TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

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

THE present is that season of the year especially adapted for mental improvement. Having free schools, ample provision is made for the rudimentary education of the youth. But the young men and young women of rural districts of a new country like this require education. As science, philosophy and the arts, in their later day expansion, open up broader fields and create demands for thoughtful, intelligent minds, so the calls upon our young men for mental cultivation are broader and more imperative.

Education is a subject upon which learned treaties, without number, have been written; it is a subject that has run the gauntlet of almost universal comment, and still, in the midst of "counsellors," there has been confusion rather than wisdom evoked in many instances. So that too many of our young men regard education as something only and solely to be imparted in schools and completed in colleges. And it is popular to say of men who have not been favored with schooling and who yet have, taking advantage of all favoring circumstances, trained their minds and borrowed light from all means of knowledge, thus improving, enlarging, and bringing into practical use native sense and latent powers of mind—it is popular to say of them they are self-educated, just as if self-education is the exception and not the rule. Any man whose education is good for practical life purposes is self-educated, and the test of the quality of the education is its application. Schools and colleges are only aids to education; they lay the foundation—a sure and solid foundation, or a loose and insecure one, just as the system may be effective or otherwise, but the result equally depends upon the mind and manners of those who seek these aids.

Colleges and Universities fill a very desirable place in the educational system of a country, but those who are not within reach of their advantages may remember that these institutions probably turn out as many confirmed dunces; give to the world B. A.'s and A. M.'s who, during a useless life, live upon the charity of society so far as any practical return is made through the exercise of their mental or physical powers. While the giants of the world; those who stand out "like some tall cliff" among the millions of the race alike, in their works, the glory of contemporaneous and succeeding generations; the men who chain the lightning, give us the press and the loom, harness steam to the carriage; the men who largely contributed to make our literature and to mould our political system, these are men, many of them, who never saw the inside of a college, but who still were educated to a high purpose and with good results.

Look at the prominent men in this Dominion to-day, and those who direct its destinies, whose names are most familiar household words in connection with the affairs of state, are found to be men without any mere university affixes; and still they are educated.

We do not wish to have it supposed that we would curb the really worthy ambition of any young man who desires to learn all that may be learned in the higher institutions; what we do want is that our intelligent young men shall not waste the best portions of their lives in useless repinings because circumstances preclude them from entering the classic walks of the university or college. We want them to avail themselves of the advantages they do possess. The world is full of books—helps to the ambitious—let them give their spare hours to thoughtful reading and diligent study; to the philosophical and scientific experiments within their reach; to the associations of the debating society, the Lodge, the Division Room. Thus, if they do not become proficients in the dead languages, they may have the mind inspired to living practical activity. If they may not read and compare the original Greek, they may have their judgments matured for the consideration and comparison of the great facts of every-day life. They may so train their minds as to make themselves more happy, more useful, and our great aim of life should be to make ourselves valuable to society, for that man who is of no value to society can be of little value to himself. Let our young men cultivate a spirit of true independence, of firm self-reliance. And while we would desire to see evidences of a growing feeling on the part of our young men of faith in themselves, we want to see that feeling expand into a generous faith in the country they inhabit. The future of our country rests with our young men, largely. Let them regard themselves as the custodians of their country's prosperity, and then bring all the power of faith, self-reliance, independence, firmness, to the proper discharge of their responsibilities.

CARLETON COUNTY COURT.

The December term of the Court opened on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Stevens presiding. William M. Connell, Esq., in charge of Crown business.

The only criminal matter before the Court was the Queen *vs.* John Burbee, who was indicted for an assault upon one Ames Brawn, occasioning bodily harm. At the trial neither Prosecutor nor witnesses appeared, whereupon it was ordered that their recognizance be estreated and the prisoner discharged by proclamation.

The facts of this case, as far as we can learn, are, that on Sunday evening, the 10th of November last, a party of young rowdies from the town attacked the house of Burbee, by stoning the windows, and climbing upon the roof for the purpose of putting a board over the chimney.—Burbee came out and, like any sensible man, put them to flight, and in doing so punched one of the scamps over the eye, for which he was arrested. Fearing that these things might come out in evidence, the witnesses failed to appear, and we are informed that the authorities intend to proceed against them upon their recognizances.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Hugh Miller *vs.* John L. McPherson. Undefended. Verdict for Plaintiff.—Wm. M. Connell, Plaintiff's Attorney.

