TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

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

WE publish below a series of Resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the Catholics of St. John, held in the Cathedral, on Sunday before last, presided at by Bishop Sweeney. These resolutions will convey to our readers the several objections which the Roman Catholics raise against the School Law, objections in which, probably, as a unit the members of that body throughout the Province concur.

Running through these Resolutions, and forming a prominent feature of all the protests that have been written or uttered by the Catholics, is the religious argument, and this is one deserving all respect, but at the same time it is one in regard to which, from their respective stand points, Catholics and Protestants cannot see eye to eye; nor can they, from the very nature of things, appreciate each others prejudices, and no possible good can come of an argument on the question or a discussion of the points of difference. This fact is evident, that while the Protestants do not regard the provisions of the School Law as, at all, infringing upon their religious views, the Catholics assume that their religious rights are trampled upon, and therefore urge the protest contained in the fourth resolution and the complaint embodied in the fifth.

This fifth resolution is met and answered by Sir John A. Macdonald in the memorandum, over his signature, which is published in another place.

If denominational schools had been, in this Province, recognized by enactment as is, and was, before confederation, the case in Ontario and Quebec, then the provision of the British North American Act would apply.

There are a great many persons, doubtless, among our readers who think that the school law, in so far as it strikes a blow at the system of Provincial aid toward support of denominational or private schools that has been in existence for some time, is doing injustice to such and violating some existing engagement. The special school grant system is one that has no law on the statute book as its basis; it is a parasite, the offshoot of, we think, a mistaken policy in the past; the money given under the head of special grants has been appropriated not upon any particular basis but simply as circumstances arose and the necessary pressure was brought to bear. We find that in 1871 of the whole sum appropriated for special grants, $14,950, there was $11,290 to denominational schools, including $1600 for the Madras School, St. John, which is, we believe, essentially an Episcopal school.

The several denominations participated in this appropriation as follows:

Catholics,	$5,440
Baptists,	1,200
Episcopalians,	1,600
Methodists,	2,400
Presbyterians,	650

Now, according to the census of 1861 the denominations named stood in point of numbers, in the Province, relatively thus:

Catholics,	85,238	or 1-3 the population
Baptists,	57,730	" 1-4 "
Episcopalians	42,776	" 1-6 "
Methodists,	25,637	" 1-9 "
Presbyterians	36,072	" 1-7 "

It will thus readily be seen how disproportioned the amount received by each has been to its relative numerical strength. and it will be noticed that the Roman Catholics received in 1871 very nearly as much as all the other denominational schools put together. We mention these facts to prove the unfairness of the system, and also to show that our Roman Catholic friends have in the past received more than justice; and while they complain that now they will have to bear a taxation to support the common schools of the Province, they have received one half of the special grant money given to denominational schools, and which came out of the pockets of the whole people.

We admit the apparent force of the reasoning that it is unfair to tax a portion of the people who will derive no benefit from that tax; but the argument is one that strikes at the very principle of free schools supported by the property of the country. It is an argument that the rich childless property holders might use with almost equal force, and of course every denomination in the Province having educational institutions might with like propriety object to the tax. The result of allowing such an objection to be valid would be at once to dispose of the free school system, which to be effective must be founded on a very broad and general principle.

The present school law, or at all events its direct taxation principle, has grown out of an agitation more or less continuous during very many years, and no one will deny or can deny successfully that the experience of other countries and Provinces is such as to justify its adoption here. Now that it has been introduced, and before it has had its trial, it is scarcely reasonable of a minority to ask its virtual repeal.

The following are the Resolutions referred to above as having been adopted at the Cathedral, St. John:—

Resolved, That the Catholics regard a system of education divorced from religion as fraught with danger to the faith and morals of their children, to the permanence of free institutions and government, and to the well being of society.

Resolved, That the School Act passed at the last session of the Local Legislature is a direct violation of the most sacred rights of parents to direct and control the education of the children whom God has confined to their care, and an unwarrantable interference with parents in the discharge of their most sacred duties and obligations.

Resolved, That the Local Government in forcing this measure through the Legislature regardless of the petitions of the whole Catholic population of the Province and in violation of the rights of conscience, and the members of the Legislature who supported the measure in opposition to the understood wishes of their constituents, merit unusual condemnation; and that regulations made by the Government as a Board of Education greatly aggravate the worst provisions of the Act and are insulting to all Catholics.

Resolved, That it is most unjust and impolitic to compel Catholics to contribute to the support of schools in which their children can not receive such an education as they believe to be their duty to secure for them.

