Ministry appears to be complete, and notwithstanding the noisy efforts of a few persons to create a feeling against them, it is possible that, when Parliament meets, Mr. Gladstone and his collaagues will receive a full endorsement of the course they have pursued.

There was, however, one danger—the heritage of past intervention, which, but for the speedy issue of the war in favor of Prussia, might have led the British Government, although most unwillingly, into grave difficulties. There cannot be much doubt that France had marked Belgium for a prey, and a drawn game, or a result giving less than decisive victory to either power, might have led to a compromise between them, which would have given to Great Britain the alternative only of war or humiliation. As it is, a long time must elapse before France can be aggressively dangerous, and, in the meantime, it may be hoped that the warnings of the past and present may yet more firmly establish in England the principle of entire abstinence from participation in all European complications.

More direct and positive warnings of the folly of interference could not have been given than the rebuffs to which Earl Russell was subjected by Germany when vainly attempting to save Denmark from dismemberment. Again, the friendly relations between the British Government and the French Emperor, as well as the dynastic connections of Queen Victoria with Prussia, should have given the Cabinet a first claim to be heard as mediators when war threatened between these powers. But great military nations bent on fighting are more likely to take account of the will and power of the mediator to enforce his opinions than of the moral strength of his arguments. In this case the well meant and persistent efforts of Lord Granville literally went for nothing. The fact is, that whilst improvements in naval construction and gunnery, the infusion of a volunteer military spirit amongst the people and the better organization of the regular army render Great Britain, for purposes of defence, stronger than ever, the conditions of modern European warfare must exclude her altogether, except in quite a secondary and auxiliary manner, from taking part in a conflict beyond her own coasts. It is well that, at the present crisis, Great Britain possesses a Government intelligent enough to recognize a true policy, and strong enough fearlessly to give effect to it Terrible, indeed, might have been the consequences if a vague notion that in some way or other the assertion of her part in continental wars was needful had "dritted her" into the position of a partisan in the conflict.

An eminent divine says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address

The Quebec Corporation propose a two per cent. tax on ecclesiastical property, and a French paper threatens all those who vote for the imposition of that tax with the terrors of the "Major excommunication." It remains to be seen how many will resent this foolish attempt to interfere with the independence of civic legislation

The difficulties of communication and the scarcity of paper have driven those of the Paris journals which are still published to a variety of shifts. Some consist of a single page, printed on silk paper, copies of which, with the title and margin cut off in order to make them as light as possible, are despatched by balloon post, and occasionally reach their subscribers. The *Gaulois*, which prior to the siege was a broadside of four pages, is now reduced to the side of a sheet of note paper, almost as light as a feather. It is not printed on both sides, nor, indeed, is it printed at all. It is lithographed, and consists of four short and narrow columns, filled with writing so minute that to read it would be a sore trial for one's eyes.

The estimated military fighting strength of the contending Powers in a war that may arise out of the demands now made by Russia is, in rough, grand totals, as follows:—Prussia, 800,000; Russia, 600,000—total, 1,400,000. England, 150,000; France, 650,000; Italy, 350,000; Austria, 500,000; Turkey, 300,000—total, 1,950,000. This is irrespective of the navies of these countries In this respect England and France and Turkey are all well supplied. England especially would be an unconquerable power at sea, and it is acknowledged that the navy of France is second only to that of England.

Lieut. Governor Archibald has issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of any kind of liquor into Manitoba. Politics engage considerable attention in the North West just now.

Another very sad accident has occurred in Newfoundland. While seven men were proceeding in a boat from Bird Island to Trinity, the boat upset and all the occupants were drowned.

St. Stephen enterprise now proposes to place a dam and lock across the St. Croix, a mile or two below the town, so as to secure deep water for its trading vessels and steamers. The proposed work will cost some $150,000.

Ferdinand Richaner was strangled to death by a crumb of bread in New York one evening recently while taking his tea. He fell forward on the table dead.

The *News* says the people of Fredericton are willing to contribute $2,000, if any race that may be arranged between St. John and Tyne crews should take place on the river immediately below Fredericton.

