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TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

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

Editorial Correspondence.

Ottawa, August 25, 1871.

Ministers make no abiding stay in this city just now. They are rusticating in some instances; in others combining business with pleasure, and, in still some others, as in the case of Mr. Langevin, who is now on the Pacific Coast, pursuing, mainly, business in the interests of their department. Not forgetting Hon. Mr. Tilley, who, unfortunately, is neither in a position to enjoy retirement or to be active in business. In consequence of all this, politics are just the least noticeable commodity with which the market is stocked. Even rumor can scarcely regalvanize an old item or give currency to a new one. I had almost forgotten tho', a story lately put in circulation to the effect that Lord Lisgar will soon resign the Gubernatorial Chair, and that the Marquis of Lorne will be his successor. The rumor, however, although, at first flush, it seemed to have certain marks of authority about it which demanded some degree of credence, is on examination said to be weighted with such rather absurd terms as to forbid any serious speculation upon it as likely to prove correct. Thus, for instance, we are told that the Imperial Government have intimated to the Dominion authorities that, in view of what is to occur afterward, the Marquis and his fair bride are to be treated, on their visit to Canada in September, with every possible mark of respect, &c. It seems to be a fixed fact that the visit is to be made; that respect is too cold a term by which to designate the overflowing enthusiasm with which a female scion of the reigning house will be greeted, we may safely predict, but that a Vice Regal Court is to be established here by Lorne and Louise we do not expect, certainly do not desire.

The other night this section was visited by one of the most awfully grand storms of thunder and lightning that can be well imagined. For some two hours the heavens were ablaze —"a phosphorescent sea"—the flashes coming not at distinct intervals so much as in a continuous coruscation, while the thunder was very loud. The parliament buildings presented a magnificent spectacle, as they were brought out of the deep shadow of the night, by the lurid glare, and the fluid seemed to run and revel along and around the iron casting that surmounts the main building.—A large amount of damage to property was done outside the city, and some lives were lost.

The intelligence from the great boat race came over the wires in small instalments.—The first despatch was an incentive to much and rash speculation, in which no thought of the sad result to Renforth found place. The general opinion here had been that "Tyne" would beat, and when it was said that "Paris" was leading and "Tyne" had given up, the wise ones knew at once that it was a sold race, and suddenly knew, some of them, that this had been premeditated. Then when the really sad feature of the case became known, the general tone was of course that of regret and commiseration. The unfortunate suspicion that the wires conveyed here, as everywhere, of foul play toward Renforth, excited people very much, although the knowledge of the fact that at Lachine last year, after the race, he had had an epiliptic fit encouraged the confidence of the many that he had died from natural causes. It could readily be supposed the effect that would be produced upon him, over trained, and as the result would seem to show physically unfit for his work, when he found, as judging from the reports published here he must have found, that his crew was not able to sustain their laurels and cope with the Paris crew. It is a great relief now that the result of the first mentioned examination and inquest has come to hand to find that there was no just grounds for the suspicion that poor Renforth was poisoned. Poor fellow he rowed once too often and became a prey, as is generally the case where the muscles are developed at the sacrifice of the finer members of the physical economy, to sudden death. Will this event prove a timely warning?

Strange though it is, yet the gloomy ending of the St. John race seems to have intensified the interest in the approaching carnival at Halifax, and one feature of this interest arises from the uncertainty as to the ability of the St. John crew. Some contending that they would have won the race on the 23rd under the most favorable circumstances from the Tynesiders, and that they will win at Halifax; others, equally confident, assert that they could not have beat Renforth's crew, had he lived and retained his usual power, and that they will fail at Halifax. Such are the speculations *before* the race, that will have taken place before this meets your readers eyes.

We have published, on several occasions, some matters of fact relating to the Waterous method of supplying water in Cities and Towns. From our own reading and understanding of the theory we were led to form a very favorable opinion of the method as one likely to meet the requirements. Having visited the works, in Brantford, Ont., which are under the immediate direction of Mr. Waterouse, who has his business head quarters in that city, and become better familiarised with the details of the invention and its practical working, the conviction is irresistable that, wherever it is desirable to introduce water for the special purpose of fighting fire or for general purposes, unless some unusually convenient provision of nature is at hand, the Waterouse method is the most effective, convenient, reliable and, in the end, the cheapest that can be adopted.

From conversation with citizens of Brantford, who are well advised upon the subject, and who, being property owners, know how the exposure of property to destruction by fire effects the pockets of insurers, we learn that the expenditure for the introduction of these water works is considered to be a good and profitable investment, while their operation is successful in every respect. The machinery by which the water is forced through the pipes in all parts of the city is very perfect, strong and compact, and is so self-regulating as to maintain a proper pressure upon the pipes so as to avoid bursting. The stream whence the constant supply of water is obtained is neither so convenient nor so exhaustless as the ample supply which either the creek or river would give the Town of Woodstock.