John McCain *vs.* Samuel Bird. Undefended. Verdict for Plaintiff. S. B. Appleby, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Isaac Strong *vs.* James Carvell. Confessed. Fisher & Jones, Plaintiff's Att'y.

Patrick McCanna *vs.* Owen Kelly.—This action was brought by Plaintiff to recover a balance of $155, which he alleged was due him by Defendant.

This was the only cause tried, and occupied the Court nearly the whole of Tuesday and part of Wednesday morning. The Jury, after being out over two hours, found a verdict for Plaintiff for $2.50. Fisher & Jones, for Plaintiff; Stephen B. Appleby, for Defendent.

WE are requested to state that the Teachers' drafts for the Summer Term are now in the Inspector's hands.

THE President's Message to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States is, as usual, a lengthy and comprehensive document. Its general tone is friendly, especially toward Great Britain. He says on

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

When Congress adjourned in June last a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement of friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which, by the Treaty, of Washington, had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however disposed of the question, which had jeopardized the whole Treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The Tribunal, which had convened in Geneva in December, 1871, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the Treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its first decision, whereby it awarded the sum of fifteen millions of dollars in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for the liquidation of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long standing difference between the two Governments, and in connection with another award, made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same Treaty, leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

And on the settlement of the San Juan question:

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the order for the removal of the troops has been executed and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The Islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States.

This is what our reporter saw on Thursday morning:—On looking towards the River this (Thursday) morning, we found that the ice was fast. An immense floe or field had settled against the bar on the head of Bull's Island, leaving a clear space on the Woodstock and Northampton sides of the river, but jammed ashore on the Northampton side near John A. Shea's, and having our good Steam Ferryboat "Enterprise" fast in its icey grasp. Next we observed several men on and about the steamer, as if endeavoring to extricate her from the ice, so as to tow her up to her wharf; but after 10 o'clock, a. m., the ice started, taking the Enterprise and the men with it, which, after various swingings and turnings, was finally jammed ashore on the rocks below the Red Bridge, opposite the Town, where she now lies high and dry in a precarious situation on the rocks, we fear badly damaged. We trust none of the men were hurt, and that the boat can be again repaired, as besides the loss to Capt. Coombes, she has now become one of the institutions of the place which the public can scarcely do without. As if satisfied with grounding our boat on the rocks, the ice stopped.

WE would prepare the minds of our readers for the enjoyment of a rich musical and literary treat to be offered them, in the Institute Hall, some time between Christmas and New Years. It is being inaugurated by members of the Methodist Church in this Town, the object being to raise money to liquidate some indebtedness against the church; and while we are not now in a position to announce the programme for the occasion, we are justified in stating that the proposed entertainment will be one alike creditable to those participating in its arrangement and pleasing to those who may attend.

THE trial of McBrine for the murder of his wife, at St. John, has resulted in a verdict of "manslaughter." We published a statement of the case at the time it occurred. The facts are very painful. It is seldom, as was the case on this trial, that children testify to the evil habits of their mother, and still here were children, by their evidence, impugning the character of the dead mother in vindication of the living father, at whose hands, whether intentionally or not, she met her death. And the burden of the testimony was that rum did it. Both parties it seems were inebriates. Comment is unnecessary.

THE Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec is being disturbed by trouble between eclesiastics. The Archbishop of Quebec and Bishop Bourget are quarrelling over the propriety of granting university powers to the Jesuit College in Montreal. The Bishop and the Jesuits being in sympathy, and the Archbishop taking more liberal views in which it appears he has the good will of Rome, as the following despatch and reply shows, the former being from the Archbishop:

To Cardinal Barnbo at Rome:

First—Are the decrees respecting the University of Laval revoked?

Second—Can Bishop Bourget apply to Parliament before a formal revocation?

To this a reply was received on the 28th to the following effect:—

Both questions are answered in the negative explanations by letter.

FLORA MYERS' TEEATRE.—On Tuesday evening next, as will be noticed by advertisement, this celebrated theatrical troupe will open for a course of five nights, in the Institute. Judging from the extended and flattering notices in the Halifax and St. John press, concerning this company, we presume our citizens may expect to find it superior in its character to anything of the kind that has ever previously visited our town. Doubtless the citizens of Woodstock will patronize them largely.

THE consolidation of the E. & N. A. R. R., of Maine, and Western Extension has been perfected. G. K. Jewett is president of the consolidated companies, and E. R. Burpee, Esq., vice President. Mr. Angel remains Superintendent, and H. D. McLeod assistant superintendent.

