Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—As I am aware that you are a man of progress yourself, and that you rejoice to hear of it every where, and that you refuse not to give a place in your columns for any thing of progress in that which is good and in the right path.

If you think the following account of a Sabbath School Picnic worth a place in your columns and will give it an insertion, you will greatly oblige an old admirer of yours.

There is a Sabbath School in this place which is doing wonders among the children, or rather the children are exciting the admiration and wonder of their parents, and not only of their parents and the older people generally, but also of strangers who visit the school. The superintendent and teachers thinking that the children deserved some reward for the manner in which they have acquitted themselves since the re-opening of the school in spring, concluded that by having a picnic it would not only be a reward for the time past, but also an inducement to work hard until another picnic season came round, when they might expect another day of pleasure. It was decided that on Saturday, the 14th inst., they would have their picnic.—Well, Saturday came, but oh! what a disappointment; the day was quite rainy, so the pleasure was postponed until Monday, and that, oh! joy to the children, was a day just suitable for such an occasion.

As I was on my way to the festive scene, and while still at a considerable distance, in coming round a turn of the road a good view of the crowd of well dressed men, women and children broke at once upon my sight.—And what is that? was asked; and the question was answered, it is a swing; and so it was, but different from any I had previously seen; the ends of a long rope were fastened nearly at the top of two very tall trees, and sent the swingers to a fearful height. But that was cast into the shade by the sight that ment my eyes when I came upon the ground. I have seen a great many well spread tables, but the one at which I then looked shone far beyond them all. It was ninety-nine feet long and as straight as an arrow; it was very tastefully arranged with valuable dinner and tea sets, and was heavily loaded with both the substantials and delicacies of the season. It does immense credit to the ladies of Perth, more than that it would have done credit to the ladies of any city on the continent of America. The skilful arrangement of the table, the delicacy of the viands, and the kind and delicate attention with which they waited on and attended to the wants of the guests entitles them to the highest praise. Mr. Editor, I fear you will think I am taking up too much space, but I cannot stop yet, I must go on a little more.

After the heavy business of eating and refreshing our bodies was got through with, then came the feast of the mind. There was a platform erected at the end of the school house, where the choir, a band of very excellent singers, had their seats; they commenced the programme by singing a hymn set to a very beautiful piece of music, which they followed up in the intervals of speaking, by superb pieces; their leader, Mr. Armstrong, is a first-rate singer. The wall above their heads was beautifully ornamented by tasteful festoons formed of variegated leaves, which looked very nice. On this platform the speakers stood while speaking. First came the recitation of several psalms, by the classes in rotation; then the recitation of selected pieces, by mere children, both boys and girls, which elicited great applause, and the dialogues followed and were very well recited, so well that great praise was given them in their speeches by several gentlemen. The names of those who spoke were Messrs. Bishop, Turner, Hartt, Smith and Beveridge. It would require a more accomplished writer than I am to do justice to the eloquence and power with which those speakers thundered forth in favor of Sabbath schools, and of having the Holy Scriptures more widely spread. The whole affair passed off with the utmost harmony and good order.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will take my leave with thanking you for your patience and kindness in giving the above feeble remarks a place in your widely circulating and useful journal.

A GUEST.

Perth, V. C., Sept. 18, 1872.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—For the encouragement of those who have so generously come to our assistance in reducing the debt on the Methodist Church, and also to induce others to follow their example, we give the following as the result of our efforts thus far:—

Proceeds of Bazaar,	$500 00	$600 00
Coll. and presented by Mrs. C. Connell,	100 00	

Subscriptions to be paid January 1st, 1873:—

Hon. Chas. Connell,		$300 00
R. A. Hay,	$25 00	100 00
And to collect,	75 00	
John Fisher,		50 00
John T. Allan,		50 00
D. J. Holder,		25 00
R. Maxstead,		25 00
Sentinel Office,		25 00
W. F. Smith and Harrison,		20 00
H. R. Baird and Dr. Colter,		25 00

All donations and subscriptions to be paid to J. T. Allan.

The above statement gives the Trustees ground to hope that the debt upon the Church property will soon be paid, and that by continued exertion, by the first of the new year the entire debt will be reduced to twelve hundred dollars.

I would, in closing this statement of our affairs, take the opportunity of stating that while my fixed work is to preach the gospel, and do all that I can to save souls, I am also desirous that the congregation should be relieved from the debt which has pressed upon it in the past. While joining with the Trustees in expressions of thanks to those who have responded to our call, I would still appeal to the liberality of our friends, trusting that they will readily respond, and that before the close of the year 1874 all our liabilities will be removed.

PASTOR.

