TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

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

AT a meeting of the Town Council, held on Saturday evening last, the Mayor, intimating that the present was the last meeting of the Council he could probably attend for the year, made a full statement regarding the finances of the Town. We were unavoidably prevented from being in attendance at the meeting, but Mr. Jacques, Town Clerk, has kindly furnished us a brief synopsis of what Mayor Fisher said regarding the state of the Railway Sinking Fund.

The Mayor stated that under the Act authorizing the Town to take stock in the Woodstock Railway Company, the Town was required to provide a Sinking Fund of one per cent. Upon the Town taking stock in the Railway, at the request of the Council, he had taken charge of the Sinking Fund. Since then the Town had purchased the weigh scales, and it was decided that the rent of the scales, the interest accruing from Loan Fund, and other surplus revenue, should be placed in his hands for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. The one per cent., or $200 annually, required by the Act, would now have amounted to $1197, which would liquidate about one-half the debt of $20,000 at the maturity of the debentures: instead of which the one per cent., with the annual additions from surplus revenue, now amounted to $6,000, which, without any further additions, would liquidate the whole debt in 18 years. The moneys so accumulated had all been invested in Town Debentures, and the coupons marked with a stamp especially provided for the purpose, so that not one dollar could go out of its legitimate channel. The Loan Fund, which arose from the money derived from insurance on Town Hall, about $600, remained unpaid, which, if now collected and added to Sinking Fund, would about do away with said fund. The Mayor then proceeded to say that the labor entailed upon him in the discharge of his duty had been onerous, more so, even, than that imposed by the performance of his own private business. He had endeavored faithfully to discharge every duty, and wished to bear testimony to the willing assistance accorded him at all times by the Town Clerk The surplus revenues of the Town were fluctuating, and could not be calculated on in any estimate. During the sixteen years of his occupancy of the Mayor's Chair, not one cent of the Town funds had passed into the pockets of Mayor, Councillor, or any other person out of its legitimate channel; there was no "Ring" in this Town; and during that time not one cent of the Town funds had been lost, nor had the Town been involved in a single case of litigation. The whole work had been done without fee or reward, and so it should be: his only object had been to keep the Town out of debt, in which object he had always been cheerfully assisted by the Councillors of the Board.—Perhaps he was justified in saying that not a town in the Dominion stood better to-day, financially, than did Woodstock. Sixteen years was a pretty good apprenticeship; for that time the Council and rate-payers had placed confidence in him, for which he returned thanks, and trusted the facts and figures would prove that the confidence had not been misplaced. In concluding his very feeling and appropriate remarks, Mr. Fisher stated, that he felt it a duty he owed to himself now to retire from office; that his present intention was not again to be a candidate for the Mayor's seat. He made the announcement now, so that should the rate-payers so desire it, they might have time to decide on the selection of some gentleman in every respect qualified to fill the office, and who might be willing to discharge the duties thereof without fee.

The above statement taken in connection with the Town account, as published on our first page, shows a very satisfactory condition of the finances of the Town. It is but justice to say that, for the very gratifying state of things, this Town is largely indebted to the care, prudence and skill of Mr. Fisher. The intimation in the concluding sentence of Mr. Fisher's remarks as printed above, of his intention to retire to private life, will be read with regret by the citizens universally. Just now, especially, we cannot afford to lose his services, and we sincerely trust that such a pressure may be brought to bear upon him by the rate-payers generally, as will cause Mr. Fisher still to retain his position of Mayor.

A recent issue of the *Telegraph* gives a condensed view, which we reproduce, of our Provincial Railroad interests, and, very properly, urges these works completed or in a course af construction, as a very important item to be presented to intending emigrants from the old world. The figures given by our comtemporary proves very conclusively, as we have often stated, that however slow our people have been at some stages of their history, they are now advancing rapidly, and in respect to railroads show a record scarcely surpassed, all things considered, by any other country. The suming up shows that we have, in working order, 388 miles; in course of construction and to be completed within 18 months, 220 miles; under contract and now being located, 160 miles; making in all 768 miles. The cost will be $23,785,000, to which the Province and Dominion contribute over $16,000,000 cash, and 1,720,000 acres of land. We have thus a mile of railroad to every 364 inhabitants, and the total expenditure is equal to $849 per head of the population, while the Provincial and Dominion contribution in money is $571 per head; this is exclusive of the land:—

The European and North American Railway from St. John to Shediac and Amherst, is nearly 150 miles in length, and was constructed at a cost of $6,000,000.

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway from St. Andrews to the Boundary of Maine is 95 miles, and was constructed by a Company at a cost of $2,000,000, the aid in money and land given by the Government of New Brunswick to this road was as follows:

Land,	12,000 acres.
Cash,	$265,000.

