FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Monday the 17th inst., was a great day in Boston. Aside from celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, there were other and more interesting sights and entertainments to engage the time of young and old. The British Grenadier Guards' band, of London, and the Kaiser Franz Grenadier band, of Berlin, arrived in Boston at 4 o'clock in the morning, and were at once escorted to their quarters and partook of a hearty breakfast. At 8 o'clock they marched to the Common, where they were received by the English, Scotch, and German societies. A procession was formed, and they were escorted through the principal streets of the city, a continuous outburst of cheers greeting them along the entire route. At the City Hall, on School street, Mayor Gaston delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Boston, which was responded to by three hearty cheers by the bands. At the Warwick House, where the English band is quartered, there was a scene long to be remembered by every British subject; thousands of people of every nationality, crowded in front of the hotel and shouted and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm; at length the band appeared upon the balcony and played "God Save the Queen," which was the signal for greater demonstrations; the air was black with hats and caps, and for nearly an hour the street was blocked with the buoyant crowd. It was certainly the most hearty demonstration ever awarded any foreign organization in America.

At 11 o'clock a breakfast was given to the representatives of the press, by the City Government, at which speeches were made by the Mayor and many of the city journalists, and a good time was generally enjoyed.

The exercises at the Coliseum commenced at 3 o'clock, General Banks delivering the oration, which was brief but eloquent. The musical part of the programme was not very successful, showing a want of practice in mass rehearsal. The great attraction was the first appearance in America of Herr Johann Strauss, the celebrated Austrian composer, who conducted the orchestra in several of his familiar waltzes. He is a slender man, of medium height, with very black, curly hair and whiskers; is very graceful, and just the sort of man the ladies fall in love with at first sight.

The chief attraction are the national bands. Tuesday, being English day, the Grenadiers made their first appearance. Their reception was most brilliant, and the music which they rendered will go far to make English Day *the* day of the Jubilee. To give a better idea of the performance of the Grenadiers, I make the following extract from the Boston *Daily Evening Traveller*:—

"A few triumphant strains on the organ heralded their coming, and as soon as the bear-skin hats and red coats were seen marching down the aisle, the applause became deafening. Godfrey, the leader, who came last, was the recipient of a special ovation.—The appearance of the men was superb. They were as steady as if on parade. The applause, although the heartiness of this welcome must have touched them deeply, had no visible effect on them. They were attentative only to the directions of their leader. They were schooled to a thorough belief in the Duke of Wellington's maxim "duty." They were here to perform a duty, and no amount of applause could cause them for a moment to swerve from the business in hand. The band was a grand type of the great nation of which they were the representatives. Ranging themselves in a circle around their leader, they struck into George Alexander Macfarren's "Robin Hood." The attention paid to their performance was close and critical; their execution was perfect, and as precise as if the entire performance was by one man. At the close of the overture, it was evident that the best military band ever heard in the United States had just made a crowning success. Stunning applause followed, and as it died away, the opening strains of Weber's overture to "Der Freyschutz" were heard. The rich coloring and charming shading of this great work was finely interpreted. The piano and forte passages were given with marked effect, and when the overture was concluded the judgment formed when hearing the overture to "Robin Hood" was more than confirmed.—There was more terrific applause, and the entire audience, like so many Oliver Twists, cried for "more." Again yielding his baton, the band took up Godfrey's own composition, the "Mabel Waltz." This was delightfully played, and with all the effectiveness of a stringed orchestra. The audience were fain to listen to this superb band the entire afternoon, but at the close of the waltz it was necessary to resume the regular programme. And now came one of the most extraordinary scenes we ever witnessed. Mad. Rudersdorff appeared on the stage, to sing the solo in the third verse of the national anthem of Great Britain, "God Save the Queen." This was given with full chorus, the band of the Guards, organ, orchestra, military bands, bell and canon accompaniment. The effect was soul-stirring and electric. Tremendous thunders of applause greeted the performers at the close. An *encore* was as certain as the morrow's sun. Gilmore gracefully yielded the *baton* to Godfrey, and the Guardsman conducted the great mass in grand style. This was the signal for a greater outburst of applause than ever, which was continued for several minutes. Godfrey maintained his place, and when, at length silence was restored, there was one magnificent burst heard from the British band, and the proud notes of "The Star Spangled Banner" poured through the vast edifice. Never was there a more graceful or grateful international compliment paid. There was no help for it—all bounds of formality were overthrown; enthusiasm and patriotism would out. The entire audience and chorus sprung to their feet: women waved their handkerchiefs; men grew almost frantic, and threw their hats in the air; bravoes resounded on all sides; Briton and American fraternized, while tears ran down the cheeks of beautiful women and stalwart men. It was a supreme moment. Talk of hatred to the mother country! There is no such thing.