Woodstock, Sept. 23, 1872.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to ensure insertion.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

Notices respecting Notes of hand &c., 3 insertions $1.00.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

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

It is gratifying to believe that, the Geneva Arbitration having concluded their labors, the main and most important result will be the establishment of a feeling of the most thorough cordiality between the two great English speaking nations. The causes of international dispute have been settled, and peace is restored when the elements of discord had assumed a most threatening attitude.—It is true that the money award of the arbitration is a very large one, and it will be argued, and pointedly too, that it is in excess of justice; but England will not feel it, and a good understanding between the two governments and peoples is cheaply purchased with sixteen millions of dollars, and probably when the counter claims are finally adjusted the sum total to be paid to the United States will not reach so large an amount. It appears that, applying the rules of international law agreed upon by the commission to England, the charge of want of "due diligence" in several cases was proven, but Chief Justice Cockburn while assenting to this finding in the case of the Alabama, dissents in regard to other vessels; he therefore does not sign the award but signs an independent judgment. In England, while there are expressions of not entire satisfaction, the result at Geneva will be accepted with pleasure or quiescence. In the United States there will be disappointment expressed by many who assumed to look for a much larger amount of damages, but probably the most prolific cause of fault finding there will arise out of the distribution of the damages. The amount assessed by the arbitration is to be paid by Great Britain to the American Government, who will have to appoint a board of assessors to investigate and adjudicate upon each individual claim, and any amount remaining after these claims are satisfied will revert to the government, so that while the contestant claimants will be subject to all the ordinary influences of delay, favoritism, and even political considerations, the government will have an incentive to reduce the claims as much as possible, so that while the case as between the two governments may be regarded as happily settled, the base of individual grumbling will be changed, and we may expect to hear a good deal more about the matter as between the government at Washington and American claimants.

Since our last issue we have in extenso the speeches delivered at the Chatham meeting to which we briefly referred last week. There appears to have been a good deal of personal reflections indulged in between the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Public Works of this Province. Hon. Mr. Mitchell is reported with regard to the Riviere du Loup Railway thus:—

Riviere du Loup Company have got too much land. They can not claim more than 150,000 acres, and yet they have got their lines run out and land surveyed to the extent of 500,000 acres. Was he doing his duty as the guardian of your interests when he permitted this? And again, instead of taking the lands lying along the streams emptying into the St. John River—the country destined to be benefitted by the line—the Company have been permitted to come over and take lands along the water-sheds of the Miramichi, take the lands on which the Miramichi lumberers work and the timber from which has to be driven down your river. In permitting this great wrong to be done to the people of Northumberland, has he not proved recreant to the trust that you confided to his care. The Riviere du Loup men are now asking an exorbitant stumpage from our lumberers, and the wrong if not remedied may yet terminate in a civil tumult. I have been asked a dozen times to get up a meeting on the subject and have refrained, but I now invite public attention to it, that the Government may see the error they have been guilty of, and take immediate steps to remedy it. I believe it is not too late if the Government will take up the matter at once.

It would appear that Mr. Mitchell's view of the policy of the Company as regards "exorbitant stumpage" has not been justified by the facts as subsequently elicited.

Hon. Mr. King defended the Government and spoke of their attitude respecting the Chatham and Fredericton Branch as follows:—

When the gentlemen connected with your road applied for the subsidy, this was our answer: we are now bound to give the Riviere du Loup Company the 10,000 acres per mile, and we must wait and see what effect this step will have on the lumbering interests of the country, and before we go further we must see how the people will feel when their lands are being taken to build the railway. The people of the river counties were very anxious to have the Riviere du Loup Road built and were willing to make any sacrifice in order that the work might be accomplished, but now when the road was commenced the same people felt very sore because the company was getting a little of the lands due them for its construction. The Government were not shutting their eyes to the good that arises from the construction of these roads, but were just waiting to see its effect on the country in the case of the Riviere du Loup. The Southern Railway Company (whose charter was passed before the bill for the Chatham and Fredericton line was introduced) and the Quaco line, were asking for the grant, we had to use the same argument to them. For the future we cannot give pledges, we know no east nor west, no north nor south, but we look on the Province as a whole and will act accordingly. Your railway will no doubt come before us again, and if we, with justice ts the other parts of the country, can give the subsidy, we will do so. We prudently desire to consider it well and not act rashly. I noticed in a late paper that I happened to take up this morning a statement to the effect that some members of the Government were opposed to the line. Now, I must say this statement is not correct, and that this is not the case. We are all aware that the road would do a great deal of good and we would like to see it built. This meeting is the first one the people, I believe, have held about the matter, and it will have a good effect in getting you the line.

CARLETON CIRCUIT.

