POOR COPY

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

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

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The question of the representation of minorities is one that has engaged the attention of learned men in various parts of the world for several years, and it is one that has forced itself upon the thoughts of constituencies even in small Provinces like our own. The principle that where there is taxation and where sections or portions of a country are to be made subject to special or general laws affecting their interests, those who are to be so affected should be represented, is admitted to be the correct one on which our representative institutions are assumed to be based. And still this assumption has been constantly negatived by that broad and popular theory that majorities should rule, whether that majority be one obtained by brute force; by manipulations and influences only a little less objectionable, or through valid and truthful means.

We see constantly, at our elections, minorities, which aggregately are in the majority, being made subject to what are legal majorities. Thus, for two seats in the Assembly, A, B, C D, E and F offer. A and B get 500 votes, C gets 480, D 400, E 350 F 200. Each one of these represents in some manner and in some views a party of intelligent and worthy voters. Yet each voter can only give one vote to each of two of the candidates, and the consequence is that he must either vote for one man he does not want to represent him, or must lose one vote, and the farther result is that his party is not represented. But the successful candidates are said to have a majority, although they have only 500 votes, while the other candidates have 1430 votes; and instead of the majority in this case ruling, it is a minority, or about one quarter of the votes cast that secure the seats and representatives.

Illinois has become the pioneer of introducing and testing the value of the principle, which is to accord to "the most insignificant party or faction in the State" the power to explain and advocate its views in the midst of the representatives of the people:—

"Sections 7 and 8 of the Constitution provide that 'three representatives shall be elected in each Senatorial district at the general election of 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit.'"

This explains itself: the Legislature of that State is about giving effect to this constitutional provision. If it succeeds, it provides very simply a remedy for the complaint it is intended to meet. An American paper thus speaks of the subject:—

"In theory the principle is undoubtedly correct. It aims at having the whole people represented, not merely a part or a minority thereof. At present, nearly one-half the citizens of many large and important cities, such as New York and San Francisco, are not unfrequently totally unrepresented. By the system of minority representation, as now proposed in Illinois, the ability of majorities to abuse their power will be greatly circumscribed. If there are five candidates to be elected then a minority of one-fifth can return one representative, while the majority of four-fifths return the remaining four.—Each citizen can give as many votes as there are candidates to one man, or distribute them among all the candidates. If there are 20,000 voters and five candidates, there will be 100,000 votes. A party numbering one-fifth of the citizens, will have 20,000 of these votes, leaving 80,000 to the other party. If this party run four candidates and divide votes fairly, each would have 20,000 votes, and the minority representation would of course have the same number. If the majority wished to run five candidates, each would have, by dividing the votes equally, 16,000; if some received more votes than 16,000, others must receive less, consequently the minority party voting together, will give their candidate 20,000 votes and return him as one of the elected."

WE learn from a circular that the publication of the Fredericton *Head Quarters* has been suspended. The *Head Quarters* has, during its lengthy existence, filled an important place in the annals of Journalism of this Province. In its earlier days it did valiant battle for the principles and advocates of Liberalism, and its columns was the medium for communicating the views of some of the ablest writers who have ever wielded pens in New Brunswick.

Mr. Graham, in his circular, after stating how thirty-two years of close application in a printing office, have worn upon him and unfitted him for the additional labor necessary to such improvements in his office and paper as would meet with an increase of public favor, says:—

"I have had a task of no ordinary magnitude to perform. Within twenty years four gentlemen, intimately connected with the paper (Messrs. Phillips, Grigor, Watts and Hill), have passed away, but amidst all these changes I have struggled on, influenced by one motive alone—to pursue an honorable and independent course, regardless of consequences.

In taking leave of the public, I beg to offer my grateful acknowledgements for the support accorded to the *Head Quarters*, and for the kindly feelings always manifested towards myself."

We trust that Mr. Graham may long live to enjoy in retirement that ease and competence which his past labors entitle him to.

THE *Telegraph* quotes as below, from the *Globe*, to show that the anticipations of the latter, that the material interests of St. John would suffer through Confederation, have been greatly disappointed. Whatever confederation has done or has not done for other parts of the Province, and however much or little of the present progress of St. John is to be credited to confederation, the fact is that the progress of that city during the last few years, in all her material interests, has been exceedingly satisfactory. We judge, of course, from an outside stand point, but are justified in that judgement by careful observation and reliable testimony:—

SHIPPING.—To-day there are in port 1 steamer, of 1,021 tons; 15 ships, aggregating 19,043 tons; 14 barks, aggregating 7,770 tons; 6 brigs, aggregating 1,463 tons; 17 brigantines, aggregating 3,807 tons; and 19 schooners registering 1,915 tons.

