TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

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

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COUNTY COUNCIL, Jan. 9, 1872.

Councillors Present.

Woodstock.—H. E. Dibblee, R. B. Ketchum.

Richmond.—John Laferty, J. S. Leighton.

Wakefield.—L. R. Harding, C. J. Shaw.

Simonds.—Israel Merritt, W. L. Drier.

Wilmot.—J. S. Carvill, I. Williams.

Wicklow.—D. Irvine, Jas. Sloot.

Kent.—H. B. Taylor, D. M. Gibberson.

Peel.—Delancy Tompkins, James Bridges.

Brighton.—Amos Hayward, George Stickney.

Northampton.—G. W. Hovey, W. C. Bull.

Aberdeen.—Jos. Crawford, J. R. Ronald.

The late Warden called the Council to order, when the members proceeded, on motion, to elect a warden by ballot without nomination.

There appeared for Amos Hayward 13 votes; for L. R. Harding, 6; for Geo. Stickney, 1; and for R. B. Ketchum, 1.

Mr. Hayward was declared elected, took his seat and in an appropriate speech thanked his fellow Councillors for this evidence of their esteem.

Mr. Irvine felt called upon to say, in order to avoid misapprehension, that it was him who voted for Mr. Stickney. Mr. R. B. Ketchum stated that the vote thrown for him was not his own. He had, as members well knew, decided not to be a candidate for the office of Warden, although requested to do so.

R. K. Jones was unanimously re-elected Secretary Treasurer.

The auditor read his report, which was received, and the Council proceeded to elect an auditor, by ballot. There being for J. H. Jacques 3 votes, Samuel Watts 16; the latter was declared elected.

Mr. Stickney called attention to the large amount of uncollected delinquent taxes remaining in hands of Justices. He wished to know if the tax on wild lands could be collected by law, and moved that the Secretary Treasurer be requested to give to-morrow his opinion whether the provisions of the present law are sufficient for the object sought—the collection of wild land taxes, in order that if they are not, efficient legislation may be sought.

The motion passed.

The Council, in committee of the whole, Mr. Ketchum in the chair, proceeded to pass upon accounts against the County. After some time the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Harding presented petition of Joseph Burpee stating that he was over assessed last year and asking to have $3 refunded. On motion, petition is received and the prayer complied with; $3 to be charged to Parish of Wakefield.

Mr. Shaw presented petition from Elisha Hatfield, stating that he was over assessed in 1871.

On motion, Resolved that $2 be refunded Mr. Hatfield and charged to Parish of Wakefield.

Mr. Carvill presents petition from Henry Bishop, stating that he had been assessed 10cts poll tax in Wilmot, and without demand or notice an execution was issued against him, and he paid 95 cts cost, which amount he asks to have refunded. On motion, of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Carvill, the petition was read, the prayer thereof ordered to be complied with, and the amount charged to the Parish of Wilmot.

Mr. Merritt said that the Collector of Wilmot was in the habit of treating rate payers in the way Mr. Bishop complained of. He, Mr. W., had been served with an execution himself without any previous notice or intimation that the tax was levied on him. On making enquiries of the Magistrate who issued the execution, Mr. Churchill, he found that it had not been based upon any affidavits of the Collector, who had simply left with the Justice his name with some others on a slip of paper without signature or date. The same treatment had been meeted out to several others.

Mr. Irvine condemned the conduct of the Magistrate for such unwarantable proceedure, arguing that the case should be represented to the Executive, and his commission revoked.

On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Ketchum, Harding and Hovey is appointed to look after the public buildings and procure 30 cords of wood.

On motion, Messrs. Ketchum, Merrit and Irvine are appointed a committee to examine the Secretary Treasurer's accounts.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition from rate-payers, &c., of Kent, praying for the establishment of a ferry between Mathias Woodward's, Kent, and Matthew Hutchinson's, Wicklow. Petition received and prayer thereof ordered to be complied with.

The Secretary Treasurer read a communication from W. F. Dibblee and P. McCaffery, Esqrs., a committee of the Town Council of Woodstock, asking the County Council to name a time when they could meet the Board, or a Committee, to discuss the re-arrangement of the assessment of Woodstock.

Mr. Merrit moved, seconded by Mr. Carvill, that the communication be received and its request complied with.

Mr. Irvine said this body had nothing to do with the Town Council of Woodstock. If the Parish is over assessed, that would be a matter fairly for the consideration of the County Council. It was an insult, he thought, to the Councillors of the Parish of Woodstock, this attempt to ignore them and send two gentlemen from the Town Council to explaterate before this board.

Mr. Ketchum said the settlement of the portion of tax that the Town should pay was rather between the Parish and Town.