The Circuit Court for this County met on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Wetmore presiding.

L. R. Harding, Esq., was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury.

In his address the learned Judge expressed himself in very flattering terms with regard to the great material advancement the County has made since his last visit some years ago. He pronounced the County, in his estimation, as the finest in the Province agriculturally, and commented upon the intelligence and thrift of the people, their comfortable surroundings, and the happy future to which their industry and intelligence tended.

There was only one criminal case left upon the docket for trial—several having been settled or referred. The one tried, Albert B. Page, *vs.* Chas. Chase, an action of trespass, was one of a somewhat novel nature, and has occupied the Court down to the time we write.

The criminal docket is unusually large. True bills were found by the Grand Jury against Jane Hatheway, for infanticide; Charles Tapley, for rape; Bradstreet Parks, for arson; Wm. James Rogers, for manslaughter.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND JURY.

To His Honor Mr. Justice Wetmore:—

We, the Grand Jury of the County of Carleton, beg leave on this your first official visit to this County, to congratulate you on your elevation to the honorable position of Judge of the Supreme court of this Province—a position which from your high legal attainments we believe you eminently qualified to fill. We regard your appointment as a proof of the desire of the Government of this Dominion to maintain the character and dignity by which the Bench of this Province has ever been distinguised.

With kind regards for yourself and family.

We are &c., &c., &c.,

On behalf of the Grand Jury.

L. R. HARDING, Foreman,

Grand Jury Room, Sept. 25 1872.

His Honor briefly and suitably replied, asking the Grand Jury to receive a verbal acknowledgement, he having had no previous intimation of their address.

VICTORIA COUNTY CIRCUIT.

His Honor Judge Wetmore held the Circuit Court last week at Grand Falls.

The Grand Jury presented the following address, to which His Honor briefly replied:—

To Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Judge of the Supreme Court:

We, the Grand Inquest, beg leave to offer to your honor our sincere congratulation upon your elevation to the high and honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Court, and give you a cordial welcome on this your first visit to our County.

We sincerely thank your Honor for the pains you took to instruct us in our duties and point out the technicalities of the law which when not observed by Magistrates may lead to serious wrong; and perfectly agree Magistrates should not act on doubt in any case when the Clerk of the Peace's services can be so easily obtained.

In these days when we hear so frequently of the corruption of Courts and the venal character of Judges, it is a source of pride and satisfaction to us as British subjects to know that in New Brunswick these things are unknown and, in our Courts, to rich or poor, there is no influence whatever which will deprive the administration of justice—and the strongest bulwark of liberty—we rejoice to know there are not wanting in the Province men qualified by learning and integrity of character to discharge the most important functions incumbent upon their position. And we sincerely trust you may be long spared to honor the Bench with your most esteemed talent and integrity, and further trust your wishes may be realized and your next visit be brought to our thriving County by railroad. In the mean time we tender you our kind regard on behalf of Mrs. Wetmore and family.

P. O. BYRAM,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, V. C., Sept. 18, 1872.

THE regular quarterly session of Carleton County Lodge, B. T., was held at Tracey's Mills. on Wednesday, 23rd inst. P. W. Co. Chief, Jas. Watts, occupied the chair. The session was held in "De Monte's" Lodge room, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The attendance was larger than on any former very recent occasion, there being some seventy representatives and visitors present. The business transacted was of a comparatively trifling character, and was speedily and harmoniously disposed of. At the residences of Messrs. John Owens and Edward Tracey, visiting members were cared for and their every want supplied in a generous and liberal manner.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Hall, arrangements for which had been matured by a committee of members of De Monte's Lodge. The Hall was crowded to its utmost limits with an appreciative and attentive audience. Mr. James Sloot occupied the chair. The programme consisted of music by the Jacksonville Brass Band, some vocal music of a first-class character by a choir under the effective leadership of Mr. George Barrett, Dialogues by Messrs. Porter and Cromwell and West and Hawkins, Recitations by J. E. Porter, Geo. Hovey, Jr., and C. W. S. Barker, and short, spirited and practical speeches by Messrs. Jas. Watts, Jas. Stephenson, J. E. Porter, Josiah Murphy, C. W. S. Barker, H. Cowperthwaite, John Gravenor, Geo. W. Hovey. The programme was well sustained throughout, and take it all in all, it was one of the best public meetings in connection with temperance we have ever attended in the County.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Some time since we stated that Mr. Samuel Smith, of this Town, had secured a patent for a "Universal Seed Planter," of his own invention. For some time past Mr. Smith has devoted his time and attention to the further perfecting his Machine, until at length he has perfected it to such a degree that it bids fair to rank among the most useful inventions of the day. Some idea of the utility of the machine may be gained when we state that it will at once make the furrow, cut and drop the potato at regular intervals, (dropping at the same time the fertilizer,) and roll them. Then by a very slight and almost instantaneous shifting of levers and arms it can be transformed into a horse hoe, cultivator, grub exterminator, etc. It can also be arranged to sow the smaller seeds, such as carrot, etc. Then again to the same pole and axles, a potato digger, also of Mr. Smith's invention, differing entirely from any machine of the kind we have ever seen, can be attached; so that the whole process from planting to digging can be easily, speedily, and to all appearances effectively performed by this really *universal* machine. Mr. Smith has been to a large outlay to perfect his machine, and we trust his invention may prove alike useful to our agriculturists, as profitable to the inventor.