The Western Extension Railway from St. John to Vanceboro', 90 miles, cost about $3,250,000. The Government of New Brunswick gave aid in money to the Railway as a gift to the Company of $895,000, and stock to the amount of $300,000.

The St. Stephen Branch connecting with the St. Andrews Railways from St. Stephen, 20 miles, cost about $450,000. The Government of New Brunswick gave the Company $10,000 per mile, or $200,000 in all.

The Woodstock Branch, 11 miles, connecting the Town of Woodstock with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, cost about $285,000, of which the Government of New Brunswick gave $125,000.

The Fredericton Branch from Fredericton to the E. & N. A. Railway, westward, 22 miles in length, constructed at a cost of about $450,000, the Government of New Brunswick contributing $220,000, or nearly one half the cost.

There is now in course of construction that part of the Intercolonial Railway being in New Brunswick, from Moncton to the boundary of the province of Quebec, by the Government of the Dominion, say 720 miles, at a cost of about $8,000,000.

The Fredericton and Riviere du Loup Railway Company recently contracted for 160 miles at a cost of about $2,750,000. The Government of New Brunswick gives this Company 10,000 acres of land per mile or 1,600,000 acres in all.

Then the Albert County Railroad, a very important line of 30 miles, is likely to be built, but we will not include it in our present enumeration.

Summing up these we have the following results:

Railways now in working order in New Brunswick, 388 miles. In course of construction and to be completed within 18 months, 220 miles. Under contract, and now being located, 160 miles, in all 768 miles!

These railroads cost in round figures $23,785,000 in aid of which the governments of New Brunswick and of the Dominion contribute over $16,000,000 in cash and 1,720,000 acres of land. A pretty good exhibit for little New Brunswick!

WE have more than once called attention to the unfair system pursued in the Legislature with regard to the division of the Bye-road money. Our own representatives can not be in ignorance of the fact which has been, in their presence, very plainly demonstrated, that this County does not receive anything like as large an amount of the whole bye-road appropriation as it is entitled to, estimating the claim according to any rule that can fairly apply as a basis. Take population, extent of bye-roads to be served, extent of great road service, or development of new settlements, and comparing our portion with that of other Counties it is a palpable fact that we should get at least twice as much bye-road money as we do. There is a good deal of talk about better terms being secured from the Dominion, but there is a principle of fair play, as between the several Counties and the Provincial expenditures, which seems to have escaped entirely the attention of local representatives. If in the one case what we get should be proportioned to what we give and to what others get, so in the other case should it be. Carleton County now receives just the same proportion of the public money that it did many years ago, when it had a small population and comparatively few requirements. Of late years this County has advanced in all respects, perhaps more rapidly than any other County—to it has flowed immigration not only from abroad but extensively from other Counties, and the sister Provinces, and still with increasing claims not a whit more consideration has she received. For years it has been usual when some special grant has been obtained to be expended within the County to regard it as an especial boon conferred, when it really has been only a small proportion of the justice in which the Province is largely in arrears to her. We bespeak for Carleton then, the better terms to which she is entitled, and urge upon our representatives that prompt measures be taken at the coming session to secure them.

The 27th inst., next Tuesday, has been proclaimed by Royal decree a public holiday throughout the British Empire, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving for the recovery of the heir apparent, the Prince of Wales. It is a matter for congratulation and devout thankfulness the distinct and very prominent recognition, by the directors of our nation, of the Almighty Ruler over the destinies of individuals and empires.—Among our neighbors, just now, there prevails an agitation, the object of which is to secure an amendment to the constitution of the United States by an additional section making special recognition of a Divine Being, the absence of which now painfully affects all christian minds there. The key stone of the prosperity of Great Britain is the Bible; the foundation of its greatness and happiness, an acknowledged dependence upon God.—The reflection is a sublime one that on the 27th, wherever the sun beams upon the symbol of Britain's dominion, from Her Majesty down and out through all the circles of her subjects, there will be a grand union thanksgiving, for an event the importance of which can scarcely be determined.

RAILWAY communication has been somewhat impeded this winter in the Province by occasional snow storms, but not a trip has been missed on any of our lines. In this respect we have been more favorably situated than some of the Western States. The Pacific Railroad has been completely "demoralized;" it has been found utterly impossible, despite the most desperate endeavors of the authorities of the road, to work the trains through the heavy masses of snow that have rapidly accumulated. The worst feature of the case is the suffering, which is represented as existing among passengers and residents along the route; indeed it is anticipated that considerable loss of life must ensue.