The working of the system is very simple. The pipes, main and arterial, are kept full; if an alarm of fire is given in any part of the city, a match is touched to the combustibles always kept under the boiler, and in from four to seven minutes the engines are at work, and through hose screwed on to the hydrants in the vicinity the fire is drowned out by constant and heavy streams of water, with less delay than by a steam fire engine under the most favorable circumstances, because the latter has to be hauled to the fire and then kept supplied with water to be of any available service. Should fire occur, at the same time, in different localities, as was the case recently in Fredericton, all that is required, the hydrants being properly placed, is the requisite hose and men to lead it, and the water is supplied equally in one or a dozen localities at the same moment.

HARTLAND TEA MEETING.—The originators of the Tea Meeting held at Hartland on Wednesday last must feel more than satisfied at the result of the undertaking. Everything combined to make the affair a success. The weather was charming, the roads in excellent shape; the ladies of Hartland had left nothing undone either in regard to quality or quantity in their provisions for the tables, and there was one of the largest gatherings assembled to participate in the festivities, that we have ever witnessed in the County, outside of Woodstock. There must have been present 1,000 persons, among whom, we were glad to notice, a large number from Woodstock. Large as was the gathering, however, the Hartland ladies were equal to the emergency; the tables were devasted of their delicacies, only to be restored by the active and generous hands of the waiters, as if by magic, to their former attractiveness; again to be laid waste by ruthless appetites, and yet again and again to groan beneath their burdens so tempting to the eye and palate—until every one of the vast concourse had to cry out "enough! enough! I can hold no more." And still the supply was not exhausted. When we state that the tables would seat 190 persons, and that they (the tables not persons) were filled five times, it may readily be seen that the labors of the ladies and gentlemen waiters were of no light character. The object of the meeting was to raise money with which to finish the new F. C. Baptist meeting house, which has recently been commenced on the "McMullin Flat," a short distance below the mouth of the Beckaguimec. Already is the building boarded in and roof shingled; it is pleasantly situated, large and when finished will be a credit to the Denomination and to the place. After tea, Mr. B. N. Shaw was called to the chair, and Rev. Messrs. Vanwart, Hamilton, Dewitt and Mr. Jas. Watts addressed the meeting briefly. A number of Japanese swings were on the ground and largely patronized. The Woodstock Brass Band was in attendance and contributed largely to the afternoon's pleasure. About 6 P. M. the assembly dismissed all feeling that they had enjoyed a good time, and experiencing the pleasing consciousness of having contributed to a laudable object.

THE Tea Meeting in Connnell's Hall, on Wednesday evening, was not so largely attended as we had expected to find, but all who were fortunate enough to be present enjoyed themselves amazingly. The Ladies of Perseverance Lodge had made every provision for the tables, whose appearance, as we entered, certainly was of an inviting description, and the contents of which, upon actual trial, proved that their looks were not deceiving. The ladies who waited upon the tables, were all attention, and, in fact, everything was pleasant. When the cloth had been removed, Bro. Jas. Debois was called to the chair, and called upon the following gentlemen who severally responded in brief but practical speeches. Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. P., Henry Debois, S. E. Baker, Chas. Corneilison, R. M. Bailey, Wm. Drysdale, F. T. Bridges, Jas. Watts, and the chairman. The remarks of Bros. Debois' and Corneilison, were of an especially striking character, and the sentiments advanced, and the arguments produced by these gentlemen will long be remembered, by those who heard them. The meeting broke up at an early hour, after singing a verse of the national anthem, everybody invoking for Perseverance Lodge and its members a long and prosperous future.

FROM O. F. Davis, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, we are in receipt of a Pamphlet of forty odd pages, being a "Guide to the Union Pacific Railroad Lands."—The Company offer at a low rate, in lots to suit purchasers, 12,000,000 acres of what is said to be the "best Farming and Mineral land in America," situated chiefly in Omaha, Nebraska. The pamphlet before us, besides containing maps showing the route of the U. P. Railway, and the position of the land offered for sale, gives a minute description of the character of the soil, its fertility, the kind of crops raised, with the yield per acre, price of supplies, buildings, &c., the mode and expense of reaching the country from all prominent points, with every necessary information for the intending emigrants. Any person desirous of seeing the "Guide," can have the privilege of doing so by calling at this office. In another column will be found an advertisement relating to the above lands.