Mr. Harding entertained the same opinion.

Mr. Stickney urged that before it could be determined what portion of the taxation either the Parish or Town of Woodstock should bear there must be a readjustment of the assessment.

An amendment to refer the communication to the Councillors for Woodstock was carried.

THE question of "Woman Suffrage," is one that sooner or later must force itself upon the attention of our Legislators, Local and Dominion. We have little sympathy with the so called "womans' rights" agitators, because they have by their extreme views or their extreme mode of putting those views, made themselves ridiculous, and so brought their favorite subject into contempt. At the same time we have full sympathy with the abstract theory of woman's rights, or, if it be a better way of stating it, with woman's wrongs, which she suffers under a system of legislation that has always ignored her as a fundamental element in the body politic. Whatever privileges woman enjoys it is by suffrance or courtesy, few, if any, by absolute acknowledged right, and these few are only such as it would be a monstrous outrage to withhold from her. It may be all very well that woman, when she becomes a wife, should be and remain, as regards property, earned by her husband or both conjointly, simply regarded as a part of that husband, although why, when as is the case in many instances, her making or saving forms the largest share of that property, she should not have an equal say in its management and disposal, and as to the laws made for its regulation, it is hard to determine on logical grounds. But it does seem absurd and unwise that when her thrift, industry and economy has largely contributed to the accumulation of property, her legal rights shall only be as to one third of that property on her husband's death, the more absurd in view of the fact that, during his life, she has legally an equal control with him as regards the conveyance of real estate.

But supposing married women to be satisfied with the enactments as they are, and that they do not appreciate any change, there are other relations in which women are found in society where she is more of a non-entity than even when a wife. The widow and the spinster, why should these be simply treated as agents, managing for the State such certain properties as they may become possessed of: themselves only a sort of taxable property liable to the operation of the most wholesome or obnoxious laws without the right of a voice before, during, or after their enactment either in favor or opposition. If such women have legal rights co-equal with those of men as regards the accumulation of property, and if that property, like that of men, is subject to the exactions of law in the way of taxes; if her property is to assist by its quota the running of the machine of government, then in all common fairness its owner should have an equal voice as to the manner of making and the parties by whom shall be made those laws that govern and exact from such property. The notable change which has been effected in the relations of woman to society in late years renders some such recognition by law, as we have suggested the more imperative.

The principle of woman's rights the world over has exercised a powerful influence; this not, in most instances, the result of popular agitation, but of circumstances, necessity and education. Woman has become more self reliant, self dependent. This is evidenced in the narrow circles of Provincial life. Women are engaging more and more in the pursuits of trade and reproductive industries: if she has become a more active agent in the production of public wealth, by the expenditure of labor and skill, and if she is thus assuming a more industrious personal position, she should enjoy all the rewards to which she becomes entitled at the hands of our law makers. When she is the representative of real estate or of personal property up to the requirements of the law, for men made and provided, she should have a vote, and thus wield a direct influence in the public management of her own property.

The Dominion or the Province, moving in this matter now, would only be following the example set by the United States and Britain; giving her here the rights which the wisest publicists of those countries claim for her would only be yielding rights which are inherently hers.

We may soon turn our attention to the laws, and see more definitely how far woman is affected by these laws.

THE present has been observed as a week of prayer in this Town, there having been a daily service held in one or other of the dissenting Churches. It is a most cheering spectacle that of the professed christian churches of the christian world, engaging unitedly and simultaneously in prayer to Almighty God for the establishment of His pure Kingdom among men. And if there is evinced a spirit of lowly christian faith consistent with the outward semblance of worship, the world must be vastly benefitted as the result. Looking at the matter from a secular stand point, one cannot but be amazed at the want of union which is manifested by those who, seeking the same great end, and professedly inspired by the same great motive, nevertheless seem to have no public sympathy with those whose wheels of doctrine don't run in precisely the same groove. Why is it that at the Missionary meetings and Bible Society meetings and Union meetings, every branch of the christian church can not afford its representatives? Is the world becoming better? Have we its evidence in the increase of the Catholic spirit, benign and loving and forgiving as it is general? If so, it is well. But—we stop now before we trespass too far on ground belonging to the religious press.