Resolved, That the Catholics of this Province in asking that they shall receive the same measure of justice which is so freely accorded to the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, which the Catholic minority in Ontario enjoy, and which in nearly every country of the civilized world is given as a right to all denominations, ask only what is just and reasonable.

Resolved, That we shall never cease to protest against the great injustice and grevious wrongs the present School Act is calculated to inflict; that we will seek redress for these injuries and the restoration of our undoubted and inalienable rights by every constitutional and legal means in our power; and that we ask and hope to receive the support of the truly liberal and right minded of all denominations in our efforts to secure the freedom of conscience and freedom of education.

Resolved, That the Catholics of St. John who within the past few years have made so many sacrifices in the cause of Education will continue to support by voluntary taxation themselves the Schools which they have established at so large a cost, in order that their children, while receiving the best secular instruction may, at the same time, be taught their duties to God and Society and be nurtured in the spirit of Christianity;—and that a subscription list be now opened for the purpose.

After the resolutions passed two thousand dollars were subscribed towards the support of schools for the ensuing year.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—As will be seen by our telegraphic columns, serious complications seem to have arisen between England and the United States, over the Treaty. From present appearances it would be more economic for England, in a pecuniary point of view, to endure a few years war, than to pay the amount of these demands. We give below some late American despatches to the *Globe*:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—There are no apprehensions of a serious conflict of opinion between the contracting parties to the Treaty of Washington. The demands of Great Britain are not yet publicly known. It is for that power to prove its views of the case correct, and not get indignant now—when there is nothing to be indignant about. Should the arbitrators rule that the question of indirect damages is not to be considered, the counsel for the United States will telegraph what the ruling is, as the arbitrators are not clothed with authority to swerve from the position taken by the Department of State, or its profession of justice in the matter. If the demand for indirect damages is not allowed, it may lead to the payment of individual claims by the United States Government.—In this aspect of the negotiations it is desirous that every treaty stipulation should be carried out on the American side, and this prompts the passage of the State Department's Bill to carry into effect the provisions relating to the fisheries. The withdrawal of England from the agreement would be regarded as a sad back-down for her.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Washington special despatch says that the excitement there among the high officials, consequent upon the relations with England, is very great. The situation in England is represented by Sir Edward Thornton as of the gravest character. The Tory party is desirous of forcing the Alabama question on Parliament, and to compel such a vote as would disclose a want of confidence in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, which, in consequence, is seeking an amendment to the Alabama case, to parry the assaults of the Tories. A despatch has been received at Washington urging the administration to withdraw its claims for consequential damages. President Grant says the case shall not be amended or withdrawn, as he regards the Geneva Commission as a Court, and feels that America has a right to go before it and leave the question to its decision. If the American case shows surprising features, the fault will be with the English, who permitted themselves, for their own gain, to become parties to acts of war upon the United States. President Grant also feels that the necessities of the English Cabinet must not be permitted to place his administration in a false position.

Sir Edward Thornton combats the view of the United States and contends that there will be no peace unless the American case is preverted to the form of an indictment for misconduct.

Secretary Fish does not see how the claim can be withdrawn.

Mr. Everts is to return home to receive further instructions.

No alarm is felt in Washington, however, and it is considered that the London newspaper press is all bluster. The feeling, however, is that the United States will get all it asks for and a diplomatic victory over England.—There is undoubtedly intense excitement in London.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

We publish below the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Woodstock Auxiliary Bible Society, last week. The following are the names of the office bearers for the year:—

Col. John Dibblee, President;
John Fisher, Esq., Vice-President;
Henry E. Dibblee, Esq., Cor. Secretary;
L. P. Fisher, Esq., Rec. Secretary;
James Grover, Esq., Treasurer;
Hugh Hay, Esq., Depositary.

Committee—Robert A. Hay, Esq.; Hon. Charles Connell; William Lindsay, Esq., M.P.P.; Col. James R. Tupper; Messrs. Israel Churchill, David Munro, Gilbert W. Vanwart, James Smith, William F. Dibblee, with power to add to the number; and the Ministers of the various Churches in Woodstock are *ex officio* members of Committee.

Resolved, That the Woodstock Auxiliary Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society be resolved into the Woodstock Branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society;

And, *Resolved*, That all Books and Funds on hand belonging to the Woodstock Auxiliary Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society be handed over to the Treasurer and Depositary of the Woodstock Branch of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and become the property of the said Woodstock Branch.

