POOR COPY

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

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

WITH this number we conclude another volume of the *Sentinel*, and by the time it will have reached our farthest off readers in the Province, 1871 will have given place to its successor on the roll of years.

With regard to our paper, the beginning rather than the ending of its year is the proper time for remark, and still, under the circumstances, of the volume and the year ending together, the two events seem to have a relation to each other arising out of the fact that to us the one is the tablet on which, from week to week, we have transcribed the events of the other, and also because there are readers, not a few, who learn of the doings of time and the fluctuating events transpiring in the world through the medium of the other. Having sought to do our duty independently and as thoroughly as in our power, during the year just passing away, we only say now, personally, that wishing our present readers all a very happy new year, we trust to greet them all and many more in the next issue, the first of 1872.

The year, the tide of whose existence is fast ebbing, has been one very eventful in its results; very eventful in its prognostications. What that year has brought to the world, or to distinct portions or peoples of it, does not require a review from the fact that where they are of sufficient importance to be remembered, they are impressed upon the minds of those who have read their record as they have severally occurred.

Still in general terms it is worthy of notice the fact that 1871 leaves the world in a state of almost universal peace. Not only are none of the great nations engaged in open hostility but the relations between some of them appear more amicable than has been the case for many years. It is an inspirating thought, that of universal peace. One cannot understand how even the worst of men love a state of continued discord in families or communities, however some may seem to revel in discordance as in a congenial element, and so a state of national discord seems opposed to the genuine native instincts of human nature; such a state is enjoyed only on account of the anticipations it encourages. In our day that state of things has been reached when the rights of man are so generally and correctly, if not fully, acknowledged by the Governments, as that wars for the maintenance or establishment of civil liberty are not necessary. The peace of the world now seems very properly to be auspicious of universal prosperity, and still we fear that this peace may only be the prelude to a storm, for civil liberty unfortunately does not preclude the ope[illegible]ational jealousies, of national [illegible]f national injustice.

[illegible]land the year closes upon an [illegible] better and more secure state of [illegible]eling than marked its opening. [illegible]rs now possible that the seeds [illegible]r discontent so insidiously scat[illegible] by ignorant or designing men have [illegible] where there was little depth of con[illegible]nial soil, and though, promising to grow and thrive are becoming starvlings, especially in presence of that atmosphere of loyalty which has become re-charged with its essential elements through the late illness of the Prince of Wales.

In our Dominion events have transpired which in times of slower grasp would have been considered greatly important, but which now are taken as a matter of course eliciting little remark save by those most intimately interested. Thus a large, important, and, in all the essential elements, wealthy crown colony has, within the year, become a part of the Dominion. The Treaty of Washington is a marked feature of the year in its relation to the Dominion as well as to the two great contracting nations interested. The effects of that treaty can only be guessed at, as indeed the adoption of its provisions relating to the Dominion is still unsettled; the responsibility is with the Dominion Parliament. We have had Fenian uprisings and incidents of less important moment, but nothing that has essentially hindered the advancement of Canada, or in a general sense marred the public anticipations, except the result of the census, of which no comment is now called for.

In New Brunswick the year has been on the whole a fortunate one. Trade, in all its branches, has shown signs of quickened vitality. The Harvests have been abundant. The manufacturing interests have been more widely and wisely developed. A healthier feeling on the important subject of Immigration seems to have taken possession of our authorities, but their action is tardy. The action of the Government in the direction of securing better terms from the Dominion Government is an action so recent as to require no remark here; the prospects of a successful issue from such action is a subject for separate consideration.

With the year ends one valuable but not respected school system. With the new year a better educational era, we trust, dawns upon our Province. The basis of our new Law is undoubtedly a correct one; its success depends upon the people themselves. The financial position of our Province is not promising or agreeable. The people must take it as it is; they have only themselves and their Legislators to blame for it; if it is not speedily made better the blame must rest with the Government and Legislature; the way to improve the financial condition of our treasury is known to those estates and the people of this county, of whom a majority of our readers is composed, know full well, for the facts have, through our instrumentality, been frequently iterated and impressed upon their attention, how closely more embarrassing financial relations are impending, and what the safe and prudential means are that should be resorted to to avoid them.

We should not close without reminding our readers of the important link in our railway connection which has been completed within the year, by which the whole continent has been opened up and made of easy access for those who would travel for pleasure or for the purpose of business. Of a truth, now, those who have to sell may choose the dearest and best markets, and those who buy the cheapest. And of that other, "The Missing Link," with a supplement, it is gratifying to know that the promises of 1871, for its partial completment in 1872, and its rapid consumation, are so encouraging.

The *Colonial Farmer*, of this week, gives us a word of additional hope, when in referring to its probable route, that paper speaks confidently of the road striking the river at or near Woodstock and then upward towards Riviere du Loup.

We close the year then with much to be abundantly grateful for; much to inspire hope as to the future. Free agents, largely the guardians of our own political and social happiness, let us all begin the year with stern resolves to labor for the right and patiently wait the fruits.

THE recent overturn in the Ontario Government and the subsequent action of those entrusted with the formation of the new Government, has brought to light the not startling fact that Ontario Reformers, notwithstanding their high professions of party integrity and their abhorence, upon principle, of coalitions, can be influenced like other politicians and adopt their policy to present circumstances. Mr. Blake has not formed a purely party government, but appears to have secured—the reform papers would under like circumstances say bought—by a portfolio the gentleman who but a few days before had been elected speaker as the nominee of the then government, himself a noted conservative.

Mr. Blake's programme, as announced, sounds well. His government has much material of large intelligence and strength as well as political experience. The party of which he is acknowledged a rising leader has a growing influence in the Province, and it will be interesting to watch how the new Executive manipulates public affairs, especially how they will act touching certain lines of policy on which they have heretofore expressed so strong an opinion—Dual representation, for instance.

Mr. Blake has announced in very determined language the policy of neutrality as regards the Dominion Government. There should be "neither alliance nor hostility between them," so he said.