The great heart of the daughter opened itself to the mother, and the mother responded with all her affection. Such a scene was worth living a life time for."

Wednesday was assigned to the Germans, who, in their blue uniforms with red facings, and tall caps with red plume, presented a fine appearance.

It was expected by every one that this band, being the representatives of a great musical nation, would by far eclipse all others; but disappointment was marked upon the faces of nearly all who heard them. Although the performance was excellent it could bear no comparison to that given by the Grenadiers the day before.

The Frenchmen had their day on Thursday, and showed that there was considerable music left in them, after their rough usage in the late war. They were far ahead of the Germans, and not far behind the English. The Marseilles Hymn, which was participated in by the full chorus, orchestra and organ, and the military bands, was the finest musical performance ever heard in Boston. It is well adapted to a large choir and hall, and will long be remembered by all who heard it.

The re-appearance of the Grenadiers on Friday, "Austrian Day," was the signal for tremendous shouting and cheering both from audience, orchestra and chorus. Their first piece was an overture, "Semiramide," which was followed by selections from Meyerbeer: thunders of applause again showered upon them, when they gave several cornet solos. The audience lustily cried for more, and Madame Rudersdorff coming upon the stand, "God Save the Queen was produced by the Guards Band, Orchestra, Organ and Chorus, with cannon accompaniment. Then followed the "Star Spangled Banner" and "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," given amid the greatest uproar of excitement, being a repetition of Monday's enthusiasm. This finished the performance of the Guards, and as they moved up the aisle, the organ, chorus and orchestra joined in "Auld Lang Syne." There is no doubt that the British Band, by their music, have reached the top notch in the hearts of the American people.

Saturday, Russian Day, the Prussian Band re-appeared, and made a far more favorable impression than on their first appearance.—The great attraction was the Hyer Sisters, the Jubilee Singers from Nashville, Tenn., and a picked chorus of 150. They sang 'Mine Eyes have seen the Glory of the coming of the Lord," the chorus, orchestra, organ and audience joining in the chorus, with cannon accompaniment. It was the sensational hit of the week, and the applause received was well merited.

Sheriff Harding is here, and has invited the Guards to pass through St. John on their way home.

On Wednesday, Governor Wilmot visited the High Schools, and addressed the pupils.

The engine which runs the organ at the Coliseum is operated by Mr. W. L. Estey, to whom the representatives of the press are under obligations for favors. He is assisted by his brother, Mr. H. A. Estey; both are natives of Jacksontown, Carleton Co.

Manager Field, of the Museum, invited the members of the press to visit his establishment any evening during the Jubilee, and intends giving them a complimentary entertainment July 1st.

I understand that the receipts for the week have averaged $60,000 daily.

President Grant will visit the Jubilee on Wednesday. Seventy thousand dollars was the price paid the orchestra for the first week. Madame Leutner, who appears daily, is pronounced the finest soprano ever heard in America.

A grand International ball will be held in the Coliseum, Wednesday evening, conducted by Johann Strauss.

CHANDLER.

Boston, June 23, 1872.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

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

MONDAY next is "Dominion Day," and the anniversary will be celebrated, with more or less enthusiasm, in every place of any note over the broad extent of territory that is now known as Canada. That there are many who are dissatisfied, is doubtless a fact, but there are few, probably, however much they may have or seem to have to complain of with the working of Confederation, who would be willing to go back and be as we were before the "British North American Act" went into force. We have had five years experience in the matter, and the first parliamentary term has expired. Within that brief and rapidly passed period a wonderful amount of work has been achieved, and the status of the Provinces and of the Dominion has changed singularly. Five years ago, as we write, the Provinces isolated and fragmentary were contemplating the proposed change, some of them fully committed to participate in it, others still undecided: to-day six Provinces are a Dominion that in wealth, trade, public works, territory, stands up high in the catalogues of the nations. There is no necessity for indulging in sentiment or rodomontade in order to establish our claims upon the respect of the world, or upon which to build a national self respect.

We embrace a Territory, with varied climate, lands of remarkable fertility; forests of vast extent and with untold wealth of lumber; rich stores of minerals in all the departments of mineral wealth, magnificent water power, and inexaustable fisheries. And this territory is, in extent, some 8,350,000 square miles, with a rapidly increasing population of some 4,000,000, and capable of sustaining, it is estimated, 100,000,000 of the race.