At this date last year there were in port 3 steamers, of 2,137 tons; 12 ships, of 13,258 tons; 12 barks, of 4,559 tons; 4 brigantines, of 607 tons; and 17 schooners, of 1,869 tons.

The arrivals from foreign ports during the past week were 3 steamers, 3 ships, 4 barks, 3 brigs, 9 brigantines, and 20 schooners.

The clearances for foreign ports during the week were 3 steamers, 5 ships, 9 barks, 8 brigantines, and 11 schooners.

The number of arrivals in port already this year show a great increase over last year (as before shown in the *Globe*), and there is now a large number of vessels bound to this port from American and British ports. *Such a busy season has not been seen here for years past.*

LOVERS of Flowers, especially those who cultivate them in the house or garden, would do well to visit the conservatory of Mr. C. E. Grosvenor, at Eel River, where they may obtain the most rich and rare variety of plants of every description, at very moderate prices.

One scarcely knows whether to admire most, the profuse flowering plants or those whose attraction is in the variegated foliage. This thing we do know, that one of the pleasantest hours we have spent for a long time was spent last week in Mr. Grosvenor's establishment, and as we write we have before us a beautiful and odorous remembrancer of the visit in a magnificent boquet.

WE have received from Mr. P. R. Bowers, who has the agency here, a copy of "Institute Lectures," on Cromwell, Cobden, Havelock and the English Reformers, by the Rev. J. Lathern. That the subjects have been handled in a masterly manner, we need scarcely say, for Mr. Lathern's reputation as a lecturer is too well known. The book is gotten up, in printing and binding, in a style that reflects credit on Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. Price 60 cents.

THE *News* describes an operation, the first of the kind ever performed in the Province, by which a tumor 42 inches by 37 inches in circumference, and containing 488 ounces of fluid by weight, with a cyst or sack weighing 25½ ounces, making a total weight of 32 lbs. 1½ ozs., was removed from the intestinal cavity of a young woman in St. John. It was necessary to open the lower portion of the body, and the operation lasted an hour and a half. The patient was under the influence of chloroform, and is doing well.

THE decision of the Imperial Government to submit the Treaty for discussion in Parliament before its ratification by Her Majesty, is the breaking down of another anomaly which has long existed, in strangely inconsistent connection with Britain's liberal and constitutional form of Government. Thus the old land marks which hedged in Royalty with a sort of sacred power are being swept away before the advance of democratic principles.

The postal cards have made their appearance. We are not authorized as yet to say whether they can be obtained in Woodstock or not. The following briefly explains how they may be used:—

"The card is for use only in the Dominion of Canada—that is to say, the Confederated Provinces alone.

Anything that is put in a letter may be written on the card—stenographic notes, or ordinary orthography, in any written language, so long that there is nothing indecent, libellous, or offensive.

Accounts may be sent on the card.

The matter may be either written or printed."

WE notice by the *Telegraph* that, at the University examination, in the senior class, while the highest average of the whole number of marks obtainable in Classics, Mathematics, English and French was shown to be in favor of Cox, of Sunbury, namely, 76 per cent., Connell, (Allison B.) of Woodstock, had an average of 70 per cent. The daily register during the academical year shows Parsons, (Simeon) of Woodstock, to have the second highest average, or 736, one thousand being the highest obtainable.

SOME one at "Grand Falls" sent, addressed to the CARLETON SENTINEL, an envelope enclosing a private letter. We presume a mistake was make by the sender, and the wrong document enclosed.

WORTH NOTICING.—Mr. William Connell informs us that, having been for a length of time severely affected with Fever and Ague, he was induced to test a receipt which he saw in the SENTINEL, and it had the desired result, completely curing him of the Ague. The remedy is simply a teaspoonful of table salt, taken on three consecutive mornings.

THE total value of the Building operations in Ottawa for 1870-71, we learn from the *Free Press*, is $1,289,600.

THE Philharmonic Society of Victoria Corner, purpose giving a public rehersal, in the Orange Hall at that place, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. It would be a pleasant drive for some of our Woodstock music lovers to go up.

A friend writing from King's County, gives a very favorable account of the prospect of the growing crops there.

THE crops are pushing up finely under, the influence of propitious weather, in this County. The most serious drawback just now is the ravages of a grub, which is destroying both garden and field crops extensively.