A meeting of the rate-payers, on property, of the Town has been called for Tuesday next, to vote upon the question: "Shall the Town be taxed to purchase a Steam Fire Engine and apparatus?"—This is a very important question to decide, one in which every rate-payer is alike interested, and we sincerely trust that no hasty conclusion will be arrived at, but that the great interests at stake will be fully and impartially considered by every voter before recording his vote. It is not necessary that we should add anything to what we have already said on former occasions in reference to this matter. It is admitted that the town is sadly in need of some protection against fire:—a steam engine is within our reach—its efficiency is proven in the experience of all towns possessing such—the cost of purchase and running will entail but a *very little* increase of tax on each rate-payer—therefore we say by all means let the vote of Tuesday next be largely in the affirmative.

Since the above was written, we are informed on good authority that the managers of the "Queen" and "North British" Insurance Companies have expressed their determination to withdraw all risks in Woodstock, unless immediate measures are provided to protect the town against fire.

THE Annual Wesleyan Sabbath School Festival, on Wednesday evening last, passed off in a very pleasant manner.—The tables were loaded with good things provided by the ladies; and there were upwards of 200 children present, of course not all belonging to the school, but all were heartily welcome on that occasion. L. P. Fisher, Esq., Superintendent of the school, in a brief opening address, congratulated all on the benefits of providence enjoyed during the year, stating in his remarks that not a death had occurred among the members of the school during the year. Rev. J. S. Addy addressed them on the benefits of Sabbath Schools, showing that they had been of incalculable good in the past, and that they contained vast importance and capabilites of doing still greater good in the future. Hon. C. Perley moved, and Hon. C. Connell, in a neat speech, seconded a vote of thanks to the Superintendent for his indefatigable and important services in connection with the school. Mr. Fisher acknowledged it in a few and appropriate remarks. John Allan, Esq., moved, and Dr. Colter seconded, a vote of thanks to the teachers, which was acknowledged by Messrs. D. J. Holder and J. W. Raymond, who both expressed the deep interest they felt in the institution. The speeches were interspersed with singing by the children, which was greatly admired by all present, and reflected much credit on the taste and labors of the Superintendent.

A subject which should engage the attention of our County Council at its coming session is the readjustment or revision of the assessment lists. It may be that the necessary information may not in time have been issued from the Department at Ottawa, for the Council to conclude such work of revision at its sittings, but they may initiate steps by which to arrive at such desirable and, indeed, necessary results during the winter. We strongly suspect that the lists at present show a most unfair distribution of taxation; nor does it render that distribution the less unfair the probable fact that the Parish of Woodstock is the most unjustly dealt with in the premises. But every-one must admit that now upon the taking of the census is the most convenient time for such comparison as may enable the Council to make the tax lists equitable.

WE have received the numbers to date of the *Daily Tribune*, a new evening paper, the publication of which was begun in St. John last week. It is edited by Mr. John Livingston, late of the *Telegraph*, whose retirement from active newspaper life, one for which he has proved himself so well qualified, has therefore extended over a very brief period. The *Tribune*, in its initial numbers gives promise of being a *live* paper, and one that will push itself into popularity. Mr. Geo. W. Day is the printer. The general appearance of the sheet is good.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—During the coming week of Union Prayer Meetings services will be held in the respective Churches in this Town, as follows:—

Monday evening 8th January, Baptist Church.

Tuesday evening, 9th January, Wesleyan Church.

Wednesday evening, 10th January, Presbyterian Church.

Thursday evening, 11th January, Baptist Church.

Friday evening, 12th January, Wesleyan Church.

Saturday evening, 13th January, Presbyterian Church.

Services on each occasion will commence at 7½ o'clock, p. m., except on Saturday, when the hour of commencement will be 3 o'clock, p. m.

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WE have received from the office of the *Hearthstone*, Montreal, a copy of Holman Hunt's celebrated picture, "The finding of the Saviour in the Temple."—It is photolithographed by the Leggo process, and is pronounced the finest as well as largest picture ever produced by this process. It is printed on plate paper, and is 25x33 inches in size. Subscribers to the *Hearthstone*, which is an admirable weekly literary paper, for 1872, will receive the above engraving as a premium.

THE W. Co. Lodge, B. T., of Carleton, held its quarterly session in this town, on the 27th inst. The attendance of delegates was small, and there was little business of importance transacted. The total membership of the order in the County is 1038. The next session of the County Lodge is to be held at Richmond Station, on the 3rd Wednesday in March next.

CHRISTMAS day was a very pleasant one—we mean as regards weather. It was nearly a green Christmas, as a heavy rain on Sunday morning swept away nearly all the snow, leaving only the ice on the road bed. Still the sleighing was enjoyed, if not very good. And there was an immense amount of sleighing indulged in.

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THE Hay-Hanington election petition case has closed. At the close of Counsel's argument, Judge Allan stated that he would let the case go before the full bench of Judges at next Hilary term.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We are requested to state that the duties of the Grammar School will not be resumed until the 15th of January next. The school will then be free to every child in the County.

WE are requested to state that the service at St. Luke's Church, on New Year's Eve, will be at 10½ o'clock, p. m., instead of 6½ o'clock, the usual time.

Mr. Wm. F. Dibblee has been elected Secretary to the Board of School Trustees, in this town.

THE Municipal Council meets on the 9th January.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. A. C., Nackawick, all right. Don't forget.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Wood's Household Magazine.* The tenth volume of this periodical opens with the January number, which is before us, Like its predecessors, it is full of substantial home reading which is admirably adapted "to promote knowledge, virtue and temperance." Its contributions for the month include a story by Virginia F. Townsend; "The Dead Year of Disaster," by George S. Burleigh; "Washington and His Loves," by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D.; "Newburgh and its Surroundings," by Joel T. Headley; "Going to Housekeeping," by Effa Mansfield; "Planning a Career," by Horace Greeley; "City versus Country," by Gail Hamilton; a Temperance Story, by Alice E. Williams; "The Wife of Dr. Franklin," by Jas Parton; "Enough's Enough," by Thomas K. Beecher, etc., etc. The Household fills a blank that has long existed, by supplying, at a low price, a good Magazine which is but one dollar a year. Any person not acquainted with it, will receive a specimen copy *free* by addressing S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine for January, just received, is actually the prettiest and best number of this desirable periodical that we have ever seen. It approaches very near perfection in its several departments, and considering the low price at which we can offer it, we speak advisedly in saying no family should be without it.