The Treasurer's Report shows a balance of $63.97 on hand, besides which there is a considerable number of books in the Depository.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. J. H. McLauchlan, New York, has sent us a plan of the Town of Woodstock, with a description of cistern water supply, pumps and machinery and estimate of the cost. Mr. McLauchlan having noticed that the Town has ordered a steam fire engine supposes that means will have to be adopted to secure a supply of water, he therefore, very thoughtfully sends us the information alluded to. The propriety of supplying the Town with water by the use of pumps and pipes as a principle essentially the same as that now introduced to us, has been fully discussed here, and the steam fire engine has been adopted instead. Any one feeling an interest in the matter may see the data referred to on calling at this office.

"A Constant Reader," who gives us neither his name or place of residence, kindly invites us or some correspondent to a discussion of the Sabbath question, so far as relates to the first or last day of the week being the authentic one. We most respectfully decline the controversy.

THE paragraphists of the St. John papers have been recently making much ado over a seizure, at Vanceboro, by the American Customs Officer, there, of a few bottles of brandy. A gentleman and lady had each two bottles, and the officer thinking that one would be quite sufficient for their travelling purposes, confiscated one from each. Newspapers in criticising the conduct of officials should remember that they have a sworn duty to perform, and may not always do just what their own private feelings would dictate, especially as there are always those on the watch ready to expose any failure in discharging their duty.

ON Saturday morning last, a young man named Wallace Crear, was found at the door of his father's residence, St. John, in a dying condition. He was a young man of good business ability and attractive manners, and occupied a responsible position in the house of Messrs. Everitt & Butler. His sudden death was accelerated if not immediately caused by indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

WE give insertion to the original poetry in this number because there is a good deal of poetic merit about it, although very crude in its finish. The fact is, the writer, we judge, has that in him which he should strive to develope without prematurely rushing into print.

THE heaviest snow fall of this season occurred on Sunday last: still there has not been as yet a really severe storm.

AN accident that caused some loss of property and considerable delay occurred on the N. B. & C. Railroad, on Thursday. When the down train from Houlton was passing over the rails at Cranberry Brook, ten miles above McAdam, the rails spread, and three freight vans loaded with hay, bark and lumber, the baggage and passenger cars and flanger, were thrown off the irons, the hay van being thrown over on its side. Fortunately there was no passengers and no body was injured.—After the up train reached the scene of disaster, it occupied some four or five hours getting the cars on the track and the rails that had been torn up replaced. it appearing really marvellous to the uninitiated the rapidity with which the work was accomplished. In consequence of this delay the train did not reach Woodstock until after eleven o'clock.

Wilson's Theatre, with a full role, opened here on Thursday evening last, before a crowded house, at the Institute. The play was Lucretia Borgia, and the various characters were well sustained throughout. It will be noticed by advertisement that the Company remains here only a short time.

Mr. A. McTavish, of St. John, one of the oldest merchants of that city, and who has long had a branch store in this town, died at his residence, St. John, on the 1st inst.

WE are requested to intimate that the Rev. Mr. Begg will (D. V.) preach at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m., on Sabbath first, at the Kirk, McKenzie's Corner, Richmond.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Knowlesville, will preach (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Church, here, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning and evening.

AMONG the exports from the Province into the United States from the Port of McAdam's Junction during the month of January, is Fresh Fish valued at $982; Hay, $1331; Hemlock Bark, $8736.

Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, left for Ottawa on Tuesday last, after a very pleasant visit to his friends and constituents.

THE Legislature is called to meet for the dispatch of business, on the 29th inst.; the present house however cannot meet again during its term on the same date, this being leap year.

THE several Schools here are over crowded with scholars—additional room and more teachers will be required at once.

MR. G. F. Fisher, an Alderman elect for the City of Fredericton, refused to be sworn in by the Mayor, on the ground that that functionary did not legally hold office, he being a Trustee of Schools.

The school law has been allowed by the Governor General. The following is from the Report of the Minister of Justice:—

Numerous petitions to His Excellency the Governor General from the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick most respectfully signed have been received praying that the Act, cap. 21, entituled "An Act relating to Common Schools," be disallowed.

The grounds upon which this prayer is based are—

1st. That the Act will greatly destroy or greatly diminish the educational privileges which Catholics enjoyed at the time of the passing of the British North American Act and subsequently.

2nd. That the pecuniary grants hitherto made to the Graded Schools have been taken away, although to these grants Catholics may in most cases be fairly regarded as having a prescriptive right.

Now the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive power to make laws in relation to education, subject to the provisions of the 93rd clause of the British North American Act. Those provisions apply exclusively to the denominational, separate or dissentient schools; they do not in any way affect or lesson the power of such Provincial Legislatures to pass laws respecting the general educational system of the Province.

The Act complained of is an Act relating to Common Schools, and the Acts repealed by it apply to Parish, Grammar, Superior and Common Schools.

