TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

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

One's heart must be made of stern stuff not to sicken at the record of the annals of crime, in our day. While all the instrumentalities for the elevation and education of society; all the humanising efforts of moral, of social philanthropy; all the machinery for the widest and freest dissemination of the Bible and our holy religion, are in mightiest and most active operation, crime seems to multiply and vice develop itself as if the powers of darkness were engaged in a desperate effort to regain complete control of the race. We may be thankful that within our own Province these remarks do not especially apply, but not the less must we mourn the degeneracy of the times as manifested elsewhere: the more are we all called upon to guard watchfully and anxiously our public morals, while the emissaries of the devil march with such comprehensive force over the world.—War, murder, outrage, violence against life and property—communism in larger and smaller degrees,—swell the pages of the every day history of the world. The most painful feature of the facts is that woman is in so many cases becoming the instrument of crime. On this continent we have recently some notorious instances of this. The Laura Phair trial in California, has scarcely ended, with the apparently righteous condemnation of a woman of beauty, intelligence, education, to the gallows, for murder, deliberate and unprovoked, and the consummation of which sentence she now awaits in prison, when we have the news that Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, a leader of fashion, a star in the firmament of beautiful women; a woman whose life had been surrounded with all the associations that tend to refine as well as gratify—that this woman has been arrested for the crime of having poisoned General Ketchum, and having attempted to poison a Mr. Van Ness, the former an intimate friend and the later her business agent, and this, too, while these gentlemen, with their wives, were visiting at her house.—There appears to have been no motive such as might influence a weak minded or passionate woman—no jealousy to appease, no slight to avenge—but simply, so far as can be judged, one of a pecuniary character.

Then again, the other day, in the city of Ottawa, a woman was proved, in the police court, to have induced another woman, to go to the house of the accused under false pretences, and there with having connived at and witnessed, a most brutal "outrage, worse than death," by her husband and three other male brutes.

In this case the parties concerned were not of polite circles in society, but two of them were women, and the outraged one a woman, so far as any evidence appears, of virtue and true womanly feelings, while the conduct of the other shows how, trained in the paths of vice, a woman's natural instincts may become entirely obliterated or inert. A singular feature connected with the trial on this case was the acquital of the woman on the plea by the County Attorney that she was not responsible, having acted under the direction of her husband, although, even if that plea can be a good one under the law, in any case, which we doubt, no evidence was adduced to show that the man was, as pretended, her husband, or that, in the first instance, she had been influenced by him.

These are a few of the startling incidents which have forced our thoughts into this article; they are a few of the many which should make us all aware of the rottenness of, shall we say, unregenerate nature; of the fearful nature of the contest between right and wrong which these years witness; of the importance that society should be guarded and restrained against, and in every tendency to, looseness of morals and degeneracy of correct principle.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Press Association, of Ontario, recently, in their annual tour, visited the Capital of the Dominion, where they enjoyed the romantic scenery of that region, embracing a ride down the Timber slide, past the "Chaudiere Falls." There is no class of persons who can better enjoy an occasional good time than Press men and their wives. None that can better appreciate the grand and beautiful in nature; the fine in art; the enterprising and progressive in manufactures. Their business is the year round to work for the instruction and pleasure of others—no wonder that they enjoy a short holiday which they may devote to their own enjoyment—the gratification of their own senses. Our chief object in noticing this excursion, is to say, first, that it is contemplated next year to visit New Brunswick. Second, to observe that these press associations do good in enabling the members to assimilate their tariffs of charges and, what is of more importance, making them acquainted personally with each other, and thus tending to promote a sympathy and good fellowship among members of a craft whose mission is of the highest importance, and among whom should be cultivated that high toned respect for each other and their work, without which those to whom and for whom they write cannot be expected to respect them or their utterances. Such an association we should have in New Brunswick.

And our third object is to quote from the annual address of the retiring President, Mr. Jackson, of the "New Market Era," the following pertinent and well conveyed remarks:—

"The influence exerted by the press of this country in moulding public opinion, can scarcely be estimated. No agency is more potential in arousing the populace to a sense of national danger—more salutary in correcting public wrongs,—or contributing more largely towards educating the people to a true sense of their political, social, and moral obligations and duties. A well conducted journal has an influence wherever it circulates; but it is in the country—in the rural districts—that this is most observable. There it is read with greater care and more lively interest, than in the counting-house of the merchant, and its columns are almost the only channel through which those who are leaving the impress of their thoughts upon the public mind can make themselves felt.—In a family where taste for reading exists, the weekly visits of the chosen newspaper are anticipated with no small degree of interest. Its contents are made the subject of subsequent conversation and discussion; and its lessons often indellibly stamped upon the mind. It occasionally, perhaps frequently, advances doctrines or theories in philosophy, politics, or religion, conflicting with the cherished opinions of its readers; but if conducted with talent and prudence, is kind and conciliatory in its tone, in a vast majority of cases its teachings will ultimately be received and embraced. This thought forces upon us the responsibility attaching to the conduction of our journals. It becomes us to speak with true, hearty, earnest and honest utterance when talking to the people."