IT has caused not a little dissatisfaction the fact that some definite arrangement of the just claims of Canada, upon the United States Government, arising out of the Fenian invasions, actual or threatened, of our territory, was not arrived at by the Joint High Commission when in session at Washington. It is, however, a little comfort to know that the Imperial Government recognize the justice of the Canadian claims, and admit that they are charged with them with the implied proviso that they will not be lost sight off. In a recent discussion in Parliament Mr. Gladstone, on this subject, said:—

It is of course not to be supposed that because they are not included in this settlement they have therefore ceased to exist. They remain in all their fullness. We are charged with them. It is our duty see that the just claims of Canada growing out of these transactions in their relation with America are not mismanaged. But if he asks us why these claims are not included in the present settlement we say because we were unable to include them, and because we did not think it right to abandon and sacrifice the whole of these extensive arrangements on account of not being able to bring within the scope of them that single and comparatively limited point. I make the statement frankly. I regret the fact. But I know that Parliament and the country will not do otherwise than approve the course we took.

As will be noticed by his card in today's paper, Dr. A. M. Tupper has determined to proscute the business of his profession among us. While assured that it is not a very *healthy* sign, to see members of the medical profession increasing here, still they are eminently necessary, and we wish the Dr. success.

COL. UPTON AND LADY were serenaded by the Woodstock Cornet Band, at the Donaldson House, on Monday evening last. Mrs. Upton had never before listened to our Band, and, we learn, expressed herself highly pleased with their playing. The Col. invited the Band to partake of refreshments, but they declined.

OUR attention was called the other day to a very fine buggy, built at Jacksonville, in this County, that for appearance and workmanship would compare very favorably with any work of the kind turned out from our town carriage shops. It was made for Mr. Jas. Watters, who himself did the iron work; the wood work and painting was by Mr. G. Hilt, and the upholstering by Mr. George Edgar.

THE Parents, Teachers and Scholars of the Baptist Sabbath School in this town, enjoyed a picnic on Tupper's Island, on Wednesday afternoon last.—The steam Ferry boat carried the party up and back; the day was fine, and all enjoyed themselves.

A splendid cluster of Imperial Gage Plums, from the nursery of F. P. Sharp, may be seen at the office of his Worship the Mayor.

CHAS. LUGRIN, Esq., of the *Colonial Farmer* was in town during the week.

A rumor comes from Ottawa that Hon. Peter Mitchell is about to resign his seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

OWING to some constitutional barrier, President Grant is prevented from visiting this Province at the opening of the Western Extension and Bangor Railroad, as was anticipated. He has, however, consented to come as far as the St. Croix, at which place the grand celebration will take place.

WE are requested to state for the information of the British Templars of Victoria Co., that Bro. P. G. Fraser has been appointed W. Co. Lecturer, vice A. R. Hallett resigned.

THE Eleventh Session of the W. Co. Lodge, of B. T., Victoria, will be held at Grand Falls, on the 20th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. There is to be a public temperance meeting in the evening.

IF we understand a correspondent's request correctly, it is to announce that there will be a public meeting at Perth, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst.—a Temperance meeting, we presume.

AT the four oared boat race, in Halifax, last week, the Taylor-Winship boat came in ahead. The distance rowed was 6 11-12 statute miles; time made, six minutes, thirty and a fraction seconds per mile. The Renforth boat came in third.

In the single scull race, Sadler, of the Taylor-Winship crew, won.

THE *Courier* informs us that a Young Men's Christian Association has been formed at St. Stephen.

WE are indebted to Mr. C. G. Glass, Junr., for late English papers. Mr. Glass is at present in London.

WE notice by our St. John exchanges that Rev. J. T. Parsons has been the recipient of a purse containing $84.45, and a large quantity of useful domestic articles, from a number of his friends in St. John.

As will be seen by notice in our advertising columns, the Victoria Corner Ladies are making preparations for a grand Tea Meeting on the 27th inst.

A St. George correspondent to the *St. Croix Courier*, thus writes concerning the discovery of copper in that section:—

"On the farm of William Carson, in Digdeguash, appears a lode of mineral from 30 to 36 inches wide, showing silver, copper, lead, iron, sulphate of iron and manganese. A party of men were at work at the time of my visit; the cutting made by them shows considerable of ore, and in the last 18 inches downward it is increasing, proving that there is a productive vein of grey copper. Forward! Forward!!"

At the prorogation of Parliament, referring to the Treaty of Washington, the Queen's speech has the following:—

"I shall apprize the Parliament of Canada that the provisions, which require its consent, are, in my view, highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion. On these provisions, however, Parliament will pass independent and final judgment."