THERE is a pretty popular agitation in the City of St. John just now over the liquor traffic and various suggestions for its control. It is a good omen; if direct efforts are made by the metropolitan constituency of the Province, there is no doubt that with the present temper of the public, some important legislation will be had. The idea is being ventilated that anything like extreme measures will be regarded as clashing with the Dominion prerogative, but we scarcely think that anything but an absolute prohibitory law would be an infringement of the right specially reserved for Dominion control.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Rev. Thomas Bleakney, which took place at his residence, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Bleakney had been ill for some weeks, but was rapidly convalescing, when a relapse took place, which ended, quite suddenly, in his death. It is not a great while since Mr. Bleakney removed here and took charge of the Baptist Church, but during this short time he had made many friends. The entire community sympathise sincerely with the family of the deceased in this their unexpected and severe bereavement.

☞ Application is to be made at the coming session of the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation to a Company, having for its object the establishment of a Female Academy in this town. Such an institution as that contemplated is very much needed here, and we trust the promoters may have the generous support of our citizens.

☞ Wilson's Theatre closed its course here on Wednesday night. It opens next in Houlton.

☞ A car load of hay, belonging to Mr. Wm. O'Donnell of this town, was burned, while in transit over the N. B. & C. Railway on Wednesday last.

☞ During the past week we have had an opportunity of conversing with many persons from various sections of the County. They all agree in praise of the effects of the new school law.

☞ We are requested to announce that Mr. C. W. S. Barker will lecture on Temperance, in the Methodist Meeting House, Bath, on Saturday, 2nd March, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A collection will be taken up to defray expences.

Mr. Benjamin Jewett is making preparations for the erection of a Saw and Grist Mill, at the mouth of the Becaguimic Stream.

TUESDAY last was nomination day in Westmorland. The following gentlemen were put in nomination, viz: R. A. Chapman, E. Welsh, John A. Humphrey and A. Robertson. The two first named declared themselves in favor of separate schools, while the two latter came out squarely in condemnation thereof, and in favor of non-sectarian schools.

WE understand that one condition of the Riviere du Loup Railroad contract, entered into with the government, is that work shall be commenced at Woodstock within a year. It is anticipated that 25 miles north of St. Mary's will be completed next summer.

THERE are some twelve candidates for the office of Mayor of St. John.

WE have received a copy of the oration delivered by Mr. Elder, at the Encœnia of the University of New Brunswick last June. It is neatly printed by Chubb & Co., St. John.

IT is now said the Dominion Parliament will be called together the 11th April.

American Stock Journal. The February number of the "Stock Journal" is full of interesting and valuable information to the farmer. No farmer should be without this periodical, when by sending $1 to N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa., he can obtain it for a year.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—I feel like writing a word or two in favor of Farmer's Clubs and the benefits which may arise from such institutions:

In the first place, the soil of this County is eminently cultivable, and everything having a tendency to the development of its productive quality is highly to be prized and ought to be eagerly enquired after and quickly adopted. There is no doubt the salient features of agriculture are comparatively understood amongst us; the proof lies in the large surplus produce we dispose of annually; how much more might be raised by the means at our command is a question to be answered by a lengthier course of trial and greater application of skill; how this skill is to be acquired is the desirable point to be discovered.—A vast amount of intelligence has been disseminated in Europe and the United States through the influence of Farmer's Clubs. A Farmer's Club, we may suppose, contains minds of greater and lesser acquirements, practical and theoretical, embracing numberless topics, probably in certain cases professors of arts and sciences advanced to the apex of discovered knowledge and desirous to impart that which they have made a special and life long study for the advancement of their fellows, who may by such means acquire an amount of learning which probably through circumstances could not by them be otherwise obtained.

These clubs usually exist in connection with agricultural societies; from reports I, find they are much favored when started, and a cause of practical and other knowledge being more widely diffused and better understood, and as the cost of a room, fire and light is all that is directly incurred, the outlay is so small and the benefits so flattering, I shall propose the formation of such an one at the monthly meeting of the Wicklow, Wilmot and Simonds Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, 27th inst.