The number of wrecks recorded during the week ending Nov. 5, has been 40, making for the present year 1,645.—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*

It is stated that in the space of one square mile in the East of London there are 150 gin palaces and public houses, taking from the poor on a moderate estimate, £450,000 a year.

Another vacancy is made in the House of Lords by the death of one of its oldest members, the Earl of Onslow. The deceased Earl was born in 1777. The vast range of events which occurred during the Earl's lifetime may be gathered from the simple fact that at the date of his birth the Duke of Wellington and the first Napoleon were respectively eight and ten years of age.

Great differences are said to exist in the Cabinet on the Russian question. Granville is said to have sent off his reply to Gortschakoff without consulting his colleagues, and Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayrton, are spoken of as differing from him. Granville is firm in the belief that nothing should be conceded to Russia, and will resign, if necessary, on that point. Gladstone advises moderation, particularly as Parliament will soon be convened.—There is no reason to believe that Russia will recede from her position.—*Globe.*

A late number of the Kentville *Star*, reporting proceedings of the Cornwallis town meeting, says: "About 17 children were 'sold' separately, some of whom brought $100. The balance—about 79 old paupers—were bid off for the nice little sum of $3,695. Mr. Stephen Belcher was the successful bidder. There was considerable competition during the sale."

The Lewiston, Me, Journal, publishes the corrected returns of the census of Maine, by which the whole population appears to be 628,-719.—a gain of only 119 since 1860. The greatest gains are in Androscoggin and Aroostook Counties.

Captain Judkins, the veteran Commodore of the Cunard line of trans-Atlantic steamships, has tendered his resignation. It appears that he has recently suffered affliction in the loss of an only daughter, who had sailed several voyages with him, and whom he idolized. This, it is understood, is the principal reason for his retirement from service. An exchange, in speaking of him says:—

"He began his career as a sailor in 1824, and has made between 400 and 500 voyages across the Atlantic, voyages to China, and a voyage to the Black Sea with French troops for the Crimean war, etc. Of the immense number of passengers who have been under his care, not a life has been lost."

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY.—It is strange how nations, like individuals, find it difficult to shake off old and bad habits. For centuries Great Britain was the foremost supporter of that ridiculous fiction known as "the balance of power," and her load of debt, with its twenty-six millions of pounds sterling of interest, one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, representing obligations of nearly $800,000,000, with all the ills such an incubus entails, is the grand memorial statue of a series of wars as barren of fruit as they were honorable to the courage and endurance of the nation. Yet even at this moment the assumed necessity for intermeddling in some fashion or other is continually obtruding itself, and but for the strength of the present Government in the House of Commons, a strict observance of a policy of strict non-intervention would have been exceedingly difficult. As it is, the justification of the Ministry appears to be complete, and notwithstanding the noisy efforts of a few persons to create a feeling against them, it is possible that, when Parliament meets, Mr. Gladstone and his collaagues will receive a full endorsement of the course they have pursued.

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Twenty Thousand Prussians Crushed to Death.—Regarding the disastrous affair at the stone qarries at Jeanmont, and of which we have received scarcely any particulars, the following has been published in some German papers as authentic:—The affair at Jeanmont will form in history one of the most terrible episodes of warfare. Indeed, picture it as you like, it is impossible to reach the point of horror which it produced on those who witnessed it, hundreds of whom after the affair stood dumb and paralysed by terror, and many shed tears on perceiving that frightful mountain of corpses. The first cause of this unheard of drama were four French Farmers, who thought themselves ruined by the Prussians. To take revenge they offered themselves as guide, and conducted them to a position which the Prussians considered impregnable, and without the slightest presentment of the fearful ambuscade into which they were drawn. The stone quarries at Jeanmont form an immense deep excavation, whose walls rise up perpendicular to the height of seven or eight stories on several points of which the Prussians took their position, in expectation of having their rear clear and no fear of attack from that quarter. Out of the four farmers who conducted the Prussians in this position, one decamped to give notice of the means by which the whole of them might be destroyed. These means were infallible. The quarries are mainly worked out towards one side by long underground courses, and especially in several one over another, mines lay heaped supported by huge pillars.