Other nations boast of their magnitude, and it has been the wont of our neighbors to speak as if "the whole boundless continent" was theirs. But the fact is that the United States is only the fourth among the nations in respect of territory, while Canada stands second, Russia, with over seven millions of square miles, being first. We have at least 150,000 more square miles than has the United States. We have not the returns for 1871, but in 1870, it is estimated, 25,000 immigrants settled in the different Provinces of the Dominion. The value of the Farms of the Dominion may safely be put down at $700,000,000, and the produce thereof at $200,000,000 annually.

In 1870 it was estimated that the cash deposits in the hands of the various monetary institutions reached $70,000,000, whereas in 1860 it was but $20,000,000.

The total trade transactions of the Dominion in 1871 probably exceeded $135,000,000, being an increase of nearly ten per cent. since 1867-8.

The produce of our mines, even in their but meagrely developed workings, amounts to some $3,000,000. The total property of the Dominion is supposed to be $1,600,000,000.

In public works we have magnificent facilities for the accommodation of trade over rivers, lakes, canals and railroads. Every one knows what is the character of our rivers; we have canals in length over 200 miles, costing $20,000,000.—Of railroads there are now in operation over 3,000 miles, (20 years ago there was in the Dominion but some 50 miles of the St. Andrews road completed) while there are additionally in course of construction some 1500 miles more, all of which will represent a cost of say $200,000,000, and this does not include the Pacific railroad, which will cost some $50,000,000 more.

The Dominion confessedly stands the fourth maritime power of the world, we having a tonnage only exceeded by Great Britain, France, and the United States, while this interest as regards the latter is declining, while with us it is increasing in magnitude.

The revenue of the Dominion in 1871 was $19,335,560, and the expenditures on ordinary services $17,557,917.

These figures will give some general idea of what we are as a Dominion on this coming 1st of July, 1872, and may afford some solid basis for the sentiment of rejoicing which may be indulged in on the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of Dominion Day.

THE "Presidential canvass" in the United States now at fever heat, presents a subject of interest to outsiders. The interest is augmented by the fact that it is so difficult to understand the present confused complication of parties. Indeed the oft recounted simplicity of republican institutions is not very satisfactorily illustrated either by the electoral machinery of the United States or the party machinery by which the conclusion of an electoral contest is reached there.

The world looks on wonderingly, ignorantly yet admiringly at the mixed up state of parties at present, not so anxious as curious to know how order will be restored from chaos, and the "line" determined on which the battle for the White House is to be fought. So far as our own people are concerned, it makes but little difference how the result shall be determined. It is, of course, but natural that much popular sympathy should be felt for Greeley. His name here as there has become a "household word." Everybody knows him as a veteran and able writer; as an experienced and honest politician; as a good if somewhat eccentric citizen. His apparent honesty and independence have made him friends far and near, and from our stand point it appears that he is eminently fitted to fill the office of President well, as it equally seems, in our estimate, that he has earned, as such a reward is earned in the United States, though the reward is seldom bestowed where best deserved, an elevation to that high office.

As regards the present incumbent it cannot be expected that British sentiment in his favor has been cultivated by the recent course of himself and his Cabinet. While it always seems deplorable that make-shift artifices and measures of doubtful character should be resorted to in order to influence the radical popular mind, in the present instance the course pursued toward the Imperial Government, in the matter of the "additional claims"—a course condemned by the most high minded publicists of the United States—a course adopted evidently simply for the sake of its effect with the rabble, regardless of its ulterior effect upon the peace and prosperity of the world; this must weaken the respect formerly entertained for General Grant, and prevent any strong desire for his re-election.

Looking at the present contest as it appears on the surface, it appears to be one not of principles and measures, for there are no present principles or measures involved, but a contest of men. And the question at issue appears to be not how much better off the country will be if Greeley is elected, but rather whether it will be worse off. Nor can we resist the impression that the calm thinking, unprejudiced, and really honest portion of the people of the United States have arrived at the conclusion that reform in abuses, and the establishment of an administration truly honest and broadly patriotic cannot be reached while the country is controlled by the existing political parties, who are willing to forget party claims and long cherished party associations for the sake of retaining power. All of which shows the danger and absurdity, after all, of party government and of party organizations.

There is a game of manuevering going on among the political parties, so complicated as to make it utterly impossible for on-lookers to satisfy themselves which will be successful. At present there are but two candidates, and if the contest remains between those two, Mr. Greely with his partial Democratic and Republican support, will prove a formidable rival to Gen. Grant, and the race will probably be a close and exciting one. The Democrats are interested in Greeley's election, not so much from any immediate advantages which they will gain, as from the probability that such an event will ensure them control at the following Presidential election.

Should the Democrats, however, determine to nominate a regular candidate at the Baltimore convention, and three candidates run, the result, probably, will be no election in the electoral college, Congress will then control the matter, and Grant's return be sure.