The Children's Hour for January accompanies the Home Magazine, and is for the young just what the latter is for adults, indispensable when once an opportunity is enjoyed for appreciating it. We utter terms with no qualifying reservations when we say that this is a delightful and useful little book for children

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. WATTS,—I see the correspondence in your paper and know that the people of Woodstock feel interested in the working of our Steam Fire Engine. We had a fire here not long ago, and she done her work up in good shape. The house on fire was in the middle of a long row of buildings, and if we hadn't the steamer it is hard to tell where the fire would have stopped. The weather was cold and the hand engines were nowhere.

The Calais boys brought over the Washington, the best hand engine in Maine, but compared with the steamer it threw a puny stream, and when the boys got tired the hose collapsed and froze up. The steamer threw a powerful stream, and the hose is so rigid when the water is passing through it that a waggon wheel hurts it no more than it would iron. We have had several practices and are getting pretty well broke in. All our people believe that she has paid for herself twice over. Some of our boys will go up when yours arrives if you let us know.

HOSE.

St. Stephen, Dec. 19, 1871.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Having occasion to visit Bangor a short time since, chance threw in my way an opportunity to visit and examine the Fire Department of that city. Tanks and Steam Fire Engines are the agencies employed for extinguishing fires, and have proved exceedingly efficacious in limiting its ravages. The engine most approved is that made by the Amoskeag Company, another of which is about being purchased by the city Corporation. Bangor, as you know, is not level, but its streets are ascending, the elevation about the same as Main street in this place, from the Bridge to the Church. At the summit tanks are built, forming, as it were, a cellar to the engine house; when a fire occurs within 2,000 feet of an engine house, the hose only is extended, the suction is dropped into the tank, and in seven minutes—the water often following close upon the hose cart—a powerful stream, 700 gallons per minute, is thrown upon the fire. By this arrangement fire is effectually squelched before it can gain any head, and in my opinion would be an advisable plan to follow. It might be worth while for the Town authorities of Woodstock to think of this. The tank forms a foundation for the building, and may be filled from the roofs of adjacent buildings or from the tanks supplied from living springs. By giving this insertion in the SENTINEL you will oblige a

TAX PAYER.

Woodstock, Dec. 21, 1871.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Alexis is said to draw well, paint tolerably and to be a clever musician, a good shot, and a capital swordsman.

Col. B. F. Laurence, a loser by the Chicago fire to the extent of $100,000, reducing his wealth to $500,000, was so crazed that he jumped the other day out of a window in the American House, Boston, impaling himself on an iron picket, and seriously injuring himself. He had to have one leg amputated.

The right of a child to prosecute his parents for whipping him, and to recover damages in a court of law, is in process of demonstration in Cincinnati. The complainant, who is an infant in the eyes of the law, seeks damages to the amount of $50,000 from his parents for the abuse and ill-treatment he has suffered at their hands since 1858. The boy's petition recounts how he was thrashed with an iron ramrod and with rubber whips; how he was dragged about the house and down two flights of stairs by the hair, and how, by way of encouraging penitential meditation, he was thrust into a closet, under a tank of hot water, and kept there for ten hours, in such a position that he was unable to stand up or sit down. The parents have refused an offer to compromise.

The Omaha papers furnish some interesting particulars of the effects of the cold weather recently experienced in the Far West. In Nebraska the cold has been intense and protracted, and the suffering unprecedentedly severe. Large numbers of persons were frozen to death, in one instance a whole family perishing from exposure. They were out of fuel of any kind, and the man started for the timber to obtain some, and froze to death beside his team. The woman burned everything she could find to burn, and finally placed her infant in the oven of the stove and burned a part of her own clothing to prevent it from freezing, but without avail. The infant was frozen to death, as well as the mother, and both were found, the babe in the oven and the guardian mother beside it, after the storm had abated,

Mr. William Bass, the London brewer, has taken the stump against the cause of temperance, which, he professes to think, is calculated to do the people of Great Britain far more harm than good.

The native Alaskans have entered into the manufacture of liquor from sugar, so powerful that it kills in three weeks.

The report in circulation that Gov. Seward is very low with paralysis, is without foundation. His health is as good as it has been for a year past. He rides out daily and suffers no fatigue from the exercise.

The ex-Queen of Hanover has become a nun.

Two hundred pounds of pure honey were taken from one tree in Australia recently.

In Fond du Lac, Wis., there is a man who is almost literally "as broad as he is long."—He is but five and a half feet tall, and weighs 485 pounds.

A CONSOLATION.—Consumption has been, and can be again cured by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It is the only certain remedy, and no remedy has before been discovered that will certainly cure consumption. The most strongly marked and developed cases of pulmonary consumption have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well as ever. It is composed of medications which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of coughs and consumption. We would advise our readers to seek early Dr. Wilson's Balsam. It is a genuine remedy indeed.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system, abused or debiliated by excess. Indigestion. offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headache, mental depression, and unrefreshing sleep. The liver becomes affected, and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, and the bowels sympathize with costiveness or diarrhœa. Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Persevering Pills act on the stomach, liver, lungs, and bowels, and regenerate their operation.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders are alike applicable to all domestic animals. They make fatting cattle thrive, and working cattle perform much better. There is nothing better for new milch cows, as they cleanse and regulate the system and appetite, and improve the quantity and quality of the milk.

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

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" for the Rheumatism, the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner iv me."

For loss of Cud, Horn Ail, Red water in Cows; loss of appetite, rot, or murrain, in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders."

Thousands of promising youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.—It was a saying of Talleyrand that "Nothing succeeds like success" and it is peculiarly applicable to the Indian Medicine which was used in the illustrious and distinguished tribe of Shoshonees for centuries before the Anglo-Saxon Race were known on this continent, and now but six years have elapsed since the great secret of its manufacture was revealed to, and the Medicine introduced to the public by J. C. Chamberlain, Conway, Ontario, Canada. Since 1866 it has commanded an increasing and most astonishing and unprecedented sale throughout the Dominion—spreading health and happiness throughout the land. In the history of the world never was a discovery made of a combination of curative elements forming so complete an antidote to pain, disease and decay of the human frame. In cases of consumption, liver complaints, debility, stomach complaints, bile, gravel, cutaneous affections, headache, indigestion, &c., use the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, which give immediate relief without the slightest pain or inconvenience.