No reference is made in them to separate, dissentient or denominational schools, and the undersigned does not on examination find that any statute of the Province exists establishing such special schools.

It may be that the Act in question may operate unfavorably on the Catholics or on other religious denominations, and if so it is for such religious bodies to appeal to the Provincial Legislature, which has the sole power to grant redress.

As, therefore, the Act applies to the whole school system of New Brunswick and is not specially applicable to denominational schools, the Governor General has in the opinion of the undersigned no right to intervene.

As to the second objection respecting pecuniary grants those must of course be under the annual supervision of the Legislature which has the sole power to deal with the public funds, unless by enactment those grants have been conferred for a specified period by an Act of the Legislature.

In such case the grant might be considered in the nature of a contract and the repeal might be held to be a breach of that contract.

The undersigned does not find that any such statutory contract has been made. Under the circumstances he is therefore of opinion that no other course is open to the Governor General than to allow the Act to go into operation.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD,
January 20th, 1872.

BOOK NOTICES.—The literary department in the February number of *Whitney's Musical Guest* is of unusual interest. The music is also new and choice, containing a beautiful song entitled, "Birdie go tell him I'm Coming," answer to the popular ballad, "Birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting," "My Wife and I Waltz," by W. W. Whitney, "Lookout Polka," by the excellent composer Mr. L. Mathias; also a hymn, anthem and skating song, from Sacred Crown, and two Sabbath School Choruses from Silver Song. Every one interested in music should subscribe for this splendid monthly. Only $1 per annum. A specimen copy containing a dollar and a half's worth of music, with the Premium List for 1872, will be sent for 10 cents.—Address the publisher, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

We can furnish the above with the Sentinel for sixty-two cents a year.

Harper's Magazine, for February, is a very readable number. Among all the American periodicals there is not one that is more generally popular than is Harper. The present number contains an exceedingly interesting paper, largely illustrated, on "The Scott Centenary of Edinburgh," a second paper on "Holland and the Hollanders," and the remaining pages are filled with matter of a like enticing character. Harper & Brother, N.Y. $4 per year.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.—How many lifelong maladies spring from neglecting trifling causes! The Cough readily cured by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment for after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers this Balsam possesses, those who fail to use it for extirpating the first symptoms of a Cough, which, if now neglected, may end in consumption, will have to bear the punishment of their own folly. Dr. Wilson's Balsam will remove your cough, and prevent your Lungs from ulcerating. By the use of this excellent, speedy, safe, and agreeable preparation, a great benefit will be conferred upon the present and succeeding generation.

At the Albion Division Anniversary dinner in St. John on Friday evening, the Hon Mr. Tilley stated that the surplus revenue of Canada from July 1st 1867 to July 1st 1871 amounted to 5 1-2 millions of dollars after all expenses except the interest on the funds used in building the Intercolonial and the purchase of the Northwest. The last half year has yielded an additional surplus of half a million, and by the close of the fiscal year the total amount would be seven millions.

AN Anti-Low-Neck Association has been started in England by a Boston woman. The members of the association are to pledge themselves never to reveal, under penalty of immediate expulsion, a single square inch of cutaneous tissue below the crevical junction with the supra thorax, and so refrain from going to court until her Majesty rescinds the rigorous rule which excludes high-bodied dresses on state occasions.

A man was fined fifty dollars in Boston for not having notified the proper authorities of a case of small-pox in his family.

A magnesia mountain has been discovered in Oregon.

The House of Assembly in Newfoundland opened on the 25th ult., and the Governor, in his annual speech, recommended the Permissive Bill. This bill proposes to abolish the use of intoxicating liquors in the Island, provided two-thirds of the population vote in favor of the bill.

Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills have become a standard medicine, universally approved and justly esteemed the best Pills now known. They may be taken with perfect safety and decided advantage in every variety of disease, and in every peculiarity of circumstance and situation, by all ages and both sexes, whenever a cathartic, laxative, or alterative may be required. As a medicine for females they are unequalled. Acting upon the secretions and excretions, they remove from the system all impurities.

We cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment for its beneficial effects. It may be safely and successfully applied under all circumstances. Its use affords a speedy relief to that noble animal, the horse, when suffering from Lameness, from whatever cause, rendering him useful instead of useless.