BOOK NOTICES.—*Home and Health.* The contents of the September number of this periodical, are of an especially varied and instructive character. We have a continuation of those valuable letters on "The Health of our Women;" further "conversations about Health;" "Hydropathy and Hygein;" together with the usual variety and quantity of useful Miscellaneous readings. W. R. De Puy & Brother, publishers, New York.—Terms $1.50 per annum.

Peters' Musical Monthly, for September, is a splendid number. It would seem almost impossible to improve this excellent work, and yet each succeeding number seems to be better than the last. This present number opens with a beautiful Ballad by G. W. Persley, entitled "Barney Aleen;" then follows a charming Song by Tucker, "My Mother's Wedding-Ring;" after which comes Thomas' Sacred Sorg, "The Cross and Crown," which is alone worth double the price of the Monthly. "My Sister in Heaven," Song and Chorus, and "The Home of the Swallows," Duet, are also gems of great value. These are followed by five Quartets, three easy Piano pieces, and two elegant Transcriptions by Leonie Tonel, making a total of fifteen pieces, printed from thirty-six full-size music-plates, *and you can get all this choice music for thirty cents.* Vol. VIII. commenced with the July number, and the publisher offers to send the July, August and September numbers for 75 cents. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

VOLUNTEERING OR THE BALLOT.

While reflecting over some returns from the militia department, the *Montreal Witness* came to hand, and from it we clip the following article as of interest as showing how the upper Province people are beginning to look upon the "organization:"—

"We are not quite so confident as is the Minister of Militia, that the militia quota will be made up by volunteering, and without any resort to the ballot. In his speech at the lunch given on Wednesday last at the Rifle Ranges, Point St. Charles, Sir George seemed to think that all that was wanted was an appropriation sufficiently large. But men seem more likely to be wanting than money. Say what he may, he has a misgiving that the volunteer principle will not furnish another 40,000; else what need was there to remind his hearers that the ballot hung *in terrorem* over the country? The military ardor of the Dominion has had much to fan it, and also much to put a damper upon it. Fenian raids have done the former; and neglect in some quarters, and favoritism in others have largely effected the latter. Our little Canadian army has served its term of enlistment, and at the end of the year will disband—we are afraid under less favorable influences than those that brought it together. The Fenian cloud was then hanging over us, and any month during the summer season might see raiders on the frontier. This, of itself, was sufficiet to fill the volunteer ranks. But the inducement of immediate danger no longer exists. The Fenians have been ignominiously repulsed; and a treaty, which only awaits ratification on our part, gives us a guarantee that they will be effectually taken care of by our neighbors.

If, notwithstanding this diminution of motive power, the Minister of Militia can next January draw 40,000 volunteers to the standard, so much the better for Sir George's prestige, and for those who, if they must serve at all, will only serve upon compulsion. Doubtless, the country possesses as much latent patriotism as ever it did, but it cannot be denied that there has been great discouragement created in the ranks from mismanagement. Complaint has been too frequent and wide-spread to be set down as a mere habit of grumbling. The best corps, too, appear to have been the most persistently neglected; and, whether it has been from individual incompetency or lack of professional zeal, or from a starving of our military establishment by those who vote the estimates, the issue has been discontent and disinclination to re-enlist.

The fact is, the volunteer system under the new Militia law, is only now about to undergo a fair trial. The true time for testing it is, when no foreign danger exists. When a country is threatened with invasion, every man is ready to take up arms. When the danger has passed away, none care to cumber themselves even with the care of keeping them bright and ready for future use. But this is not all. The volunteer class is composed almost exclusively of those whose social position is not too much entangled with business on their own account. They are generally employees, not employers. Now this very class of employers, whose liability to military service is thus shouldered by those in their employ, are too often so hostile to any temporary absence of the latter from business as to threaten to discharge them therefor, and these threats have sometimes been carried into execution. It is too much to expect that even the strongest military tendencies will carry men into the ranks if their entrance must be accompanied with such damage to their wordly prospects.

A few months may bring such employers face to face with the dilemma of themselves serving, or of allowing those in their employ to serve. Unless, in this respect, a more liberal spirit should begin to prevail, and the service also become more popular, there is reason to fear that the ballot must be resorted to, followed by compulsory service from every class, or its equivalent, a money payment. Some sacrifice is unavoidable if we are to have an armed force; and it would be better to realize thoroughly the existence in the hands of Government of the power to raise by conscription what cannot be had voluntarily. If that power can always be held in abeyance, so much the better for those who would find a few days or weeks military training an intolerable hardship. A mere military spirit has not been fostered in Canada; nor should we wish to see it so. The spirit of patriotism is a very different thing. Sir George should be a judge as to how far Canadians are pervaded with both or either of these sentiments. He would fain believe they are sufficiently strong among us to fill up the quotas of the militia with volunteers next January. But man is a compound being, and is apt to be swayed by complex motives. If "honor pricks him on," wordly prudence and a remembrance of old grudges may sometimes cause him to stand "off." Anyhow, we are by no means so confident as is Sir George that volunteers will be so plentiful next January that he will require no pressed men."