The number of feet of lumber cut on the upper Mississippi last season was 127,000,000 mostly in Minneapolis and St. Anthony.

The hog crop of Iowa for 1871 is estimated at 1,008,571 hogs, an increase of 40 per cent. over that of 1870.

The Grand Division, S. of T., of Ontario, have voted for a separate National Division for the Dominion.

Advices from Yeddo say that the Embassy which sails from Yokohama to-day and is due here January 18th, will be the most important that has left the Oriental nation for America or Europe. It is sent by the order of the Japanese Parliament and Mikado, that the ruling clases may study for themselves Western civilization, and not depend upon the reports of their inferiors, as hitherto.—Its head will be Jawkura, late Minister of Foreign Affairs and the new Prime Minister of Japan, assisted by Kido, Chief of the Emperor's Privy Council; the Chief Minister of Public Works, Chief Minister of Finance and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be accompanied by eight secretaries, twenty-one officers of rank and twenty-one young noblemen travelling for information. They will proceed to Washington overland, visit the principal cities of America, and thence to Europe and around the world.

The London Times denies that there is any truth in the report that the Czarowitch made an assault on Prince De Reus.

English merchants, when the illness of the Prince of Wales was alarming, bought the entire stock of black gloves, black artificial flowers, dry goods and jet ornaments in Paris.

The disturbance in Londonderry on the 18th inst. was a very savage riot. For some days before preparations were being made to celebrate the 18th of December. The authorities posted a proclamation forbidding a procession and a large military force was held in readiness. The Bishop of Londonderry on Sunday condemned the act of the Lord Lieutenant. A procession was formed and attempted to march to the Cathedral, but was assailed by the police supported by soldiers. A fight ensued between the mob and military, during which many persons were hurt; but finally the crowd dispersed. Great excitement prevailed during the night and it was feared other disturbances would occur, but the people retired to their homes, and trouble was avoided.

Mr. George Bancroft, United States minister to the German empire, is at present an honorary member of thirty-one learned societies in Europe.

It is now estimated that only five per cent of the pine timber of Michigan was destroyed by the recent fires.

The Charlottetown *Argus* urges the adoption of compulsory Education in P. E. Island. It claims the adoption of the system cannot longer be delayed with profit to the country.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held on the 20th ult, on the body of James Leonard, found dead in a bed in the house of George Mathews, Moncton, The evidence showed that the man had been drinking heavily during the night, even taking liquor after he went to bed. The verdict was that the "deceased came to his death by suffocation, the effects of whisky."

A subterranean lake was struck in sinking a well at Loami, Ill., lately, which boils and bubbles up to the height of several feet at regular intervals, and roars "like the ocean or the Gulf of Mexico," besides making the ground tremble like an earthquake.

The *Nautical Gazette* refers to the transfer of the Allen Steamers to the Anchor Line as an accomplished fact, and states the price to be seven million dollars in gold. The Anchor Line have now thirty six vessels, and if this report is true they will secure, in addition, the, Polynesian and Circassian (building); Sarmatian, Scandinavian, Prussian, Austrian, Nestorian, Moravian, Peruvian, Hioerian, Nova Scotian. North American, Caspian, Corinthian, Germany, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, Ottawa, Norway and Sweeden. This is the greatest steamship transfer ever known.

In Russia, people who are picked up on the highways in a state of intoxication are condemned, whatever may be their social station to sweep the streets for one day, and it is not rare in St. Petersburg to see well-dressed individuals thus employed.

The original of the phrase, "the goose hangs high," is said to be "the goose *honks* high," referring to the cry of the goose during its migratory flights. When the weather is pleasant, and the prospect favorable, the birds fly high, and hence the significance of the phrase.

The Ministerial crisis in Ontario may be understood from the following telegram to the *Telegraph and Journal*:

Toronto, Dec. 22.—At one o'clock to-day, His Excellency, Governor Howland, came down and signified his acceptance of the election of the Hon. Mr. Currie as Speaker.

Blake moved the issue of writs for South Wellington and the city of Ottawa. He entered into an explanation of his ministerial policy.

He contended that the Provincial Governments should take a position of neutrality as regards the Dominion Government. There should be neither alliance nor hostility between them.

Ontario should not interfere with Dominion affairs nor with the affairs of any other province except when her rights were infringed.

The policy of the administration was that there should be complete parliamentary control over public funds. To hand over such control to the Executeive would be an abandonment on the part of the House of its most important functions.

Public provincial institutions should be more under parliamentary control, both in regard to condition and regulation.

A more stringent law to secure independence of Parliament would be introduced.

A bill to secure the extension of the franchise would be brought down.

A scheme to amend and combine the Courts of Law and Equity would be wanted as soon as possible.

The administration would redouble its energy in the cause of immigration, chiefly to secure a large influx of agricultural laborers to meet the heavy demands existing throughout the Province.

The Crown Lands would receive prompt attention, and an effort would be made to wind up the land sales branch department.

A timber policy would be adopted, so as to harmonize with the general interests of the country and lumber trade. The Government would carry out their obligations to the country in regard to ordinary railways, but would submit to the House the grants proposed to be made to each project. The new Government had not yet information on this point.

Now in regard to municipal loan funds and the award. During the present session, the Government would not bring down a scheme for the disposition of the surplus, but he did not think the difficlties respecting the award were insuperable, and a comprehensive plan could soon be matured for assisting party settled districts, and for doing justice to old country immigrants.

He indignantly repudiated the idea that log-rolling would prevail in the legislature if members were required to pass upon each railway or other grant.

Blake went on to explain the formation of his Ministry, and defended the appointment of Scott to the Commissionership of the Crown Lands.

He had with extereme reluctance accepted the onerous task of forming a new administration to carry out the principles in power which he had enunciated in opposition.

He concluded by eloquently asking the support of his friends, only, however, when he was in accordance with their views. (Cheers).