A Mrs. Wharton was recently put upon trial for the murder of General Ketchum, in the United States. The appearances of things looked so suspicious against Mrs. W. that she was very generally denounced as a second "Borgia," in crime. The result of her trial appears to have put an entirely new face on the matter. There was no conclusive evidence of poisoning, and with regard to the motive, the following explains matters:—

"The evidence relied upon for showing a motive for the murder has also been seriously shaken by the evidence of Mrs. Cottman, who is described as a bright little creature with black eyes. The theory of the prosecution is that Mrs. Wharton murdered Gen. Ketchum to obtain a note of $2,000 he held against her. Mr. Charles Ketchum swore that Mrs. Wharton asserted that on January 17, 1871, Mrs. Wharton paid the note at Mrs. Chubb's. When the note was due she paid it at Mr. Chubb's house in Washington, and at Gen. Ketchum's suggestion destroyed the note.—This young lady, the daughter of the first witness put on the stand for the prosecution, shows that a Mrs. Wharton came there to their house on that date, January 17, 1871, sent for Gen. Ketchum, and after a few moments' conversation had passed between them, and Gen. Ketchum had gone, she went in, and on the hearth found the little slips of paper emblematic of a destroyed note. Great stress was laid by many upon the fact that Mrs. Chubb did not remember this visit of Mrs. Wharton to Washington, but now it turns out that she was absent from home at the time and could not have known it. This fell, says the N. Y. *Herald* correspondent, with great weight upon the already tottering frame of the prosecution, and is the principal theme of conversation among all classes."

WINTER gave us, in this region, a touch of its real stinging character last Sunday. The weather during the previous week had been unsettled, varying from an extreme of softness to a few degrees below freezing, but on Saturday evening an extra plug appears to have been loosened in the Arctic reservoir, and in consequence a blast charged with intense bitterness swept over the land, and wind and cold held revel during the night and most of Sunday. It was the coldest spurt of the season. The winter thus far has been a remarkable one.—Very little snow has fallen, and still for ordinary purposes there has been enough, although on logging roads the want of more snow must be seriously felt.

Mr. Scott, who took office in the Blake government of Ontario, has been re-elected without opposition in Ottawa. He declared the new administration was no coalition. Sandfield Macdonald had always evoked his hostility, and he had depended more on Blake and the Opposition for justice to Central Canada than on Sandfield and his colleagues.

AN invention has lately been announced in Britain of a singular and important character. The result gained, it is claimed, being nothing less than a method of making flour without mill stones, the grain being reduced to flour by percussion, by being projected through the air with extreme velocity and being struck in its passage by a series of bars moving swiftly in opposite directions. There is said to be a large saving in all the incidental expenses, while the danger of injury or loss from heating as by the ordinary process is avoided.

L. P. Fisher, Esq., Mayor, some time since, forwarded twenty-five dollars toward the relief fund of the sufferers by fire in the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Fisher has received the following letter from the Governor of the State:—

Executive Department,
Madison, Dec. 30, 1871.

L. P. FISHER, Esq., Woodstock, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada,—

Sir,—Many thanks for your kindness in sending twenty dollars for relief of the sufferers by fire in this State, which is duly received with your letter, and the gift of Mrs. Fields, five dollars.

Please convey to her my thanks, and the assurance that the sum shall be applied in supplying the needs of those who were made homeless and destitute by the late fires.

Rrespectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

The Governor of Maine, in his Annual Message, thus alludes to the Riviere du Loup Railroad:—

"Our neighbors in New Brunswick, with a zeal and forecast worthy of great praise, are preparing to construct a railroad that will pass for a long distance near the easterly and northerly lines of Aroostook County, with the view of gathering the rich surplus products of all the northern part of the county, and transporting them to Saint John. And this they will do unless our people bestir themselves and give that section of the State an outlet this way."

AT the Annual meeting of the Aberdeen Agricultural Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year namely:—

Alexander Walker, President; John Young, Vice President; John R. Ronald, Secretary; Hugh Miller, Treasurer; and James Bridges, Joseph Crawford, Archibald Scott, Geo. McIntosh, James Gray, Lochlan Paterson, Robert Baker, David Smith, Directors.

THE Board of School Trustees have adopted a sliding scale of salaries for Teachers, as follows:—

1st Class Male Teachers, $400 to $540.
1st Class Female Teacher, $220 to $300.
2nd Class Males, $300 to $400. 2nd Class Females, $180 to $200. 3rd Class Males, $200 to $300. 3rd Class Females, $140 to $180.

THE County Inspectors have been appointed. Among the number we find the names of two Clergymen. Now, we think the action in such appointments has been a very unwise one, and altogether inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the school law and regulations.

MILL BURNED.—The steam saw mill, owned by R. & C. Currie, Richmond Corner, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of Tuesday last. There was no insurance, and the loss is a very serious one not only to the owners but to the neighborhood at large.

HON. Joseph Moore, representative for Westmorland County, and a member of the Executive Council of this Province, died suddenly at Amherst, N. S., Tuesday the 2nd inst.

Rev. B. F. Rattray addressed a large audience at Campbell School House, Northampton, on Monday evening last. Subject: Temperance.