A curious phenomenon occurred on the Ottawa river between this city and Hull on Saturday evening. As some parties were crossing on the ice they were startled by a loud explosion, which shook the whole mass on which they were travelling. Upon looking for the cause they saw a shower of ice, water, sawdust and slabs falling over a space of open water about an acre in extent, from which the ice had been blown by submarine forces, thought to have been compressed air or gasses. —*Ottawa Times.*

A Baltimore lady, who had been exceedingly annoyed by boys who rang her door-bell and then ran away, finally set a trap for them by which a pail of water was to be spilled upon the next person that rang the bell. In a few minutes her pastor called and was baptized, but retired without making a visit.

One of our most extensive lumber operators on the St. John River writes to the agent of Clark's Derby Condition Powders, "The Powders prove to be an excellent article, although I had not much confidence in them. You know the opinion I expressed to you in reference to all such powers I had previously used. I found on trial the Derby proved the best we ever had. All my teamsters are of the same opinion. They must and will have a large sale."

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

It is now generally admitted by honest Physicians, that when once the Consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

America sends to Great Britain annually $15,000,000 in gold for the single article of spool cotton.

An economical Iowan, who had a toothache, determined to remove his tooth in the Indian fashion. Accordingly he bent down a sapling in the woods, lay down himself, and attached a stout cord to the tooth and the sapling. Then he touched the spring, and the next thing he knew he had jumped over a grove of about forty small trees and was trying to get out of a small pond that he happened to alight in.

Cromwell's skull is in the possession of a Londoner, whose great-grandfather picked up the protector's head when, after the Restoration, a storm blew it from the spike on which it was fixed at Westminister.

A queer "murder in high life" is reported in the English papers. The assassin is one Thomas F. Carlyle, a graduate of Oxford and son of a clergyman, and the victim his aunt's coachman, a man named Thomas Price. The act was performed with a double-barreled breech-loader, and the provocation was that Price tried to prevent Carlyle from committing suicide.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, of a Baptist Church in Cincinnati, has been arrested for stealing religious books from one of the public libraries of that city.

A convention of delegates from all the Catholic Temperance Societies in the United States is to assemble at Baltimore on the 22nd of February, to take steps for the formation of a National Catholic Temperance Union.

Lill the maker of the famous Lill's ale, has declared his intention not to rebuild the brewery in Chicago, but to abandon the business.

John Graham gets $20,000 for defending Stokes, half down and half when the case is called for trial.

The way "to minister to a mind deceased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

More then twenty institutions for the care of destitute orphan children exist in New York—and 8000 rum shops are furnishing them with the occupants.

In the funeral procession of Wong-Hang-Soon, a wealthy Chinaman of San Francisco, a few days ago there were five express wagons full of roasted pigs and chickens, to be deposited with the corpse in the sepulchre.

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use "Parson's Purgative Pills" and fail of relief and satisfaction.

The St. Croix and Penobscot Railway, twenty miles long, earned last year $87,752, netting $27,917. It carried to Calais from Milltown and Baring 53,132,700 feet of long lumber, 39,737,000 laths, 6,015,350 shingles.

Controller Connolly has made an official report of the state of the New York city and county debt, showing it to amount at the present time to the enormous sum of $100,055,333.33, an increase of $71,630,984.51 in two years and a half.

One of the greatest losses by the Chicago fire was the destruction of the collections belonging to the Chicago Academy of Science and the Chicago Historical Society. These curiosities were the result of years of labor in collecting, and never can be replaced. Among the things irretrievably gone is the original Proclamation of Emancipation which belonged to the Historical Society.

PARADISE.—North of the town of Washington and between there and Palermo is a tract of land known as "Hibbard's Gore." It is a fine agricultural country, contains some fifteen farm houses, and its inhabitants, belonging to no town or plantation pay no taxes and cannot vote. During the war they were entirely out in the cold and so were not annoyed by the *draft*. The territory of this happy land is 240 rods one way and 254 the other. Its origin was that when the town line of Washington was run out, several poor families lived there and the town authorities left it out fearing they might add to their paupers. Palermo has never claimed it, and it has since become quite a settlement and remains in perfect independence.

HANDSOME LEGACIES.—We are informed that, by the death of a relative in England, the members of the Bolton family in this Province, will each be entitled to a legacy estimated at about £7000 sterling, or $35,000. The parties interested include James Bolton, who, but for the will, whould have been heir at law, John Bolton the popular M. P. for Charlotte, and his sisters, including the wife of the Hon. B. R. Stevenson. We congratulate our friends in Charlotte on the accession to their respective fortunes, already in most cases, very ample. But so the world goes.—*Telegraph.*

THE ST. JOHN TO BE SPANNED.—The *Canada Gazette* contains a notice that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct a suspension or other bridge across the River St. John, at or near Shogomoc, Southampton, and Canterbury, York Co., N. B.