The *Scottish American Journal* thus puts the proof as to the issue now before the people:—

It is impossible to take an impartial view of American politics at the present time, without being strongly impressed with the fact, that the contending parties who are marshalling for the great Presidential contest are disputing rather more about words than principles. There is no great question of statesmanship on which the parties who seek the suffrages of the nation are appreciably divided. Reduction of taxation has the adhesion of Republicans, Liberals, and Democrats, but neither of them frankly accept the right of the people to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, as a plank in their platform. Universal Amnesty is supposed to be a distinguished doctrine of both Liberal Republicans and Democrats, but as the supporters of the Administration have already extended amnesty to all the adherents of the cause of the Confederacy, save two or three hundred only, it will be rather difficult to convince the ordinary voter that the doctrine has any further claim to represent a live issue in politics. That the results of the war must be preserved, that the equality of white and colored men must be respected, and that the national obligations should be repaid in coin, are principles which are embodied both in the Cincinnati and Philadelphia platforms, and which will, unquestionably, find expression in the Democratic platform to be formulated at Baltimore.

THERE was a time when we inclined to the belief that New Brunswick had no reason to fear a preponderating influence by the so called reformers of Ontario, in the Dominion Parliament.

We thought, as naturally we might, that their interests were our interests, and that they would be in accord and sympathy with us on questions in which we are most deeply interested. And the feeling was indulged very generally by the people of the Province, and probably by a majority of our representatives in the House of Commons. It has been pretty conclusively proved that there is no inducement to lean with any special confidence upon the reformers of Ontario, who have shown no disposition to render us any special assistance—have done nothing to encourage us in the way in which they have invited us to go—the way of perpetuating old Canadian party distinctness, and of assisting to bring the grits of Ontario into power. No one can deny that the grits of Ontario are men of ability; they have proved themselves able though not successful in opposition, but they have given the country no good reason for judging that it would be any improvement, so far as the general interests are concerned, to have them in power.—That unlimited power is their aim is now fully proven, if it was not understood before. The *Toronto Globe*, that great organ of reform, has in a late issue developed its policy and raised the rallying cry. Its argument is that Ontario can control the Legislature of the Dominion; that it should so control the destinies of the provinces; that to this end all that is necessary is for Ontario representatives to act together, and inferentially that the people of Ontario should only send men to Parliament, who will be subject to the *Globe's* dictation, and who *will* use the power they have to control the Legislature to suit the sectional or party views of Ontario or the grits. We do not know what effect this Pronunciamento of the *Globe* will have in Ontario, but its effect on the minds of electors in the other provinces may be readily conceived. The grit leaders have shown themselves stubbornly inclined and considerable selfishness would now appear to be manifesting itself.

Entomological Curiosity.—If our St. John or Charlotte County contemporaries desire a sensational article, just let them order their reporters to visit Woodstock and examine a "Dolly Varden Butterfly," in the possession of D. Munroe, Esq. Noticing a large sized cocoon on one of his apple trees, the other day, Mr. Munroe cut the branch holding it off, and took it to his office; he had not long to wait for further developments, for on the following day there issued from the cocoon the largest and most remarkable looking Butterfly ever seen in these parts. The body of the insect is 1½ inches long, and about the same size in circumference; each wing is 3 inches long, and when extended measure 6½ inches from tip to tip. The body is covered with minute and fine feathers, in rings of gray and black, with stripes of black running down the body perpendicularly, and each square formed by the intersection of the perpendicular and horrizontal lines contains a round dot of black. From the head there are two projections some ¾ inch in length, resembling a miniature fern. The wings are quite firm and beautifully variagated, and from their flashy color has prompted Mr. Munroe to christen it as above, "The Dolly Varden Butterfly." It is certainly a great curiosity.

WE learn that a Mr. McKim, aged about 60 years, left his house, Johnville, on Friday of last week, to go to the barn to feed his horse. Not returning, in about 15 minutes, his wife started to see what was detaining her husband, when sad to say she found him laying in the stall, under the horse, with his skull broken, and his body bruised and mutilated. The vicious animal had evidently knocked the unfortunate man down and then trodden him to death.

JAMES EDGAR, Esq., Barrister at Law, died on Sunday last, at the residence of J. R. Tupper, Esq. Mr. Edgar has been in ill health for some time past, but still his final decline was rapid. Mr. Edgar was for many years in active connection with the press, as Editor of the *Journal* and *Acadian*, and he was likewise a not unfrequent contributor to others of the New Brunswick newspapers. He was a ready and a vigorous writer.