THE School meetings throughout the County took place on Thursday; of course we know nothing yet as to the result.

Hon. Mr. Bill, Senator of the Dominion for Nova Scotia, is reported dangerously ill.

WE are glad to learn of the safe arrival from Europe, after a lengthened absence, of John Bolton, Esq., M.P.

BOOK NOTICES.—We have received *Stewart's Quarterly* for the past current quarter. Its contents are of a varied and excellent character. It is announced that Mr. Stewart has transferred his interest in this Magazine to Messrs. A. A. Stockton and S. W. Burbidge, who propose enlarging and otherwise improving it.

Whitney's Musical Guest enters upon its fifth year with the January number. Although comparatively a new publication, its career has been one of the most successful in the history of American Musical Journalism. Each number since its first introduction to the public, has been a marked improvement over its predecessors, until it has attained the enviable reputation of being the *first* among musical monthlies, not only in its circulation, but in the size, variety, and value of its contents. The publisher announces that he has engaged a very competent German musician, teacher and composer, to whom all manuscripts designed for the *Guest*, will be subject to examination, and who will also compose and select for each number during the coming volume. Liberal premiums are offered to canvassers. Terms, $1 per year. Specimen copy 10 cents. Address the publisher, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

With the inclemencies of the winter many afflictions will arise unless effective means for preventing or checking their courses be adopted. No lingering Cough, Hoarseness, or Shortness of Breath on slight exertion should be permitted for a day without measures being taken for their removal, more especially when a positive remedy is to be had at once so cheap and effective. This quality is displayed in a high degree by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. This Balsam, taken at the first approach of any of these disorders, checks the cough, and is of immense benefit to the poor bed-ridden sufferer, giving immediate relief to every oppressed organ concerned in the respiration.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."—The old proverb that what is promptly given in charity has a double value, is equally true of medicine. The timeliness of the prescription is half the battle, and the better the medicine the more applicable the truth. Whoever doubts this, let him, on the first occasion of Headache, Indigestion, Disordered Liver, or Depressed and Irritable Spirits, try the virtue of Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Persevering Pills, the best anti-bilious medicine known to the world.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment is a certain cure for Sprung Sinews, Sore Shoulder, Wind Galls, and Lameness, from whatever cause. A few applications to your horse will effect a perfect cure.

Mr. Robt. Orr, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses at the Barker House Stables, Fredericton, informed us recently that he regularly uses Clark's Derby Condition Powders, and that his horses thrive better and do with less grain while using them; and further, that he considered them superior to any other Condition Powder he ever used.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says, there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

It is no wonder that invalids loose faith in all specifics, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

The British Columbia elections for the Commons were held on the 7th December. Advices just received by mail to that date, lead to the belief that most of the Union candidates have been returned.

If we can benefit the readers of the CARLETON SENTINEL any by recommending "Parsons' Purgative Pills" to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE.—Smartweed or water-pepper, which grows abundantly in most places possesses properties similar to those of the European water-pepper, and is occasionally used as a detergent in chronic ulcers, and internally in gravel. Dr. Eberle very strongly recommended it in amenorrhœa in which complaint he found no other remedy equally effectual. (The Indians highly prize the curative properties of this plant).

Juniper Berries and tops are chiefly used as an adjuvant to more powerful diuretics in dropsical complaints; but have been recommended in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, catarrah of the bladder, &c." *Vide U. S. Dispensatory.*

The above mentioned remedial elements are largely used together with other medicinal herbs and barks in the manufacture of that astonishing curative Indian Medicine, called the Great Shoshonees Remedy, now so universally used in this Dominion.

Mr. Waltham, late teacher of the Grammar School, in Gagetown, recently horsewhipped C. A. Harding, Esq., and paid $20 for having done so.—*Intelligencer.*

New York is a queer place. The other day two pickpockets severely beat a man in a horse car who tried to save a lady's pocket from their clutches. A woman on 8th Avenue, whilst going to a store, was seized by a couple of roughs and carried to a disreputable house, and only escaped after her forehead had been split by a pair of brass knuckles. It is satisfactory to learn that of four parties concerned in these outrages, even one has been arrested.

Holland spends more for her tobacco than bread.

A man named Billings, his wife and another woman, name unknown, were found murdered at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, Tuesday night. No clue has been obtained as yet to the perpetrators.

A woman named McAdam died suddenly in Halifax in the house of one of her friends. She had one time been an inmate of the Penitentiary. Intemperance was the chief cause of her death.