M. C. Cameron sharply criticisd Blake's utterance, claiming that he had taken up the schemes of the late Government. Any well-devised measures for the good of the country, he said, would receive the cordial support of the Opposition. He attacked the Government for taking into office a Conservative, thus forming a coalition instead of holding firmly to their often expressed principle of purely party government. He charged the administration with inconsistency and political turpitude.

Rykert, Merrick, Harrington, Pardee and Cumberland continued the debate.

Sandfield Macdonald attacked the new Government in a speech of some length, reviewing in detail the programme indicated in Blake's speech.

After some further debate supply was passed and the House adjourned till the 28th of January.

RECOVERY of THE PRINCE of WALES.

A week ago, the Prince of Wales was, in the expectation of all the world, on the point of death. Now his recovery is all but assured and every loyal subject of the British throne as well as that great family of nations who have much to gain by the stability of the British Monarchy and much to lose by anything which tends to weaken it, feel that a load of anxiety has been lifted from their minds. The manifestations of sympathy which have been elicited by the illness of the Prince of Wales not only in the British dominions, but over all the civilized world, are such as must surprise even the most ardent advocates of the Heir Apparent. They reveal, in a most unexpected way, how deeply the institution of Monarchy has sunk into the hearts of the British people, and how powerfully all that concerns a constitutional throne appeals to the sympathies of people who live either under less liberal or more democratic institutions. In spite of sundry exhibitions of bad taste, we have seen in the United States another illustration of the old adage, "blood is thicker than water," in a way that cannot fail to perpetuate the amity which ought to subsist between kindred people.

Coming as it did in the midst of a somewhat noisy, though not very powerful, Republican movement in England, the serious illness of the Prince of Wales suddenly awakened the people of the United Kingdom to a perception of what vague and disquieting possibilities there resided in the prospect of dynastic change. It is easier to theorise about forms of government than to calmly face the consequences of imminent disturbance. The Royal Household may be expensive enough, but so long as it remains a potent badge of stability in national government, its expense will be a mere bagatelle compared with the magnitude of the results it secures. In Great Britain, according to a French phrase, "The King reigns but does not govern," still the throne remains the central point around which all the social, political, and administrative institutions of the country are grouped, and no one can venture to predict what bewildering chaos would follow the sudden wrenching of this central point from its place. People have become so much accustomed to self-government under a monarchy, that they have somewhat hastily concluded that without it they could have free institutions no less enduring. When the nation was suddenly brought face to face with a possible regency it obtained a glimpse of all the wild ambition and restless scheming which the want of a royal head to the people might set loose. On his complete recovery, therefore, the Prince of Wales is likely to find himself the object of an amount of popular attachment greater than any he has yet enjoyed. We hope and believe that he will live to show himsely worthy of it.—*Scottish American Journal.*

Father Hyacinthe has recently written an article for the *Independent*, which clearly and definitely fixes his present religious status. He is a Catholic and intends to remain one. He is not a Protestant, and does not propose to advance toward Protestantism. He objects to Rationalism, that it rejects the Bible. He objects to Protestantism, that while it exalts the Bible, it rejects the traditions which in his opinion complement and explain it, and substitutes the individual faith of the Christian for the collective faith of the Church. He upholds Catholicism because it upholds the whole revelation, written and spoken, and because it has for its base and direction, not the individual conscience of an isolated person, but the universal and constant teaching of the church. But he contends that Ultramontanism, or Papism, or as it may otherwise be called, Infallibilism, which is now attempting to rule the Catholic Church, is the antipode of Catholicism, and the enemy of that church, Its claim is, he says, not that the church is infallible, but that it is the Pope that is infallible, and that the church has been right only because it has spoken the wishes of the Pope. This, he says, is a complete inversion of the Catholic rule of faith, and "a preposterous return to the Protestant principle of individualism—the substitution of one man's private inquiry and judgement for the inquiry and judgement of the Universal Church."—He prefers Protestantism to this Ultramontanism, believing it better to set a man face to face with the Bible and with Christ, than to sunder him "from the living Saviour and the Bible, in subjection to the unquestioned word of a man who might be John XII. or Alexander VI." Believing that the great struggle between the Ultramontane and their opponents, the old Catholics, will force a choice between the Pope's faith and the Church's faith, he has no hesitafion in declaring the faith of the church.

◆

An Indiana paper says that since the authorities of La Porte placed red-headed girls at the street corners for illuminating purposes the number of bibulous individuals who find it necessary to hug the lamp posts to preserve their equilibrium is truly astonishing.

The correspondent of a Boston journal is authority for the statement that A. T. Stewart intends to leave his entire fortune, estimated at $50,000,000 to $70,000,000, in public and private charities, and that he recently made a will to that effect.