AN Inquest was held on the 22nd inst., before C. R. Upton, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of a female child, aged about six years, which was found near the Shiktehawk, in the River St. John. The child was about three feet six and a half inches in height, had light flaxen hair, was clothed in a brown calico dress, buttoned up the back with white buttons.

No intelligence could be obtained at the inquest as to the name or parentage of the child.

The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased had come to her death by drowning.

Coroner Upton has retained in his possession a portion of the child's clothing, by which the parents may identify her.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Frank Upton, dated Yokohama, Japan, August 21st, it having thus reached us, notwithstanding a tortuous passage, in a month. We are pleased to know of our young friend's well doing among the people of queer customs and language, and hope that before long we will be in a position to give our readers some information about Japan, from Mr. Upton's pen. He writes of the unprecedented strides that the people are making towards Western civilization, in this respect, presenting a marked contrast with their Chinese neighbors. They are adopting foreign fashions in clothing and personal customs; telegraphs are being put in extensive operation; a railroad has been built between Yokohama and Yeddo, and other lines are being surveyed; canals are dug; streets widened, raised and cleaned, and schools in which foreign literature and science are taught are springing up all over the country. The letter encloses one of the new Treasury notes recently put in circulation, which is a curiosity in its way and noticeable for the excellent quality of the paper and fineness of execution.

Wm. M. Connell, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for this County, having applied to the Secretary of State for copies of the Dominion Statutes for 1872 for the new Justices of the Peace, and also for copies of the statutes for all the years since the first Parliament, has received a reply from the department.

Mr. Connell is informed that the statutes for 1872 will likely be ready for distribution in a month or so, and as regards the previous years it is stated they cannot be supplied except on payment at the rate of $5.10 for each sett.

We publish this for the information of Magistrates, and suppose that those who desire may forward the money through the Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. E. M. Boyer, of Victoria Corner, has presented us with a basket of choice apples from his orchard. They are a feast to the eye, so large, so beautifully colored and pencilled are they, and toothsome, aye, as any of the more esteemed fruits that grow in sunnier climes. They are specimens of the New Brunswick apple and "Alexanders." We, out of curiosity, measured some of them—5 aggregated 20 inches, lying side by side.—One girted 13 inches, and several others each 12½ inches. They are beauties.

THE potato blight that afflicts this Province so seriously is not, it seems, confined in its ravages to this side the Atlantic. It is said that over one and a half millions of acres of potatoes have been blighted in England.

Hon. Geo. E. King, Attorney General, arrived here on Monday, to attend to the criminal business before the Court. The Attorney General was accompanied by Mrs. King.

THE Fall Races at the Woodstock Trotting Park takes place to-morrow (Saturday). There are a number of entries for the various races, comprising some favorite and fast horses from abroad.

THE election in Charlotte County, for a seat in the Local Legislature, took place on the 20th inst. Mr. Brown was elected by a handsome majority.

Dr. J. E. Griffith, Dentist, has returned to Woodstock, and may be found at his office in Brown's building.

From the *Telegraph* we learn that at the Chatham meeting there was a wide divergence of opinion between Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Hon. Mr. King, respecting the Albert Co. Railroad:—

Mr King then said he did not think it necessary to defend the acts of his Government, although he was ready to defend them if necessary here or wherever they might be assailed. He denied that they gave a subsidy to the Albert Railway. It was granted before the Province went into confederation, so that the money would be borrowed from the Dominion and added to the debt of the Province. We would then have but to pay the interest, as it was never intended that we should pay the principal of the debt, so that it was plain to be seen that the Government in renewing the charter to the Albert company, had not sanctioned nor gave them any aid that was to come out of the Provincial chest.

Mr. Mitchell was amazed at such a statement being made, when it was well known that the Government does not hold itself liable for the subsidy to the Albert Railway, and has already given its decision to that effect.