A very heavy northeast snow storm set in on Monday last, continuing with more or less violence through the night and during the following day. The arteries of traffic, railroads as well as ordinary roads, were considerably blocked up and travelling thereby delayed.

THE Dominion Government have appointed a brother of Edward Blake, M. P., to the office of Chancellor for Ontario. In this appointment the Government has overlooked partizan claims and chosen an incumbent for the office upon his merits and fitness.

IT was a fine sight to witness men of all parties, including the President, forgetting for the time their political animosities, and meeting at the grave to do united honors to the remains of the philosopher, patriot and journalist Horace Greely. The funeral took place on Wednesday last.

WE have commenced sending out our yearly accounts to subscribers. We trust our patrons will make a speedy response thereto.

THE river at this place remains open. There is still crossing in small boats, although, the quantity of ice in the river renders this a difficult task. We have now plenty of snow to make excellent travelling.

Business, for this season of the year, is remarkably dull. And there appears to be a stringency in the money market.

Whitney's Musical Guest.—This favorite periodical, always contains not only *good music but good reading.*

Of the thirteen pages of music in this number, we find Karl Merz's "Moo Lee Wha," a fine transcription of a Chinese melody: a very pretty march for young players by Oscar Lowell; Ogden's popular song "Yes, There's Room Among the Angels," and an English ballad "Good Bye Charley."

With the January number the GUEST enters upon its sixth volume, and the publisher announces many new and varied attractions.

The contents of Volume 5, shows a list of seventy-one pieces of the best music, besides all the reading matter, and if the coming volume be still better, it will be marvellously cheap at $1, its subscription price. Send 10 cents for specimen copy and new list of splendid Premiums, to the publisher.

W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

TOWN COUNCIL.

December 10.

Absent, His Worship and Councillor Connell. Coun. Bridges called to the chair.—Minutes former meeting approved.

M. Blanchard was granted 3 mos. tavern license.

Loan Bro.'s bill for sundries, $10.75, was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Baker and McCaffery. Account of David Jones, $4.25, for wrenches for fire engine, was referred to fire committee, with instructions to pay if found correct.

Coun. McCaffery gave notice that at next meeting of Council he would move the passing of a bye-law compelling all parties bringing cord wood into the town for sale to have the same surveyed.

The fire committee was instructed to procure ten cords of wood for fire purposes.

Adjourned till to-morrow evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Dec. 11.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. A full board, His Worship in the chair. Minutes of last meeting approved.

Order passed for $6.00, premium of Insurance on town building. Loan Bro.'s account was read, and handed back to committee for further explanations from Messrs. Loans.

A communication was read from Messrs. G. W. Vanwart, John McCormac and Stephen Smith, Assessors, offering to give the Council a property book,—prepared by them for present year's assessment, which they stated, with a very little care, might be made thoroughly correct as a property basis for the use of future Assessors,—for the sum of $60.—Messrs. Connell and Baker were appointed a committee to confer with the gentlemen named, and report to Council.

On motion of Coun. McCaffery, seconded by Coun. Bridges, a Bye-Law was ordained, prohibiting the sale of cord wood in the Town, unless first surveyed by a Town Surveyor, under a penalty of fifty cents for each offence. On this question the Council divided, the yeas being Messrs. Bridges, Baker, McCaffery, McDonald; nays, Connell and Lynch.

A proposition from Mr. James McCanna was submitted, offering to take $534 in full for all work done on the two tanks built by him; there was a sum of $434 due him on the contract, and he would take $100 for extra work performed. The proposition, on motion was ordered to be accepted, on McCanna giving the proper release. Adjourned.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

It is hard work to keep track of the progressive acquisitions of awakened Japan. The very latest novelty is a National Anthem which has been composed for the Empire by a Canny Scotchman, "formerly bandmaster H. B. M. 10th Regiment of Foot," according to the local press. Think of that! a "National" Anthem written for an Empire which was ancient when the ancestors of the composer were unbreeched barbarians in Caledonia or Gaul! Japan is now completely equipped for civilization, lacking only a National Debt, which an interprising American, Mr. Williams, has now gone to Europe to procure.

An Amsterdam church has had the same minister for seventy years.

Horace Greeley's daughter Ida was engaged to a naval officer named Maxwell, who was lost in the ill fated steamer Missouri about the time she was called to mourn the death of her mother. Now lover, mother and father have gone, all within the space of a brief month.