A man in Cincinnati is organizing a brass band for twenty women.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.—The Premier, Blake, to-day explained the Ministerial policy. He contended that the Provincial Governments should take a position of neutrality in regard to the Dominion Government, there should be the utmost parliamentary control over public institutions. More stringent laws to secure the independence of Parliament will be introduced. A bill to secure extension of franchise will be brought down.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The noon bulletin from Sandringham to-day announces that the Prince passed a quiet night. The progress of convalescence is slow and gradual. The French Assembly has adjourned to January 5th. The Pope, yesterday, performed the ceremony of preconization, in the cases of 23 newly appointed Bishops.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—The Ontario Parliament is prorogued to January 18th, when the vacant seats of the new ministers and those created by contested elections will all be filled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—There were 57 small-pox deaths this week in Cincinnati; it is now decreasing. A heavy rain storm in California for several days past seriously interferes with telegraphs and railroads. Gold 108 1-2.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, and is gradually gaining strength.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—New York city, from 34th to 79th street is without gas, owing to an explosion in the purfying house of the metropolitan gas company, Saturday evening. It will be two weeks before the gas can again be supplied. There were no services in the churches last evening, for want of light. A heavy gale at Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday, blew down the skating rink, the Iron Company's rolling mills, round house of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield railroad, tearing off roofs, chimneys, and fences generally. Loss $50,000. Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago, Indianopolis, and Toledo also suffered severely. The British schooner *Marysville*, Capt. Williams, of St. John, was boarded off Plum Island, Newburyport, yesterday morning. The vessel leaked badly, and has been waterlogged and unmanageable since Wednesday. The crew had no fire nor anything to eat, and their faces, hands and feet were badly frozen. The vessel will probably be hauled off the beach to-day, and towed to Newburyport.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 23.—The Robinson murder examination closed this afternoon. Hampton, Toms and Plythe were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The other parties arrested were discharged. It is reported by the Mormons that Brigham Young will be here next week. There is ten feet of snow on a level in the Little Cottonwood district, and it is still snowing. The freighting of ore from the mines is suspended. The sun has not been seen for a week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Wm. Dennis was arrested yesterday, for forcibly abducting, chlorforming, and outraging a young school girl. One Madame Florence, a harpy, of 6th avenue, was also arrested as an accessory. Both were held in $5000 for trial.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Sublime Porte, backed by Russia and Austria, is sharply pressing the government of the *Danubian* principalities for a settlement of its railway obligations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Gold 108 3-8 to 108 5-8; The ship *Palmerston*, from Hamburg, had nine deaths, all from one to ten years old, and fieve births, on board. President Grant's father remains in a critical condition and his recovery is doubtful. Alexis left Buffalo this forenoon for Cleveland. He presented Parepa Roso with a valuable bracelet as a token of pleasure he experienced at the opera on Christmas. Another heavy snow storm in Wyoming to-day interupts railroading. The bar Association of this city condmns Judge Barnard's bailing of Tweed as illegal and have plans for reforming abuses of the courts.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The noon bulletin from Sandringham to-day reports that the Prince passed a quient night, but his convalescence is retarded by a painful affection above the left hip. No inquietude is felt as to his condition, but regret and disappointment at the slowness of his recovery is generally expressed. Hopes had been raised that he would be able to go out before the end of the holidays, and preparations for public rejoicings have been made, but their non-realization threw a damper on the festivities of the season. The Queen returns to Sandringham to-day. Cape of Good Hope news states that the annexation of African territory to British dominion produced much excitement among the inhabitants. Mr. Brand, President of the Free States, issued a formal protest against the transfer of the Diamond Fields to Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Gold 198 1-2. The President's father is out of danger. There is great excitement over the reported flight of Tweed.—Some think he is hiding in the city.

COMMON SCHOOLS ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That public moneys will not be granted in aid of schools taught between Dec. 30th, 1871, and January 15th, 1872.

2. That the Boundaries of School Districts established under the authority of "the Common Schools Act, 1871," will shortly be posted in each School District of the Province.

3. That the first Annual School Meeting will be convened in the School Districts of the Province on January 11th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by notices issued by the County Inspectors, and may be continued till 4 o'clock, a. m.

4. That the duties and powers of the Annual School Meeting, as prescribed by "the Common Schools Act, 1871," are, in brief, as follows:—

(1). The election from among the qualified voters present (*i. e.*, persons residing in the District and rated in the Parish Assessment List in respect of real and personal property or income, and persons non-resident in the Parish but rated on property in the District) of a Chairmen to preside over the meeting. The Chairman is to determine all questions of order, to take the votes of qualified voters only, to decide according to the majority of votes, and to give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

(2). The election, from among the qualified voters present, of a Secretary to record its proceedings.

(3). The election, from among the qualified voters of the District, of three Trustees. Teachers cannot be Trustees.

(4). The election of an Auditor of the School Accounts for the ensuing year.

(5). To determine what amount shall be raised by the District during the ensuing year in supplement of the moneys provided towards Teacher's salaries by the Province and County, and for the purchase, rent or improvement of School grounds and buildings, the purchase, erection, repair, furnishing and care of school-houses and out-buildings, the purchase of fuel, maps or apparatus, and prescribed text-books for the pupils of indigent parents, the payment of interest on money to be borrowed by the District, or any other expenses required in providing an efficient school.

Of the sum voted by the meeting, One Dollar is to be collected from every male resident 21 years of age, and the balance is to be assessed upon the property and income of qualified voters.

If any sum is voted for the purchase or improvement of grounds, or for the purchase or erection of school buildings, or the purchase of furniture, the meeting is to authorize the Trustees to borrow the money (if so desired), and to fix the period (not to exceed seven years) within which the amount borrowed shall be collected from the District in equal yearly instalments.

(6). To authorize the Trustees to dispose of any School property owned by the *District* (if so desired).

(7). To authorize the Trustees to insure the school buildings and furniture (if so desired),

(8). To adjourn to the next day at 10 o'clock, a. m., and to continue until 4 o'clock, p. m.

5. That the Minutes of the School Meeting are to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and deposited by the former with the Trustees.

6. That in case a District fails to exercise its right of electing Trustees, the County Inspector is to appoint them on the requisition of seven qualified voters of the District.

7. That the funds for Teachers' Salaries is to be provided from *Three Sources*, viz:—

(1). *From the Provincial Treasury*, at the following rates for the School Year:—

First Class Male Teachers,	$150
Second Class, " "	120
Third Class, " "	90
First Class Female Teachers,	110
Second Class, " "	90
Third Class, " "	70

Class-room Assistants regularly employed four hours a day are to receive one-half of the above amounts, according to the class of License held.

Teachers and Class-room Assistants employed in Districts entitled to special aid as poor Districts, are to receive for the following school year, at the rate of *one third more* than the grants above named,

In all cases, one-half of the Provincial Grants are to be paid TO THE TEACHERS and *licensed assistants* semi-annually, or rateably according to the number of prescribed teaching days the School shall have been satisfactorily taught.

(2). *From the School Fund provided by County Assessment*, to be apportioned by the Chief Superintendent TO THE TRUSTEES of the School Districts within each County, as follows:

(*a*). At the rate of $20 for the school year, in consideration of each licensed Teacher employed *of whatever class.*

(*b*). The balance, by an equal rate per pupil according to the average number of pupils in attendance at school, and the number of teaching days the school has been opened. The Trustees of Districts recognized as poor Districts in any year, to receive, in this latter apportionment, special aid not exceeding *one third more per pupil* than the Trustees of other Districts within the County.

One-half of the County fund is to be apportioned and paid semi-annually.