The *Telegraph* adds:—

We trust that there is some mistake about the Government being decided against the Albert Railroad claim. That claim was outstanding at the date of Confederation, and is of the same character as that made on behalf of the other branch railroads. Possibly it ought to have been preferred a little sooner, but that is no reason why it should be rejected. We do not believe that the Maritime members will agree to the arbitrary rejection of that just claim, and we trust they will lose no time in deciding upon the policy they will pursue in regard to it.

At a late meeting at Keswick Ridge, "The Congregational Union" of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick adopted the following resolution respecting the School system:—

"Whereas this Union in a petition to the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1862 did recommend a system of education that would be highly conducive to the interests of the rising generation and the welfare of the people, and free from Denominational control; and did also ask for the withdrawal of denominational grants;

"And whereas the principles of the Congregational denomination forbid the presentation of any claim to exclusive privileges on denominational grounds;

"Therefore Resolved, That this Union heartily sympathises with the action of the Legislature of New Brunswick in establishing a general unsectarian free School System.

"And further resolved that this union is in full sympathy with every effort to promote the welfare of men and establish the principles of civil and religious liberty throughout the earth!"

THE editorial management of the St. John *Tribune* is now in the hands of Mr. W. B. McSweeney. Mr. Livingstone having resigned the position.

BOOK NOTICES.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE.—You can get the fallowing pieces of new Music by sending 30 cents to J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, for the October number of *Peters' Musical Monthly*, or the pieces may be had in *sheet-form*, (printed from the same plates) at the prices annexed: Dead, but not Forgotten—Song and Chorus—W. S. Hayes, 40 cts. Sweetest—Song and Chorus—H. P. Danks, 30 cts. Oh! give me a home in the South—Song and Chorus—W. S. Hays, 40 cts. The Fortune Teller—Duet for Sop. and Alto—V. Gabuzzi, 50 cts. Gloria Patri in D—From Hayden—H. P. Danks, 25 cts. Hattie's Waltz—Ch. Kinkel, 35 cts. Un Ballo in Maschera—Aug. Pacher, 35 cts. May Blossoms—Reverie—Ch. Kinkel, 40 cts. Praise of Women—Polka Mazurka—Four hands—Aug. Pacher, 35 cts.

Mr. Peters will send, post-paid, five back numbers, February to June, containing over $20 worth of music, on receipt of $1; or the four last numbers, July, August, September and October, for the same sum. Address, J. L. Peters, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, New York.

The Phrenological Journal, for October, commands our approval for the variety and quality of its interesting contents. We think the following articles especially worthy a reading: Lowell Mason, the late eminent musician and teacher; The One-Eyed Conductor; Japanese in America, with portraits; Expression, its Anotomy and Philosophy; Preparing for the Cholera; Water, Pure and Impure; Children's Rights; The Last Case of Salem Witchcraft; Life Insurance; Enrico Dandolo; The English Language. In these we certainly have instructive, moral literature in a very attractive dress. Price far the number, 30 cts. $3 a year. S. R. Wells, New York.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine, for October, which is now before us, is piquant in variety, elegant in illustration, chaste and attractive in its several articles. It were useless to say that Arthur is justly a welcome guest in the family circle; we may say, however, to those who do not take it, that if they once subscribe for it they will continue thereafter to look for its monthly coming with anxious pleasure.

The Children's Hour is one of many of the various publications professedly intended for the peculiar favor of the little ones. But in intrinsic merit this is far beyond its compeers. T. S. Arthur is so well known from the character of his writings that this Magazine edited by him has from that fact a strong recommendation. The October number is quite equal to any of its predecessors.

Wood's Household Magazine, for October, has a notable table of contents in articles, tales, etc., from the most gifted pens. We enumerate some of the papers: Love's labors not lost; The Wondilli Muster; An Adventure; Something about Epidemics; God's Pearls; only an Old Story; Poor Blennerhasset; True French Rolls; Matrimony; Grandmother's Pocket; A High Aim; Out of Doors, &c.

Harper's Magazine, for October, reaches us from the New England Publishing Company through Messrs. McMillan, St. John.—It is a number rich and readable, of an unusual variety of contents, finely illustrated, and quite up to the average of its own excellence, and that is saying enough.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Sept. 19.

His Worship in the chair; absent, Councillor Connell. Minutes previous meeting approved.

Officers salaries ordered to be paid.

Three months wholesale liquor license was granted to H. Boyd, W. P. Donnell, R. L. Armstrong, P. Gillin, Chas. Collins, Parks & Tracey, and also John Cole 6 months. Three months tavern license was granted to G. McDonaugh, Jane Rice, Chas. Gallagher, and also W. O'Donnell 6 months. And 3 months tavern license each to Messrs. M. Atherton and John Dalton was ordered to issue when Marshal is satisfied of their being in possession of the necessary qualifications.