It is said that a paper is to be started in Halifax shortly in the interests of the annexationists.

In England and Wales there are over 4,500,000 Catholics.

The most calm and philosophic case of self-slaughter of which we have lately read was that of John H. Woodbury, of Lowell, Vermont. He had a cancer in his mouth which made his life a burden to himself and others, and there was no hope of curing it. He accordingly obtained some morphine, making no secret of his purpose, ordered a coffin, made all necessary arrangements for a very simple funeral, bade his friends good bye, and retired to a quiet chamber, where he took the fatal dose and fell into a sleep from which there was no waking in this world.

At Chicago, on Thursday, a New York jeweller, stopping at Cuhn's hotel, had his trunk robbed of $15,000 worth of watches, while eating supper. The thief put the booty into a carpet bag, coolly walked down stairs, paid his bill at the clerk's office and departed.

Bridgewater, N. S., is without a lock-up this season, and a local paper notifies inebriates that if they loose their money or freeze to death they will do it on their own responsibility. A benevolent individual has suggested that molasses puncheons lined with straw be placed along the roads in hard weather for the benefit of those afflicted with the falling sickness. When the inmate is discovered in the morning, the puncheon is to be turned on end and the occupant not let out, till he has subscribed to the temperance society.

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

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—Everybody wishes most certainly to be well. How to obtain that desirable state and keep free from coughs and colds, the forerunners of consumption, was a disputed question prior to the introduction of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. No one need hesitate to take this balsam to banish his cough. It will cause an expectoration of any matter which may have entered into the lungs, and thereby, by casting out such noxious matter, prevent the formation of any tuberculous deposit. It acts so gently and is so pleasant to take, properties peculiar to itself which preclude it from being unsuited for any constitution, or proving hurtful under any circumstance.

The world wide renown of Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills is too well known to require much comment from us; but they are without doubt the most efficacious remedy for all the ills flesh is heir to. Many of our readers have derived immense benefit from using these pills in case of bile and general derangement of the stomach and bowels, and no disordered liver can resist their effect.

There is another chance for the word-mongers to set their mill agoing. A disease has broken out among the cats in Springfield. Some tyro in word-making calls it "catalepsis cataractes," which is not good even for a first attempt. The symptoms of the malady are swelling of the head, dimness of sight; and a general paralysis of the body, but there is no hope that it will be generally fatal.

We do not know how Dr. Dow come to hit upon so successful a combination of healing ingredients as is contained in his Sturgeon Oil Liniment. Its success has been very great, and it is seldom so many cure-all virtues are contained in any one article.

Yielding to frequent and urgent solicitations from persons who had the care of horses in all parts of the Dominion, Professor Clark consented to introduce his celebrated Clark's Derby Condition Powders, which are so familiar to all grooms and those who have the care of horses throughout Great Britain. He now offers them to the public, knowing that they cannot fail to win their confidence. It prevents and cures diseases, restores the appetite, and produces by its use healthful circulation of the blood. It cures coughs and colds, distempers, and hide-bound horses, worms, bots, and does not interfere with the regular labors of the animal when used.

Over exertion, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of Iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

Rufus Chapman, of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and straightened by the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

The proprietors of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" "Parson's Purgative Pills," and "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders," have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had free at the stores.

To increase, and thicken the growth of the hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Nothing better known to science.

Wonderful but true! The Excelsior Cough Balsam cures where everything else fails.

Something ingenious and genteel in the robbery line has just come to light in Paris. In one of the aristocratic churches there, the poor boxes were freely filled with gold and bank notes by the wealthy parishioners. When they were emptied on a recent occasion many of the notes were found glued together with a sticky preparation. This excited suspicion. A strict watch was kept, which resulted in discovering a persevering young man with a long piece of whalebone and a bit of string with glue on the end of it, who was fishing through the aperture of the poor box for bank notes, much the same as an angler fishes for a pickerel through the ice. When found he had a very good day's sport in his pockets and had got a nibble of a fine bank note of twenty francs.

The London correspondent of a Boston paper says:—

Our criminal statistics for the past year show that we are improving in immorality at a rate that would have delighted Alphons Karr or Mr. Darwin. In London, we had 23,000 inquests, and of this frightful aggregate three fourths were suicides. The details are even more terrific. There were 220 man-slaughter against 176 of justifiable homicide! There were 15,000 suicides; 12,000 persons were killed by accident: and 3,000 persons were found dead "from causes unknown." I don't think Pekin can hold a candle to this. And Pekin has a very bad reputation, mind you; we improve on the Chinese.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., gets a retaining fee of 1,000 guineas for defending the Tichborne Claimant. In addition to this he is to be daily refreshed during the long trial with the handsome sum of fifty guineas.