The probability is that Mr. McQueen will receive the vacant seat in the Local Cabinet. We hardly know whether he will accept, but the indications are that the Government, knowing it will be useless to offer it to any in St. John, will give it to Westmorland.—*Globe.*

Oysters have become of late so entirely beyond the means of men in moderate circumstances in France, that snails have become a common substitute, and it is reckoned that from sixty thousand to seventy thousand are daily consumed in Paris, being sold at from twelve to fifteen cents a dozen. We do not hear of their yet having come to this in England, but oysters there are extremely dear, the beds having in many places become exhausted.

The Missouri *Democrat* being threatened with a libel suit, damages at $50,000, for saying Mr. Colford was worth $5 to any political party, has made a retraction. It says: "Mr. Colford is not worth $5 to any political party: he is not worth a d—ollar."

A bill was recently passed by the Georgia Legislature giving a wife cause of action against a party selling liquor or anything else to her husband while drunk, and allowing the proceeds of the fine to go to the wife.

Massachusetts did a graceful thing in assuming the character of Santa Claus and sending to the "burned-out babies" of Chicago a huge supply of Christmas gifts to fill their stockings. Sunday schools, churches, and individuals participated in the work, though the movement, having a Unitarian origin, was shared in most largely by Unitarians. The gifts were distributed through the Chicago Sunday schools.

Can small pox be communicated by mail? A Wheeling paper mentions a case which seems to imply that it can. A young lady in that city recently received a letter from a sister in Pittsburg, who wrote that she was then sick with the small pox. Exactly eleven days after the letter arrived the lady who received it was taken with the disease. She was not exposed to it any other way, and there seems no doubt the contagion was communicated by the letter.

FREDERICTON MAYORALTY.—Geo. F. Gregory, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of Fredericton Monday without opposition.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

There was a fresh commotion last week among the fishermen of Cape Cod and Cape Ann about the treaty and free fish from the colonies. The world is made to go ahead or astern by the collision of forces, and if this clause of free fishing in the treaty gets a sound bruising in the process, the nation will be the wiser for it. We fail to see, however, in General Butler's speech at Provincetown any facts or reasoning belonging to the subject, and rather less than usual of the platform smartness in which the General excels.

Under the existing arrangements, the United States have not, and do not make any legal claim to within a three-mile line of the shores of British North American colonies; nor have the colonies any legal rights within the same distance from our shores, for fishing purposes. This sovereignty over the waters adjacent to land is no new theory. England has claimed at different periods different distances; at one time as far as a man could see on a fair day; eight miles; fifteen miles; in the time of the Charleses from headland to headland; from the 12th to the 17th century one nation could fish on the shores of another nation, by getting consent of that nation. This custom was claimed for the purpose of keeping control, as a precautionary measure, —to keep an enemy at distance. This is a part of our own national theory. We conclude safely that the rights to fish within three miles of colonial shores are not ours any more than the land of these shores is.

The growth of our own market for mackerel is so great as to make it necessary that the waters where this fish inhabit be made available, to the end that all the chances for a successful voyage shall accrue to the American fishermen. The waters that do not belong to us are valuable to fish in, otherwise our own skippers would not hazard the value of vessel and cargo for the purpose of taking fish there, especially with skippers who cannot tell, to a mile even, the correct line of water. Not a year passes that several valuable vessels are not lost by want of ability or of disposition to ascertain the true line; and the result is, it begets ill-feeling, and a condition bordering on dangerous national attitudes. In the spirit of candor, therefore, the governments of the United States and Great Britain considered this critical subject, and the result is embodied in the treaty. It was a question of the exchange of advantages. We give our market free; they give in exchange free fishing in their waters. That this arrangement, however it exposes our fishermen for a time to an unequal competition, will be found to be a just one, is an opinion now generally entertained by those who are familiar with the subject.

There is another view of the case which cannot but be consoling to those who have been told that the treaty strikes a fatal blow at their interests. It relates to the earnings of the colonial and American fishing communities. We select Gloucester as our largest market, and Newfoundland as the largest on the side of the colonies. We take the returns or earnings for 1860 from fish and oil. Gloucester, $4,000,000; population, 15,000; earnings per inhabitant, $266.67. Fishermen's outfits—first class vessel, best gear, best meat, pork, butter, flour, bread, tea, coffee, sugar, etc., etc., furnished daily. Newfoundland, $3,000,000; population 150,000; earnings per head, $40. Fishermen's outfits —soft wood vessels, clumbsy gear, No. 2 flour and bread, pork three times a week, tea, molasses and butter. The principal markets for colonial fish are the countries in Europe, South America and the West Indies, with their enormous and almost unlimited demand. The fish markets for this country will always be controlled by American fishermen, and the prospect of the colonial dealers supplying this and neglecting their markets abroad is not very encouraging. It is not to be presumed that no fish from the colonies will come to this market, for they find their way here, of certain kinds, while the duty is in force; but for every fish so brought it is not sold for our gold, to be carried back, but for articles of our own production, to the advantage of our commerce.