☞ The Classes in the Woodstock College will be re-opened on Tuesday next.

The Grammar School Classes open on Monday next.

THE recent course of Mr. Gladstone's Government in doing by Royal Warrant what the House of Lords refused to allow Parliament to do, namely, abolish the purchase system in the Army, is likely to be productive of important results in precipitating a constitutional crisis in England. The leading English papers take various views of the matter, some opposing, some vigorously decrying the action. It is, however, whether within or without the strict letter of the constitution, a step in favor of Democratic rule, a yielding to the "will of the sovereign people." Whatever effect it may have in effacing or readjusting the long existing lines which marked the constitutional spheres of the respective estates of the realm, there is no doubt that the object immediately attained by it will be hailed by the popular voice as one likely to ensure more efficiency, more uniform justice in the British Army, as it will, to a great extent, close the doors to place and promotion against those whose only recommendation has been wealth and influence. Of course, it is a well known and recognized fact that among the bravest British officers, who have won unfading laurels for heroism on the field, are those who, from their effeminacy and apparent want of vigorous manliness, but little was expected when they entered the service; but still the principle on which rank was secured in the army has long been distasteful and unjust, as it stood in the way of well deserved reward for meritorious conduct.—It remains to be seen whether the military authorities will use the new system to advantage and make it the means of rendering the army more efficient, more popular, by making true merit the main test of the soldier's or the officer's preferment.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While some men were at work repairing the roof of the "Cable House," on Monday last, one of them, Mr. Baldwin, missed his footing and fell a distance of some 20 feet, alighting on the adjacent roof of Small & Fisher Bros'. tin shop. Saving a severe shaking and a slight temporary "disorganization" of the system, Mr. Baldwin was not injured. Dr. Colter was at once on the scene of action, administered all possible relief, and the next day Mr. B. was out again superintending the work on the building.

☞ THE Tyne crew arrived at St. John on the 28th ult., and were met with warm demonstrations of welcome by the citizens of that city. The crew consists of Renforth, Kelley, Chambers and Percy, with Bright as a spare man; they are also accompanied by Mr. Walton of the Newcastle *Chronicle*. They have gone into training on the Kenebeccasis.

☞ WE are requested to state, for the information of our Victoria Co. readers, that Mr. C. W. S. Barker will speak on Temperance as follows:—

Saturday 12th inst., at Meritt Settlement; Monday, 14th inst., Red school house, Perth; Saturday, 19th inst., Inman school house; Monday, 21st inst., Bairdsville; Monday, 28th inst., Little River Mills. Meetings to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M.

SALE OF 4 YEAR OLD COLTS.—Mr. S. T. Baker, of this Town, sold his four year old colt "Dexter," *alias* "Gladstone," to Mr. J. E. Burnham, Houlton, last week, for $500 gold.

Mr. Brewer, of Upper Woodstock, also sold to Mr. Estey, of Houlton, a four year old colt, for $300.

A number of the Canadian Volunteers who attended the recent Wimbledon Rifle Competition, were successful in gaining prizes; the prizes were distributed by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

Mr. Warren C. Bull has our thanks for some fine English Cherries, gathered from his orchard. They are large and well flavored. Mr. Bull informs us that although his cherry trees blossomed profusely this spring, the crop of fruit is very small.

THE Messrs. Lugrin, who lost so heavily by the recent fire in Fredericton, announce that they will issue the *Colonial Farmer* again, almost immediately.

We stop the press to announce that early this (Friday) morning, the fine dwelling house of Mr. Frank Rankin, Northampton, was destroyed by fire.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine* for the current month is to hand. The present number contains the usual amount of illustrations, fashion plates, choice and pure literature, for which the *Home Magazine* is so well noted.

The Childrens Hour, for August, is also at hand, a perfect gem for the *little ones*. It is profusely and beautifully illustrated. The above periodicals are published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

Peters' Musical Monthly.—It is seldom that cheapness is associated *with merit* and *real value*, but we must make an exception in favor of *Peters' Musical Monthly*. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new Music—some fifteen pieces in every number. It is printed from 36 full-size music-plates, neatly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents.—Volume VIII. began with the July number; and the publisher offers to send two copies—July and August—for 50 cents. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

Think of it! 30 pieces of good music for 50 cents.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SENTINEL,—Publish the following list of officers of Victoria Co. Lodge, B. T., for current quarter, and much oblige,

Yours, &c.,
C. W. S. BARKER.