D. C. Smith, who contracted to cure neuralgia, etc., in Belfast Me., asking $40 for the job and getting $20 in advance, has quietly left the city, and now several indignant parties want to C. Smith.

The Government of Ontario has appointed two immigration agents in Scotland, two in England, one in Ireland, one in Alsace and Lorraine and one in Germany, and several of these gentlemen have already left for their destinations.

Sir Henry Barrard, sent the following letter to the Mayor of St. John:—

SIR,—I have the honor to hand to you, for your mature consideration, an offer for the future benefit of the citizens of St. John, N. B. I will present to the City of Saint John an English Life Boat, complete, with the latest improvements on condition that a proper crew and house are provided and prepared to receive it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient serv't,
HARRY PAUL BURRARD.

Kaolin, the article from which procelain is made, has been discovered in Annapolis, N. S.

That was a curious idea of the American lady who recently married a Russian nobleman in Paris, of appearing at the altar, instead of in the bridal dress, in the deepest mourning, which she is wearing for her father. Black at a wedding has always been considered an ill omen; but that a bride should go to the altar in it is a new feature in fashion's ever-varying changes.

A little girl last week, while crossing a field near Balderson's Corners, Ont., was attacked by a skunk. Her hands were together at the time, and the animal seized her two thumbs, so that she found it impossible to shake it off. Her father happened to be in a neighboring field at the time, and quickly relieved his little girl of her assailant.

In Dublin, three weeks ago, in one of the most squalid districts, a wake was held over a dead child, the company retiring at midnight. Nothing further was heard of the parents until the following morning, when it was discovered that their room was on fire, and on two men breaking into it they found the man and woman lying on the floor dead, all the furniture destroyed by fire, and the corpse reduced to a cinder. The parents had been disputing where the child should be buried, the one being a Protestant and the other a Catholic.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN SICILY.—A dreadful calamity has befallen the lively and smiling town of Palazzolo. Where only a few hours since there were the two populous wards of Gardia and Flumergrande, where a new theatre and several elegant mansions formed the ornaments of the place, there is now only a heap of ruins and rubbish, a miserable sight to the beholder. Five minutes of an indescribable hurricane have been sufficient to change the whole look of things, and to plunge hundreds of families into utter misery. There has been no instance of such calamity within the memory of living man. No earthquake ever caused so much destruction. There are houses ruined, houses fallen to the very ground, walls cleft from end to end, walls hanging outwards, as if to rest on the adjoining houses. There are roofs wholly swept away, sunken vaults, balconies torn from their places, windows and shutters either entirely carried off or hanging loose from the walls, lamp posts forced from their sockets, uprooted trees—and this is all one sees along the northeast side of the town. Not a single house remains in which the whole roof and windows do not require thorough repair. All on one line on the side we mentioned there is the Church of St. Sebastian, the front part of which has been torn asunder from the rest of the building, and the whole will have to come down; there is a nunery, all the walls of which are demolished: there was the theatre, of which only the front wall is standing—there was the new house of Bibbie with the adjoining hotel and the excise office, which was literally levelled with the ground, burying more than ten persons under its ruins; there were in short, ever so many two-storied buildings, of which there is left here a wall and there a corner, a floor, or a shattered ceiling. The streets are a mass of fragments and rubbish. The incidents of the disaster are so strange as to be almost incredible. There was a store with twenty-five hectolitres of wheat, of which not a trace is anywhere to be seen. The books of the excise and of the land registry offices have vanished, and only their torn leaves have been found here and there at great distances. In one house all the copper kitchen untensils were blown through the roof; in another benches and heavy chests flew through the windows. The iron bars of one balcony are to be seen curled up one way, those of another twisted up another way. There is the pillar of a palace which has been removed forward one foot without breaking, and stands up isolated, all in one piece. There is the wall of another palace which has fallen back more than three feet without a crack. Here is the beam of one house which has thrust itself into another house. There is half of a bed stead; the other half of which lies no one knows where, and the tiles of the building are huddled together in one spot on the roof, and broken up small, as if they had been pounded. The rafters of another building are all bare; the tiles have flown, no one can see where. It is all a muddle—an immense muddle. In a stable, on the bare ground, men are laying the bodies one by one as they are being dug out. Most of them are in their night dresses, having been crushed as they were quietly sleeping. Their features and forms are so disfigured that one cannot look at them without shuddering. Their nostrils, ears and mouths are stopped up with earth. The white dust has everywhere pierced through the skin. Here is the body of a man holding close to his heart a child, probably his own child; the skulls of both are shattered. There are two young men in each other's arms, probably brothers. The chests and backs of both are crushed. Near them is another youth, covered with blood. He was clerk in the Government office. He has his eye-glass still stuck in his right eye. He was probably reading or writing when he was struck. There are some mauled past recognition. Others seem unhurt, and look as if they were sleeping. What a scene that stable is! What anxious inquries! What awful meetings! What heart-rending farewells! Whoever enters it is sure to come out horror-struck and bewildered. To condense the narrative, be it sufficient to say without exaggeration, that one-third of the town is dismantled, and that more than a thousand families are literally without a home. About a thousand more have only one little corner of what was once their houses to shelter them. The damage to the town is reckoned at more than a million francs. The dead are 32; the seriously hurt about half a score besides. The prefect of the province and other authorities have hastened to the spot to provide for the most urgent wants to the best of their abilities. Soldiers and gendarmes are hard at work searching the ruins and protecting what private property remains there. A commission of relief has been appointed, and an appeal is to be made to all the provinces and townships of Sicily.—*Syracuse Sicily Gazette.*