SEE the advertisement of the Strawberry Festival, for a worthy object, at Jacksonville, on Thursday evening next.

WE are requested to state that the Victoria Co. Lodge British Templars, will be held at Arthurette, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., and that there will be a public meeting in the evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

The following speaks for itself:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

Woodstock, N. B., June 20th, 1871.

MR. J. B. HOWARD: Dear Sir,—Not having the pleasure of witnessing your acting or reading during the stay of your Company some months ago, and wishing to manifest our appreciation of your abilities and our sympathy with your accident and the pecuniary loss it entailed, we tender you a testimonial of the same by requesting that you will favor us with a PUBLIC READING or PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT, at Mechanics' Institute, upon any Evening that may suit your convenience, prior to your departure for home.

We are respectfully yours, &c.,

F. R. J. Dibblee, Wm. M. Connell, F. G. Ray, James Grover, Stephen Smith, M. D., Phillip McCaffery, J. P., N. R. Colter, M. D., C. P. Connell, M. D., Smith Bros., H. R. Baird, John Ketchum, E. J. Smith, J. P., A. Thompson, M. McGuirk, J. P., Jas. McElroy, A. J. Phipps, E. Williams, Col. J. R. Tupper, Capt. R. B. Ketchum, and others.

Woodstock, June 21st, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—Deeply appreciating and thanking you for your kindness and sympathy it will give me pleasure to avail myself of your offer and appoint FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings of present week. Mr. S. H. SCRIBNER, Burlesque Actor and Vocalist, having kindly volunteered his services, I hope to be able to present an Entertainment in every way worthy your patronage.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOWARD.

To F. R. J. DIBBLEE, Esq., and others.

Godey's Lady's Book, for July, commences a new volume and the 42nd year of its publication. In point of time this number is ahead of all its contemporaries; in point of excellence it is truly a model number in every thing that it contains; in point of price, it is, considering the character of its illustrations and adaptation to the wants of the ladies, the cheapest magazine published, and, we need scarcely add, in point of popularity it is excelsior. To subscribers to the SENTINEL we furnish it for $2.25, and postage.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is a friend indeed. Who has not found it such in curing cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, felons, boils, and boils, and even the most obstinate old ulcers and other sores? It is a wonderful compound, suited alike to the skin of the child and of the adult.

How few there are who are not subject to some affections of the respiratory organs, who, by neglecting premonitory symptoms aggravate the complaints, until the disease strikes its shafts, causes inexpressible torture to the patient, and anxiety and distress to friends. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam has, over and over again, proved the best friend to persons afflicted with these complaints, and cures all such disorders without interfering with the regular diet of the patient, nauseating his stomach, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet so imperatively demanded when weakened by disease.

Old cases of lameness in horses, generally caused by contracted cords, &c., of long standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy, have invariably succumbed when thoroughly treated with Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

While many of the so called Condition Powders before community failed, and been discarded, Clark's Derby Condition Powders from their merits and intrinsic value, are growing in public confidence and everywhere taking the lead.

The apparent and mild laxative properties of Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and fever. Their Balsamic, tonic, and healing properties protect the coats of the alimentary passage against the irritant and acrid humor of the bile.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In case of severe Cramps and Pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflamation of the Kidneys, Sick and Nervous Headache, Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Loss of Appetite, and Strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of Parsons' Purgative Pills nightly, for four or six weeks.

HOW TO BE HANDSOME.—Nobody denies the great power any person may have who has a good face, and who attracts you by good looks. Now not every one can have good features, they are as God made them, but almost any one can look well especially with good health. If your system is out of order, the best medicine to take is the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, for they purify and enrich the blood, and will make you sound in every particular, no matter what your ailment may be.

Mr. D. M. Dickie, ex-M. P. P. for King's County, Nova Scotia, has obtained a judgement for $6,000 damages in a suit for libel against Mr. Alpin Grant of the *British Colonist*, Halifax. The case, we understand, will be reviewed.

Earl Derby in the House of Lords expressed the hope that no pressure would be applied to Canada to interfere with the exercise of her free will with regard to the Treaty.—If no pressure be applied the articles of the Treaty referred to Canada will undoubtedly be rejected. What then?

Bye-Road Appropriations for Parish of Wilmot, 1871.

Archibald Good, Commissioner.