He held at the time of his death the office of Inspector of Schools of this County, as also that of Trustee of the Grammar School, which latter position he occupied for many years; and he was one of the founders of the "Parker Medal" in connection with that school.—The deceased was buried on Tuesday with military honors: the Artillery Company, of which he was Captain, attending with the Woodstock Brass Band.

ANOTHER CARLETON CO. BOY DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF ABROAD.—We have much pleasure in republishing the following taken from the November number of the *Overland Monthly*, Sanfrancisco. The article from which the extract below is taken is headed "Jottings in Japan," and the Mr. Frank Upton referred to, is the son of Lieut. Col. Charles Upton of this County, who left Florenceville "to seek his fortune" some years ago:—

"The Japanese language consists of four almost entirely distinct dialects, and next to the Chinese is the hardest to acquire of all known tongues, and good interpreters of this language are very scarce; yet this language can by perseverance be learned, and for the encouragement of thousands of young men in the United States, who have a chance to become independent in Japan, a case in point may be mentioned. Frank Upton, a young man in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left his vessel at Yokohama, Japan, to try his fortune ashore. Having been raised on a farm he accepted employment in a dairy, and soon found himself overseer of some twenty to thirty native servants of whose language he could speak not a word. Upton surveyed the situation and resolved to become master of it. At all hours of the night and day he was at his post, living among the Japanese and spending his leisure hours deciphering the discordant sounds that assailed his ears from all directions. He soon mastered the common Coolie lingo used about the dairy. His business brought him in contact with the merchant and farmer classes, each used a different dialect, and these by great diligence and application he learned to speak. He purchased books, and boldly attacked the language of the upper classes, including that used by the Emperor and his court, and by indomitable perseverance he accomplished in less than three years what no other man has ever done before him in so short a time; namely, learning to speak the Japanese language with ease and fluency, and to converse intelligently with all classes from the Emperor to the common Coolie.

Upton is now engaged to travel in America and Europe with a Japanese Prince as interpreter at high wages, and his knowledge of this difficult language insures him a good position during life. It is needless to add that Frank Upton is a strictly temperate, moral young man; for no person of bad or loose habits need ever attempt what Upton has accomplished; yet there thousands of young men that can do the same and be sure of situations in Japan either as teachers or interpreters, with wages ranging from $150 to $300 per month."

THE New York *Herald* mourns over the fact that Canada is fast monopolising all the carrying trade of the west, taking it away from New York. The two highways for the carriage of the grain from Chicago, and other great western depots, are by rail to New York, and via the St. Lawrence to Montreal. The latter is found to be the cheapest mode for conveyance, and hence the trade goes in that channel. The *Herald* says:—

"It is impossible for us to allow the immense and daily increasing trade of the West to pass into other hands and enrich a foreign people simply because those who control the railway communication of the country are too stupid to understand their own own interest or too corrupt to care for the well-being of the public. If they continue to levy blackmail on the commerce of the country to such an extent as to drive it into other and safer channels it will become a question whether the people, for their own protection, will not be compelled to take the control and direction of the railway system into their own hands."

WHO'S TO BLAME?—The School Teachers in this County are complaining greviously over the non receipt of their school warrants, which are now overdue some 10 weeks. We do not know that blame attaches to any one in this matter, but this we can readily conceive, that it must be a source of very great inconvenience and loss to teachers the not receiving their warrants at least within some reasonable period of the time due.

IN the list of liquor licences granted, as reported in Town Council proceedings last week, there was some errors. We now correct our report: Three months wholesale license was granted to M. Atherton, H. A. Boyd, R. L. Armstrong, W. P. Donnell, Dennis Gallagher; and 3 months tavern license to John Dalton and Chas. Gallagher. John Lindow's name, as printed last week, should read John Dalton.

MR. WM. CRAIG had a portion of the middle finger of one of his hands jammed off by some portion of the machinery in Murchie's Steam Mill, here, on Saturday last. The other fingers of the same hand were injured to a slight extent. Dr. Smith dressed the wound, and Mr. Craig is out again.

RECENT advices from the far-off Province of Manitoba represent matters there as being in a prosperous condition. Grass is looking finely, the prospect for the crop generally is favorable, and immigrants are constantly arriving to swell the population and assist in advancing the prosperity of the country.

GEO. STICKNEY, Esq., stands recommended, to the Executive, for the appointment of School Inspector, in place of James Edgar, deceased, by the County Council. Mr. Stickney is a school teacher of experience: a man of strong, good sense, and would, no doubt, fill the office well.

HON. Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, and Mitchell reached this Province from Ottawa, on Saturday last, the two first named gentlemen proceeding to Saint Andrews, and the latter to St. John.