No public moneys will be received by Districts which fail to establish schools under the Act. It will be observed that the amount of Provincial and County moneys to be expended in any District in aid of schools, will depend almost exclusively upon *local exertion*, or the direct efforts made by the people of the several Districts in maintaining their own schools. The sum to be received by the Teacher from the Province is definite, but the exact amount that will be received by the Trustees from the County Fund on account of the average attendance of pupils, cannot be known at the time of the school meeting. The meeting should, therefore, be careful in voting its estimates to authorize a sum amply sufficient to enable the Trustees to meet the liabilities of the school year.—Any balance remaining in the hands of the Trustees is, of course, to be carried to the credit of the next school year, while any deficit arising from the authorized expenditure may be carried forward and provided for in the estimates of [illegible] year.

The first disburs[illegible] County Fund will be apportioned [illegible] school attendance made between January 15th and April 30th, inclusive.

8. That the Board of Education has prescribed the following Regulations respecting contracts with Teachers:—

(1). *Form of Teacher's Agreement:*—Each Teacher and assistant before entering on duty in any District, is to make a written agreement with the Board of Trustees, (each party retaining a duly executed copy of the same), in accordance with the following form:—

CONTRACT made this —— day of —— A. D. 18 , between [*name of Teacher or Assistant*], holding a valid License of the —— class, granted under the authority of the Board of Education of New Brunswick, hereinafter referred to as the Teacher, of the one part; and "The Trustees of School District Number — in the Parish of — in the County of ——," [*or* "The Board of School Trustes of Saint John," *or as the case may be*], hereinafter referred to as the School Corporation, of the other part.

The Tsacher, in consideration of the below-mentioned Agreement by the School Corporation diligently and faithfully to teach a School in the said District during the School Year [*or* Term] ending on the —— day of —— A. D. 18 , or as much thereof as is unexpired.

And the School Corporation agrees with the Teacher licensed as aforesaid, to pay the Teacher in half-yearly instalments, [*or* quarterly, *or* monthly, *as may be agreed upon*] at the rate of —— dollars for the School Year [*or* Term] exclusive of the Provincial allowance to be received by the Teacher from the Chief Superintendent.*

And it is mutually agreed that this contract shall continue from School Year to School Year, unless notice in writing of an intention to determine the same shall be given by either of the parties hereto at least one month before the time herein limited, or the time to which the same may be so as above continued.

And it is mutually agreed that both parties to this Contract shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the Common Schools Act 1871, and any Acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, and the Regulations thereunder made by the Board of Education.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their seals.

A. B. [*Name of Teacher.*] [*Seal.*]
C. D. } [*Name of Trustees, or a majority of*
E. F. } *them; or, in Cities or incorporated*
G. H. } *Towns, of the Chairman.*]
[*Corporate Seal*].

Witness—I. K.

(2). *Fixed Salaries:* The amount which the Board of Trustees of any District is to receive from the County Fund, being largely dependent on the regularity with which the pupils are kept at School, and therefore unknown at the date of the written agreement (Reg. 2) to be made with any Teacher or assistant, the Chief Superintendent is not to recognize any contract by which a Teacher or assistant may agree to recive such unknown sum as a portion, or the whole, of his or her remuneration from the Trustees, but shall require that a fixed and definite sum or rate be distinctly named in each and every agreement.

9. That Corporate Seals and School Registers will be distributed by the inspectors to all the School Districts, previous to January 15th.

10. That each School District will be supplied with copies of the Common Schools Act and the Regulations of the Board of Education, during the present month.

11. That copies of the Syllabus of Examination prescribed by the Board of Education can be procured by Teachers on application to the County Inspectors.

By order of the Board of Education,
THEODORE H. RAND,
Chief Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, Dec. 18th 1871.

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* If there is anything additional, as the use of a dwelling or field free of rent, it should be specified here in continuance, using the words "together with."

BLOOMFIELD, Carleton, N. B., May 1868.—One of my children took a severe pain and swelling of her knee; the joint became so contracted and painful that she could not put her foot to the ground; it gathered and broke in several places until there were five sores discharging at one time, some would heal and others break out, which continued for some months.

Fnding medical treatment and other remedies inefficient, we tried Graham's Pain Eradicator; it completely cured her, and she has remained well since using this medicine, about fourteen months ago.

INSANITY.

Diseases of the Liver are especially apt to produce certain forms of insanity.

If a congested liver fails to draw off the bile from the blood, and if this bile gets in the brain it will there produce a jaundiced tone of mind, which brings about a sense of misery completely unnerving the unhappy sufferer, rendering him insane frequently to the point of inducing suicide.

WILSON'S TONIC and SARSAPARILLIAN ELIXIR is especially useful in all diseases of the liver. Its cholagogue, or bile eliminating action is very marked. It induces a free flow of liquid bile, it unloads the liver, and induces a regular state of the bowels.—At the same time its tonic properties soon bring about such a healthy state of the system, that the process of nature, which was previously out of joint, go on with their accustomed regularity, or the patient is not subjected to "eternal dosing" as so many unfortunate victims of the "pill box" are.

Rely upon it, if Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir is used as it ought to be in all cases of incipient liver disease, there will be fewer cases of melancholy madness to occupy our Lunatic Asylums.

Carriage Stock at Smith Bros.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. Reeves, 78 Nassau st., New York.—1y-32

Hardware of all kinds at Smith Bros.

WHOLESALE!

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

St. John, N. B.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

MILLINERS,

Lumbermen & Pedlars,

Will find in the above place of business a well assorted Stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY

Dry Goods!

At LOW RATES and on Liberal Terms.

E. D. WATTS.

St. John, November 1, 1871.

FIFTY DOLLARS

WILL BE PAID to any Rheumatic Subject, who, after giving

Hill's Rheumatic Pills

A Fair Trial is not cured. They are a certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sick and Nervous headache. For sale by H. R. Baird, Wm. Dibblee, W. T. Baird, and all other Dealers in Medicines throughout the Provinces and States at 25 cts. per box. A trial box of themwill be sent free to any one by application to O. A. Hill, Proprietor, Portland, Maine, U. S. A. 3m-43

Marriage Licenses.

THE subscriber ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENCES at his office, Upper Woodstock, and at the office of James Grover, Esq., at the creek.