The resources of trade and commerce of the north and east cover a large extent of country, and a population of two and one-quarter million people, now aliens. They are made by the extensive railroad system now developing, the European & North American, from Boston to Halifax, and the Intercolonial from Halifax to Quebec, by way of the Bay Chaleur, our near neighbors. The area of square miles these roads connect with Boston exceeds the area of Texas and Wisconsin, and the population is larger than Virginia and South Carolina. These great facts are watched with interest on both sides of the line dividing us, and have been used with effect in stimulating the schemes for the renewal of reciprocity, now much discussed in Canada and in the commercial cities of the United States. But we look confidently forward to the time when, by the free consent of the two peoples, the highest commercial interests of both will be secured through a more perfect union, placing them both under a common national flag.—*Boston Advertiser.*

ASSASSINATION OF JAMES FISK, JR.

This remarkable man with a wonderful career, was assassinated at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, on Saturday afternoon, by Edward S. Stokes. It is known to our readers that a law suit arising out of Fisk's relations with a Miss Mansfield, has been proceeding in the New York Courts for some time. (It was stated in the telegrams the other day that the affair had been compromised by Fisk paying Miss Mansfield a sum of some $60,000.) This report, however, does not appear to have been correct. On Saturday, Stokes, who, it appears was a main witness on Miss Mansfield's behalf, was on the witness stand, and was submitted to a severe cross-examination, in which he was made to appear in a most unfavorable light. This exasperated him to such an extent that he declared subsequently that he would not wait the course of the law, but would take it into his own hands, and deal with Fisk in his own way; and he carried out his threat with great coolness determination. Hearing that Fisk was to visit his sister-in-law and some friends at the Grand Central Hotel at a certain hour in the afternoon, he drove to that house and stationed himself at the head of a flight of stairs up which he knew his victim would have to come. Fisk arrived and unsuspectingly commenced to ascend the stairs, when Stokes fired three shots from a revolver at him in rapid succession, the last one doing the mischief. Stokes was arrested, however, and taken to the Tombs, where by legal advice, he refused to answer any questions. He states that the deed was done in a moment of frenzy. The wounded man was at once attended to; at first no fatal result was anticipated, but gradually the patient became feverish, and on Sunday morning died. His wife arrived from Boston before he died, and was in great distress over the occurrence.

Fisk came to the surface through the late American war. Beginning life as a peddlar, he entered the dry goods business, and was at one time a partner in the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston. He had some fat contracts during the war, went to New York, became a gold speculator, a speculator in railway stock, and the "leading man in Erie," a great steamboat admiral, Colonel of the famous Ninth Regiment, owner of an Opera House, and we scarcely know what beside. Everything he touched seemed to turn into gold, but his life has been harassed by lawsuits, injunctions, and every other legal appliance invented to make man miserable, arising out of the unscrupulous way in which he carried on business. Although the possessor of millions, and often triumphing over his opponents, he has ended his career most wretchedly—not because he was shot, but because of the reasons that prompted the shooting, a low quarrel between one of his partners and himself, that had its origin in a dispute about a scandalous woman.—*Globe.*

THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The diamond fields of South Africa continue to attract throngs of eager fortune-hunters, whose efforts in the pursuit of wealth are attended with every varying degree of success. A letter from a gentleman well known in New York describes the particular Golconda where he is expanding his energies on a ten-acre lot with over five thousand diggers at work within its contracted limits. He is the lessee of a claim measuring seven and a half by twenty-two and a half feet of ground, which he has secured after three law suits upon an agreement to pay fifty per cent. of the yield for the privilege. On obtaining possession he was at once offered $250 cash for his right. The precious stones are found at a depth of twenty feet or more from the surface, that is, when they are found at all. One man who has worked industriously for over six months in a choice location only found in all that time ten small stones, the whole worth not over £25; while another man who was working within a few feet of him in five days dug out thirty-five diamonds worth £3000 in the aggregate, and shortly afterward unearthed a stone weighing one hundred and seventy-two carats. It is all a lottery. Some make a fail entirely, and a few gain very rich prizes. Provisions at the diamond digging, with the exception of meat, are very high. Potatoes sell for ten dollars per bag; bread for twenty-five cents a loaf; onions ten to fifteen cents each, and water fifty cents a barrel at the wells, which are two miles away. For a man to go to South Africa in search of diamonds without plenty of money to carry him through if he should meet with bad luck, would appear to be the height of impudence.