A DYING NATION.—The accounts of the famine in Persia, which continue to arrive in greater detail, bids fair to treat the world to a spectacle of calamity the like of which has not been witnessed, in historic times at least, —the sudden extinction of a nation by want of food. This has really been the fate of the great states which once filled the Valley of the Euphrates, and it is a fate which has for centuries been threatening some modern states, —Spain, for instance. Man has stripped the soil of trees; the absence of trees has brought droughts; droughts have slowly diminished the productive powers of the ground, and finally destroyed them,—the population in the meantime dwindling in numbers and vitality. Spain had forty millions of people in the time of the Romans, and flowed with milk and honey! It is now an arid region, only half of it is under cultivation, with only sixteen millions of inhabitants, and if modern science had not come to its aid, would probably go the way of Babylon. Persia was one of the most powerful States of antiquity and even in the fourteenth century was able to support the army of Tamerlane, who marched without commissariat or baggage during a bloody contest. It is now almost a wilderness, with a population of two millions—about half of them nomads, which is rapidly perishing by famine brought on by three years' drought. The worst of it is, that owing to absence of either common roads or railroads, it seems to be impossible for the charity of the world to reach the sufferers, so that there is really a strong prospect of the total depopulation of the country. The moral of this horrible story is,—look after your trees.—*The Nation.*

TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT OF A BOY.—Saturday afternoon a boy, about 11 years of age, while crawling along the leads of a house on Third street, near Bryant, for the purpose of clearing the obstruction in the water pipe, slipped and rolled over the edge of the roof. In his desperate efforts to save himself, he succeeded in grasping the raised edging of wood and tin that bordered the roof, and so hung, suspended by the hands, forty feet above the street, utterly unable to regain his footing. The accident was witnessed by a woman on the opposite sidewalk, and her screams brought at once to her side three men, who saw, with horror and amazement, the predicament of the poor boy, who without a sound was struggling against death, with only the nail grip of his weak hands. They ran across the street into the house and up stairs toward the attic, when as they reached the second story a sudden thought struck the last man, and he let his companions go up without him. Underneath where the boy was hanging is a small old-fashioned porch which projects out about three feet from under the centre window of the second story and out of this window the woman on the opposite side of the street, and those with her, saw a man step on the porch and look up. As he stood he was immediately under the boy, but too close to the house for his apparent purpose, the boy hanging just over the railing; he stepped over the latter, and with his feet resting on the edge of the porch and one hand grasping an iron support, he waited. In the meantime the other two men had reached the roof, and were descending, when they discovered the impossibility of reaching the boy in safety, and one of them called for a rope. Before any one could move to the aid of the exhausted boy he with a shrill cry let go his hold and fell. As he approached the man on the porch, the latter was seen to reach out his free arm under him, and then the boy was grasped by him. A cry of horror went up from the crowd as the man was seen to stagger and swing round the end of the porch with his load; but his hand held its grip on the iron, and a moment afterward he carried the boy through the window and turned him over to his mother, who had only just realized that something was wrong. The name of the man whose presence of mind enabled him to save a life, and whose courage made him forget the risk of losing his own, is Campbell Williams.—*San Francisco Paper.*

THE FRENCH TREATY.—At the annual meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, Mr. Mundella, referring to the French Treaty, said he regretted that there was likely to be an alteration or modification of the Treaty—he regretted it for the good relations which the treaty had been establishing, but he thought after all, that France would be the greatest and England the least sufferer. Their President had said that economic questions were not well understood in France, and France, perhaps looking to America, thought she might recover her former position by the same means as America. It should be borne in mind, however, that France was an old country, with all her resources appropriated, while on the other hand, America was a new country, with boundless resources constantly coming into play. Unlike France, America could violate certain principles with something like impunity, and it would be found that France would not derive the benefit she anticipated from the alteration. (Hear, hear). They might have less commerce in France in consequence of such a change; but, on the other hand, they might be compensated—more than compensated, perhaps—by commerce in an another direction; for when a nation shuts itself out from the competition with other nations its industries dwindled and did not thrive; and he thought the result would be that France would lose much commerce. They had no external composition in American manufactures, and these were the consequences of protection; and he believed that similar effects might be anticipated with respect to France, though not with similar financial results.—*London Telegraph.*