EDITORIAL ITEMS

NAPOLEON WEEPING.—The unfortunate exile who had seen the end of his Imperial Greatness, wept when he found himself so mercifully dealt with by his Antagonist and Captor, King William of Prussia. History seldom chronicles such leniency on the part of a Conqueror. Not so in medicine, for the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills have no respect of any reigning disease in the human body, for this combined medicine roots out completely all acute and chronic maladies, and converts the system into a sound tabernacle for humanity to live in.

In May last, three young men went about the city of Montreal, dressed as priests under the pretence of gathering subscriptions for the poor of France. Their true character was discovered by the detectives, and they were sent to jail for two months each as vagrants. Their term of imprisonment being over, two of the gang went to the United States. One of the number, Stanislaus Gauther, remained in the city, taking up his quarters in the Montreal House, where he registered his name as J. Bernard, and where he comfortably lived and went in and out, still wearing the garb of a priest. A few weeks ago, however, this gentleman was arrested on a charge of having forged the name of the Rev. Father Deschamps on a note which he got discounted in the City Bank of Montreal. The prisoner then was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

They tell a story of two men down on Cape Cod, who recently obtained from the Supreme Court a perpetual injunction restraining the executors and trustees of a will from distributing or conveying any portion of the estate, and then learned, to their profound disgust, that the executors had already paid out all the legacies and distributive shares, except those falling to them. The effect of the injunction, therefore, is only to debar these plaintiffs from getting their share of the estate.

Miss St. Winifred Stubbs, an elderly lady of London, was directed by the health officers to discharge from further service fourteen dogs, who lived with her as companions, and she was so sorrow stricken at the sacrifice that she died instantly on receiving the order.

A sensation has been created in Hebrew society in New York by the marriage of a pretty $75,000 Jewess to a young Cincinnati Christian. The mother of the bride has been prostrated by the event, but the young woman has not yet repented.

THE JOYS OF HOME.—In the struggle for comfort and the means of supplying the wants of ourselves and families the maintenance of good health becomes an urgent necessity. When cold refuses to depart under judicious nursing, when coughs distress alarmingly, Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam should always be resorted to as the safest remedy. No one should permit any cough to continue when it can be so easily rectified by this reliable anodyne expectorant: one day's delay may bring bitter cause to rue that slight neglect. There can arise no danger from taking this Balsam, and no difficulty in administering it even to young and delicate children.

Nervous Debility, Acidity, Nausea, and all Dyspeptic indications may be speedily removed by Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-bilious Pills. The constantly increasing demand for these Pills prove their power over disease, and its estimation by the public. For weakness of the stomach, diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid as these pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment is prepared by a physician of regular standing, and who is in the habit of using it in his extensive practice. It cannot be too highly commended for the favorable influence it exercises over all outward pains. In all sprains, rigidity of the cords and muscles, the stimulating properties of this Liniment renders it efficacious, as it ultimately leaves the sufferer in the highest health.

Professor Clark has received the unqualified commendation of coadjutors in the medical colleges of both continents, and his Derby Condition Powders have been recommended over and over again by the professors in those colleges to the confidence of the public—an honor no similar preparation ever received. Yet nothing short of unmistakeable benefits conferred could originate and maintain the reputation they enjoy among the various Jockey Clubs in Great Britain, and farmers, lumberers, &c., in this dominion

The most astonishing cure of Chronic Diarrhœa we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort mills, Waldo Co., Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, and M. A. Merill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

Hon. Joseph Farewell, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Mechias, Me., Lumber merchants, fully endorsed the "Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders," and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

If a man wants a bottle of whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic), that will vitalize the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

Millions of people in China live in boats. Acres and acres of boats crowd the harbors of Canton and other coast cities, in which families reside from year to year. They are called the water people, and are regulated by laws peculiar to themselves. Indeed, they are not generally permitted even to sleep a night on shore. They are born in their boats, live in their boats, die in their boats, and are buried from their boats in the sea. Some subsist by fishing; some serve on lighters to ships; some keep ducks in their boats; and so they live, a people by themselves. It is no uncommon thing, when a ship appears in the offing, for a woman to be seen sculling out to it, perhaps with an infant lashed to her back, that she may earn a few "cash" by sculling some one to the shore.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c.' salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—*Correspondent Alexand. Journal.*