An account of Mrs. Baker for $2.25, Wm. Hamilton for $1.92, and J. Sprowle for $10, was ordered to be paid.

Coun. McCaffery, from committee, submitted four tenders received, for building well at Baptist Meeting House as follows:—

Chas. Corneillison, $90.00; Wm. Price, $137.00; Andrew Coulter, $96.00; P. Gallagher, $99.00.

When on motion, the tender of Chas. Corneillison was accepted, with the proviso that no money is to be paid him until the work is accepted by committee.

The petition of W. T. Baird, asking a remission of taxes, was again before Council, when it appearing from its date that the application had not been made within the 20 days specified by law, it was laid aside.

Coun. Bridges, from committee, reported that the town lot on Queen street had been offered for sale at public anction, the upset price being $900, but that there were no bidders.

The last mentioned Councillor also presented a proposition from Mr. Thos. Stephenson, to purchase said lot for $800; paying for it as follows: $200 1st November; $200 in 1 year; $200 in 2 years, and $200 in 3 years, with 6 per cent. interest.

It was on motion *Resolved* to accept the proposition of Mr. Stephenson, he to pay the expense of Bond and Mortgage and registering, and interest from date. It was also ordered that Mr. Jones be employed to draw up forthwith a deed of said lot, and that the Mayor execute it under the common seal of the town.

The committee was instructed to sell the Hay Scales in King's Ward at the expiration of the present lease.

The resignation of Messrs. Scully, Boyer, McCormack and Allingham as members of the Fire Company was read, as also a proposition from some 26 individuals to form themselves into a Fire Company, provided the Council would agree to pay them $100 per year.

On motion the Fire committee, with the addition of Coun. Baker, was instructed to confer with the parties so proposing.

The Mayor was instructed to notify Mr. Osburn that town bonds at 90 would be received in payment for the town railway stock. Adjourned.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The Boston *Pilot* seriously urges the substitution of Father Mathew's Day for St. Patrick's for the grand public demonstrations which are annually made by the Irish in America.

The Ballot in England is to be next tried in a large constituency—Preston, in Lancashire, a town with 11,300 electors.

Gambetta says that Napoleon's minions stole from 1851 to 1870, six hundred million francs from the French treasury.

Mrs. Laura Fair, the California murderess, is again on her trial. She utilized the time afforded her by the decision of the Court, which granted her a new trial, to speculate in mines, and made some $250,000 by the speculation.

The Toronto *Mail*, referring to the New Brunswick School Act, says:—

"If the members of the Legislature are wise, they will hasten to repeal an Act which is bigoted und ungenerous, if not absolutely unjust. We have no idea that the Law Officers of the Crown will give it as their opinion that the Act is unconstitutional; but the Legislature will do a wise thing to act in the spirit of the resolution adopted at the last session by the House of Commons."

If the *Mail* is wise, it will study the Act in question before again advising the New Brunswick Legislature to repeal it.—*News.*

The wheat crop of the world is briefly summarized as follows by the London *Spectator*:—

The aggregate reports from the wheat producing countries indicate that corn will be dear during the common year, but not extravagantly so. The home crop is good, but from 10 to 15 per cent. under average; the crop in South Russia and Hungary is very poor, and the crop in Germany is not good. The United States, however, will reach its average, and the crop in France, Italy, and Spain is the best known for years, so good that France will be able to export largely.

Six hundred Mormon recruits, single men and single women, arrived at New York from Europe Tuesday on the steamship "Minnesota."

There is a well in Indiana which keeps time like clockwork. At precisely two o'clock, night and day, it throws up a jet of water. It is now over a thousand feet deep, and is still being bored with a view to ultimate oil.

Father Mathew's Birthday—the 10th of October—is to be clebrated in Boston with imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Catholic Total Abstinence Union. This Union originally consisted of 25 Societies, but in a year and a half has increased to 60, the greater number of whom have voted to join in a grand parade in Boston on the 10th. The procession will probably number several thousand persons, and with bands, banners and regalia, will march through all the principal streets of the city, being reviewed at certain points by the Mayor and Common Council, and by the Governor of the State. The Hon. Martin Griffin, of Boston, has been elected Chief Marshal.

Jesse Pomeroy, fourteen years old, living with his mother in South Boston, is under arrest for decoying boys of five to ten years to out-of-the-way places, stripping them naked, gagging and tying them up, beating and otherwise maltreating them. In many cases he cut small holes under his victims' eyes, disfiguring them for life, and inflicting on others painful cuts and stabs on various parts of the body. He confessed the crimes.