C. W. S. Barker,	W. Co. C.
Joseph Wetherby,	" V.
S. S. Vandine,	" S.
Edward Howard,	" T.
A. R. Hallet,	" L.
Wm. Tomlinson,	" C.
Rev. J. S. Allen,	" Chap.
T. R. Cameron,	" F.
J. J. Brown,	" R.
Edmund Brown,	" M.
Elizabeth Grant,	" D. M.
David Irvine,	" I. G.
George Jenkins,	" O. G.
Charles Tr.fton,	" P. C.

FOR CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—The Orangemen of South Richmond would through your columns announce their continued existence and prosperity.

As usual, on the 12th, they assembled in their lodge room. The gathering was large and with spectators, numbered some hundreds. King William in his robes on the ever memorable grey, lead the procession to Mr. Edward Benn's, where they listened to an address on the life and times of the great Protestant King. Afterwards they returned to dine at Mr. Knowlton's. In honor of the ladies who provided the repast, we must confess it was one of the most varied and sumptuous we ever sat down to.

The afternoon passed with great sociality and glee. Everybody seemed pleased and strove to please his neighbor.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
GEO. DAVIS, Master.

Richmond, July 14, 1871.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

In all disorders of the pulmonary organs, so prevalent in our ever-changing climate, the action of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is perfectly irresistable. It is not of essential consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, provided the last stage of consumption has not set in, the daily use of this preparation will most certainly effect a care, not temporary or superficial, but permanent and lasting. A trial of many years has proved to the world that it is efficacious in curing such complaints beyond any remedy hitherto known to mankind.

Bowel complaints should receive prompt attention. In the incipient stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, cure is easy; but when the symptoms are neglected, and those diseases allowed to make headway, they often prove fatal. Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills, cleanse the bowels, give healthy action, and remove obstructions, making all the machinery work well.

The sale of that remarkable and very valuable preparation, Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, is constantly and rapidly increasing. It has been but a few years since the doctor first introduced it to the public, yet such are its virtues that some thousands of bottles have already been sold.

A dose of Clark's Derby Condition Powders administered occasionally will improve the appearance of your horse, and cause him to assume a smooth and glossy coat.

The census returns of Great Britain show that the surplus in the female population is on the increase.

"Adamanta" and "Diamonds" are the euphonious names of two new settlements in the diamond fields of South Africa.

The census of Australia was taken on the same day that the enumeration of inhabitants in the British Islands took place. The Registrar-General of the Province of Victoria, which contains about 750,000 inhabitants, was so confident of the accuracy of his returns that he offered a reward of ten shillings—two dollars and a half in gold—to any householder who could show to him that his household had been overlooked by the sub-enumerator.

The members of the International Society in New York are in favor of suppressing all public processions except those commemorative of purely American events.

A correspondent recently sued an English editor for the return of a rejected M S., which had been destroyed. The judge righteously decided in favor of the freedom of the press to kill, burn and destroy the banitings of the unfortunates who write rejected communications.

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

A fall of black rain occurred last month near Worcester, England. It poured down like ink for a quarter of an hour, covering sheep and other animals in the fields with an adhesive substance as black as soot. No explanation has been given.

One single pigeon, a favorite bird with the pigeon-fanciers of Paris, brought into the city, during the siege, 500 pages of official despatches and 15,000 private despatches.

There are only two hundred and fifty-eight Jews in all Ireland.

An insane man jumped out of the window of a railroad car going at full speed in Pennsylvania, but was caught by the heels by a stout Irishman, and held in that position till the train stopped.

The premium of $200 per scalp offered in Sonoro for the killing of Apache Indians has created quite a new trade in that frontier State, because it pays the ranchero better to hunt these enemies than to raise cattle, which are always liable to be carried off."

A want has been felt and expressed by Pysicians, for a safe and reliable purgative; such a want is now supplied in "Parsons' Purgative Pill."

Henry K. Bond, of Jefferson, Maine, was cured of spitting of blood, soreness and weakness of the stomach, by the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there.—*Lowell Daily News.*

There is a sharp rivalry just now in Alabama among different guano dealers. One of them, by way of showing the superiority of his guano over any other, says that a farmer recently put a sample of it into his pocket, in which there happened to be a carpet tack, and started home on horseback. Before reaching his house his steed broke down, and the farmer was at a loss to discover the cause, until he found that the carpet tack had grown to be a long bar of railway iron.