THE ENGLISH GENTRY.—A young American lady, travelling in England, discourses as follows in one of her letters home:—

"The middle aged men here are far the best looking, and I never saw their equal. Smoothly shaved, neatly dressed, roses in their button hole—The gray-haired English is the handsomest man I've seen. You never find the wiry, anxious, wrinkled old men of America. But it is nonsence to say the American women fade faster than the English. The English may not fade—a full blown peony has not faded, to be sure, but is no more like a rose-bud than an English matron is like an English girl. I would rather quietly withdraw into the modest paleness and gray hair of an American woman, than burst forth into the blazing immensity of an English woman. And between me and you, I haven't seen a woman as pretty as my own mother since I left home—when people speak of faded Americans I only wish I could trot you out. And then the English matron's dress! She is always striving to get on something as red as her face, and then muds herself up in illusion and coarse white lace in a way to show off her color and ponderosity to the best advantage. Illusion is so generally worn in bonnets, veils and scarfs, that there appears to be a procession of eternal brides upon the streets. Our modest black is seldom worn, but pink, blue, purple, and red on all occasions, and without reference to complexion. But the English girl is lovely—I want to kiss her cool, plump cheek, so round and rosy. Her eyes are always dark, and eye-brows arched, and she is a picture of health and beauty. No more beauty than one sees in America, but combined with a sturdiness that makes one feel as if the roses would not go, and the eyes look tired after an exertion. The thin, fragile American girl is not half so enchanting to me, though she is more *spirituelle.* After seeing those English girls I shun the mirror, having no relish for the face I see there. Can it be that climate makes all this difference, or what is it?"

The New York *Herald* announces the failure of its Cuban expedition. It sent out a Commissioner to enquire into the condition of the Island, with special reference to the rebellion. Its Commissioner, after he was there some time, was requested to publish the information he had gathered in the *Herald's* service and expense in the columns of a government organ at Havana, and, not complying with the impudent request, was advised that the "volunteers" were incensed at his refusal and that his life was in danger.—So, allowing himself to be intimidated or over-persuaded, he abandoned his mission, received his passport and left for New York. The *Herald*, however, declares that it will soon send out another commission, and adds that "there are many adventurous and ambitious persons who can make as brilliant a success in Cuba as Stanley achieved in Africa. We have such in our own establishment, and we are willing to encourage others who may apply to us from any other path in life. We may require the service of many who have the pluck and energy to undertake bold adventures, and as we believe the volunteer always makes a better soldier than the conscript, we shall give a fair consideration to all who may apply to us for the honor of enrolment in the *Herald* expeditionary army."

A NATIONS TRAFFIC.—The British brig "Carl" has been cruising among the South Sea Islands, enslaving the natives, who were enticed from the shore in their canoes. On getting alongside their canoes were smashed, and while the poor creatures were struggling in the water they were seized, bound and stowed away in the hold of the vessel. A cargo had nearly been obtained when the maddened Fijians set fire to the ship, and to quell the mutiny no less than seventy were shot and thrown overboard.