EXPLOSION IN THE SUN.—According to the astronomers, there has been a tremendous outbreak in the sun. An enormous protuberance, which the wonderful appliances of modern science soon ascertained to be composed of hydrogen gas was suddenly projected from its body, and floated at the height of some 15,000 miles above the cromosphere, although still connected with it by three or four bright vertical columns. About half an hour afterwards the whole of this was blown into shreds by some inconceivable rush from beneath, and in ten minutes the space above the solar surface was filled with the flying *debris* to the height of more than 200,000 miles.

A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Washington, referring to the President's reception on New Year's Day, speaks of the presence of the colored folks:—

"The potency of the ballot was powerfully illustrated in the national capital to-day.—Not only were colored men welcomed in stately houses which they had never before entered except through the basement door, but many of them held receptions at their own houses, at which all colors presented themselves and were received on terms of equality. This was particularly the case with those identified with local politics, as, for example, where the bright and intelligent negro who sits outside Secretary Boutwell's office door welcomed to his comfortable abode white men of wealth and power in the District, who hastened to do homage to his high station as President of the Trustees of Colored Schools. Other colored magnates, strong in their school of thousand of negro votes, were equally honored by their white brethren, to whom these votes were of consequence.—Senator Sumner might have been happy today, were happiness possible to mortal such as himself.

CASTING BREAD UPON THE WATERS.—Casting bread upon the waters was made to mean more than a figure of speech, at Detroit, the other day. While a party was at work dragging the rapid current of the river for a drowned man, an obscure Italian, David Rabito, modestly propounded a method for finding the whereabouts of the body. After incredulous expostulations on the part of the workmen, the Italian was obliged to try his plan unaided, and calmly got a loaf of bread, and placing a quantity of quicksilver carefully in one end, threw the novel buoy into the stream, while the draggers looked contemptuously on. He asserted that the bread thus charged would stop on the spot where the body lay. The current carried the loaf downward like lightning, until some distance from the shore, and the spot where the men were at work dragging, but suddenly, to the surprise of all, the loaf stopped in mid-current, and, spinning convulsively about, as vouched for by a number of spectators, absolutely stood in the face of the current, finally dashing down stream. Sure enough, when the drag-nets reached that spot the body was grappled, and the despised Italian was regarded along the docks as a dealer in legerdemain.

The report of the State Treasurer of Maine, which is considered very satisfactory, contains the following financial statement:

Disbursements,	$2,110,911.24
The public debt, Jan. 1, 71,	8,067,000.00
Paid during the year,	840,000.00
Debt January 1, 1872,	7,227,900.00
Sinking fund in Treasury,	708,295.00
Debt deducting sinking fund,	6,420,905.00
Cash in Treasury in excess of immediate liabilities,	165,290.00
Debt deducting cash in Treasury,	6,274,310.00
Trust fund held by the State, exclusive of sinking fund,	847,932.00

The Treasurer suggests that in consequence of the large reduction of the debt during the year 1871, thereby relieving the State from the payment of $50,000 interest annually, the State tax for the year 1872 can be reduced to four and three-fourth mills per dollar of the State valuation.

The Geneva Commission, which has been sitting on the disputes between the United States and Great Britain in reference to the alleged damages sustained during the American war, have had presented them the case of the United States as follows. The damages claimed are:—

By the Alabama,	$4,047,009.85
By the Boston,	400.00
By the Chickamaugs,	95,654.85
By the Florida,	3,038,699.34
By the Georgia,	383,976.50
By the Nashville,	69,536.70
By the Retribution,	20,334.52
By the Sallie,	5,540.00
By the Shenandoah,	6,488,320.31
By the Sumter,	10,695.83
By the Tallahasse,	579,955.55
Total,	$17,900,633.46
For losses from increased war premiums,	1,190,795.15
	$19,091,428.61

Thiers in his message to the French Legislature, says:—

"It must never be forgotten to what condition the Empire has brought France. After an insurrection without parallel in history, we are able to say that the amount of good exceeds the amount of evil. Our relations with Europe have become peaceable and cordial. Our position in regard to Prussia is exactly defined. The taxes are being paid regularly. Our army was our first consideration in our misfortunes. Order is completely re-established. The National Guards have been disarmed without resistance. For a complete reorganization of France we must look to time and to God, and to all endowed with the intellect of modern society. The situation is as favorable as it could be after such a disastrous war. The policy of France henceforth is a policy of enduring and dignified peace. If, contrary to all probability, events should disturb that peace, the deed will not be that of France. France must become once more what she has a right to be in the interest of all States. France will be true to her solemnly pledged word. Moreover the States that took part in the war are fatigued; those that had been witnesses had become seriously alarmed. * * *

"Our relations with Spain continue amicable. We likewise maintain a good understanding with Italy. The independence of the Holy See must be vigorously upheld. As regards Russia the most cordial relations exist between that country and France. They are the result of an elevated and reciprocal appreciation of the interests of both countries. There is, therefore, nowhere ground for anxiety. Commerce and labor may resume their vigor with entire confidence."