A young lady in the singers' gallery of a church at Lyons, N. Y., while looking over the railing, the other Sunday, to see what the congregation had to wear that was new, lost her balance and fell plump upon a deacon's head and shoulders. She bounded into the isle, however, without receiving any injury, and joined in the concluding hymn.

MANITOBA.—This name sounds so dignified, and of so romantic a character, that it carries with it an air of inviting beauty. The name seems to lend a charm which will no doubt materially assist in the rapid population of that fine country. We have often heard it stated that a Good Name was worth a mint of Gold, and carried many favors—So with The Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills,—for this Medicine has reaped innumerable laurels for its wonderful curative properties, from Clergymen and a host of other respectable members of society. See the Treatise or Hand-book, to be had gratis from your Druggist.

A machine has been perfected which may be applied to cooling the air of theatres, halls, and all public or private dwellings. One of these machines will either produce 200 pounds of ice per hour, or will furnish the same space of time 30,000 cubic feet of air, cooled to a temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit. It is probable that in a few yeare we shall be able to turn on from the same registers the cool air in summer and hot air in winter.

There are said to be 3,064 spoken languages and dialects.

A bold and daring robbery occurred in New York the other day, a messenger of one of the banks being knocked down on Broadway and robbed of the sum of $39,000.

It is said that while President Grant is most anxious to visit these Provinces at the opening of the railroad, and has signified his readiness to do so, an old statue has been found which prohibits the President from leaving the country during his term of office.

The woman with a snake in her stomach has been caught at last. Her name is Anna Brown, her residence Ohio. Dr. Firestone, under whose watchful eye Annie has been for some time, has discovered the "snake," or "what is it," that would protrude from her mouth while she was in convulsions. The doctor was watching her the other day while she was having one of her "spells," and noticing something in her mouth, he seized her by the throat, to prevent her from swallowing, and compelled her to disgorge the "reptile," which proved to be nothing more nor less than a piece of black India rubber that she had been accustomed to slip down her throat, and then with her convulsive movements, raise up and let down again.

The manganese found at Tenny Cape, Hants N. S., is turning out to be very valuable a recent cargo bringing at Boston from $50 to $60 U. S. currency per ton.

A new manganese mine of first rate quality has been opened at Cheverie, in the same County.—*News.*

A Maryland paper tells us that since the establishment of a Baptist church in that neighborhood the negroes refuse to eat fish taken from the stream in which the converts are baptized, for fear the evil spirits, which they suppose to be removed from the baptized persons, have entered into the fish, and thereby possessed them.

Major-General Shaler, who commanded all the troops on the day of the riot, has made his official report. He says that testimony is abundant to show that long before the troops retaliated fire-arms were discharged and missils of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows and housetops, and it was not until an officer of the 84th had been struck down by a missile thrown from a housetop; one of the men had been shot in the head, and another had received a flesh wound; two men of the 9th had been killed outright, and a number wounded; and three of the 6th wounded, that fire was opened on the mob. Gen. Varian, in his report which accompanies this, states that he gave his troops specific orders to fire it fired upon.

A man fell dead in a pew in the church at Augusta, Ill., just as the preacher had said "Some of the congregation may never reach home alive."

The intermarriage of two families in Maine is remarkable. One consisting of four sons and one daughter has married all of a neighbor's children, four daughters and a son.

A four-oared crew has been organized at Pittsburg, Pa., to take part in the races at Halifax.

The newest wonder at the West is a soda lake near Rawlings, on the Union Pacific Railroad, several miles in circumference, and capable of supplying 65,000 tons of soda a year.

The Chicago *Tribune* asks and receives $22,000 for a column of advertisements one year. The business men of Chicago are keen to pay it. There is one house in Cincinnati that pays $4,000 a week for advertising. There are several in Cleveland, even, who pay as high as $10,000 a year. Somehow these men don't break up; a liberal advertiser never does.

A curious story has appeared in some of the papers recently, which, if true, shows that to marry a Princess does not open the door to royal circles. It is stated that the Prince of Wales refuses to receive the Marquis of Lorne as a member of the royal family, and that at the state ball a few weeks ago, he gave orders that the Marquis should not be admitted at the royal entrance. He was accordingly refused admittance, and the Princess declined to enter except with her husband, saying that her place was where he was. The Marquis would not take the Princess in by the general public entrance, and the result was that they did not attend the ball. The truth of this story may, however, be doubted.

Since the 12th the ancient order of Hibernians has been at work recruiting. New Irish militia regiments has also been organized, because, as the promoters say, the Irish people should place themselves in a position to be able at any time to defend the Republic from all enemies both foreign and domestic, and to resist the inroads of despotism or monarchial institutions.