H. T. S.

Centreville, Feb. 17, 1872.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SENTINEL,—I promised in my last to give your readers another taste of New York scandal, so I proceed with my task.—The great event of this week has been the arrest and indictment of Mayor Hall, one of the "Tammany Chiefs." With him is Peter B. Sweeny, Wm. M. (Boss) Tweed, Richard B. Connelly, and Nathaniel Sands,—all "Big Injins" of the Tammany tribe. I wish I had the ability to draw a *pen picture* of the scene; but I have not. Never in the history of this city was there such a public interest manifested as that of Saturday, the 10th instant. The Grand Jury, now sitting over three months, wound up their labors in investigating the frauds perpetrated by this set of rascals. Public interest was greatly excited from the first burst of the cloud which had long concealed the thunderbolt laden with destruction to the great chiefs of the Tammany Ring, and the whole community watched the result of the visitation, and it came heavy on the 10th. The storm was terrific in its sweep, and politicians, high and low, were prostrated by it. The Mayor's "friends" were there in crowds,—but harmless for mischief,—the large court room was jammed, and they tried to crowd all others out, but it was no go, for there was such a pressure of respectable and influential citizens that ruffianism was cowed. Judge Bedford presided, and he looked and acted as though he for one would do his duty. About 11 a. m., Mayor Hall took his seat *outside* the bars; all eyes were upon him, for it was well known *that he came in company of the sheriff.* In a few minutes the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury walked in; after a brief pause the foreman addressed His Honor, and handed in the several bills. Mayor Hall, amid a death like silence, rose from his seat and said he waived all motions, and would be willing to be put on trial the 19th of this month. He is to be his own counsel, and the prisoner need have no fears that his counsel will not use all his talents, as a lawyer, a politician and a quibler, to clear the culprit of the meshes of the law. The five all gave bail. So that's the way the matter stands. As it proceeds I will endeavor to give your readers a rough sketch of the affair. It is not a very enviable position for the chief magistrate of the chief city of the Union to be in, under an indictment for stealing—but republics, you are aware, are "ungrateful." We have another pot on the fire here, in which there is a great stew cooking—of which some of your Bluenose readers may have to partake—and I advise you not to take it too hot, or be in too great a hurry dipping in, for if you do some of you will be "awfully burned." It is the "Alabama stew" I have reference to. There seems to be several cooks directing the cooking of this stew, and I suppose it will be like that pot of broth we have all heard so much about, but never got a chance to taste—spoilt by the number of the cooks. The English cooks contend that there is too much of the American bird in it and not enough beef, whereas Jonathan declares there is plenty of that quadruped, and that a little more Eagle would improve it.—U. S. G. is the chief cr this side of the pot, and the stand he has taken has fixed him for four years more of the American skimmings—nothing surer; he will ride over all opposition—there will not be any—even the South will forget all about that "little unpleasantness" with the North, and go for getting even with you Britishers, for your unfaithfulness.

The excitement about our banks still keeps up; "what bank is going next?" is the question with many. Three have gone into bankruptcy, so you see the lawyers come in for a good slice; and the other three might as well, for all the depositors will ever get. The Third Avenue Savings Banks fights it out on the same line—they have paid out about four million dollars, and are still paying—the run has now lasted thirty days; and the officers state that they can stand it a year; they have turned a good deal of their real estate into money by mortgage.

The Stokes-Fisk trial has not fairly got on the boards yet. There is to be a pannel of five hundred jurors, to allow John Graham to pick one putty man out, to decide a question that I cannot see has anything to do with the case,—but I am not a Daniel,—if it is going to take five hundred men to select one from, to decide on a question that is foreign to the case, how many will "Johnny" want to pick a jury from to get a verdict? This Union is large, but the men "ain't hereabouts."

I told you I would let you know what was said in regard to Jas. Fisk's good qualities.—Well, it was a failure; the ignoramus was not equal to the task.

Just across the East river they have got a couple of interesting cases on hand. One is a car murder; (these are getting too common) the novelty is wearing off—the other is the fault of a woman—what a pitty it is we could not get along without that piece of household commodity—a young married woman shoots her tormentor dead on the stairs—and she will be acquitted.

We have had one beautiful snow storm; and the result is now—that it's soft again—beautiful walking, or wading.

The "end is not far off, it is even at our doors," and I will convince you of it. Read what a Jewish Rabbi uttered to his congregation on their last Sabbath. If this is not a new departure, what is?

"God has formed us to be a peculiar people, distinct from all others in our religious duties. But here this distinction ends. In every good act which tends to elevate humanity we are co-partners with the world; we rejoice in their happiness, sympathize with their sorrows, elevate the lowly and educate the ignorant. To be plainly and properly understood, we are Jews in the synagogues and in our dwellings; but in the walks of life we are citizens of the world, cosmopolitan in feeling and sympathy and action."

What can be more liberal than that?—But I will not encroach any more this time.

W.

New York, Feb. 12, 1872.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

As announced in our last, Rev. Geo. J. Caie lectured in the Institute, on Thursday evening last. We are glad to learn that there was a very respectable attendance on the occasion. Rev. Mr. Beggs occupied the chair, and the lecturer treated his subject—the Franco-Prussian War—in a style so interesting and instructive as apparently to have elicited the admiration of all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

WE have had several days of magnificent weather—clear, balmy, and soft as April, presenting a most agreeable contrast to the occasional sharp, surly manifestations of winter made, as if in anger at the irresistable influence of the warm sun and lengthening days.

Mr. John Potts, a Dominion Emigration Agent for New Brunswick, has left for England, to pursue the duties of his mission.

The Italian Government has submitted to Parliament a bill to abolish theological teaching in the universities. The Chamber of Deputies referred the bill to a committee which recommends its adoption.

Almanacs were first published by Martin Ilkus, at Buda, in Poland, in the year 1470.

Mr. Gladstone denies that there is any foundation for the rumored intention of the Government to endow a Roman Catholic university or college.

In respect to the possibility of winter navigation in the St. Lawrence, it is worthy of notice that Mr. Clement Herschel, the hydraulic engineer, has experimented on the ice of the Connecticut River, last week, with nitro glycerine, and it was found to be possible to clear the river by this means; which will be done previous to the spring freshets. Probably the time will come when science shall triumph over even the enormous ice blockade on the St. Lawrence.

The Society for the Repression of Vice in England, during two years, has secured the condemnation of 140,213 obscene paintings and photographs, 21,772 books and pamphlets, 17,060 songs, 5712 cards, 844 medals and 430 lithographic prints. It is soon to establish a branch in France.

The receipts of the Treasurer of the Town of St. Stephen during the year 1871 amounted to $7,075.77, and the total expenditure during the same period amounted to $3,924.59. There is now a balance of $3,151.21 in the hands of the Treasurer.

It is said that the Rev. Mr. Watson, since his conviction for the murder of his wife, has not been visited by a single person.

Among other signs of progress in Japan may be noted the fact that they now have a railroad to Yeddo nearly completed; and that they are adopting English fire engines.

The town of Lawlew, Iowa, which three years ago was a patch of hazel brush, with only one house in sight, shipped 12,000,000 pounds of railroad freight last year.

The sentence of Watson, the English clergyman who murdered his wife, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A woman at Northampton, Mass., gave birth to four children on Thursday, and at last accounts the mother and all the children were doing well. This makes seven children which she has had in thirteen months.

Lord Mayo is succeeded in the Governor Generalship of India by the Governor of Madras, Lord Francis Napier. He assumes the position by virtue of being the next in rank and authority, and will discharge the duties of Viceroy until a new appointment is made. Lord Napier was at one time Minister of the Queen in Washington, and has served in Russia, Turkey, Prussia and Holland. It is possible that he may be selected as the successor of the murdered Earl.

A poor negro who was smitten by smallpox in Flint, Mich., was thrust into a railway car going South. Admitting to the conductor that he had the small-pox, he was put off the train to perish in the cold. He set out for the village of Holby, but was driven away by an officer at the muzzle of a loaded pistol.—Sick, starving and freezing, he made his way to Pontiac, where he was graciously permitted to die in an old shed. This is the way they have in Michigan of discouraging the small-pox.

TRUE OF THE SHOSHONEES V. R. PILLS.—This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels, and for elderly people or where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted. Persons of a Full Habit who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use. For females these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.

M. Pavy, an adventurous Frenchman, proposes to leave San Franscico in the spring on a voyage to the North Pole, in an geniously constructed India-rubber raft. This raft is composed of four keel-shaped cylinders, fastened together by wooden slats, to which the necessary masts and rigging are attached. It was originally designed for a life-boat, occupies very little room, cannot be capsized, and will float in the severest storm. It will carry ten thousand pounds of freight besides the crew of five men.

Why do you suffer with that cough, when a simple remedy like the Excelsior Cough Balsam will cure it?

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, pronounces Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer an efficient preparation for cleansing the skin of the head, promoting the growth, and restoring the original color of the hair when it has become gray.

SOMETHING NEW IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Yarmouth is to have a road steamer on the route to Digby in the spring. The engine is to be 10 horse power, and will run 15 miles an hour up and down hill. There will be accommodation for fifty passengers, thirty outside and twenty inside. This will be a great improvement on the old coach, and if it proves a success will, no doubt, be tried in other parts of the Province.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer, Balmy Sleep." But there are times when this "Renewer of Strength" is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so overworked and are so worn out that we "woo the drowsy God in vain." The Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic), renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing.

THE BEST FRIEND.—When overtaken with Weak Lungs, brought on by a neglected Cough, what would we give to be freed from it. Dr. Wilson presents to all such the means of recovering their health and strength for a mere trifle. His Pulmonary Cherry Balsam invariably produces the most satisfactory results where sufferers are in danger of Consumption. The Balsam checks the cough, arrests the progress of decay, strengthens and does not weaken the Stomach, and gently and effectually restores the patient to his accustomed strength. Lung complaints of the most alarming character, which have withstood all other medicines, have yielded to this Balsam, which will ever prove the consumptive's best friend.

Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Preserving Pills are the most effective remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Loss of appetite, &c. For elderly people, or when an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. For Females, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so peculiar to their sex, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, giving a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.

We understand that the Whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Our doctor, however, says a little ipiac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of Pills in the United States.—Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

Prayers were offered Sunday in all the churches at Sheffield, G. B., for the prevention of war betwen England and the United States.

The Confederate rams Chicora and Charleston, which were sunk to prevent capture by the federal forces on their occupation of Charleston, have been raised, and found to be in very good preservation.

A big snake entered a Mexican house and swallowed a fawn which was fastened securely by a rope. The result was that the hungry thief found itself hitched, and had to stay there until despatched with a knife.

Horseflesh, say the Paris papers, has been discovered by medical men to be very beneficial in cases of chest diseases.

It has been estimated that during the late war between France and Germany 250 cartridges were fired to each man struck.

The State Senate of Ohio has adopted resolutions granting the use of the Ohio Canals to Canadian citizens on the same terms as they are used by citizens of the United States, provided the Dominion Government grant similar use of the Canals of Canada to American subjects.

The London Daily *News* asserts that public opinion in Germany is strong in its condemnation of the course pursued by the United States Government in connection with the Alabama claims.

The latest doughty iconoclast runs a tilt with the Declaration of Independence and advances the theory that it was not the production of Jefferson, but of Tom Paine, who, according to this writer, was also the author of the "Letters of Junius."

The *Morning Advertiser* mentions a rumor that Government has resolved to purchase a royal residence in Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone considers that the office of Irish Viceroy should in no manner be dependent on or connected with changes of administration, and that if the Legislature should sanction this proposal in any shape, it will be suggested that the Prince of Wales should accept the first non-political viceregal position.

A Licensing Bill has passed the second reading in the New Zealand Legislature. It proposes among other things to place the licensing in the hands of paid magistrates, to restrict the hours of selling and otherwise regulate the traffic, and to give an absolute veto over the granting of license to two-thirds of the electors of each district.

WOOD TRADE.

From A. F. & D. Mackay's Annual Liverpool Timber Circular of February 1st, we quote as follows:—

YELLOW PINE.—From St. John the import still continues to diminish; last year it amounted to 33,112 feet against 141,924.—The consumption has been 78,112 feet, which has completely exhausted the stock. From other lower ports, 59,153 feet have been imported against 43,659. The consumption was 24,153 feet against 55,659, and the stock is 41,000 feet against 6,000. The consumption was 3,460,247 feet against 2,813,454; and the whold stock is estimated at 1,874,000 feet against 1,154,000. It may be observed that a considerable portion of the existing stock consists of wood of medium to inferior quality, owing to the circumstance that a portion of some of it having been selected, as landed ex ship, leaving the inferior on hand.

BIRCH.—The import was larger than for several previous years, viz.: 475,882 feet against 447,868. The consumption has also been on an extensive scale, caused chiefly by the high price and short supply of other furniture wood. It reached 550,382 feet against 450,868. The stock is 62,000 feet against 136,500. A fair demand prevailed for Birch throughout the season, and from the smallness of the stock prices have still further advanced. At our auction sale on the 19th ult., 345 logs of small average, ex *Madge Wildfire*, from St. John, N. B., sold at from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 11½d. per foot; also 634 logs, ex *Tangier*, at from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 0¾d.

N. B. & N. S. PINE & SPRUCE DEALS.—The import of these was 25,336 standard against 35,322. The consumption was 57,470 standard against 57,179. The stock is 9,615 against 14,849.

During the year prices remained steady at from about £7 7s. to £7 15s. per standard, but latterly they have advanced. On the 19th ult. at our sale by auction ex *Tangier*, from St. John. N. B., 14,620 deals, first, second and third qualities, sold at from £7 12s. 6d. to £8 12s. 6d., averaging £8 4s. 6d.; ex *Mary Jane*, also from the same port 14,763 deals, first, second and third qualities, at from £7 10s. to £8 12s. 6d., averaging £8 3s. 6d.; ex *Choice*, 17,429 pieces at from £7 12s. 6d. to £8 1s., averaging £8 0s. 6d., fourths at from £7 7s. 6d. to £7 10s.; six-inch deals and scantling from £7 10s. to £7 12s 6d., deal ends at from £6 15s. to £7. Pine deals at £8 10s. A few second pine deals ex *Margaret*, from Gaspe, sold at from £10 to £12 2s. 6d.; the widths of these latter were narrow. Also a few thirds at from £8 5s. to £9 12s. 6d.

BOARDS.—The import was 167 standards, and the stock now is only 20 standards against 213. They are worth about £7 12s. 6d. per standard.

LATHWOOD.—Of this only about five fathoms remain in stock. It is dull of sale.

PALINGS AND SAWN LATHS.—for pailings a fair demand has been experienced, and for good sizes from £5 5s. to £5 7s. 6d. were obtained at our sale on the 9th ult. Laths are of no account.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERATION.

The union of the whole of British North America requires for its completion the incoming of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Both of these Provinces it was hoped would have joined the Dominion before this time, and both remain obstinately aloof. And recent advices from Newfoundland indicate that there, at least, Confederation appears farther off than ever. The island has during the last three years enjoyed a plentiful marine crop, the fisheries having been more than usually productive. The consequence is that the people are contented with their abundance and present isolated condition and anti-confederate rulers. This is natural. It is only times of scarcity and difficulty that lead men to desire some change to better their condition. When private affairs are prosperous, public matters receive but little consideration; and the busiest politicians are those who have been unfortunate or have nothing to do. Without reflecting at all upon the subject, the people of Newfoundland are willing to believe that their present prosperity is due to the anti-confederates, and they are willing to be anti-confederate also. They do not perceive that neither Confederation nor anti-confederation could affect the sea or the catch of fish and seals; and for the present are unwilling or unable to recognize that there are other advantages that union with the Dominion would confer upon them, and which they cannot enjoy without it. If Newfoundland has been prosperous from the natural laws which govern the supply of fish and seals, Canada has been even more prosperous from other and independent causes; and had Newfoundland been a member of the New Nation she would have enjoyed not only her own natural wealth to the full, but have shared also in the advantages of the Dominion. We are not without hope that the time is not distant when the people of that fine island will see as we do in this matter. Let a bad fishing season come upon them, as it has so often before, and they will probably turn their eyes for help to their fellow colonists. Or let Mr. Bennet, the leader, Nester, and mainstay of the anti-party, now an old man of eighty years of age, retire from active public life, and the Confederates would awaken to new life and energy. At present, however, they are dispirited, broken by jealousies and unable to do anything leading towards union.—*Free Press.*

THE DIFFICULTY OF ARBITRATION.

The New York *Nation* thus points out how far we have travelled on the road towards the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration, and how much yet remains to be achieved. We quote:—

"* * * * We hope the public will not allow itself to be cheated by the jaunty explanations of those far-seeing observers, the Washington correspondents, into the belief that the Treaty of Washington is in no danger. It is in very considerable danger, and the danger comes from a source which must fill those who, like ourselves, valued the treaty no less as a precedent than as a means of terminating an existing quarrel, with genuine concern; for the difference which has arisen is one which well illustrate the difficulties which attend, and must attend, all attempts to decide great international questions by arbitration. * * * * * * * If the treaty should now miscarry, it will be a striking illustration of the difficulty of getting international questions before any tribunal that can be devised; and it will show that in our rejoicing over the gain to civilization which was made by the organization of the Geneva Board, we overestimated the reasonableness of man. For it must be remembered that the sole question which divides the two Governments is the question whether one party shall be allowed to ask the arbitration for incalculable damages which he frankly acknowledges he has not the least expectation of receiving, and which the other party knows perfectly the arbitrators would never think of awarding.—A frank and fair acceptance of the principle of arbitration would make Great Britain indifferent to the contents of the American case, provided she had confidence in the Board, for she would naturally say, the Board is as competent to pass upon the extent of the American claims as upon their nature.—But the fact is, England has only yet reached the point of accepting arbitration on distinctly defined issues, and we doubt if any other nation has got much further. We are still at some distance from a state of things in which international disputants will throw down the facts before a court and ask it to say what are their rights and duties. * *

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—There is now, if not pending, at least impending, in Philadelphia, one of the oddest suits ever brought before a civilized and Christian tribunal. A is a young gentleman of that city; B a young lady of Boston.—They met, loved and agreed to wed. After the engagement B became a convert to free love, and notified A that, while her feeling toward him remained the same, only if anything, a little "more so," she could not be a party to any marriage ceremony, religious or civil. A remonstrated; B was firm. She argued that, in the absence of a legal bond, he would be more devoted because more anxious to retain her love; and she told him frankly that if ever she loved another better than him she would have to "follow her heart." A demured to this view of the holy estate and regarded the engagement as "off," but B now sues him for a breach of promise. He is still willing and anxious to marry her in the conventional manner, but wholly averse to making her his mistress. She has a soul above conventionalities—licenses, and parsons, and "sich," and she refuses to become Mrs. A on any terms but her own. If the case ever comes to trial we shall watch with some curiosity to see what the Philadelphia lawyers make out A's precise offence to have been.

Modern Borgias are becoming exceedingly plentiful in this country. The latest story in which a woman poisoner figures comes from Louisville, and relates to a girl who, young and beautiful, came to that city twelve years ago from Germany. She subsequently went te Rockport, Ind., where she took service in the family of a wealthy farmer named Sharp. In about two years Mrs. Sharp died suddenly, and in due time the girl, whose name was Catherine Melchoir, married the widower, first insisting that his farm, then valued at $25,000 should be deeded to her, and other property belonging to the old man should be placed in her hands. About two years afterward Mr. Sharp grew suddenly sick and died, and in a few months the second Mrs. Sharp, still young and beautiful, was sought and obtained in marriage by a Mr. Bachellor, who, after two or three years, was also carried to his grave. Suspicion was aroused, the usual exhumation followed, poison was discovered, and the woman was held for trial in $20,000 bail. This she procured by securing her bondsmen by mortgaging real estate valued at $35,000; when carefully collecting the proceeds of her remaining property she left for parts unknown. It is not expected that she will return to make trouble in selecting a jury.

SOUTH AMERICAN RAILROAD.—So little has been said about the English project for a railroad to span the continent of South America, that comparatively few of our readers, probably, know anything about it. Nevertheless, such a project is already being put in operation. The United States having sent a road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the upper part of the American continent, and thereby opened direct communication with the old East, England, determined not to lose her hold upon the Oriental commerce, conceived the idea of bridging the lower America in the same manner, and thus gaining immediate access to Australia and Asia. Accordingly, on the 15th October last, she sent out Robert Crawford,—he who won engineering fame by the great tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence—with thirty other men, to survey a route for this railroad across South America. The party started from Buyenos Ayres, making their way out by the great wilderness, of which nothing is known save the rumors that tell of wonderful vegetation and ferocious beasts. Nothing has yet been heard from the party. It is a perilous and adventurous enterprise, but one which will be attended with results no less important than those which rewarded the completion of our own Pacific road. It will bring an unexplored, undeveloped country within reach of civilization opening up its vast resources to use and redeeming almost a tenth of the world from savageness. Dr. Hall in the frozen seas of the north, Livingstone in the jungles of Africa, Agassiz exploring in the deep-sea, the scientists who watched the eclipsed sun from Pacific Islands, and Crawford and his men in South America, are now all objects of interest from whom the world waits to hear.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

The *Times* believes no graver question could occupy the mind of any ministry than that which is forced upon Mr. Gladstone's Administration by the case of the United States, in which they claim compensation for direct and indirect losses. The *Times* contends that our first duty, both to the United States and to ourselves, is to demur to the consideration of the claim for indirect damages, and to crave a decision upon our protest by the tribunal of arbitrators before consenting to carry the reference to subsequent stages. We have great confidence that our view would be approved. But, however painful it might be, we ought not to hesitate to retire altogether from the case if the tribunal did not hold itself free to reject the consideration of indirect claims. It may be asked why we should put our objection foremost instead of waiting for a decision on the whole subject. The answer is, that we could not with honor, repudiate a decision against us in the end if we consented to run the risk of it during the argument of the reference.—The delivery of the American case informs us of a view of the treaty vitally different from our own, and we must protest against it at once if we desire to insist upon our own view. We cannot acquiesce in a construction which we are determined not to acknowledge if approved against us. We might afford to run the risk of paying £200,000,000, so clearly are we persuaded that no such award could be delivered; but we cannot run the risk of having to repudiate any award after committing ourselves to accept whatever decision might be given.

A GOOD PROJECT.—Several years ago, in New York City, a number of workingmen conceived the idea of forming themselves into a body of 1,000 strong, to bind themselves each to lay up $1.50 per week, for the purpose of buying a tract of ground to build homes for themselves. One thousand subscribers were soon obtained, all of them sober and industrious men. As soon as $25,000 was accumulated, the society selected a fine piece of land sloping back and across the New Haven Railroad, and paid $10,000 down, agreeing to pay the balance of $40,000 in a few months, which they paid before the expiration of the year. Thus, in a short twelve months, they possessed themselves of the base of a village. Very soon a large number of workingmen joined them, and several hundred additional acres were purchased. To-day this Village is Mount Vernon, one of the most thriving in the vicinity of New York.

TRAGEDY IN P. E. ISL