The Hindoos in the Punjaub are at war with the butchers in the city of Umritsur, whom they tried to have removed, but the Mahommedan, Jewish and English residents resisted the fanatics. On the 19th of June last, the most fanatical of the Hindoos went into the city at night and murdered the butchers as they slept outside the slaughter-house, literally hacking them to pieces. The Akalics are suspected; they are a fanatical tribe belonging to the Temples, who are the fierce and bigoted resenters of anything they deem insulting to their faith, and killing cows and calves, held as sacred animals by them, is particularly offensive. The matter will not end here; the Government must take it up, or the Mahommedans will take vengeance into their own hands.—*Times of India.*

The report that the potato crop of Ireland is almost ruined by the blight, proves to be an exaggeration. A semi-official statement which appeared in print in England yesterday says the crop is a good one.

Peaches are so abundant in Maryland that the farmers are feeding them to their stock.

The census of Japan was taken in February last. The population is 34,785,941 souls, living in 7,093,000 houses. There are 388,000 more men than women. The royal family counts 20, and the daimios or princes 3,186. There are 245,000 Buddhist priests and 163,000 Sintoo priests.

One of the best lawyers in Columbus, Ga., could not read when he was nineteen years old.

A portion of Clinton Mountain, in Arkansas, sunk, including one hundred acres, carrying tall trees completely out of sight, and the space is continually enlarging.

It is said that about fifty Japanese are now pursuing their studies in London. Some are studying international law, and others medicine or equally difficult branches of science. The same authority adds:—"The extraordinary aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge which many of these young men display renders the task of teaching them a pleasure to the Professors of University College, while their personal conduct commands general respect.

Steam engines to the value of £639,025 were imported from Great Britain during the six months ending June 30.

An ingenious toy for children is a small steamer which explodes by machinery, scattering the passengers in every direction.

King Victor Emanuel, while hunting in the woods of Valeavarancha, in the Valley of Aosta, recently, was fiercely beset by two wild boars, one of which ripped open with its tusks the stomach of the King's horse, the King himself barely missing a similar fate by the exertions of his suite.

A bogus J. Fisk, jr., has been visiting Put-in-Bay, and the untutored inhabitants entertained him gratuitously in the most handsome manner for a number of days.

It is said that a cure has been discovered for leprosy. A surgeon in Khundwa, India, reports the case of a wretched old man who came to him from Bombay, having been abandoned by his friends because of this terrible disease. He was treated with soap and water, and then with carbonic acid and oil, and was completely cured.

Mr. David Gillman has agreed to supply Messrs. Shaw Brothers with one thousand cords Hemlock bark. This is brought down the river from Shogomock, and is placed on the cars which are run down Westmorland street for that purpose, and are by rail forwarded to the St. Croix.—*Farmer.*

Spurgeon, having been offered $10,000 in gold to write a life of Christ, sent word that as good a life of Christ as could be written was to be found in the New Testament.

A number of New Englanders have leased a farm in Powhatan County, Virginia, with the intention of devoting it exclusively to the raising of goats. They have made a beginning with 2,000 goats, and expect to increase the number to 20,000.

An Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," said the husband, heaving a sigh, "she must have kicked awfully to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe."

The British Consul at Zanzibar, writes that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is safe and slowly making his way homeward.

In driving a London underground railroad tunnel, we are told that in one part of the line the cuttings were made through a mass of skulls and bones, sixteen feet in the ground. In another place a forgotten secret passage, twenty feet wide, was discovered, supposing to date from the fourteenth century.

A young man in Portland, Me., cut off two of his toes that he might wear a small boot.

Dogs are becoming a nuisance in St. Louis; 1503 were killed by the police in one day recently.

In Marince City, Michigan, the other day, a young man was walking out with some young ladies, when he found a small frog, and holding it in the palm of his hand, brought it near his mouth, which he opened wide. The juvenile croaker seeing what appeared to be a place of refuge gave a jump into the cave. The young man looked very red in the face, and the ladies looked down in the mouth, but the frog has never been seen from that day to this.

The Cuban telegraph cable has developed a new foe lately. Turtles are said to gnaw it, thus several times interrupting communication.

While in 1800 England took from India cotton to the value of $17,500,000 only, in 1864 the consumption of India cotton in England had increased to $190,000,000.

A lady who was a passenger on board a packet ship, it is said, sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard, on hearing the captain, during a storm, order the mate to haul down the sheets.

A Pittsburg officer, desiring to arrest a couple of desperate characters, espied them just as they were getting into a carriage.—He allowed them to enter and close the door, when he mounted the box and ordered the driver to proceed rapidly to the station-house. They were before the door, and a couple of powerful arms were upon them before they realized their danger.