REPUBLICANISM IN GLASGOW.—On Tuesday a meeting in favor of the establishment of a Republican Club in Glasgow was held in a Temperance Hotel. The proposed constitution, prepared by a sub-committee previously appointed for the purpose of framing it, proposed that the Club should promote the substitution of the existing monarchial system of Government by a thoroughly democratic Republic, under which all citizens shall enjoy equal privileges, and be equally subject to the same laws, and be eligible to occupy any official position to which they may be called by the free suffrages of their fellow citizens. The Club should also promote the abolition of a heriditary and privileged aristocracy, and of a State-savoured and endowed Church; the institution of equal electoral districts; and the right of every citizen who has attained twenty-one years of age to be represented legislatively. The constitution further denounced and disclaimed all violence of speech and action. The question as to whether female suffrage should be promoted was negatived by a majority. The constitution with a few slight modifications, was adopted.—*London Daily News.*

JOSEPH GILLIOT THE PENMAKER.—A few days ago a cable telegram from London announced the death of Joseph Gilliot, the Penmaker. He was born in Warwickshire, fully three quarters of a century ago, and his pens had become favorably known in Great Britain in the year 1822. He commenced business in Birmingham, and in a garret. His wife and himself began the manufacture as an experiment. They made "black barrel pens and sold them to small store-keepers about the town. The business extended. Gilliot saved his profits until he was enabled to build a large factory in Newhall street, Birmingham, near the famous Birmingham Town Hall. He opened a foreign correspondence and trade, and soon afterwards Gilliot's pens sold all over the world. Joseph Gilliot was one of nature's noblemen—a man of inspiration. He possessed a taste for the fine arts, and was a large collector of splendid works. His gallery of paintings at his country residence near Epgbaston, Birmingham, is the admiration of connoisseurs. It has been always understood that it was Mr. Gilliot's intention to present it to his native town at his death.

The total amount of contributions received by the Chicago Relief Fund Committee amounts to three and a half million of dollars, inclusive of goods, blankets, clothing, lumber, food and other articles. The following statement of cash receipts will be interesting, although it does not include, several thousands of dollars received from some charitable and religious associations:—

England,	$ 358,410.72
Canada,	82,693.57
France,	43,200.00
Ireland,	36,919.18
Germany,	34,453.70
Scotland,	31,000.96
Austria,	12,500.00
Cuba,	10,000.00
Italy,	371.38
Holland,	112.74
Miscellaneous,	327.00
United States,	1,875,062.80
Total,	$2,875,884.55

Of the 18,478 families receiving aid, 1,724 were American; 590 English; 195 Scotch; 5,472 Irish; 7,280 German; 94 Canadians; and 2,104 Scandinavian.

OBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONALISTS.—Prof. Hume, a prominent Internationalist, delivered a lecture in New York Thursday evening on the objects and aims of the organization to which he belongs. He asserted, firstly, that the Internationals were fighting to abolish all class privileges; secondly, to compel social and political equality for both sexes, and equal payment for equal labor to man and woman; thirdly, the nationalization of land, the freedom of land and its productions, and also freedom of the means of transit; fourthly, the reduction of the hours of labor, so as to give the laborer more time for improvement and recreation, intemperance and ignorance being, in Mr. Hume's opinion the result of so much manual labor as ten hours a day; fifthly, education to be undertaken by the State, to be obligatory, gratuitous and secular; sixthly, religion to be ignored, as being a speculative subject, concerning individuals only—no religious creed to be recognized; seventhly, by the substitution of a direct system of taxation passed upon property, instead of the present indirect system, such taxation to be progressive; eightly, the abolition of standing armies, as being a provocative to war; ninthly, the adoption of the principle of associated production, instead of that of capitalist production. Mr. Hume spoke strongly in defence of the foregoing propositions, and took occasion to justify most of the acts of the Commune, hesitating only when he touched on the murder of Archbishop Darboy, and the priests. In conclusion he said: "The war is coming, and we shall all know what we have to do when it does come. The present systems all need alteration, and the time has come when they must be altered."

THE ALBERT RAILWAY.—The following is an extract from a business letter addressed to one of our merchants, which we are permitted to publish in the *Tribune*. It is dated Hopewell:—

"The proposed branch Railroad to Hopewell is now the exciting topic, (Free Schools considered settled.) Mr. Smart, the builder of the St. Stephen Branch, proposes to put in order 3ft. 6 in. Road for $15,500 per mile. The Province and County of Albert have already arranged for $12,000 per mile,—balance to be raised by stock list, to which about $50,000 is already subscribed; $100,000 more is likely to be taken. If the Government favor this line, as has been expected, it will no doubt be built, and be found very useful."