WE have received a communication signed "S." in which it is asserted that one of the lately appointed magistrates is an "American citizen," one who has not become naturalized. Mr. White's attention is directed to this complaint.

THE Annual Session of the W. G. Lodge of British Templars, of this Province, convenes at Chatham, Friday 5th July prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The usual reduction of fares by Steamer and Railway will be made to those attending the Session.

Rev. Wm. C. Rideout, of Charlotte County, will preach (D. V.) in the Baptist Church, Woodstock, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 3 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. B. C.—We think no good purpose would be secured by the discussion which your remarks, however historically correct, would induce.

No liquor licenses for the next six months—such is the decision of the County Council.

THE *Chignecto Post* announces that Rev. Thos. Todd is to take charge of the Baptist Church here, next month.

HOULTON RACES.—Thursday was a fine day, the Track was in good condition, and the trotting at Houlton passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. The first (3 minute) race was won by "Hiram Dyer," of Presque Isle; best time, 2.43¼. The second (2.45) race was won by "May Queen," better known to our readers as the "McQuarrie Mare," in 3 straight heats; best time 2.38¼. G. W. Vanwart's Colt, "Charley Slipp," won the 4 year old race; best time, 3.11. "Abdallah," of Foxcroft, Me., won the sweepstakes; best time, 2.38.

NEXT week we will publish the proceedings of the Municipal Council.

MR. BUTLER has been returned to the local legislature, from Queen's Co.

TOWN COUNCIL.

June 21st, 1872.

A special meeting of the Council was held this evening. Councillor Lynch absent.

Councillor McCaffery, from Fire committee, reported verbally, and presented tenders received for building Tanks. On motion the tenders were laid on table to be considered next meeting.

Three mos. tavern license was granted to Chas. Stephenson, M. Stephenson and Geo. McDonagh, respectively.

On motion the question of granting license to John Murdock, which license was refused at previous meeting, was reconsidered. An application was then read from John Murdock for three mos. tavern license, together with a recommendation therefor signed by E. J. Smith and C. H. Bull, but on the question being taken, the application was again rejected. Adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLOR MCCAFFERY.

June 21st, 1872.

Wm. London, selling liquor without license. Adjourned till Monday evening.

John Murdock, charged with a similar offence, acknowledged the act, but plead in justification that he thought his license had not expired. Fined $12.00 and $1.80 costs.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

BEWARE OF PALLIATIVE MEDICINES.—Of all the evils that afflict this and all other parts of this northern continent, vile nostrums, that quacks and empirics thrust before the public as cures for the most deadly of all diseases, consumption, is the worst. They generally cure a cough about as much as cold water, and the patient thereby lets the disease take such hold, and progress so far, that no human power will avail them. The benefit derived from palliative medicines is an early grave. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam takes hold of the disease at the bottom, and effects a perfect cure. No cough can resist this famous restorative, and no remedy ever discovered has proved so effective—a fact to which myriads of living witnesses can testify.

Excelsior Cough Balsam, Excelsior Cough.

HOW THANKFUL WE SHOULD BE.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step toward health. The Indian Medicine widely known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills commend themselves to the attention of all sufferers. No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. In Scrofula, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Confirmed Dyspepsia, Liver and Lung Complaints, Rheumatism, &c. &c., the most beneficial effects have been and always must be obtained from the wholesome power exerted by this Indian Medicine over the system. Persons whose liver have been restored to ease, strength and perfect health, by the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopoeia of physic, attest this fact.

Tooth Ache proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," heat the face well, and lay a flannel wet with the Liniment on the face also put a little of the Liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS.—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

Beware of counterfeits in purchasing Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. The genuine has a private revenue stamp, three inches long, with a likeness of Dr. Hall upon it over the cork.

The Rev. S. T. Rand has been excluded from membership in the Hantsport Baptist Church for "slander and embracing false doctrine."

TWO MEN DROWNED AT MARYSVILLE.—A Fredericton correspondent of Saturday's *Globe* says:—

"A very sad case of drowning occurred at Gibson's Mills yesterday evening. It appears that a young man named Murray, whilst in the act of approachiug the sluice-way at the dam, fell from the log on which he was, and sank to the bottom. A young man named Fisher, who witnessed the occurrence, immediately plunged in to save him, but sad to say, after being in the water but a few moments, also sank and was drowned. The heat throughout the day was excessive, and these young men had been working outside all day. As the water is continually passing over the dam, it is much colder in the pond than in other parts of the river, and these circumstances support the supposition that both young men were seized with cramps, and were thereby unable to support themselves. The sad result of this noble act on the part of young Fisher casts a deep gloom over the minds of all, and particularly of those who were intimately acquainted with him. The bodies of the young men were recovered, but life was extinct. Mr. John Gibson procured medical aid from Fredericton to endeavor to restore the life current, if possible, but all efforts were of no avail."