To this pillar supported *tervain* the farmers conducted the Prussians in the middle of the night. Informed of all this, Bazaine at the break of day attacked the Prussians in front.—The Prussians fought well, and with the confidence that they had no fear of an attack on the rear. In the midst, however, Canrobert arrived, who had gone round the quarries and posted his guns opposite the precipice. His shots were solely directed against those pillars, on which so to say, the Prussian columns rested. One short hour later and with a terrible crash, the Prussians were precipitated into the abyss. "If I were to live 100 years," the writer says, "never should I lose out of my ears that terrible and awful scream, as they felt the ground give way under their feet."

Mutiny of the 69th Regiment.—It appear that the mutinous conduct of the men of the 69th Regiment, at Quebec, last week, arose from the fact that about a hundred of them were under suspicion of intention to desert, most of them having wives who were not permitted to accompany the Regiment to Bermuda, whither the troops were to be transferred. These men were placed under restraint on board the "Orontos," before the rest of the regiment were embarked. They became riotous and attempted to scuttle the vessel, when the seamen and marines were called in and a bloody conflict ensued which, however, resulted in their being overpowered. Quite a number, it is said, rendered themselves liable to the death penalty.

Such was the story sent over the wires last week, but a special telegram to this paper, last evening, states that the citizens and soldiers alike were dissatisfied, because many wives of the latter were to be left behind, but the steamer left amid the cheers of the spectators, with the soldiers in good humor. The Colonel had explained that the marriage ceremony had been performed by clergymen without the usual permission from the Commandant. The wives were subsequently sent off in the steamer "Tamar." The reports as to the riot and bloodshed were false, as when the "Orontes" was seen off Father Point she reported all well.—*News.*

History Repeating Itself.—It is a trite remark that history repeats itself. The present war affords a notable example. Lord Palmerston, writing in his diary long ago, ascribes the overthrow of Prussia in 1806 by Napoleon I. to all-pervading corruption and maladministration, combined with carelessness, presumption and incapacity, everywhere manifest, which had altogether sapped the strength of the nation.—"The low moral tone of the Government," writes Lord P., "and the army of Prussia in 1806 had as much to do with the catastrophe at Jena as the bad generalship of their chiefs."—They were outnumbered and out-generalled; the army, privates and officers, were thoroughly demoralized and mutinous; generals would not lead, and men would not follow. The consequence was overwhelming defeat. Since then seventy years has come and gone, and the positions of the two combatants are reversed.—France lies crushed and broken from the very same causes which were in operation against Prussia when Jena was fought. The lesson ought to be very easily learned, not only by France, but by on-lookers at the fray. Blundering, incompetency and dishonesty land a nation where France is to-day, and where Prussia was 64 years ago.

"Our Colonial Empire."—The issue of the Colonial *Statistical Abstract* presented to Parliament by the Board of Trade shows us, year by year, the vastness and the progress of our empire beyond the seas. The little annual Blue-book has now come down to 1868. Beginning with British India, we find the area under British administration returned as 910,-853 square miles, with a population of 153,348,-000 souls; there are also under British protection native States, governed by native chiefs, occupying an area estimated at 646,147 square miles, with a population (so far as can be ascertained) of 46,245,888 souls. The Straits, Settlements, now transferred to the Colonial Office, have their 1,225 square miles, with a population (in 1862) of 282,831. Ceylon contributes 24,454 square miles, with 2,081,395 inhabitants; and we may enumerate here Labuan, with it 45 square miles, and in (1861) 2,393 people; Mauritius, with its 708 square miles and 324,502 of population, and Hong-kong, with its 32 square miles and in (1861) 119,321 inhabitants.

We pass next to young, but vigorous Australia; and inciuding New Zealand, we have an area of 2,582,055 square miles, and 1,786,055 souls in 1868—a number now fast approaching two millions. Crossing the Pacific, we reach British North America. Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, an area of 682,418 square miles, had in 1868 a population of 4,114,150; but that is only a fraction of the whole British territory in North America, cultivated and wild, settled and awaiting settlement. Coming to the Atlantic we pass Bermuda with its 24 square miles, and 11,881 of population; and then we come to our West India Islands, with their 12,683 square miles, and 934,-197 of population in 1861, now more than a million. On the American continent there is Honduras, with its 13,500 square miles, and its 30,000 people; and British Guiana, with 76,000 square miles, and 148,026 of population in 1864.