There is a cave in Effingham, N. H., in which a sufficient quantity of ice freezes in winter to supply the wants of the neighboring farmers all summer.

A band of 300 men entered the jail at Morganfield, Ky., on Saturday night, took out a white man and a negro, charged with outraging a woman near Caseyville, on Tuesday night, and hung them on a tree a mile from the town.

The merchants of the Cologne Bourse put up a capacious iron box on Change, three years ago, to receive contributions for the completion of the great cathedral. They opened it about three weeks ago, and, instead of the large sum they had expected, they found only one frank and twenty-five centimes. As the superb structure needs for its completion about $5,000,000, the sum realized on the Exchange, though extremely munificent, will not go very far toward the object in view.

The other day, in a town in Vermont, two women, mother and daughter, alleged to be guilty of immoral practices, were taken from their dwelling and subjected to a coat of tar and feathers. A male offender found on the premises was ornamented with a crown of feathers, and a jug was tied to his back, and a lantern hung to his neck, in which condition he was paraded through the town to his residence, and made to acknowledge to his wife his marital derelictions. He was then notified to leave the town within twenty-four hours, or suffer the penalty of an adhesive coat and a ride on the wooden horse.

A gentleman and lady going home last night, upon arriving at the door of their house found there a little animal which they supposed to be the lady's lap dog. "Poor Fido," she exclaimed, stooping down and raising it in her arms she caressed it close to her breast. At this time a strange odor, as of musk too much cooked, began to be felt. It grew and became intolerable. The lady looked closer at her pet, then suddenly dropped it with a scream of terror and disgust. Her friends say they couldn't stand her presence and the second hand clothes man will not purchase the silks for any price.—*Hamilton Times.*

The highest farm in the world is said to be situated four miles from Sherman Station on the Union Pacific Railroad. It has an elevation eight thousand feet above the sea-level. Vegetables and grain thrive well on this farm, and two hundred young apple trees have been set out as an experiment.

A dispatch from Gumbinner, a town in East Russia, says that in the small village of Chimock, with a total population of 479 inhabitants, there have already been 79 cases of cholera, 46 of which terminated fatally.

It is reported th[illegible] ord Mayor of Dublin refused to be knig[illegible] by the Prince of Wales.

Baron de Rothschild owns 144 houses in Paris worth $5,760,000 gold; and the Count de Madre owns 100. None of these buildings had so much as a window pane broken during the siege.

During the recent severe storm, the lightning struck the Good Templars' Hall, at Clifford Susquehana County, Pa., which was being dedicated, and Thomas Jones, aged ten, was instantly killed, and five men were seriously injured. Many others were prostrated. The fluid passed through the entire assemblage and every person in the room was more or less shocked.

An unknown man was killed while standing under a tree which was shattered by a bolt at Friendship, in the same county. A black ridge, like a heavy cord, was found down his back along the spine and down his legs, and the bottoms of his feet were cracked open in several places.

HUNGER IN ENGLAND—DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Nearly a hundred persons were declared by coroner's juries to have died from starvation or privation last year in the metropolitan county of Middlesex. If to these could be added the vast numbers who pass away from similar causes without inquests being held on them, what a hecatomb of victims would be presented. Absolute exhaustion from want does not appear to be the immediate cause of the larger proportion of the deaths. They result in the majority of cases from some constitutional or special disorder accelerated by destitution. Congestion of the lungs and of the brain, tuberculous atrophy, and ptehisis are among the diseases most frequently accelerated by want of food; and the slower the process of starvation, the less probability of exposure and official investigation. A few cases which come under official investigation will typify the deaths from privation that occur. A baker, 45 years of age, who being refused admission to the workhouse, was allowed a shilling a week and a loaf, died of "effusion of the brain from want and exposure." The widow of a rigger, who was allowed by the parish authorities a quartern loaf a week, died "from want of food and other privations." An ivory turner, 20 years of age, who had received for one week 2s. from the parish, died of "disease of the lungs from want of food." But the great majority of deaths occurred to those who had received no relief at all from the parish, whilst a large proportion of the victims are young children. Here are the worst features of these records of starvation, which unhappily appear to be increasing rather than diminishing. In 1868 there were only eight verdicts of this nature in the central division of Middlesex, and the following year there were 16, and last year there were not less than 37. In the eastern division of the same county the number increased from 11 in 1869 to 51 last year. Only one case of death from want is returned in the western division of Middlesex during the last 3 years; none occurred in the Duchy of Lancaster (Surrey and Middlesex), only two in the City of London and borough of Southwark, eight in Westminister, five of which were last year; one on the Greenwich division of the metropolis. Who could measure the suffering represented in the starvation lists which have just been laid before Parliament? But, unhappily, they are only typical of the real destitution and misery endured by thousands of the population of London.—*London Times.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