Another sensation has been discovered. A Pennington, N. J., despatch says that much excitement prevails there over the case of a young woman named Mary Brister, who is accused of having mudered several children. The accused is daughter of Mrs. Wesley Weismer by a former husband. Mrs. Weismer's children had been left in her charge while the parents have been employed at daily labor; all the children have died in some mysterious way. Two died over two years ago very suddenly. A few days ago a fourth child died, and the physician gave it as his opinion that the child had been strangled. The circumstances connected with its death caused suspicion as to the death of the others to be thrown on the girl.

The Coit Excursionists, said to number 370, arrived from Windsor on Saturday afternoon, in the steamer *New Brunswick*.—They amused themselves by going through the city, and visiting the neighborhood, and left last night at midnight much pleased, we understand, with their visit. They take their name, it is said, from the "Coit," the first steamer employed in their excursion.—They come chiefly from Worcester, Mass., but many are from the neighboring towns. They enjoy a delightful excursion at a moderate cost, seeing more of the places they visit than could be seen unless at a very heavy expense by persons travelling in the ordinary way. It is rather surprising that other associations of the same kind have not been formed since this one has proved so successful.—*Freeman, Aug.* 1.

The *P. E. Islander* confirms the rumor that the contract for the construction of the railroad in that Province has been awarded to the Messrs. Walker, now of London, and this acceptance of the tender of a firm strangers to every member of the Government disposes, it says, of the story that the work would be controlled by a ring. There were 22 tenders in all, varying from £4,400 to £2,900 stg. per mile. A Halifax paper says that the tender of Messrs. Walker was the lowest, and that it was for £4,035 Island currency per mile. The Messrs. Waring, of London, are the sureties offered by the Messrs. Walker.

The mode in which stock-raising is managed in England is shown by the following extract of a private letter from near London: "Last week I went to a sale of 'pedigree stock,' and saw some splendid cattle, as well as splendid prices paid for them. One cow, only two years old, sold for over $4,250; a calf, six months old for $1,000; and suckling calves for $125 and $150 each; while $10,000 was offered and refused for a bull."

Of 36,800 pupils in New York public schools who have been vaccinated, not one, it is said, has taken the small-pox.

During the progress of the New York riots, there were 900 Ribbonmen in Boston ready to join the rioters in New York if called upon.

Some idea of the amount of money expended for tobacco may be formed from the fact that in New York city alone, during the year 1870, nearly thirteen millions of pounds of tobacco were sold, and nearly six millions of pounds were shipped to foreign ports—making a total of nearly twenty millions of pounds as the transactions of one year in the city of New York alone. In Great Britain it is estimated that forty-one millions of pounds of tobacco were consumed in 1869, the latest year for which there are official returns.

A diabolical attempt to blow up a block of houses in London was recently made. Petroleum and powder were strewed along in cellars, and set fire to, but the fire was discovered just in the nick of time to prevent a terrible catastrophe, the fire not having penetrated the main magazine. Upon investigation it was discovered that the traders' unions of London were at the bottom of the whole matter, and had planned a wholesale slaughter, the same as in Paris, together with a great destruction of property. The ring leaders are in custody. The spirit of communism is evidently rampant both in London and New York, and only the most energetic measures can suppress it.

The Loyal Orange District Lodge of Toronto held a meeting, at which a series of resolutions were passed sympathising with and commending the conduct of their New York brethern in the late riots. It was also resolved to send an address to the Orangemen of New York and to Governor Hoffman, and further to open a subscription list for the purpose of building a hall in this city, to be called the Hoffman Commemoration Hall.

Leprosy is spreading in Honolulu with the rapidity of an epidemic, and the local papers say that unless the law for the isolation of lepers is vigorously executed the Hawaians are doomed to become a nation of lepers in a very short time.

One of the results of the late riot in New York has been that the Orange societies have nearly doubled their membership since that time. Henry Ward Beecher says in "Christian Union" of last week that the Orange societies should parade next year without a banner changed or a motto rubbed out; that they do not now represent a special fact in history, but a living principle, not the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of Liberty in New York.

A machine has recently been perfected in London, with which a writer, using a pen in the usual manner, can at the same time produce a duplicate so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, yet so distinct that a microscope will reveal every line and dot. A most useful application of the apparatus will be for prevention of forgery as marks can be made, on notes and securities, legible under microscope power, but which no imitator could see or even suspect the presence of.

A clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of Mexico, has lately been converted to the Protestant faith. The *Federalista* of that city describes him as not only one of the most learned and eloquent but most saintly and pure of men, and says that his conversion to Protestantism has awakened great interest throughout Mexico. He is now preaching to large audiences of the higher and more cultivated classes of the Mexican mind. His conversion was brought about by the reading of one of Ryle's earnest appeals, loaned him by the Rev. Mr. Riley, a missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Boston *Herald* says there is a man residing in that county whose parents died several years ago, and their bodies were placed in a tomb. Not long ago it was decided to have them buried, and consequently their bodies were placed in a box and laid away in the grave, and the son took the boards that composed the coffins home with him to be used in patching up his barn.

Betting in Ontario is about even so far on the match between the English and St. John oarsmen. At Montreal it inclines in favour of the New Brunswickers, as it did last year, and failed to realize.

THE COMMUNE.—The dreadful scenes which have converted Paris from the most beautiful into the most desolate city in the world, are not altgoether unaccountable. If they were the mere frenzied freak of a people whom God had made mad that he might destroy, there would be slight lesson in them for our studying, and we might well turn away from sights and sounds too dreadful for calm contemplation. But such is not the case. This frightful carnage, miscalled war, is simply the outbreak of a fever which has been allowed steadily to develop, unchecked, for a century. And there is no good reason to doubt that the same social causes, if permitted to operate in England or America, would lead to results not probably the same, but perhaps not less disastrous.

Ever since the reign of Louis XVI., to go no further back, a process of concentration of wealth has been going steadily on in France. All France has been tributary to Paris—all Paris to a favored few. The wealth of the empire has been expended in broad streets, a magnificent opera-house, and the finest palaces in the world. But it has done little or nothing for the lower classes. There have been in Europe no such public buildings as the Louvre and the Tuileries, and no such peasantry as the wearers of the blouse. The laboring men who have helped to furnish the wealth, but have not shared it, have murmured; their murmurs have been treated with indifference. They have broken out in occasional revolt; it has been quelled without difficulty, and without remorse. And still the process of concentration has gone on; and wealth has flaunted its ostentatious luxuries in the face of poverty, oblivious of the scowling brow, and clenched fist, and growing hate.

Suddenly the note of war was sounded.—The army marched away to meet a foreign foe. It had governed but could not educate, and when at Gravelotte, Sedan, and Metz, it was broken in pieces, and the Emperor became first a prisoner and then a fugitive, and anarchy took the place of law, the laboring classes seized the opportunity afforded them. For years they had been drilled to believe that public property was the property of the public—and that they were the public. For years they had waited, impatient to reclaim what they had been taught to believe their own. They took possession of Paris. At first they proceeded with comparative calmness and little violence. It is true that they despoiled the churches. But they had been taught to regard the churches as a part of the aristocracy—its property the people's rightful spoil. It is thus they seized the Louvre, and offered its magnificent gallery of paintings for sale. But the Louvre they had learned long since to account their own. Private property, however, was respected, and trade was not interfered with.

But the other cities did not respond to the call of the capital. The dream of Communism faded as quickly as it had sprung into being. The laboring classes found themselves surrounded by the army whose power they fancied at an end, led by a statesman who represented, to their thought, the aristocracy they hated. They fought at first with the bravery of a false hope, then with the recklessness of despair. Maddened by defeat, they determined that the wealth which they had expected to despoil should never return to its old-time owners. In a frenzy of passion, they put the torch to the city of palaces, and perished in its ruins.

This is our interpretation of this fearful drama. If it be correct, that drama has a double lesson for us. No one can imagine that the Parisian mob would have been given over to such madness if, for the last century, France had possessed a public school system. No one can imagine what scenes the ignorant of our own land may yet prepare for us, if the schemes of the Jesuits are successful, and the public school ceases to be an American institution.

The battle of Paris was a battle of classes. It was a hand-to-hand struggle between ignorant labor and centralized and selfish wealth. It was a gigantic and horrible "strike." If, in America, we suffer indifference between capital and labor to grow into repugnance, and repugnance to be sedulously fanned into hatred, we may suffer, not indeed the same disasters, but disasters perhaps as serious. We have felt the bitterness of sectional strife. Let every Christian man pray that the bitter experience of the strife of classes may be avoided by kindly counsels, wise reforms, and far-seeing statesmanship, but above all, by personal sympathy and affiliation between all classes.—*Christian Weekly.*

MANITOBA ITEMS.—The first Orange procession seen in the North West marched through the streets of Winnipeg to-day. They had banners, and wore the regalia of the order, but had no band. About one hundred members mustered.

About 600 emigrants have arrived, so far. The rage for land grabbing continues unabated; everywhere the old settler and the new are taking up claims under the half-breed grant, homestead law, or preemption.

The great bulk of new arrivals have gone to Portage and Rat Creek districts, where they are thickly settled. A few have gone back in disgust at the absence of surveys or Indian treaties.