Passing the Falkland Islands, with their 7,000 square miles and 653 people, and St. Helena, with its 47 square miles and 6,800 inhabitants, we reach Africa. The colony at the Cape o Good Hope has 200,610 square miles miles, and (in 1865) 556,158 souls; Natal, 16,145 square miles, and 274,828 people; Sierra Leone and other African settlements 6,480 square miles and 205,789 people. Gibraltar and Malta close the list. The area of the United Kingdom and its possessions abroad is therefore 4,000,000 square miles. without reckoning our great territory, yet unsurveyed, in North America, and the population over which Queen Victoria reigns is nearly 200,000 000, or at least one-seventh of the population of the world.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion of the Situation in France.—In conversation to-day on the subject of the European war Gen. Sherman expressed an opinion that the tide of war in France has changed, and all the people of the south and southeast parts of France, who are really the French people, have risen *en masse* and have already formed a good army. He says Major General D'Aurelles de Palladines. who recently defeated the Prussians, has been commander of the Fifth division of the French army since 1855; has risen from lieutenant; is not yet fifty years old; has an excellent record, and it is evident he has gathered around him some of the best officers and soldiers of the French armies lately broken up. General Sherman says that if General Palladines succeeds in gaining another victory, and forces the Prussians to make a fight with their forces that are on the western side of Paris, and General Trochu should come out, as he certainly ought, with at least 150,000 mon, the Prussians will have more trouble than they have yet had; and if the western side of Paris is opened to communication ten days, and is revictualled, the Prussians will be placed on the defensive throughout the country, when battles of considerable magnitude will be fought, the horrors of which can only be imagined. He is also of opinion that, if Paris can hold out or be supplied with provisions, there are no means of telling how long the war will continue.—*Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post*

Benevolent Scheme.—In Tennessee the Masonic fraternity have projected a novel plan for taking care of the widows and orphans of deceased brothers of the "mystic tie." In each grand division of the State a thousand or more acres of land are to be acquired by gift or purchase, and this land will be cut up into small lots of one or two acres, with a small cottage on each lot. A portion of the land will be reserved for a school house and church, thus making the locality a sort of community by itself. In most cases there will be children old enough to care for the land, raising vegetables and fruits for the market; and any deficiency of food and raiment will be supplied from the benevolent fund of the grand division. The seventy-two Masonic Lodges of the State have already raised nearly eighty thousand dollars toward the object to be accomplished, and by another year will have raised the amount desired, before making a practical test of the project.—*Philadelphia Age.*

A locksmith who was putting in order the locks on the vault doors of the Saving's Bank at New Orleans, proceeded inside the vault to see how they fitted. Closing the door after him the eccentric catch of the lock fell, locking him in. Those upon the outside could render him no assistance, since it was a combination lock, and no one knew the numbers at which it was set. In this narrow cell, the man felt as if he was buried alive. The only means by which he could obtain air or drink was through a small hole in the door not the twentieth of an inch in diameter. The atmosphere of the cell-like place was fetid and noisome, and the man felt as if he would suffocate. Fortunately he had carried with him into the vault a hammer and chisel, and with them, the only instruments he had, he proceeded to cut his way out. The work was slow and tedious, and required two hours and a half of incessant labor. He succeeded at last, however, and was taken more dead than alive from the vault. The wonder is that he did not suffocate.

The "Paris Crew" in Response to Renforth's Letter.—Referring to the letter of Renforth to Fulton, under date of 13th October, a copy of which appeared in these columns on 7th inst., we are instructed by Fulton to say that the St. John Crew are determined to row the Tyne Crew again, provided certain conditions are agreed to by their friends in St. John. The St. John Crew have not authorized any person to say that they will row the Tyne Crew in the harbor of St. John, as stated by the *Globe* last evening, but what they propose is—believing that they can beat the Tyne Crew—that the citizens of St. John, who have heretofore backed them, furnish the sum of £200 sterling, which the Tyne Crew ask as expenses to St. John, and a further sum of $100 each for time for themselves to be spent in training, besides other expenses, enough to cover board while training and the price of two boats.