Capt. Armstrong of the brig and his mate Clancy, were arrested at Melbourne, where they have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for murder. The circumstances attending the murder of Armstrong's helpless captives were of such an atrocious nature that a decided public sentiment had been created against the Captain in Australia, not for kidnapping the Islanders, but for putting them to death in such a barbarous manner. The particulars of the frightful affair show that Armstrong and his crew not only shot dead about fifty of their captives, but threw overboard some twenty living wounded men who were too seriously hurt to be of any commercial value—first taking the precaution to tie their legs in order to prevent the possibility of their escape by swimming.

TWELVE HUNDRED KISSES.—The *Opinione* relates a curious peace-making ceremony which took place a few days ago at Sedini: "Twenty-nine families of eight districts of Anglena took a share in this solemn pact of peace. The bishop of the diocese, accompanied by five priests and by the authorities of the country, assisted at the ceremony. It began by the assembling in a large field near Sedini of the different groups of the parties interested, who afterwards formed into separate rows of offenders and offended by the assassinations or wounds inflicted by vendetta within the the last ten years. Then, placing themselves opposite the bishop and prefect, they embraced each other two by two, at first with a certain reluctance, but by degrees the ice melted, and soon the greatest cordiality was manifested on both sides. The twenty-nine families, with their relations to the fourth generation, amounted in all to twelve hundred people, who then exchanged the kiss of peace. A crowd of more than two thousand persons formed a circle round this interesting scene, which left a deep and most pleasing impression on all hearts. During the remainder of the day and on the following morning the most sincere joy and satisfaction were manifested on all sides, and will, it is hoped, be as it was solemnly celebrated."

THE FISHERIES.—The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington relative to the fisheries, has been made a special order in the House for January 23rd, and will undoubtedly be passed without serious opposition. The success of the Geneva Arbitration, and the favorable issue of every question thus far arising under the treaty, has effected a perceptible change of sentiment among the members of the House, and, with the favorable recommendation of the President, makes the proposed enactment morally certain. Only two members of the House are directly interested in the opposition to the pending bill, and they will be likeley to admit with a protest legislation which they cannot prevent. The question of bounty to or indemnity of fishermen who will suffer by the enforcement of the Treaty, will probably come up later in the session, though with no very substantial grounds for hope of a favorable action.—*Bangor Whig.*

A HORRID HANGING SCENE.—Brutality, which is a disgrace to our boasted civilization, was exhibited in New York on Friday last at the hanging of the convict Rogers for the murder of a policeman. The law providing that executions should be private was disregarded; the most hideous ribaldry was indulged in by those who gained admission to the horrid scene; and the authorities in their eagerness to get rid of their unpleasant work as speedily as possible, had the victim swung off while he was in a fainting condition.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Travellers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., grants full life and endowment policies, embracing the best features of the best companies, but without the complications or uncertainties of the note system. It sells insurance rather than future "dividends." Its contract is a plain one, its security is ample and unquestioned, and its rates of premium are very low. It prefers to do business on a cash basis, and thus give its policy holders advantages not attainable under the credit systems.

Premium system, the favorite low rate cash plan.

All policies non-forfeitable. Its ten, fifteen and twenty year policies can be converted into endowments, at the option of the insurant. This feature is original with this company.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The Travellers' also issues yearly accident policies granting weekly indemnity on the event of disabling injury.

Mr. Charles White, the special agent of the Company is now in Woodstock, and is authorized to receive applications for Life or Accident Insurance, which will be forwarded to the Company and policies issued without delay.

J. D. WELLS,
General Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

MR. WM. CONNELL, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Local agent for Carleton and Victoria Counties, and is authorized to receive applications for Life and accident Insurance.
Halifax, Nov. 1872.—4w-47.