Some of the surveyors recently arrived are preparing for operations.

A band of Red Lake Indians, recently arrived, are watching their chances near the Portage to cut up the Sioux who have been living there for a few years past.

The Provincial Board of Education, having been organized, hold an examination of school teachers on the 20th inst.

The crops are looking splendid.

GRAND TRUNK TRAFFIC.—The Traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk, for the week ending June 24, amounted to £33,800, while the receipts for the corresponding week last year were £30,100—an increase of £3,700. The half year ended on June 24, and, so far as receipts are concerned, the Company have reason to rejoice over the result. With one or two exceptions the weekly returns showed larger increases as compared with the corresponding weeks of last year. These increases, as we learn from *Herapath*, amount in the aggregate to close upon £70,000, or about 10 per cent. more than the receipts for the first half of last year. If this rate of increase can be maintained during the current half year, the Directors will have the pleasure of informing the proprietors that their receipts have been nearly £140,000 greater than they were in 1870. The fact that the business for the half year just closed was close upon £349,000 better than that done during the same period last year, shows that the affairs of the company are well managed, and that the line is in a more prosperous condition to-day than ever before. This is the best and most satisfactory answer we could have to the endless columns of abuse which one hears heaped upon Mr. Brydges and his officials. If the road has been unfortunate in the way of accidents, it must be remembered that there are 1,377 miles in operation, and that it follows that there are likely to be more mishaps on a road of that length than on one having but 200 or 300 miles in operation. It must be remembered also that the enemies of the line give special prominence to every accident, however trifling; that they magnify and distort the facts, and that they do everything possible to injure the line in public estimation, and to drive traffic from it. We are satisfied that the number of accidents on the Grand Trunk is not greater in proportion to its length than on other roads, and we are certain that the loss of life is considerably below the average.

Those persons who have been laboring for years to injure this great work, will be sorry to hear that the receipts for the half year just ended show such an immense increase; while the people of this country, who have been so largely benefitted by the road, will rejoice over the fact, and heartily express the hope that the Grand Trunk has surmounted the difficulties which have weighed so heavily upon it; and has at last entered on a career of prosperity.

A heavy express robbery was committed in the United States the other day. About noon on Tuesday laat one of the delivery wagons of the United States Express Company at St. Louis, in charge of a driver and messenger, stopped at the mouth of an alley to deliver a package addressed to a party in the alley. The messenger left the wagon in charge of the driver, and while absent two men jumped into the wagon, gagged the driver and drove off. After taking several packages from the safe, they threw the driver backward into the wagon and escaped. A policeman captured the wagon and driver. A man and boy stated at the police station that they saw two men jump out of the wagon with packages, and the driver told them he had been robbed. They offered to remove the gag, but he refused. The amount taken was $3,300 in money and $85,000 in railroad bonds, directed to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The robbers left a number of small packages untouched, containing nearly $1000 in gold.

BOLD ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS CAR—$20,000 STOLEN.—*St. Louis, Mo., July* 25.—A daring express robbery was committed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Hickman county, Ky., Saturday night. Three men got on the train at Union City, and at Moscow, when the train halted, two of the robbers got off and a confederate remained on the platform. As the train moved out from the depot, the two jumped into the express car, overpowered the messenger and robbed the safe of $20,000, halted the train, jumped off and disappeared in the dark. Twenty-five citizens of Moscow turned out to hunt the robbers, but they have not been found.

LONDON.—The Registrar-General has issued a kmid of anticipatory census. Within a circle round Charing Cross with a radius of six miles, London had in 1861 a population of 2,803,989. In 1871 the population is 3,247,631, showing an increase of 443,642, that is, of a city as great as Glasgow within the ten years. The population of London is thrice that of any city in the world, except Paris—the population sometimes ascribed to Pekin being a mere delusion—and probably twice that ever attained by any city. It is not probable that Rome ever exceeded a million and a half. The cities now known to contain more than a million are probably only four—London, Paris, New York, and Calcutta.

OUTRAGE AT LIVERPOOL, N. S.—The town of Liverpool has been terribly excited over a sad occurrence at that place. It appears that a constable named Foster, while endeavoring to quell a disturbance in a house of ill-fame at three o'clock on Monday morning last, was shot by the Captain (Thos. W. Grey,) of an American schooner in two places. It is feared that his wounds will prove fatal. Great sympathy is felt for Foster, as he was an active, energetic officer. The vessel was a fishing schooner, and the Captain and four of the crew had been carousing in the house all day Sunday. They have all been lodged in jail, and their examination took place before Justices Barss, Sellon, and Hemeon, on Monday and Tuesday. The people of the town are naturally very much excited, and hope to see Grey brought to a speedy punishment.—*Globe.*