H. M. G. GARDEN,
Issuer Marriage Licences.

Woodstock, Sep. 9, 1871 —6m-pd-37

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at Wicklow, by the Rev. J. G. Harvey, Mr. Robert Longstaff, of Wicklow, to Miss Maggie McCain, of the same place.

On the 7th December, by the same, Mr. Hamilton Leeth, to Miss Ellen Elliott, both of Wicklow.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. E. B. Moore, Mr. Richard A. Esty, of Wilmot, to Miss Martha A. eldest daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., of Wakefield, Carleton Co.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. James Boyd. to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., all of Wakefield, C. Co.

New Advertisements.

Happy New Year to all.

THE subscriber would intimate to his old friends and customers that he again has his saloon on the OLD STAND, QUEEN STREET, between Gibson House and Hon. C. Connell's Office.

COME ONE! COME ALL! AND GET

GOOD PICTURES TAKEN.

W. LEONARD ALTERTON.

Woodstock, Dec. 29, 1871.—3i-52

CAUTION!

THIS is to forbid all persons from buying or negotiating a note of hand, drawn by the subscriber in the Fall of 1870, and payable in March. 1872, for 45 dollars; as I did not get value for the same, I shall not pay it. Signed,

JOHN BOARDMAN.

Canterbury, Dec. 22, 1871.—3i-pd-52

CARD.

ON leaving Woodstock, the undersigned takes pleasure in recommending W. D. CAMBER to his friends and the public generally, as one well prepared to give satisfaction in all dental operations.

W. A. BALLOCH.

Woodstock, Dec 29, 1871.—4i-52

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Meeting of the County Council will be held on the 2nd Tuesday in January next, at the Court House.

December 27th, 1871.

R. K. JONES,
—52 Secretary Treasurer.

LIVE GAME WANTED!

FIFTY MOOSE. Also, OTHER GAME, delivered alive to a Seaport. Address offers, stating price, to office of Blooming Grove Park, 103 Fulton street, New York.

—3i-52

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has given his son, George H. Tompkins, the remainder of his minority, and after this date will claim none of his earnings, or be responsible for any debts of his contracting.

O. H. TOMPKINS.

East Florenceville, Dec. 28, 1871—3i pd.52

NOTICE!

A VOTE will be taken in the Town Council Room, on TUESDAY, the second day of January, from the Rate-payers on Property, upon the following question:—"Shall the Town be Taxed to purchase a Steam Fire Engine and apparatus?"

JAS. H. JACQUES,
Town Clerk.

Woodstock, Dec. 23, 1871.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE property in the Town of Woodstock, known as the Dibblee property, extending from the South corner of the "American House," (formerly Cable House), on Connell street, along Main street to Chapel street, having a front of about 350 feet on said Main street; this property includes the said American House and two other buildings, and several lots under lease.

ALSO, the property formerly owned by estate of the late R. English, having a front on King street of 449 feet, and extending to the river. This property includes a large Brick Building, 75 feet front, and several framed buildings, and several lots under lease.

ALSO, 2 lots containing 100 acres each, in North Newburgh, Parish of Northampton, and 100 acres in South Newburgh. Also, the leasehold premises in Woodstock, on South side of Maduxnakik, known as Cunningham lot. Also, seven acres of land near the Iron Works, Upper Woodstock.

The above properties are offered for sale at private contract until the first day of March next.

For particulars enquire of L. P. Fisher, Woodstock, or of A. McL. Seely. President Commercial Bank, St. John.

Woodstock, Dec. 29, 1871.—52

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Robert Harper, an Insolvent.

I, THE undersigned, Stephen B. Appleby, of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month. Dated at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1871.

STEPHEN B. APPLEBY, Assignee.

—2in-pd-52

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of Spencer E. Wharton an Insolvent.

I, THE undersigned, Stephen B. Appleby, of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month. Dated at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1871.

STEPHEN B. APPLEBY,
Assignee.

—2i-pd-52

Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, give notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the erection of Freight and Passenger Buildings at Little Forks, River Philip, Iron Mines, and Debert; also, buildings for Flag Stations at Nappan Road, Munidie Road, Salt Springs, Grenville, Purdys, Folly Lake, and Ishgonish; also, for Tank Houses at Little Forks, Salt Springs, River Philip, Grenville, Folly Lake, Iron Mines, and Debert, on the Nova Scotia District of the Railway.

Plans, specifications and forms of Tender may be seen on and after the 15th January, at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and at the Railway Offices at Moncton and Halifax.

Tenders may be for the whole or any lesser number of these Buildings, and will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th day of February next.

Tenders will also be received for the erection of new Freight and Passenger Buildings at Moncton and Truro, and Engine House at Truro, and a Refreshment Building at Amherst.

Plans, specification, and form of Tender for which, may be seen at the same offices on and after the 15th February next, and Tenders will be received as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th day of March next.

Tenders will also be received for the construction of two Post Office and Smoking Cars, for the Nova Scotia District of the Railway, to be delivered at Amherst or Truro; also, for one hundred Platform Cars, fifty to be delivered on the line of Railway at Campbellton, and fifty on the line of Railway at Miramichi.

Plans, specification, and form of Tender for these Cars, may be seen at the offices referred to, on and after the 15th day of January next, and Tenders will be received as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th day of February next.

A. WALSH,
E. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
} Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 20th Dec., 1871.
} —4i-52

N. B. & CANADA RAILWAY and BRANCHES.

ON and after Monday, December 18th, until further notice, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

UP TRAINS leave St. Andrews at 9.15 a. m. and St. Stephen at 10.40 a. m., for Woodstock and Houlton.

DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Houlton at 9.15 a. m., for St. Andrews and St. Stephen.

These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with Trains on European and North American Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. John and Fredericton.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

RAILWAY OFFICE,
St. Andrews, Dec. 16th 1871.

New Goods for Christmas.

NOW Opening: Ladies' Real Honiton and Maltese Lace Collars and Collaretts, new Shapes; Imitation Lace Collars, Embroidered Lace Collars, Ladies Roman Stripe and Fancy Silk Scarfs, in Endless Variety; Ladies Silk Sashes.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,
st john dec 21 Market Square.