A FORMIDABLE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.—*Rome Jan.* 2.—Information has just been conveyed to the government respecting the formation of a formidable and influential coalition which has just been effected between the Internationals in this country and the adherents of Mazzini and Garibaldi. The union is formed with the avowed purpose and intention of republicanizing Italy, for the accomplishment of which end parties to the coalition pledge themselves to devote the entire strength of their respective organizations. The movement, which has been some time in progress, has gained rapidly, and has already attained a dangerous foothold among the people. From information received, it appears that a definite plan of action has already been agreed upon, by which simultaneous risings have been arranged to take place at various points throughout the kingdom, more particularly in the provinces of Romagna and Genoa. A systematic revolutionary movement is also expected in Sicily, where emissaries of the new league have been actively proselyting for the past several months. A rigid inquiry has been instituted by the government, which has empowered its officers to arrest all persons suspected of being connected with the movement.

A horrible tragedy occurred at a house of ill-fame, at Little Rock, Ark., on the 1st January, kept by Lottie Morton and Virginia Dee. Capt. Newland and Mr. Latham, both highly connected, were visiting the house, when a dispute arose between Newland and Lottie, when the former drew a pistol and shot her dead. Latham stepping between the two to prevent further shooting was struck in the abdomen by a second shot, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound, though he is still living. Newland then left the house and proceeded to his rooms and shot himself. It is believed that he will die.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—A serious collision between two freight trains occurred near Three Oaks on the Michigan Central Railroad on Friday night last, which resulted in the death of Charles Young, of Marshall, engineer of the locomotive "Bloomingdale," under the following circumstances: At the moment of the collision he jumped from his engine, and as soon as he struck the ground a car filled with corn fell upon him and covered him completely up with the exception of his head and shoulders. Being thus firmly wedged in under the wreck, he was unable to extricate himself, and when the car burned his head and neck were completely consumed. On Saturday morning after the corn had been shoveled from the track, the balance of his body was found fully preserved.

ACCIDENTAL DESTRUCTION OF £1,400 IN BANK NOTES.—A somewhat singular and costly mistake, we understand, was made in the office of a well-known member of the Liverpool Stock Exchange on Friday last. The principal whose name it is not necessary to publish, went into his office, and perceiving on the desk what he considered to be a quantity of waste paper hastily gathered it up and threw it into the fire, where it was speedily consumed. His consternation may be conceived when almost immediately afterwards he found that with the paper he had thrown into the flames Bank of England notes of £1,400, which is scarcely necessary to say were also burnt. We understand that the number of the notes were unknown, and that the gentleman in question will be the looser of the entire amount.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A plan has been proposed for transferring steamers and ships from one body of water to another. The scheme is to employ an ordinary floating dock to raise the vessel and place it on a cradle-bed which stands on tracks. When the water is pumped out of the dock and the whole is lifted to the proper grade, a locomotive is attached, and the vessel is hauled away like any other load. The road over which this transportation is to take place is to be from forty to sixty feet wide, with eight or more rails, the road-bed to be capable of sustaining any weight. It has been estimated that such a railway, with dock, etc., thirty-seven miles across the Isthmus of Panama, could be built for $22,500,000, while a canal with the necessary locks and basins would cost eight times that sum and more.

If evidence were wanting that princes are but human it might be realized from the treatment the Grand Duke Alexis received at the hands of a second class hotel keeper at Niagara Falls. For a single meal for self and suite the modest bill of fifteen hundred dollars was presented. The extortion was not submitted to, when the landlord prepared to seize the baggage of the Duke, but to avoid a law suit the matter was compromised by the payment of one thousand dollars. As the Chicago *Tribune* aptly suggests, "Niagara has now capped the climax as the meanest place in the United States."

In his inaugural address on Friday, Governor Washburne, the new Governor of Massachusetts, took decided ground on the Prohibitory Liquor question. He said: "I have no hesitancy in saying that in my judgement the prohibitory law, repealed four years ago, was the best and most effective we have ever had for the suppression of the liquor traffic. I would like to see it restored in all its power and integrity to our statute books, and rigidly enforced over every foot of soil in the Commonwealth."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Jan'y. 8.—The London Geographical Society, in consequence of the refusal of the British Government to aid it, has appealed to the public to assist in the search for Dr. Livingstone. The French Assembly was excited on Saturday over the reading of a large number of petitions for the restoration of the monarchy. Some wanted Count Chambord, others the Count of Paris