To improve road passing Gibson's to Williamstown,	$15 00	
To improve road W. Carmichael's to Waters',	8 00	
To improve road passing Brown's to Bloomfield,	8 00	
To improve road Long Settlement to Jones',	12 00	
To improve road from W. Town's to Buxton's,	6 00	
To improve road from Bakim's passing Hamilton's,	8 00	
To improve road from Crandlemire's to McLeary's,	10 00	
To improve road from Good road to John Cuvran's,	15 00	
To improve road Bloomfield to M. Fleming's,	6 00	
To improve road from Methodist M. House, Bloomfield, to B. Line,	6 00	
To improve road from Good road to Crandlemire's,	8 00	
To build bridge at Gibson's, Good Settlement,	10 00	
To build bridge and repair road at Z. Wright's,	5 61	
Commission,	6 19	
		$123 80

Thomas Travis, Commissioner.

To improve road from Ross' to Gilland's,	$15 00	
To improve road from Wiltown road to T. Johnston's,	8 00	
To improve road from Price's to McAully's,	10 00	
To improve road from Ed. London's to White's,	15 00	
To improve road from J. Lipsett's to T. Travis',	10 81	
Commission,	3 00	$61 90
		$185 70

GEO. WHITE, ISAAC WILLIAMS, } Councillors.

The following article from the *Hamilton* (Ont.) *Times* conveys, as it is headed, "an important thought," and is suggestive of very serious reflections:—

What can be the special object of the meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Germany? It is impossible to think it simply a matter of courtesy; it is almost equally impossible to think it on any business save one that involves war. And if it be a question of war, all the world knows the direction in which Russia's rivalry lies, and the power that she is most interested in weakening. It is by no means unlikely that some hints of the probability, or at least possibility, of some such offensive and dangerous alliance being formed as that one between Russia and Germany, may have induced England to take the steps—the extreme steps—she has done in endeavoring to secure, if not the alliance, at least the strict neutrality of the United States. The more the whole action of the British Commissioners, and the unexpected result of their work, is thought upon, and the more must one feel convinced that some extraordinary impulse must have lain behind. And should the future prove that not merely our fisheries and leading rivers have been sacrificed in the interests of England, but that our whole political status has been selfishly put in peril for the same cause, we need not be surprised. When we say *selfishly*, we do not use that word in an offensive sense. England has many friends. Unfortunately, she has vey few, if any, active friends, for her real superiority, and her unconcealed expression of her knowledge thereof, has produced that envy on the part of other nations, which requires but little cultivation to be converted into positive hatred. It can hardly be urged with blame that England should, under circumstances, where passive dislike is so evident, and active hostility so probable, be content to sacrifice what she may consider a minor interest of a single colony, rather than peril the life of the Empire as a whole, as that of France has been perilled. In this plea, and in such an one alone, will the justification of Sir John Alexander Macdonald be found. If he can produce it in secret session, or if he can have it made quietly though unofficially known, the whole responsibility will be an exceedingly grave and serious one, involving, as it must, the alternative of sacrificing a portion of our rights in behalf of the interests of the Mother Country, or of going out from her and not allowing our protection to drag her down in a time of perhaps soon-occurring difficulty. Of course these remarks are to a great extent founded on surmise, but we are willing to leave them on record for time to show their value. It can, at all events, do no harm to contemplate things that are among the possibilities of our position and dependency of the British Empire.

THE WARS OF TWENTY YEARS.—Some of our readers have probably remembered that precisely twenty years have elapsed today since Her Majesty opened the first great exhibition in Hyde Park. But the history of the twenty years which have intervened since then may have caused them, not unnaturally, to forget that the ceremony of the 1st of May, 1851, was confidently supposed at the time to mark the commencement of the era of universal peace. The commissioners, in their addresses to the Queen on the occasion, indulged in some neat remarks on the subject. Her Majesty was advised in similar language to express a hope that "the undertaking may conduce . . . to the common interest of the human race by encouraging the arts of peace;" and the Archbishop of Canterbury was so much impressed with the circumstance that he ventured, in the prayer that it was his duty to offer, to ascribe the universal peace to the direct interposition of the Almighty: "It is of thee, O Lord, that nations do not lift up the sword against each other, nor learn war no more." If the primate could have foreseen the events of the next few years, we may assume that he would certainly have abstained from indulging in what even then was an inaccurate assertion, and would have forborne to ascribe to the direct interposition of the Deity a momentary cessation of intrigues and quarrels of the human family. Within two years and a half of the Archbishop's prayer the first shot was fired in the Russo-Turkish war. Two years and four months more elapsed before, on the 29th of February, 1872, hostilities were suspended. In a little more than a year afterwards, in March, 1857, the Bengal army mutinied, and it was not till the 23rd of May, 1859, that the mutiny was entirely suppressed by Sir Hope Grant's final victory. A month before the Austrians had crossed the Ticino, and the French had commenced their brilliant campaign in Lombardy. From May, 1860, to March, 1861, Garibaldi was engaged in destroying the Neapolitan Kingdon Only a month afterwards the civil war commenced in America, which was only concluded by the surrender of Kirby Smith in May, 1865. The summer of 1866 was memorable for the Austro-Prussian war; the autumn of 1867 for the attack of Garibaldi on Rome.—Last year's events are too fresh in all our memories to need recapitulation. And it must be remembered that this catagory of wars does not include such as the Danish war, the Mexican war, our war with Persia in 1856 and with China in 1857, the Moorish war with Spain in 1860, and the insurrections in Crete and Poland, some of which we have omitted as synchronous with those wars which we have instanced, and others because they are less likely to be permanently remembered by our readers. Such events as these ought surely to teach us that even when war seems most improbable, it may be very near us.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NEW VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—At a recent meeting Birmingham, Eng., the Rev. G. Vance Smith said:—

"With respect to the revision of the Bible, in which he had the honor and the pleasure of being engaged, he could enter into details; but he thought the public might have every confidence that a thoroughly honest and truthful spirit was at work in the deliberations of the revisors. He did not say that the work would be perfect, for the revisors were human, and probably somewhat under the bias of theological opinions; but it was the desire of every member of the New Testament Company, to which he belonged, that the work should be done according to the evidence, and that candour and truth should prevail. He had no doubt this was the animating motive of every member of the company, as much as it was his own, and he certainly had no other motive than truth, and fairness, and faithfulness. The public might rely on it they would receive at the hands of the revisors a greatly improved version of the Scriptures. It would take a long time—it was thought it would take five or six years—to revise the New Testament, and even longer to revise the Old; but when it was remembered how great a multitude of people were interested in the work, and that the work might live one or two hundred years, the length of time must not be grudged. On account of the slowness with which the work was being done, it had been proposed to divide the company into two or three sections, but the feeling of impatience had gradually subsided, and it was thought better that the whole company should deliberate together, and decide every doubtful question by vote. So far as they had gone the new version satisfied him extremely, and in this respect that it read like the old one. There were changes in almost every verse—in some verses several—some more important than others, but all tending to more exact representation of the original; but, notwithstanding these numerous changes, it was the wish of the company to adhere as closely as possible to the old style, with which the people had been familiar from their childhood. The consequence was, the new version read extremely well, measuring it by the standard of the old one; and any one hearing it read would hardly know it was a new version.

TERRIBLE HORSE DISEASE.—A disease, new to doctors and most fatal, has broken out among the horses in the New England States. A despatch of the 15th, says:—

"The new disease among the horses appears to be increasing with fearful rapidity. Yesterday the Third Avenue line lost fourteen, and have above two hundred still sick. The Fifth Avenue stage line have seventy horses sick and lost four yesterday; some of their horses, horses, however, which have had the disease had so far recovered as to be at work yesterday, and many of the others were in a fair way of recovery. On the Second Avenue car line there has been about one hundred horses attacked by the disease, and twelve died from its attack; the others are recovering and none died yesterday. On the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenue lines, and on the Avenue B, the Dry Dock and the Bleecker street lines, the disease has not as yet made its appearance and the Brooklyn linss also report their horses healthy; there are, however, many cases of the disease among the private stables in this city, and thus far it appears to baffle the skill of the veterinary surgeons. It first appears in the hind quarters of the animal in the form of paralysis, gradually working along the spinal cord until it reaches the brain, when the forelegs give way, and the use of the limbs is entirely lost. The most efficacious treatment thus far has been to suspend the animal in a sling, and apply mustard externally along the spinal cord. The appetite of the animal is not affected at all by this disease, although from the first his bowels become constipated, and he is unable to pass his food. It is said by the veterinary surgeons that the disease is not contagious, but the fact of particular stables being affected by it to so fearful an extent, while others escape altogether, would seem to contradict this theory. The doctors as yet give it no particular name, some pronouncing it *carebro-spinal meningitis*, while others say that it differs from that in a marked degree, sufficiently to be called a distinct disease. No cause has yet been assigned for the disease, though each one has a different theory of his own, some attributing it to the character of the food, some to an insufficient supply of water, and others again to the changes in the temperature. It is probable that as the surgeons become more acquainted with its nature they may be able to check its ravages and prevent its farther spread."

The graduates of the Provincial University do not, it would seem, approve of the appointment to the vacant Professorship of Classics which, it is said, the Senate contemplate making. At a meeting held on Saturday in this city by some of the graduates, they passed a series of resolutions on the subject:—

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that there are many graduates both capable and willing to discharge the duties of Professor of Classics, if appointed to that position.

Therefore Resolved, That it is desirable under existing circumstances for the interests of the University that a graduate should be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Whereas this meeting has been informed that it is the intention of the Senate of the University to reduce the salary hitherto attached to the chair of classics to $1,000 per annum.

And Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that in consideration of the importance of that chair and the great necessity there is to retain the salary as heretofore in order to secure a competent person to fill the chair.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting this proposed reduction of salary is unadvisable and calculated to injure the well-fare of the University.—*St. John Paper*

THE DECLINE OF NEW ENGLAND.—The glory of New England is going out from her at a rate that fills our cousins with the utmost alarm. Skepticism and Spiritualism are undermining the severe Calvinism and blue Puritanism for which she has been famous, and in the practice of which she prospered amazingly. Husbandry is rapidly falling into decay; the native American farmer—whom the poets painted as a sturdy yeoman revelling in inexhaustible apple "sass" to the sound of perpetual Old Hundredths—has no longer an actual existence, and his shoes have been filled by foreigners. Speaking on this startling subject the Buffalo *Courier* of Saturday says:—

"The Irishman and the Canadian are taking possession of Massachusetts farms, just as the Irishman and Canadian are taking posesession of Massachusetts cities—rooting out the native stock, and compelling it to seek out other soil to thrive on. A large portion of the farms in that state, which were once the abodes of thrifty, independent Yankee farmers, and the homes of large families of children, have, of late, fallen into the hands of wealthy non-residents, who have little to do with them except to receive from the Canadian and Irish tenants the small rents they yield; and many others are owned by the new comers. The native farmers sent their sons and daughters to the towns and cities, or to the west, to make better livings than agriculture would yield; they then hired foreign labor to do the work which their sons and daughters no longer did; and the result is, the cost of foreign labor has made farming unprofitable and impossible, and the native farmers themselves are disappearing, to give place to foreign tenants and proprietors."

TREASON PAYS.—A blue book of money paid out in regard to the North West Expedition has before us. It tells its own story. Rebels and murderers, and aiders and abettors, fatten in their rebellion, but loyal men must suffer. Look at the account: Scott, Richot, and Black, doubly dyed scoundrels, get $3,784, for what? To pay their expenses from Fort Garry to Ottawa and back again, as *delegates* from rebels. Priest Thibault gets all the claims for travelling expenses—$3,000. Bishop Tache gets $1,000. Provencher gets $4,196. Look at the other side. Charles Mair looses everything, and gets $344. Dr. Schultz had a large store pillaged by Riel & Co.; he claims $69,000. This sum may be high, but, think of it, he only gets for all his property lost—for all his sufferings and hardships $2,131. Dr. Lynch, who was the backbone of resistance to the usurpation throughout—who lost his all in the rebellion—who was exposed to cold and dangers untold—gets—will it be believed?—Nothing. Mr. Boyd spent money freely to aid loyalists out of the country, fed them in it, and supplied them, as far as his means went, with the necessaries of life, claimed outlay to the amount of $55,000, and was paid $3,382. That is how treason is fostered, loyalty treated as a *faux pas*.—*Woodstock Review.*

A LITTLE GIRL NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.—A Milwaukee paper says that recently a little daughter of a cigar maker, having apparently died the day previous, was on Saturday last arrayed for the grave, and placed in the coffin, and friends came to the funeral. Rev. John Bading, pastor of the Lutheran Church, St. John, came to conduct the funeral services, and placing his hand on the forehead of the supposed corpse, while the friends were assembling, he felt it to be slightly warm. He had the arrangements for burial stayed, and it was soon discovered that the warmth was that of life, the blood still circulating. It appeared as if re-animation was coming on itself; still, restoratives were used, and whether by their means or in the course of nature, the result was that life returned in fullness, and with it disappearance of the malady, till the little girl is now out of danger and will be about again.—*Am. paper.*

During the storm of Tuesday afternoon last the lightening struck the house of Mr. Peter White, in Bird settlement, almost shattering it to pieces. Mrs. White and two children, and Mr. White, Sr., were in the house at the time. Fortunately none of them were seriously injured. Mr. White was violently thrown to the floor and the boots on his feet literally torn off, and his left side completely paralized. A little boy three or four years of age received such a shock that he was insensible for quite a length of time afterwards. Both the old gentleman and the boy have almost completely recovered.—*Farmer.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, June 15.—Consols closed at 92 1-8 Five Twenties unchanged.

LONDON, June 16. Consols 92 1-8 Liverpool markets firm. Napoleon and Eugenie have made a visit to the Prince of Wales. A marriage has been arranged between the Princess Thyra of Denmark and the Duke of Edinburg.

LONDON, June 15.—Saloons, Concert-Halls and Theatres in Paris are re-opened, and crowds still flock to Paris. McMahon and Vinoy wish to retire from the army. The *Gaulois* newspaper says that the fusion of Orleanists and Legitimists is yet incomplete French journals ridicule the idea of any interference to secure restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

LONDON, June 16.—Gen. Trochu in vindicating his defence of Paris in the Assembly asserted that several individuals whom he caused to be arrested as Prussian spies had re-appeared as leaders of the insurrection, and instanced Dombrowski. The insurrection, said the General, was merely a continuation of the war with Prussia, and he condemned in vigorous terms Bismarck's mild allusion to the Commune.

LONDON, June 15.—Precautions will be taken by the Italian Government to prevent any disturbance on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee.

LONDON, June 15.—Preparatiens for the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin to-day are complete. The city everywhere is decorated and filled with strangers. Weather is perfect and all signs are favorable.

NEW YORK, June 16—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1 12 1-2

NEW YORK, June 16.—Gold 1 12 1 2. Exchange 110 3-4.

LONDON, June 17.—The re-organization of the French army is progressing with all possible speed. The Bonapartist candidates are making vast efforts to effect their election to the Assembly. They have raised watch-word of free trade.

LONDON, June 16—Midnight. The triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin yesterday was a wonderful spectacle. The city was crowded with spectators, and the decorations were magnificent. The procession was one of the finest displays of the century. All the captured cannon and eagles were in the procession. At night Berlin was a blaze of illuminations.

LONDON, June 17.—Gen Vanoocn is made Count of the Empire, and Von Moltke Field Marshal of the Imperial Army.

LONDON, June 17.—The Demonstration yester day in Brussels in honor of the Pope's Jubileef was a complete failure.

LONDON, June 16.—The United States and European naval forces in Chinese waters have had a fight with the forts on the coast of Correa, in which the forts were demolished.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Roman Catholics celebrated the Pope's Jubilee yesterday by a torch-light procession, fire works and salutes, and by high masses in most of the principal cities.

NEW YORK, June 17.—C. L. Vallandingham of Ohio, a prominent Democratic politician accidentally shot himself last evening and died today Gold quiet at 112 1 2. Exchange 110 1-4.

DUBLIN, June 18.—A gang, supposed to be Fenians, broke into the Militia armory at Mallow, on Saturday night, and carried off 150 rifles. The sentinel fired upon the men as they were leaving, but all escaped. Five persons have been arrested on suspicion. Violent anti-papal demonstrations made to-night Large crowds smashed illuminated windows, Special constables called out, who made several arrests.

LONDON, June 19.—The American papers very generally published obituary notices of Vallandingham, whose tragical death has been announced. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is expected here early in Autumn. Cable despatches continue to give glowing accounts of festivities in Berlin. Sunday was devoted to thanksgiving in all churches. The Paris *Official Journal* abuses a portion of the English press for hostility to France. It stigmatizes their misrepresentations as cold blooded and cowardly, and charges the writers with being bribed during and since the war. No change in the French political situation.

LONDON, June 19.—The Lords debated declaration of Paris of 1856; abolishing privateering. Earl Cowper thought the refusal of the United States to agree to the declaration, was no ground for its repudiation by Great Britan. Malmsbury denounced the convention. Granville declared it was not within the power of England to repudiate a Treaty signed by all the Great Powers of Europe. There were 68 arrests in Brussels on Sunday night, mainly of members of the International Society. A plot to assassinate the Pope, last Saturday, has been discovered in Rome. The reorganization of a Central Committee in Paris, and its proclamation, excites great dismay. Twenty-five hundred women convicted of setting or attempting to set fire to buildings in Paris, have been sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia.

NEW YORK, June 20.—There are fears of Indian raids on the frontiers of Texas this season. Gen. Sherman says all the Indians in that section should be declared outlaws. Paris advices contradict the death of Cluseret, but report his arrest. Instructions have been given from Berlin to stop the return of German troops from France and discontinuing the surrender of French prisoners. Prince Napoleon has accepted the candidature for the Assembly from Corsica, and his election is thought certain.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The cable of 1865 has been recovered and repaired, all three are now in good working order. Southwestern Kansas was visited by a terrific tornado yesterday, which in a single town tore down 100 houses, and which in many places did great damage to crops.—President Grant will reside at Long Branch two months. Cable despatches of to-day announce the elevation of Earl de Grey to the Marquisate of Ripon. Theirs reports the financial condition of France as bad, but not desperate. The French military committee propose an active army of 360,000 men, with 900,000 reserves.

LONDON, June 20.—A violent thunder storm passed over the British Isles to-day. Several persons were struck by lightning. In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield promised that the Government would give immediate notice to British claimants under the wasuington Treaty to file their claims within six months. In the House of Lords Earl Granville stated that April 11, 1863, date of Lee's surrender, was the date of the American war, but he thought claims for losses subsequent would be considered. Monarchists and Republican Journals of Paris are very bitter against each other. The idea is mooted of forming a second Chamber to be elected by a general Council. The Bank of France has resumed the publication of its returns. The Pope was gratified on receiving a telegram from Queen Victoria wishing him long life and happiness.

Meyer Regolskchen, a young German, with $3,000 in gold, and $7,000 in letters of credit, has disappeared in New York, and the detectives believe he is murdered.

Hardware of all kinds at Smith Bros

Greenville, P. Q., May 2 1870.

I had suffered with Rheumatism for several years—I could not sit, and could scarcely walk, and was cured by less than two bottles of Graham's Pain Eradicator, used last August, although my case was considered hopeless, as I am 88 years of age. I have since enjoyed good health, and freedom from pain.

The success attending its use in my case has induced many others to try it, and its use in every case that I can hear from has been completely successful.

ALEXANDER DEWAR.

Hardware of all kinds at Smith Bros.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,

A new discovery, for curing nervous and debilitating diseases. It improves the appetite, assists digestion, promotes assimilation, rouses the liver, strengthens the nerves and muscles, purifies the blood, invigorates the heart's actions. promotes expectoration, and gives tone to all the vital functions. It is efficacious in Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and nervous or general Debility arising from whatever cause.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price $1.50 per bottle, or six for $7.50. On the receipt of $7.50 the proprietor will forward 6 to any part of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Free.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist.

St. John, N. B.

Carriage Stock at Smith Bros.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

Job Moses' Periodical Pills.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases which the female constitution is subject to. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to H. L. Spencer, St. John, N. B., general agent for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. For sale by Druggists.—33

Leather Preservative; Directions for use on every Box, at Smith Bros.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. James Watts, Woodstock, by Rev. J. S. Addy, Samuel J. Baker, Esq., Barrister, Andover, Victoria Co., to Annie L., and Mr. E. J. Clark of the firm of G. W. Vanwart & Co., to Mary B., daughters of the late William Watts, Sen., of Fredericton.

At the residence of the bride's father, Somerville, C. C., on the 20th inst., by Rev. G. W. Mcdonald, Mr. Gordon Tracy of Jacksontown, to Annettie A. youngest daughter of W. J. Beyer, Esq.

This notice was accompanied by a portion of bridal cake, generous in size and in richness. May the lives of our young friends be a sunny summer's day of happiness.

At Woodstock on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. G. Harvey, Mr. Joseph Griffin, of Nashwaak, York Co., to Miss Ann Maria Sewell, of Rockland, C. C.

At the same place, by the same, on the 15th inst., Mr. Isaiah Burmingham, of Simonds, Carleton Co., to Miss Claracy D. Kinney of Jacksonville, C. C.

On the seventeenth inst., by Rev. G. W. Orser, W. M'Gee, to Miss Susan A. Robinson, both of Brighton.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. James F. Richardson, to Miss Melisa Birmingham, both of Brighton.

DIED.

At Northampton, on the 18th inst., after several weeks of severe suffering, May Hysinth, infant daughter of Charles A. and Lizzie M. Brown, aged 6 months and 16 days.

'Twas here a sorrowing mother laid,
Her sweet babe down to rest,
The fair sweet flower whose opening leaves
She pillowed on her breast.

In Emanuel Co., Ga., May 9th, Done, infant son of E. T. and C. A. Mallory, aged 12 hours. How short but fatal were the sufferings of our dear babe.

At Victoria Corner, June 11th, after a lingering illness, Amos Gallup, Esq., aged 65 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and 11 children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad bereavement.

Man's life is but the frail offspring of a single day, so