A BARN WITH FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE AND SIX HORSES BURNT.—GOSHEN, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 29, 1872.—Early on Saturday night a large new barn, belonging to Abraham Ryerson, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. No means of staying the flames being at hand at the time of the discovery, they were found to be uncontrollable when aid arrived from Goshen village. There were in the barn forty-five or fifty head of choice cattle and six blooded horses, all of which were burned up. The cries of the poor animals are described as terrible. The barn had been but a short time in use, and, beside the live stock, contained an immense store of hay, straw, grain and feed of all kinds, wagons, harness, &c., which were also destroyed. The loss will not fall short of ten or twelve thousand dollars. One horse that was burned was valued at two thousand dollars. The property was insured for six thousand dollars.

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The report of the Irish Education Commissioners says that last year, the aggregate number on the rolls was returned at 999,000. There has been an increase of 130,000 since 1864, and of nearly 220,000 since 1857. In 1833 the mixed schools came into operation, with an attendance of only 107,000, so that they have multiplied nearly tenfold. In the schools taught by Protestant teachers there were 29,540 Roman Catholic pupils associating with 125,000 Protestant pupils. In the schools under Roman Catholic teachers 25000 Protestant pupils are taught along with 364,000 Roman Catholics. In the small number of schools large enough to employ both Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers, the proportion of Catholic and Protestant pupils are about equal—14,000 of the former and 12,887 of the latter.

EXPORTS OF ST. JOHN.—The following is the monthly statement of exports for January, and the correspondiug month of last year:—

	1871	1872
Produce of Mine,	nil	7,713
" " Fisheries,	4,814	6,061
" " Forest,	53,555	57,725
Animals and their Produce,	2,288	1,855
Agricultural Products,	982	3,898
Manufactures,	94,631	147,855
Miscellaneous Articles,	60	1,730
Total Goods Produce of Canada,	$156,330	$226,832
Total Goods not Produce of Canada,	23,028	10,830
	$179,358	$237,662

Gain for 1872, $58,304.

SHOOKS.—The shipment of shooks for the month of January, 1872, compared with that of January, 1871, was as follows:—

1872	1871
274,064	166,434

—*Globe.*

OUR NATIONAL CURSE.—Our national curse is drunkenness. It is estimated by competent authority that 100,000 lives are annually destroyed by intemperance, 200,000 children sent to the poor house, 100,000 men and women sent to prison, 200,000 children worse than orphaned and an army of 600,000 drunkards marches in solid phalanx towards the grave; 130,000 palaces are licensed to sell spirituous liquors, employing 390,000 persons. Over $1,000,000,000 in money are spent annually for intoxicating drink. It produces diseases, crime, war, misery and death. Three-fourths of our taxation comes from this source. It fill our prisons and poor houses, our jails and lunatic asylums. The agony of broken hearts around desolated homes cannot be computed. Every gin-shop is a direct enemy to the church. No vice brings to bear so many influences to blunt the moral sensibilities and keep people away from the house of worship. It is the parent of crime, and the deadly foe to all intellectual and moral culture. We have more than four dram shops to one school, a large proportion of whom are detained through the influence of drink. Surely all good men should combine against such a deadly monster.—*National Temp. Almanac.*

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The admirers of the Treaty of Washington are naturally unwilling to admit that the American claim is fatal to the reputation of the diplomatists who fancied that they had established a precedent for arbitration as a substitute for war. A patriotic complicity in every national wrong which can be perpetrated or contemplated is in the United States regarded as the most indispensable of public virtues. If they were required to pay the cost of a war supposed to have been prolonged by their aid and connivance, they would not refer the question to any tribunal at Geneva or elsewhere, but would simply defy the complainant to enforce his demands. The affected confidence in the justice of the arbitrators which is professed by disappointed English enthusiasts probably causes unmixed satisfaction in the United States. It is true that the admission of the American claims is simply inconceivable; but if they are taken into formal consideration the treaty will be conspicuously exhibited in its true character of an abject capitulation. Those who pretend that the capture of some scores of merchant vessels prolonged the war by two years would scarcely deny that the alliance of England with the Confederate States would either have secured their permanent independence or have definitely postponed the Northern conquest. The annual expenditure of fifty millions would have amply sufficed for the struggle, and abstinence from all participation is taxed at ten times the amount. It is notorious that the Emperor of the French would have been eager to concur with England in the defence of Confederate independence for the purpose of insuring the success of his Mexican enterprise. Mr. Roebuck and one or two other English politicians failed even to obtain a hearing when they suggested that the true policy of England would be to assist in establishing the independence of the Confederacy as a check on the arrogance and ambition of the United States.—Ten years ago it would have been thought useless to [illegible] that England should be both neutral and responsible for the cost of the war; but extreme deference, when it fails to arouse generous feeling, naturally invites insolence and extortion.—*London Review.*

The Board of Trade Convention, at Ott