Father Thomas Burke says that when he sees an Irishman reeling drunk in the street he feels as a priest he could die for him, but as an Irishman he could wring the fellow's neck.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A westerly gale prevailed yesterday throughout England. Many buildings were demolished, and others damaged. Many persons were injured by the flying debris. Eight ships were blown ashore at Plymouth. The flagship Narcissus parted her moorings at Devonport, but succeeded in anchoring before being damaged.—The gunnery ship Cambridge, and three small merchantmen also parted their anchors at Devonport and were blown ashore and rescued. Despatches from other sections of the country bring intelligence of great destruction to property. The gale was as severe in Wales and Ireland, and accompanied by lightning and rain. Many towns were flooded, and several vessels are ashore in Cork harbor. The damage to property in that city is very great, many buildings have been unroofed, and trees blown down. The pinnacles of the tower of St. Abomas were blown down while the congregation were at worship, and falling on the roof crushed through into the body of the church. People were seized with a panic and rushed from the building. None were killed, and their escape is regarded as miraculous. The Lebona, from Sunderland for New York, went ashore and was wrecked off the lowest fort. The crew barely escaped with their lives. Many of the huts used by the troops at Aldershot were destroyed. At Oxford the chapel of Oriel College, Oxford University, was badly damaged, and the freight depot of the Great Western Railway was entirely demolished.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Much anxiety is felt at Liverpool on account of the non-arrival of the steamer City of Bristol, from New York. Cardiff harbor is crowded with shipping, wind bound. There were a number of cottages blown down during the storm yesterday at Bridgewater. Theirs seems, at last to have bridged over the crisis in France, and obtained a fair support from both the Right and Left Centres. The Counties Reform Bill in Prussia is now law, having passed the Upper House of the Diet. The Catholic churches in the city and province of Posen, Prussia, have been closed by the Government on account of some disregard of State authority. Floods in the North of Italy continue to spread, and some of the larger towns are threatened.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Senate of the Mechanics' Institute Legislature at New Orleans, passed a resolution impeaching Governor Warmouth. The State House Legislature was organized yesterday. No disturbances as yet have been reported. The roof and walls of the Cincinnati, O., water works fell at noonday, killing four men and wounding four others. Certain individuals are contesting the last will of Horace Greeley before a Westchester County, New York, Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The safety of the steamship "City of Bristol" is announced; she had arrived off Queenstown with a broken mast. The political excitement in France is quieting down.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale continued yesterday, but not with such severity as Sunday. Despatches continue bringing intelligence of disasters both on sea and land. The damage in London is considerable. Six houses were blown down, and sixty persons were injured by falling buildings. An unknown brig foundered off the coast of the Isle of Wight, and every person on board perished. The barque "Strathland, from Hamburg for New York, was wrecked on Kemeridge Ledge. Crew saved. The gasometer attached to the Royal Arsenal, of Woolwich, was damaged, and the hospital has been without gas two nights. Telegraphic communication was very much impeded.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Several of the striking gas stokers in London were sentenced to six weeks imprisonment. A deputation of moderate republicans in the National Assembly called upon Thiers yesterday to express their apprehensions that he was leaning too far toward the party of the Right. The President, in response, assured them that he would uphold firm and unshaken the policy announced in his message at the opening of the session.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel damaged by the fire last night to the extent of $100,000. The domestics who occupied the upper story were unable to escape, owing to the burning of the staircase. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered, sixteen in one room, and six in another, which is probably all. Most of them are burned beyond recognition. Many guests had retired and a great panic ensued when the alarm was given, which was a little past eleven o'clock.—Gaston was elected Mayor of Boston by a plurality of 39.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Gold 112 5-8. The burning of the upper portion Fifth Avenue Hotel last night was attended with fearful loss of life. The bodies of eleven female domestics have been recovered, only two of whom were sufficiently preserved to be recognizable. Several others were easily injured in making their escape. The fire broke out in the servants' quarters and immediately cut off all escape by stairways. The hotel is damaged to the amount of $125,000. The Hudson river is closed by ice.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Paris was visited yesterday by a terrible gale. Several buildings were demolished and others damaged.

41, St. Maurice St., Montreal, P. Q., April 15, 1872:—Messrs T. Graham & Son, although I have repeatedly seen the good effects of your Pain Eradicator since I first had it in use near two years ago, it has far exceeded my expectation in the cure of Acute Rheumatism with which I had been attacked last winter and of which I have been cured in less than a week by the use of one bottle of this medicine.

I had some years ago suffered intense pain for more than three months from an attack of the same complaint, although under medical treatment during that time.

For Rheumatism, as well as other forms of pain, I believe it has no equal.

AGNES HANLEY.

INSANITY.

Diseases of the Liver are especially apt to produce insanity.

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

Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir is especially useful in all diseases of the liver. Its chalagogue, or bile eliminating action is very marked. It induces a free flow of liquid bile, unloads the liver, and induces a regular state of the bowels. At the same time its tonic properties soon bring about such a healthy state of the system, that the process of