A Washington youth escorted a young lady up town via the horse cars, paying her fare, as a matter of course. The next morning his mother called on the lady and demanded back the ten cents that her hopeful son had so extravagantly parted with.

On Sunday afternoon last, Dr. Andrews was called to Peters street to attend a woman named Mullin. On going to the house he found Mrs. Mullin with an ugly gash on the forehead. It was said by some that the wound was inflicted by her husband striking her with a stick of wood, while it was otherwise asserted that the woman had fallen on the stove. Husband and wife were both drinking, it appears. No serious result is anticipated from the wound.—*Globe.*

The attempt to use compressed air has been successful in Brunswick, Me., where it is conveyed in pipes for a mile without any evident diminution or loss of power. Several engines are run by it, and Brunswick people are beginning to talk of building mills, etc., and running them by compressed air.

NAPOLEON WEEPING.—The unfortunate exile who has seen the end of his Imperial Greatness, wept when he found himself so mercifully dealt with by his Antagonist and Captor, King William of Prussia. History seldom chronicles such leniency on the part of a Conqueror. Not so in medicine, for the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills have no respect of any reigning disease in the human body, for this combined medicine roots out completely all acute and chronic maladies, and converts the system into a sound tabernacle for humanity to live in.

HEED THE WARNING.—Does it not appal the strongest mind to think upon the sad results caused by neglected colds! Then why delay? What excuse can be offered when the timely warning is sounded in your ears? When the danger is pointed out, why not avoid it? Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam has been used with success in so many cases that its virtues do not admit of a doubt. One bottle will convince the most incredulous that we are not exaggerating the merits of this preparation—that we are in fact falling short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by the thousands who have been cured by it.

Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers. No injurious consequences can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been always obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons whose lives were a confirmed series of sufferings, have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by the use of these admirable pills, after the fruitless trial of all other remedies.

For horses that are troubled with the disease called scratches, Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment proves an efficient remedy. Our teamsters say it is one of those things which suit horse flesh exactly, and that there is hardly an ailment which it will not cure.

The very best medicine in use for a horse among us is that prepared by Professor Clark, called Clark's Derby Condition Powders. He is one of the professors of the Veterinary College in London, and a graduate of the Royal College of Medicine, and has conferred more distinction upon it than its diploma upon him. This remedy has become celebrated throughout the world, wherever there is a herbivorous animal.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. "Parsons' Purgative Pills," are safe, prompt, and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Base Ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken shins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases if "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

To the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary, the Editor of the *Boston Recorder* says, "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor.

Use no other preparation but Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for improving the growth and restoring the color of the hair.

A good thing, Excelsior Cough Balsam.

Prince Oscar, brother of the late King of Sweden, succeeds the deceased monarch on the throne, and the oath of allegiance to him has been taken.

The Austrian government is taking strict measures to prevent the Jesuits expelled from Germany from finding a refuge in its dominions.

Specials from London state that there is no abatement to the spread of cholera in Roumania. The nature of the plague is epidemic in the extreme, and it is feared that it will spread over the entire country. 100,000 have already died from the disease.

It is reported that on the occurrence of a vacancy in Queen's County by the transfer of Mr. Ferris to the Senate, Chas. N. Skinner, Esq., of this city, will be a candidate.—*News.*

Sanford Fleming writes from British Columbia in the most glowing strains of the character of the Canadian across-the-Continent Railroad route and of the splendid country which it traverses.—*News.*

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Benjamin Nathan, was discharged Monday, at New York, the District Attorney advising a discontinuance of the case as he had not sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of the prisoner.

The facilities offered by the Northern Pacific Railroad are beginning to tell on the Canadian Steamboat traffic on Lake Superior. Quite a trade is growing up between the Canadian Huron Ports and the United States Ports on Lake Superior.—*News.*

Sir George E. Cartier is the recipient of many tokens of regard from his compatriots old and young. He is to receive an ovation at Quebec this week on the eve of his embarkation for England.—*News.*

Mr. W. K. Reynolds, St. John, affirms to be the inventor of a new style of Railroad, which is described as follows in the *Morning News*. We are not sure that the idea is a very new one:—

First a single row of piles twelve inches square are to be driven into the ground, eight feet apart, and their tops leveled off to a height of eight feet above the general level of the country. These are braced with a girder six inches by twelve, four feet above the ground, and upon the top is placed a sill twelve inches square, to which is finally bolted a single U rail five inches in diameter and standing five inches high. This completes the track, and it will at once be seen that such a line can be constructed over any kind of country at a comparatively small outlay, as there is no grading, except perhaps, the taking off the tops of rocks and through a forest all that is necessary is to chop out a track, leaving the stumps of the trees as they will in no way interfere with the running of cars provided they are not more than four feet high. For a low lying or prarie country, such a track is particularly adapted, and could be built for at least one third of the cost of the ordinary line.