THE CESSION OF NEW GUIENA TO GREAT BRITAIN.—It has just been reported via the Atlantic cable, that the Dutch Chambers have agreed to cede the Island of New Guiena, in the South Pacific, to the Government of Great Britain. New Guiena, or Papua, is an island of vast extent, lying to the north of Australia, from which it is seperated by Torres Straits. Its length is about twelve hundred miles. Its medial width is about three hundred miles. The natives of the island are called Papauns; but the resident population comprises, besides Chinese, Jews and some Mahommedans. The island is said to be rich and beautiful, so far as nature can endow and adorn it. In the interior, mountain rises above mountain, the summits of which are covered with a luxuriance of wood and herbage, such as can hardly be conceived. It is the native country of the birds of Paradise. It has for some considerable time been regarded as a Dutch possession. Its proximity to the Equator renders it comparatively valueless to any European race. Considering its nearness to Australia, it is certainly more valuable to Great Britain than to any other nation. In the great future that lies before Australia, this acquisition must be deemed of considerable importance. We rejoice in it as a proof that the British Government is still mindful of the interests of the Empire. It would have been an awkward and inconvenient thing if the island had fallen into the hands either of the Americans or the Germans.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS COMING.—The Boston *Journal*, referring to the opening of the E. & N. A. Railway, and the grand opening in October, says:—

Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, has tendered the hospitalities of the Province to President Grant and Lord Lisgar, Governor General of the Dominion, inviting them to St. John on the occasion, and arrangements are being perfected to give them a reception which shall outshine anything of the kind ever witnessed in the Province. It is twenty years ago next Sunday, the 30th of July, since the great Convention which inaugurated this road was held in Portland, and at which Gov. Wilmot, then Attorney General, made one of the most eloquent addresses upon the importance of the proposed road, and the good results which would flow from it, ever heard in that city. It will be a happy feature of the forthcoming celebration if he shall be permitted to pronounce the work done, and well done, and to see the commencement of the fulfilment of the predictions which he uttered more than a score of years ago.

PERILOUS VOYAGE.—Capt. John Meiks, who in 1867 crossed the Atlantic on a little raft, is preparing for another voyage to Europe on a smaller raft of similar construction. The raft is composed of inflated India rubber tubes, which, when not filled with air, fold up in a comparatively small compass, but when inflated will carry all the persons that can crowd on it. The raft on which Capt. Meiks performed his last voyage was twenty-five feet long by eighteen feet wide. He then had two men with him. A canvas tent was erected on the raft, and the three crossed the Atlantic, arriving safely in England in forty days. Capt. Meiks is now having another life raft made, fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide, on which he intends going to Europe, accompanied only by a boy. He will be ready to start about the middle of August, and will take with him sixty days' provisions. He intends taking the direct steamers' track, and is confident of success.

LANDHOLDERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In the *Massachusetts Ploughman* we find a condensed statement of the agricultural returns for 1870, recently sent to Parliament. The number of land owners in Great Britain is 529,150; of these 286,245 own less than twenty acres each, amounting in all to 2,658,000 acres, or not quite nine per cent. of the total average, and 54 per cent. of the total ownership. 149,834 own from twenty to one hundred acres each amounting to 8,910,000 acres, or twenty-six per cent. of acreage, and twenty-eight per cent. of ownership, 93,071 own over one hundred acres, amounting to not less than twenty million acres, or sixty-five per cent. of the acreage, and eighteen per cent. of the ownership. There are 11,676 owners less than in 1869, which is in part accounted for by classing farms together. Sixty per cent. of all the arable land is under tillage, and forty per cent. is pasture. The amount under cultivation is 17,333,723 acres, a decrease of 77,000 acres since 1869. The average crop of hay per acre is, in fair seasons, eighteen hundred weight, and is worth $17.50 gold, per ton. The entire crop of hay and clover is 4,830,000 tons, valued at eighty-three million dollars.

CHANGE OF GAUGE—A GREAT RAILWAY FEAT.—One of the greatest feats on modern railroad building was performed on Sunday last on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which runs from Cincinnati to St. Louis.—The road was originally constructed on a gauge of six feet between the rails and it became necessary to reduce the gauge to four feet eight and one half inches, so as to accommodate the cars of connecting roads.—The length of the line is three hundred and forty miles; and the problem was to take up both rails for this entire distance and relay them nearer each other. To facilitate the task the spikes for the inside of the two rails, as they would lie in their new position, were driven, and the holes for the outer spikes bored in advance. An army of men, two thousand five hundred in all, (or seven to each mile) was then distributed along the track, and at sunrise they set to work. After seven hours of incessant labor the