At the banquet recently given by the Lord Mayor of London, Minister Schenck having been called upon to speak at the close of the French Ambassador's remarks, said that after the eloquent speech of his honorabe colleague from across the Channel, he might refrain from any response to the toast which had been so kindly proposed and drunk. But he could not forget that, though America was divided from England by a wider channel than France, there were a great many things which connected their country with his. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor had reminded him that Americans were but the children of this country; speaking, therefore, in the presence of his grandfathers and grandmothers (laughter) he felt justified in saying that he felt closely allied. Though the ocean which seperated the two nations was so much wider than the strip of sea which seperated them from France, it was yet but the pathway of commerce which united English and American interests, and the bed of a means of communication which transmitted across the wide Atlantic feelings and sympathies which were daily and hourly bringing the two nations nearer together. (Cheers.) But there were bonds which united England and America more closely than even the steel wire could. They had met on the occasion of a festival given to the Ministry of this country, and it was not for him to speak of the way in which they attended to the duties of the country; but, as an American, he could no more forget than any Englishman that this Administration, conquering prejudice, passion, spleen, and whatever else happened to seperate two countries that ought to be so closely united as England and America, had brought about an arrangement which promised to bind the two peoples together in bonds of peace and true friendship for ever more. (Cheers.) His friend from across the channel had reminded them of the friendly claims of France, and on the part of Americans he would remind them that great allowance ought to be made by Englishmen for his countrymen; for, whatever might be the faults and virtues of Americans, they derived very much of both from England. (Cheers.) He believed Americans had very much of the solidity and obstinacy of Englishmen, and if they could only unite the qualities derived from England, and such as they had in a certain degree set up for themselves during their century of independent existence; if they could only unite the "all right" of England with the "go ahead" of America, they would probably not easily be resisted by any other combination upon earth. (Cheers.)

THE DUTIES OF ROYALTY.

The advisers of the Queen must be convinced by this time that her Majesty's retirement from public life has become something more than a subject of occasional, sympathetic, desponding gossip. Little by little it has hardened into matter of opinion and of grave forecast. Moreover, it is a subject upon which all classes in society, from the lowest to the highest think strongly, and on which they all think alike. How strong the general feeling is, and how ready to reveal itself even upon slight occasions, is shown by the progress of the discussion to which Colonel Barttelot made the latest contribution in the House of Commons yesterday. It is scarcely less than a fortnight since, advancing from the region of gentle hint and mild suggestion, we wrote outright what everybody has been thinking more or less for several years past; namely, that the Queen's retirement, due to private grief, is taking the proportions of a public calamity. Immediately every important journal in the Kingdom, from the *Saturday Review* and the *Times* downward, took up and repeated the warning in plain strong language, and such as is fittest for the occasion. It is to be heard in the verses of *Punch*, and it is echoed in the House of Commons itself. Therefore there is reason to hope that the warning will not pass unregarded. Popular opinion, the judgement of the country, is often cited nowadays, as if it were unalloyed wisdom. Our own faith is not unreservedly given to that doctrine, but those who do believe in it should be rather startled by the fact that here is a case in which "popular opinion" does not mean the instincts and the judgement of a majority, but of the whole mass of the country, of every class, of every creed, of every degree of ignorance and enlightment, of every form of political persuasion. Of course it affects various men in various ways. One it makes apprehensive; another it rejoices; and there are degrees in those different feelings, according as the overthrow of the Monarchy in England is dreaded or desired. But these various shades and grades of feeling all spring from one universal conviction; that, if the Monarchy remains for many years longer in the shadow of the tomb, its own existence will be threatened.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SAVAGE MURDER.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—A strange and horrible murder has been perpetrated in the Parish of St. Mary, on the north side of the island. A colored boy, five years old, was sitting on the doorstep of his father's house. A negro named William Taylor, who lived in a hut in the yard, called the boy to him. The child, who had a dislike to the man, refused to go. In the house asleep was a negro named Codeah. Taylor called out:

"Codeah! Codeah! catch this boy for me, and bring him to me."

Codeah arose from the bed and chased the frightened child around the house, finally catching him, and carrying him in his arms to Taylor. Taylor clutched the boy, and cried out savagely:—

"Now I have the little brute. See, see what I'll do with him."

He entered his hut and came out with a sharp knife in his hand. He deliberately stretched the screaming child upon his knees and drew the knife across his abdomen. He then held up the boy by the neck with his intestines protruding, and slashed him across the thighs and face. He next threw him down and mutilated him again. Holding the child aloft, he cried out to a woman in the yard:

"See, granny, I've killed the little brute."

Horrible to relate, he glued