DEATH BY SUNSTROKE.—We regret to have to chronicle the sudden death by sunstroke of Mr. William Bannister, of Fredericton, N. B., while engaged in his regular work yesterday in Hixon's furniture factory, Cambridge. He was sunstruck, reaching his boarding place at about four o'clock in the afternoon, from which time he grew rapidly worse until this morning when he died. He was only about twenty years of age, but was highly respected by all that knew him.—*Boston News June 19.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—It is expected and believed at Washington that the Arbitrators have avowed the opinion that the indirect claims are not subjects for award of money damages, and it is now understood in view of this declaration that the American Agent and Counsel will not press further our claims of that character. A Geneva despatch says that the chances for a satisfactory issue from the difficulties now surrounding arbitration are believed to be increasing. A boiler explosion in the Brush Factory of the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, injured a large number of prisoners. None were killed. Loss $30,000.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The International Music-Festival in Boston is attracting large audiences and indicates a financial, as it is already a musical success. The British band made its second appearance to-day with a repetition of the enthusiasm attending its first appearance. The British residents give the band a public dinner in Faneuil Hall on July 1st.

LONDON, June 21.—Geneva despatches state that supplementary articles to the treaty, upon a totally new basis from the one submitted by Granville, are now the subject of negotiations between the English and American Governments. The chances for a satisfactory issue from the difficulties which now surround the arbitration are believed to be increasing.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 22.—The night express went past this place at 12.20 A. M. this morning, full of passengers, many of them being ministers of the English Church, *en route* homewards from the Synod at Toronto. About eleven miles below Belleville station, the engine jumped the track, but the baggage car remained on the track. An eye witness to the scene says that immediately after the accident, he went to the second class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped, and on top of the locomotive, the passengers being exposed to the escaping steam which was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded were crawling from the opening. Five persons were found dead and were carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay nearly three hours in most fearful agony. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of the lookers on, who made every possible effort for their relief. Their condition, under the influence of their terrible injuries, was fearful to witness. The second class car was crowded with passengers,—many of them lumbermen *en route* for Quebec. Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded and otherwise injured; six of whom died on the spot. Four more have died, and others are dying every hour. John Hebbert the Engineer, was instantly killed, and the fireman badly injured.

The wounded and dying are so much injured, as to be unrecognizable. Since the previous report, this evening, twelve more of the injured have died,—making twenty-three dead now and others dying. Medical men say, that not more than six or seven of the sixty-five persons injured, will live. The killed and wounded are all second class passengers

PARIS June 21.—Political affairs in France are getting into a critical condition. Between the delegates of the Right in the Assembly and Thiers there is now a complete rupture, and the latter is now obliged to look entirely to the Left for support. Members of the Ministry all tendered resignations, but with one exception they were induced to withdraw them.

NEW YORK, June 22.—It is now definitely stated that the question of Indirect damages in the Alabama Case is settled practically, as reported yesterday. A despatch from Washington states the present situation quite fully, and encourages the belief that the Arbitration will hereafter go on smoothly.

LONDON, June 22.—The Spanish Minister of War telegraphed to the Governor General of Cuba that the Policy of the Government towards that Island is to maintain the integrity of its territory and secure the triumph of the government. It desires to conclude the war as soon as possible, and to completely sustain peace throughout the entire Island.

During a fire a this morning in a Drug store in Liberty there was an explosion of carbonic acid, by which 20 firemen were injured and four killed. Loss by the fire $3,000. An accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Belleville, this morning to the train from Toronto to Montreal. The axle of the engine broke and the passenger cars were piled on each other. Sixty persons were badly scalded, the engineer killed and the fireman badly injured. The sufferers were principally second class passengers.

GENEVA, June 23.—Nothing has transpired to weaken the hopes entertained for an amicable adjustment of differences between the two countries. A considerable number of Carlists in Navarre had an engagement with the Government troops on Saturday, and were defeated. Montepensier issued an intesto, in which he asserts the right of Alphonso, son of Isabella, to the throne.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Of sixty-five persons injured on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Saturday twenty-three have died. Doctors say that not more than seven of the remainder will live. Baggage, smoking and second class passenger cars telescoped on top of the engine, and escaping steam was the cause of most of the deaths. Fifteen thousand pounds of nitro glycerine exploded on Friday in San Francisco, wrecking six buildings. No body injured. A gas metre exploded in Chicago on Saturday. Two men were burned to death and three patrolmen badly injured. Jubillee tickets are three, two and one dollar this week. General Grant attends to-morrow.