If the proposed match is to be made, Fulton says, with reference to that portion of Renforth's letter which says that "neither party will be tied to bring the same crew to the starting point," that it is the desire of the St. John Crew that they shall measure blades with the same crew who defeated them at Lachine unless one of the latter crew may happen to be ill at the time the race shall be appointed to come off.—*Telegraph.*

Carleton Branch Railway.—On Friday night last Judge Allan gave judgement in the case of Clark against the Carleton Branch Railway. He held that, as the work was carried on by West Side funds, no Judge, Sheriff or Juror from the East Side is incompetent to act in any question arising as to the legality of the method of carrying it out. Even were the principal to be paid by the East Side, the fact that the debentures are not payable for forty years, would prevent and bar to their aeting, as an interest disqualifying a person from acting in either capacity must be one at present existing. He also held that the Company can proceed to put on a jury to aseess the the value of the lands through which the road is to pass. Other points are reserved.

This will enable the Company to go to work again, which we presume they will at once do.

British Columbia and the Union.—We have reason to believe that the Dominion Government have a bill prepared for the admission of Vancouver and British Columbia to the Dominion, on terms agreed upon the delegates from these sections were in Ottawa. In the event of the elections, now going on in those places, resulting favorably to the project, the bill will of course be presented early in the coming Session of Parliament, and the Union will be consumated on the first July next. If the elections prove unfavorable the matter will be allowed to lie over. There is no doubt that the terms agreed upon will meet with the approval of the Pacafic men.—*News.*

Arms for France.—Within the last three months no less than ten full cargoes of arms and munitions of war have been despatched to various French ports—principally to Havre—from the port of New York, the total value of which is very nearly $6,128,000. It is said that several of these cargoes were shipped on private account and purely as a speculation; but on their arrival they were seized by the French officials and forwarded at once to the interior depots, all the satisfaction received by the owners being a certificate of the property taken and an assurance of future compensation, on such terms as a council of administration may determine. Rather discouraging this, to private shippers of arms; but they must be aware that necessity knows no law, especially French military necessity.—*Boston Journal.*

Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A mutiny occurred yesterday in 69th Regiment, on ship Orocntes (at Quebec), on refusal of Col. Bogatt to take the families of men married without leave in Canada. Several mutineers were killed before it was quelled.

The families were sent by another vessel.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Earl Russell proposes a joint armed resistance of the powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace and part of Lorraine, urges England to form strong military reserves, based on militia, and place a strong garrison at Quebec under an able commander. English officers are volunteering service in Turkish army. The King of Prussia telegraphed that the French were repulsed, Dreaux captured, and many prisoners taken yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The French claim the advantage in the last engagement near Dreaux, with the force under the Duke of Mecklenburg, and assert that De Paladine has outflanked the Germans, and that his Vanguard is now only 22 miles south of Versailles.

John Stewart Mill and Mr. Froude publish letters strongly opposing the warlike attitude of England on the Russian question. It is also said the Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, urges pacific counsels.

There is better feeling in financial circles, under belief that a general war will be averted.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Garibaldians under Ricciotti Garibaldi killed and captured 800 prisoners at Chatillon. Rumors are afloat of disaster to the army of the Loire. No particulars received. In case of war large numbers of the force serving in India will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Madras army will be sent to Turkey.

The Austrian reply was expected to reach St Petersburg yesterday. Large orders received in this city from Russia will not be filled. Incessant activity prevails at War Office and Admiralty night and day.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The tone of the English press and public feeling is more amicable on the Eastern question. In Vienna the excitement is unabated. Advices from St. Petersburg report an ardent war feeling throughout Russia. The Independence Belge in a despondent article on the Eastern question expresses a fear that war is inevitable, and that all the Great Powers will have their armies in the field before the first of January. Nothing specially important to day from France.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—All leaves of absence to the Guards have been cancelled and orders have been issued to prepare for active service. The city is full of rumors that Gortschakoff offers to withdraw his note and submit Russia's claim to the decision of a Congress Ignatieff has arrived at Constantinople. It is stated that the Porte has called out the reserve. Russian answer to Vienna note is expected by the 23rd.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Earl Russell writes to the Times that a real emergency exists when the Minister of a great power assumes the right to ab