Now for the car which will hang on either side of the track like paniers on a mule. It will be fifteen feet wide, having four feet slot or opening from end to end in which, near the top, will be the wheels for giving motion and steadying. Each car is to be two stories in height, the lower one being eight feet and the upper seven feet high. The upper ones to be used for sleeping appartments or fitted as parlours as required. To prevent oscillation the centre opening contains horrizontal friction wheels of twelve inches face which impinge upon the sides of the sill or track bed, and others at the base of the car which run on the sides of the girders. The running wheels are to be five feet in diameter, and grooved on the face so as to fit over the U rail, thus rendering it impossible to be displaced; but to prevent all chance of danger should a wheel ar axle break, a shoulder bar is attached to the sides of the car which would immediately catch upon the sill, and the car thus supported would slide along until it could be brought to a stand, without jarring or causing damage. The car would be strengthened by braces and truss work, and communication had with each story and side by means of stairways and passages. The engine would be constructed on the same principle as the cars and the compartments contain boiler, engine, water tanks, wood or coal rooms, an engineer's saloon, all under cover and with passages, so that every part of the machinery could be reached at all times. The friction wheels would, in the engine car, be connected with the driving wheels, so that they could be used for extra power in up grades, and the friction would be such as to hold the driving wheels to the rail so that extra steep grades could readily be overcome.

At stations and convenient places double tracks for shunting would have to be provided so that trains running in opposite directions could pass each other. The method of shunting would be to have the siding strike off at an acute angle, and the connecting portions be so constructed as to be carried round a segment of a circle by means of a crown wheel and pinion.

The idea is exceedingly novel, and will call a smile to the lips of the incredulous, but the fact that thus all the great improvements which have been introduced to the notice of of the world have been received should encourage the inventor to prosecute his idea until he is able by actual demonstration to show the advantage to be secured by such a road.

Mr. Reynolds believes that with five feet wheels a speed of a hundred miles an hour can be reached without jarring or oscillation.

THREATENED POTATO FAMINE IN ENGLAND.—The Potato crop will be almost a total failure in England this year; and it is feared that in consequence much suffering will be felt by the poorer classes. Mr. John Algernon Clarke writes as follows to an English contemporary:—

"We are threatened with an obliteration of the potato crop; at any rate, so far as this year is concerned. Yesterday I carefully examined a number of fields in the potato growing district around Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and found that already three fourths of the tubers (by weight) are diseased, while the mischief is still in active progress. The testimony of many growers in the neighborhood is that scarcely any sound potatoes can be discovered throughont whole fields, and the general anxiety is to know, not what may be the probable amount of 'ware' for the market, but whether enough produce will be forthcoming as 'seed' for next year. I have not the slightest doubt that the same condition of the crops prevails over the entire tract of potato country between Boston and Wisbeach, and that the yield, if anything at all, can be little more than a return of the seed planted. The consternation among the farmers, who pay high rents, and apply to their land very large quantities of artificial manure, may be imagined, seeing that the loss can scarcely be under £15 or perhaps £20 per acre. Disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of the kingdom; and it is desirable that accurate reports as to the present state of the tuber should be forthcoming from Fife, Forfar, Perth, Ross, Lanark, Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Staffordshire, Kent, Somerset, and Devonshire, counties growing the largest acreages in Great Britain, and also from all the provincss of Ireland. For if the saleable produce of the entire potato crop of the British Isles is all but destroyed, the loss means something like 1,630,000 acres (besides gardens) at, say 4½ tons per acre, amounting to 7,335,000 tons, which at £4 per ton, comes to £29,340,000 or the value of say, 10,000,000 quarters of wheat."

CALLING NAMES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, makes the following collection of nick-names applied to Horace Greeley in the present Presidential campaign:—

By his supporters among the press he is referred to as "Old Horace," "Old Honesty," "Old honest Horace," "the Honest Old Farmer," "the Old Man," "Old White Coat," "Old White Hat," "Old Tree-chopper," "the Sage of Chappaqua," "the Doctor," and "Our Later Franklin." The opponents of the Cincinnati nominee have taken note of a few more pet names. Mr. Greeley might, they say, be referred as "Old Bail-Bonds" and "Old Four Hundred Millions," suggestive of an offer to Mr. Lincoln to buy a peace; and "Old Niagara," or "Old Frontier," or "Old Cataract," commemorative of the peace performance at that famous fall; and