LONDON, June 24.—The Prince of Wales is now passing through London *en route* for Bethnel Green, where he is to open a museum. This afternoon crowds almost equal to that assembled to witness the Thanksgiving procession in February fill the streets and enthusiastically cheer His Royal Highness as he passes. Madrid journals deny that the Spanish Government has requested the recall of Minister Sickles. Nothing additional has been received from Geneva.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Gold 13 1 8. Four boys from 7 to 13 years of age, were drowned yesterday at Albany while bathing. Of 95,000 men who have struck during the past eight weeks, it is stated 60,000 are working on the eight hours' system, 25,000 are still on a strike, and 10,000 have resumed work at 10 hours. Ten jurors have been obtained in the Stokes case.

GENEVA, June 24.—It is believed that a serious question will arise before the Geneva Board in reference to indirect claims. Arbitrator Adams holds that the indirect claims are within the Treaty, and the Tribunal should pass on the question of their admissibility, while Sir Alexander Cockburn maintains an opposite opinion.

BELLVILLE, ont., June 24.—The coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad accident on the Grand Trunk find that it was purely accidental, that the track was in good condition, and that the engineer was a sober, careful and efficient officer, and died at his post.

LONDON, June 24.—A heavy storm, accompanied by loud thunder and remarkably vivid lightning, was experienced in London and various other portions of England this afternoon. A cotton mill at Bolton, near Manchester, was struck by lightning and some of the operators stunned. Lord Nelson Tavern, at Dover, was also struck, and taking fire, was burned; many of the inmates were injured.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Belleville despatch reports thirty deaths from the Grand Trunk Railroad accident. A fire at Greensboro', N. C. last night, destroyed the Court House, Cadwell's Bank and the Southern Hotel. Loss $50,000.

GENEVA, June 25.—It is stated that Board of Arbitrators at the session on Monday, 17th inst., informed the agents on the part of the United States and England that they considered the indirect claims presented in the case of the American Government as untenable. There is reason to believe that despatches have been received from the Government at Washington which will lead to a satisfactory solution of the entire question. These despatches Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American agent, will communicate to the Court to-day when it reassembles. After Wednesday the Tribunal will proceed to consider the direct claims of the United States.

LONDON, June 25.—Yesterday's storm was very severe in the midland counties particularly in Staffordshire, where it unroofed the London Railway station, and in that portion lying between Stafford and Wolverhampton the crops were destroyed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Fish in a note repudiates the statement published in relation to the Canadian fishery seizures as utterly without truth and a base fabrication, so far as it relates to him.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—Goat & Franz's dry good store was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss $125,000. Six business houses in Lexington, Mo., were burned. Loss $70,000; insurance $66,000. President Grant attended the Boston Peace Jubilee to-day. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed among the 50,000 persons present. Gold 113 1-4.

LONDON, June 25.—At the session of the Lords last night, the Bill as amended, passed a third reading. The Geneva Tribunal met yesterday, but no accounts of its proceedings have transpired. It meets again to-morrow The Pope, in receiving members of a German Literary Society, located at Rome, on Tuesday, spoke, with great discontent, of the attitude of Germany towards the Papacy, and asserted that it was the duty of the faithful to pray for the overthrow of the German Colossus.

NEW YORK, June 26.—There is a destructive flood in Tioga river, Tioga County, Pa. Railroads washed out and property destroyed.

LONDON, June 29.—An International Copywright Treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire has been drafted at Berlin. The *Daily News* to-day says America agrees to being non-suited in her case before the Board of Arbitration so far as the indirect claims are considered. The *Echo* this afternoon says that notwithstanding the apprehension by American representatives of the intention of their Government relative to the indirect claims, it has reason to believe that the Treaty is safe.

The *Standard* however is of the opposite opinion. It is stated that negotiations for the complete evacuation of France by German troops have been brought to a favorable conclusion. A Geneva despatch says that a majority of the Board of Arbitrators are unfavorable to a longer adjornment of the Tribunal than a fortnight. The English representatives leave Geneva Friday, therefore it is supposed that an important decision will be given Thursday.

New York, June 26.—The twelfth Juror in the Stokes case was obtained this afternoon and the case was opened by the District Attorney, who claimed that one verdict could be rendered if it were proved that the prisoner deliberately shot Fisk.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY!

No eruptions, sores or discolorations, disfigure or annoy the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compel them to do their work, to render it impossible for them to do it in a slovenly imperfect way, it is only necessary to take a few doses of Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir.