TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

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

WE do not remember that any subject, for a good many years, has excited so much and such warm comment among people generally as has the recent action by Parliament on the "Costigan resolution." The excitement is one that has not resulted from the outspoken remarks of the Press, but has shown itself to be a spontaneous outburst, the result of aggrieved feelings. However slow the public mind may be in comprehending technical political points, it is sensitive to violations of their constitutional rights. And the late grave and audacious attempt to trample upon rights not only written in the constitution but re-affirmed by the constitutional authorities of the realm has, and it is not to be wondered at, excited feelings of disgust and alarm. Of course the line pursued by gentlemen whose past record is one that justified the belief that they would not, especially on a subject like the present, allow party feelings to lead them to a violation of all their past professions, has created a strong reversion of feeling on the part of many who formerly, at least, admired the leaders of the opposition. Nor is the Government held blameless. Many think they should have resisted the passage of Mr. Costigan's resolution more strenuously, and when it did pass that they should have refused any further notice of it, or have dissolved Parliament. While others are aggrieved because Government proposed to provide means for the carrying of the protest before the Privy Council.

We think the Government did all they could to prevent the passage of the resolution, and were no doubt surprised when it did pass. Short of a dissolution, which was scarcely called for under the circumstances, they simply conveyed the resolution to the Governor General, leaving him to pursue the only course open as Her Majesty's representative, a reference to Her "Privy Council." The securing a vote of money to assist the protestants was, it seems, an unnecessary step, and we think ill-advised; at all events it has provoked anything but feelings of gratitude from those it was desired to serve. It is thought by some that Sir John A. Macdonald's expression of personal sympathy with those who are opposing the School Law in New Brunswick was uncalled for and calculated to encourage ill feeling. But it appears to us that Sir John's earnest and statesmanlike defence of our constitutional rights shines brighter in view of his well known personal feelings on the school question.

However people may think or differ in opinion as to the course pursued by the Government, there is no doubt that in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces the passage of the Costigan resolution has aroused a feeling that will watch more closely future movements, and demand more firmly constitutional rights. The *Freeman* says:—

> There will be much excitement in New Brunswick for a time. * * * * But when this subsides, as it will subside in a few days, and reason resumes her sway, the majority will do well to listen to the opinions and the friendly counsels of the people of the other provinces, and following the examples set them by the larger provinces, to prove that they too prefer to do what is right, and to promote in the way found so effectual in the other parts of the Dominion the peace, harmony and good will which should prevail everywhere.

The *Freeman* has blinded itself, and seeks to be a blind leader of the blind.—But he will discover his mistake ere-long, and discover that the majority in New Brunswick whom he has so vigorously defamed, while they can be magnanimous will likewise be firm, and that neither Parliament nor Government may with impunity trifle with them.

We simply mentioned last week the death of Sir George E. Cartier. Within the short time that has elapsed since the Quebec Conference met to discuss Confederation, less than nine years, several of those who stood forward most prominent in connection with that discussion have gone the way of all flesh. Among these T. D. McGee and Sir George E. Cartier will longest be remembered, because in the case of each there were peculiar circumstances that gave a special interest in their public lives and labors. They both in earlier life were led astray as regards their allegiance and loyalty; they both devoted their later years ardently to the work of redeeming the errors of their youth, and to the building up on this continent of British sentiment and rule in a united Canada. A contemporary has the following brief but comprehensive resume of the history of the country during 25 years of Sir George's active political life.

> From the period of the Rebellion of 1837 to the year 1848, Sir George pursued his business as a lawyer in the city of Montreal. In the latter year he was elected Representative for a County represented by his grandfather in the first Canadian Parliament. Thus the period of his active political service is one of nearly a quarter of a century.—That period covers an important part of the history of Canada. It has witnessed a closer amalgamation of the two races inhabiting Canada, and an increasing trust in each other, to the development of which important ends the dead Statesman largely contributed—his large liberality of sentiment, his thorough independence of character, and his earnest purpose to identify himself with the English race, having been productive of immense good by presenting to Englishmen and Frenchmen alike something worthy of imitation. This period of twenty-five years has also witnessed the successful development of the idea of Confederation, broached in 1837 by Lord Durham, as a panacea for the ills then afflicting that portion of the present Dominion at that time known as Upper and Lower Canada. The patriotic idea of producing a fusion of the races, and the statesmanlike conception of the successive plans by which that idea could be carried out, were fully understood and appreciated by Sir George Cartier, who gave his historic name, his mental forces and his great influence over his countrymen freely to the execution of the laudable purpose sketched out by the Statesmen of a generation now passed away. We are too near yet fully to perceive the measure of success which has attended the effort to bring about a fusion and produce homogeneity—thus nulifying one of the great dangers which, on more than one occasion, threatened to imperil the existence of British America as a peaceful, loyal country. We can see more clearly the outcrop of bigotry on the one side and on the other than we can recall the difference actually existing between the people of Canada in 1837 and in 1873. We can see how fanaticism exhibited itself in Montreal when Sir George was rejected, because he had been too far in advance of his people in liberality of sentiment. We can see how the old religious feeling showed itself in the vote on the New Brunswick School difficulty.—But we cannot see how great has been the growth of mutual forbearance during the period of Sir George E. Cartier's public career—because we of the present generation have not the necessary vividness of recollection to place us *en rapport* with the state of things actually existing when Sir George first began to play his part.

> Sir George was "plucky" but not overbearing; generous as an adversary, firm as a friend. Exercising great influence with the French, he used that influence to encourage a fusion of the races and a union of sentiment, and seemed to labor for the whole Dominion.

He will be very much missed, especially by his colleagues in the Government, and of these by none more than by the Premier.

THE fifty-fifth anniversary of our Gracious Queen's birth day passed off very pleasantly in this town. There was not a general suspension of business, but no doubt those who were earnest in business were fervent in loyalty, and while there was not much noisy demonstration, the public heart, we believe, throbbed with warm feelings of love for Her of whom we Britons are all so justly proud. God bless Her Majesty and may she long reign to perpetuate those queenly and womanly virtues which have made Her sovereignty so conspicuous.

The Union Jack was displayed from the Town staff and Orange Hall. At noon a royal salute was fired by Captain Bourne's Rifles and the Artillery under the command of Lieut. W. P. Donnell; these quotas of the militia organization were under the command of Major Raymond. At an early hour of the day the Calathumpians traversed the streets, an object of peculiar interest to the younger portion of the community.

The "Fire Company," with the Steam Engine drawn by four of Gilman's horses, suitably decorated, promenaded through town, preceeded by the Woodstock Band. The Firemen appeared in their new uniforms, "red and black," in which they presented not only a showy appearance but the thews and sinews and gallant bearing of men safe to be entrusted to "do and dare" at the proper time in defence of the property of their neighbors.

In the afternoon the two military companies mentioned lunched at Whitney's, and the Firemen had a supper at Donaldson's in the evening.

Towards evening the effect of indulging in strong drink manifested itself to some extent on the streets, but owing to the active efforts of the Town Marshal and his posse of constables no very serious breaches of the peace took place.

SOME of our St. John advertisers have made notable changes in their location this spring. Manchester, Robertson & Allison have moved from Market Square to premises about mid way up King street, where they have now a superb store with all the varied modern accommodation for the display of their wares and the serving of the wholesale and retail trade. If the store is fine in its general appointments, the character of the goods is not less attractive, as this firm keeps one of the most fashionable and rich stocks in the market. And any one having a craving to see or to be arrayed in raiment of the costlier kind may be gratified here to the content of their hearts and purses.

Mr. W. W. Jordan, whose name has for some time appeared in our advertising columns, has removed to the store in the Square recently vacated by the firm above referred to. Mr. Jordan is deservedly a favorite with buyers of dry goods, and in his now more extensive premises he will be able better to display his good taste in the selection of goods and to give his customers more room and better light for their selection.

T. R. Jones & Co., in order to the accommodation of their largely increasing wholesale business in clothing, cloths and dry goods, have erected on Canterbury street a large building, into which they have recently removed. It is furnished with all the modern appliances of trade, presents a fine appearance on the street, and is internally with its extensive and varied stock well worthy a visit.

We may add that besides the establishments already named there are others in the same line which are equally deserving of notice, although not coming within the category of those as having made removals—of these are Daniel & Boyd, E. D. Watts and M. C. Barbour, all names familiar to our readers and familiar to many of them, we trust, by personal business relations.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MANITOBA.—One hundred and fifty-six men are required to replace a similar number about to be released from military duty in the North West territories, on expiration of their period of service. Volunteers belonging to the 1st Class of the Militia (men between the ages of 18 and 30, who are unmarried or widowers without children) are called for. New Brunswick is asked to supply 50 men.

All volunteers previous to being attested, will be required to pass a satisfactory military medical examination, and preference will be given to young farmers or skilled mechanics who, in addition to respectability of character, are desirous of settling in Manitoba.

The terms of enlistment for both the Artillery and Infantry Corps are as follows:—Period of service and duty, twelve months from date of attestation, and for a further period of twelve additional months if required by their commanding officer. The rates of pay, per month, are as follows: Sergeants sixteen dollars, Corporals fourteen dollars, Privates twelve dollars and full rations, without deduction from pay, of bread, meat, groceries, fuel, light, with lodgings, etc., whilst serving, in addition to the usual annual issue of uniform clothing, which consists of 1 Cloth Tunic, 1 pair Cloth Trowsers, 1 Serge Jacket, 1 pair Serge Trowsers, 2 pairs Boots, 1 Forage Cap.

The following free kit on joining, will be issued to each man, after he has been attested: 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair braces, 2 pair socks, 2 linen towels, 1 knife, fork and spoon with hold-all, 1 cloth brush, 1 comb, 2 blacking brushes, 1 box blacking, 1 tin waterproof blacking, 1 piece soap. And for winter use—2 knitted undershirts, 2 pairs knitted drawers, 1 muffler, 1 fur cap, 1 pair mitts.

Each officer and man who completes satisfactorily the full period of service for which he has engaged and is required, and who had not already become entitled to a grant of of land for previous military service in the Depot companies or in the Dominion Forces in Manitoba, will be entitled to a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Province of Manitoba.

Of New Brunswick's quota, Carleton County is required to furnish fifteen men. Some days ago Col. Upton informed us that seven volunteers, four of whom belonged to Woodstock, had offered their services, and probably ere present writing the remainder have been forthcoming. The volunteers leave here to-day, 31st inst., via Fredericton, where they are to undergo medical examination.

FROM Messrs. McMillan, St. John, we have received a copy of "Kenelm Chillingly, His Adventures and opinions," being the last work from the pen of the late Bulwer Lytton. This is a Canadian copyright edition, from the press of Hunter, Ross & Co., Toronto. It ranks among the best and most useful of the great author's works. Its hero is a convert from cynicism as regards politics and love to an appreciation of what is noble and good in them. The object of the book is to combat the "new ideas" in England, by which it is shown how rapidly a great state can be made small, and excite in the young men of the Empire an ambition to become champions of old ideas by which the country's glory may be maintained. It is vigorous in style yet pure in its teachings, and destined to have a powerful influence on the mind of English society.

THE Parliament of Canada adjourned on the 23rd inst., until August, when it will meet *pro forma* to receive the report of the Pacific Railway Investigation Committee.

It is not out of want of respect to our friends from over the sea who have recently come to make homes in our forests that we have not as yet visited them in their settlements. This is a pleasure in store for us we hope shortly. Our contemporaries in St. John have been so attentive to the Immigrants that there was nothing specially for us to do in the way of personal welcome. We are very glad that through the St. John press the public abroad will not only be informed fully as to the character of the settlers, the provisions made for their comfort, the circumstances under which they begin their new life here, but also will learn, as the reporters for and ordinary readers of those papers have learned a great deal before unknown to them respecting the up-river country, its soil, advantages and progress. We find in the *Tribune* an excellent article on this subject, from which we now quote. Of Stonehaven it says:—

> Its location has been so often told, and is probably so well known, that it may seem superfluous to say that New Stonehaven is in the lower part of the Parish of Perth, in the county of Victoria, and within a very short distance of the Carleton County line.
>
> The landing place for the up river steamers is at Kilburn's, about six miles above the mouth of the Muniac stream. Here, also, will probably be a station of the River du Loup Railway, which is to run along the valley of the St. John at this place.
>
> On both sides of the river the land is all granted, and for the most part consists of well cultivated farms, on which the large barns and neat dwellings give evidence of considerable ease and comfort enjoyed by their possessors. From the river itself the view is not attractive, as the banks rise with quite a steep ascent, and the mere voyager would be disposed to shun the place as being rather a rocky mountainous country. The moment you ascend the bank of the river, however, a table land stretches out before you, in some parts of a gentle slope, in others being quite level.
>
> That the soil here is capable of being successfully cultivated, two facts may be mentioned. First, the Kilburn farm, now divided into three parts, one part reserved as the homestead, and the rest divided equally between the two sons, who are enthusiastic farmers, and who, while they vie with the rest of the family in their unremitting attentions to the new comers, are also confident, from the results they themselves have achieved, that a few years of faithful toil will in the colony produce the most splendid and gratifying results.
>
> Across the river, immediately opposite Kilburn's, is the farm of Mr Baird, the first settler on that side the river. Twenty-three years ago, he and his family landed there from a canoe. Around them on all sides but one was the forest primeval; on that one side, the front, rolled the noble St. John. There in the forest he, all unaided, encouraged only by the sweet smiles of a loving wife and the innocent prattle of a dependent offspring, erected his camp, and lighted his solitary camp fire.
>
> To-day how changed. Mr. Baird is one of the most well to do farmers in the Province. His well filled granaries and bursting barns bear ample testimony to the fertility of the soil, while the numerous well tilled farms to the right and left proclaim what may be accomplished in this Province in the short space of twenty-three years.
>
> It may as well be stated at the outest that the soil of the New Kincardineshire district is in every respect fully equal to either the Kilburn farm or the Baird farm.
>
> Leaving Kilburn's the road starts off from the river up quite a steep hill of varying incline for about half a mile. It then pursues a nearly level course, with rather a down grade, for about three quarters of a mile. Having passed through the cleared fields it enters the forest, the road being from this point merely grubbed out. From the entrance to the forest it is about three quarters of a mile to the first lot, the lots being numbered in the order of their location, commencing with those nearest the river.
>
> A portion of this last distance is down an exceedingly steep hill, the road here following an old lumber track, the line surveyed by Mr. Beckwith which will be the permanent road going around the brow of the hill, and being much more like what a road ought to be.
>
> At the base of the hill just mentioned the road crosses the Muniac stream, which has been much swollen this spring by reason of the unusual depth of snow last winter.
>
> Crossing the Muniac it is not long before the Stonehaven lots are reached. The first lot on the left side of the road was marked "rough" by Mr. Beckwith, and should not have been built upon. Either accidentally, however, or wilfully the contractor disregarded the surveyor's instructions, and constructed the house. The owner was at first dissatisfied, but on being offered by the Surveyor General a nice piece of land on the other side of the road, which was cleared a few years ago by a Yankee squatter, he preferred keeping it to going further back, and seemed to think he had done very well. Lot 2 is partly in the valley of the Muniac and partly on a side hill. When on Friday last our reporter visited the settlement, he found the owner of this lot quite contented and expressing himself as well satisfied with it.
>
> On Monday, however, he left the colony and came to St. John, where he made arrangements to go to work on a farm. His only reason for leaving, as given by nimself, is that he dug up the ground and found the loam only about three inches deep above the ground.
>
> That this is the case may be possible, close to the Muniac stream, which is a rapid running brook, of a gravelly bottom. That it is true of the greater part of his farm on which there is a magnificent mixed growth of maple, birch, beech and hemlock is quite impossible.
>
> The further out one goes on the Stonehaven road the better he finds the land both on account of its being drier and leveller.
>
> The unfortunate part of the matter is that the contractors have not opened the road out more than half way through the Stonehaven district, the whole settlement as allotted extending a distance of thirteen miles, while, when the colonists arrived not more than six miles were opened up.
>
> We do not speak of the fact that the road was only suitable for waggons for about two miles—after which sleds had to be used to carry the women and children and their luggage. The roads, if passable at all, could very soon be improved. Indeed it could not have been expected that they would have been any better. To have attempted to make them so in the dead of winter, with such a great depth of snow would have been a useless waste of money.
>
> We think, however, that it is very much to be regretted that the Government had not made sure, before the arrival of the colonists, that some some sort of a road had been made to the farthest farm which had been allotted.
>
> A few more men, the expenditure of a few hundreds of dollars more, a little more energy at the commencement, would have made a great difference in the result. And we think it a great pity that the present attempt at peopling our province from abroad,—an attempt on the successful issue of which the Government seem to have counted so much—in which they have been backed by the public sentiment of the people, and by the whole press of the country—that its entire success should be interfered with by any error that might have been quite easily avoided.
>
> The Surveyor General is doing everything in his power to satisfy the colonists and make them comfortable. To all who wish it he gives work on the road—their own roads, for they lead to their own dwellings and will enhance the value of their farms—at the rate of from a dollar to a dollar and ten cents a day. And there is not a man in the colony who, if he goes to work with a heart, cannot make himself and his wife and little ones comfortable and happy, and in the course of a few years become quite independent.
>
> But the difficulty is the disappointment at the start. We have mentioned the matter of the roads. We might add also the houses not built of which there are yet some fourteen. Then the remaining families whose passages were assisted and who did not expect their houses to be ready, were promised accommodation in a temporary building until their dwellings could be built. But, as the colonists say with very good reason, this did not mean that they were to be placed around in different farm houses, or that two or three families were to be lodged together in a school house, as is the case at present.
>
> We might add to the list of grievances, but will only mention two more. The first is that in some of the houses on the first lots the doors and windows had not been inserted before the colonists arrived.
>
> In one case our reporter was informed by a colonist that he and his family and another family as well had slept in a house which had neither stove, door, windows or floor!
>
> The last grievance is that, through some mistake or other in the old country in more than one instance two individuals received the same location ticket, or rather tickets of the same number.
>
> The above are most of the discouragements which the Kincardine colonists have had to contend with. That there will not be some who will get disheartened and leave the colony, would be to expect that they are not flesh and blood. Unaccustomed to the ways of forest life, it is difficult to inspire them with much hope, or to make them believe that the two acres of burnt land which they will have by the first of June will be like the two acres of *cleared* land promised them in Capt. Brown's prospectus.

IN November last a man named Thos. Gallagher was drowned in Eel River, but the body was not recovered until Saturday last, when it was found floating in the river, some three miles above McAdam's mill. An inquest was held upon the remains at Benton, on Sunday last, before Coroner Dr. Connell, when a verdict was returned of accidental drowning. Immediately at the close of the Inquest the entire population of Benton, including men, women and children, attended the body of Gallagher to the grave; Rev. Mr. Allen conducted the funeral services.

THE hardware store of Mr. Robert Smith was robbed of some twenty dollars worth of goods on Saturday night last. The robber effected his purpose by removing a portion of one of the large squares of glass in the window, thus giving ingress to his arm, and carrying off all that he could reach in this way.—The piece of glass taken from the window was found unbroken and carefully deposited by the side of the building.

WE are in receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the *Union Jack*, a semi-monthly newspaper, just started in Fredericton, Thos. Miller, publisher and proprietor; terms $1 per annum. It is an eight page Journal, devoted to Literature, Romance, News, Sporting intelligence, Amusements, &c., and both mechanically and otherwise the present issue presents a very good appearance.

THE trial of the "Tichborne" claimant on the charge of perjury has commenced in London. The prosecution has opened the case with very positive declarations of being quite able to establish the charges, but the "burly" real heir or impostor, which ever he is, presents an apparently undaunted front, and for the next month or two the progress of this singular case will be watched with interest.

WE are under obligations to our friend Mr. G. H. Snow, who is at present in Boston examining into the system of teaching music in connection with the public schools of that city, for fyles of late American papers, and for a copy of the Annual Report of the School Committee of Boston, as well as the Report of the Committee of Music.

FOR some time past a number of parties have been in the habit of using the Pleasure Park on the Lord's day for purposes not at all in keeping with the sanctity of the Sabbath. The attention of the Directors having been called thereto, they have issued an order forbidding the gates of the Park to be opened on Sunday.

THE Annual meeting of the Fredericton District will meet (D. V.) on Wednesday, 18th June, prox., at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the Wesleyan Church, Woodstock. Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance Thursday morning, 19th, at 10 o'clock. H. McKeown, *Chairman.*

A new Scottish story, one that promises to be of peculiar interest, written by the eminent author, Dr. Wm. Chambers, entitled "Ailie Gilroy," has been commenced in the *Scottish American Journal.*

IT has been stated by a member of Government, in Parliament, that important changes in the Militia department are to be made, and that "Camps of Instruction" are to be abolished.

Y. M. C. A.—A public union prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Y. M. Christian Association, will be held in Connell's Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The British Government intend sending the remains of Sir George E. Cartier to this country on board the war ship *Northumberland.*

PERSONAL.—Hon. Chas. Connell returned home on Saturday last. Although still very feeble, we believe, Mr. Connell's health is slightly improved.

SMALL POX.—We have no new cases of this disease to report, and the patients in Wakefield are all rapidly recovering.

ON the 26th inst. the P. E. Island House of Assembly unanimously adopted the terms of Confederation.

"A word to the Farmers," &c., will appear next week.

The *Freeman* gives the following statistics on the "Costigan" vote:—

Of the majority—

53 were Catholics and 45 were Protestants;

62 may be set down as members of the Opposition and 36 as Government supporters;

50 were from the Province of Quebec;

4 were from Nova Scotia—3 Catholics and Dr. Almon;

3 were from New Brunswick;

1 was from Manitoba;

40 were from Ontario.

Of the minority—

8 were from Quebec. Of the eight, four were Catholics, viz. Messrs. Langevin, Robitaille, Fontin and Archambeault; the two former are members of the Dominion Government, the latter members of the Quebec Government. To this small figure Mr. Langevin found his following suddenly reduced.

11 were from New Brunswick, viz. Messrs. Moffat, Mitchell, Smith, Wallace, Domville, Burpee (St. John), McAdam, Ferris, Burpee (Sunbury), and Pickard. Mr. Palmer also voted against the resolution, but his name was afterwards struck out.

8 were from Nova Scotia, viz. Messrs. Chipman, Coffin, Doull, Forbes, M'Kay, Ray, Ross, and Tupper. Other Nova Scotians still in Ottawa were not present at the division.

1 was from Manitoba.

6 were from British Columbia.

29 were from Ontario.

BOOK NOTICES.—The June number of *Harper's Magazine*, being the initial number of the forty-seventh volume, is especially an interesting one. There are no less than sixty-seven engravings in this number, and the reading pages are filled as usual with a large amount of interesting matter.

The June number of *Arthur's Home Magazine* and the *Children's Hour* is before us.—Each of these Magazines abound in that interesting class of literature for which they are so renowned.

TORNADO IN IOWA.—*Washington, Iowa, May 23.*—A terrific tornado, or whirlwind, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over this county, about six miles north of Washington, yesterday afternoon. Its path was about a half a mile wide, and it tore into fragments everything in its course, Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle and human beings were dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant destruction. For miles around the fields are dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of 90 degrees. Cattle were actually driven headforemost into the ground. One can scarcely conceive the devastation or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of thirteen farm houses, and many barns that were literally torn to pieces, and many others badly damaged. A school was in session at the schoolhouse, six miles from here and the tornado tore the building to pieces, and carried off a fourteen year old daughter of Henry Rothmel. About a quarter of a mile from the schoolhouse she was found mashed to a jelly. Miss Smith, the teacher, and six or eight scholars were injured, some severely. The wife of Henry Walters was killed. A Miss Gardiner and a son A. B. Gardiner lie at the point of death. Jacob Seek was seriously hurt. The family of I. Campbell, near Keota, were injured; Mr. McCoy was seriously injured.

A gentleman who was near the tornado reports it was balloon shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of 25 miles an hour. It began its fearful work near Keota, where it demolished several houses. We next hear of it about six miles northwest, where it destroyed two or three houses, and, as it passed on northeast, scattered the fine residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Babcock and J. C. Callingham. It also levelled the dwellings of D. Caneer, F. and H. Walters, Mr. Carringer and Mr. Keer.

The lives of many persons were saved by their hastily getting into the cellar of the houses. Sad havoc was made of all kinds of stock. From the description of an eye witness, it seems almost a miracle that anything in the track escaped alive. He says he could see large pieces of timber hurled from a cloud as though shot from a cannon. Hail stones fell that measured nine inches in diameter. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up they were still as large as hens' eggs.

The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could have been easily heard ten miles. At this place, six miles away, it was perfectly appalling, surpassing in terror anything ever heard, except war, and the din of a terrific battle. A telegram from Keota last evening says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place. One child was torn to pieces.

The reports received thus far are from only a few points along the line of the terrible destroyer, and the amount of damage cannot be estimated, but it must be many thousands of dollars. Many more lives were probably lost than those reported, and no estimate can be made of the stock killed. Nothing so terrible or so violent has ever befallen this section of the country heretofore, and it is considered a miracle that so few lives were lost.

AROOSTOOK RIVER RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Corporators of the Aroostook River Railroad Co., held at the office of J. B. Trafton, Esq., in Fort Fairfield, May 23, the charter and act of incorporation was unanimously accepted, and the following gentlemen were chosen directors: Isaac Hacker, S. W. Collins, W. T. Sleeper, Jesse Drew, J. B. Trafton, Wm. Small, A. C. Cary, J. S. Arnold and James Doyle. The directors chose Isaac Hacker, President; J. B. Trafton, Clerk, and Bradford Cummings, Treasurer of the company.

The report of correspondence between officers of the Fredericton and River du Loup Railroad Company and W. T. Sleeper was very encouraging, indicating a readiness on the part of the company to meet us at the Boundary Line. They promise to bridge the St. John, build to the line, put on rolling stock and run the road for the Aroostook River R. R. Company. The directors of this company are sanguine that the means can be raised easily to grade the road, build the culverts, lay the sleepers, and put on wooden rails. The prospect is very cheering: everybody looks happier, and a good many people on the Aroostook river, besides Mr. Sleeper, are beginning to think of a wooden railroad. A mass meeting of the citizens of this vicinity is called to meet June 7, at Hacker's Hall, Fort Fairfield. We hope for a large meeting.—*Pioneer.*

AN INDIAN WAR between the United States Government and the Western tribes is imminent. All over the west the red men are in an uneasy state. It will be seen by the despatches that the Sioux have already attacked Fort Abraham Lincoln, in Dakotha, a point very near the boundary line of Canada. That this attack has been long premeditated is evident, and a despatch from Fort Randall reports that 200 warriors and young men belonging to Yankton agency left the reservation a few days ago, to join the hostile bands of upper Missouri, and that the Indians will muster 5,000 warriors in the field this summer. In Nevada the Indians are also threatening hostile movements. A report from Virginia City states that Twelve Snake Indian warriors, from Fort Hall, Idaho reservation, arrived at Spruce Mountain a few days ago, and held a council with the Shoshones. Soon after the latter appeared painted and dressed in war fashion, and commenced stealing lead from the furnaces and buying ammunition. They have held war dances since, and notified the citizens to leave or they will have their scalps. The Shoshones are familiar with the Modoc movements. Great alarm prevails in camp, and many of the settlers are leaving. There is a strong impression that a general Indian outbreak is being planned. All these things indicate that a general Indian war is likely to begin at no distant day an event greatly to be deplored.—*Telegraph.*

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

There are now no signs of fire in the Drummond Colliery. The total number of fatal casualties by the explosion is 59. There are 30 widows and 92 fatherless.

Dr. Punshon, on the eve of his departure for England, was presented with a testimonial composed of four thousand gold sovereigns.

New Brunswick claims the highest representative score in the competitions for the Wimbledon Rifle Matches, two from this Province having made 255 points, while the highest score made in any of the other Provinces was 250.

The *Reporter* says:—The Riviere du Loup Railway will be opened for general traffic about the 1st July next, possibly with a demonstration in honor of the happy event. A new scheme is now engaging the attention of the Company, viz., a branch running northward to the Miramichi waters. Although yet an embryo undertaking, it is simply a question of time and money. It is a commercial necessity and must be accomplished.

The *Reporter* is informed that the Fredericton Railway Company have it in contemplation to alter the line of approach to that city, abandoning the present station house and grounds and erecting a terminus in the barrack square. This will be approached by skirting the bank of the river near the Cathedral, running through the Gaynor property, thence along Campbell street and the barrack grounds to the present fuel yard, within a few rods of the City Hall. This is a movement in the right direction.

BEAT THIS.—Mrs. Sophia Countaway, of Terence Bay, who has only been married ten years, has given the most extraordinary evidence of prolificness known on this continent, or probably any other continent. She has had but seven births, but to-day has a family of 17 children. Her first birth was one child, then at the four succeeding births she had twins: at the sixth birth, four children, and again on the 22nd of this month she gave birth to four more, thus making a family of 17. All the children and the mother are doing well. It must be some trouble to *countaway* in that family.—*Halifax Reporter.*

The *Express* states that the New Brunswick Railroad Company intend applying at the next session of the Legislature for a charter to construct a line of railway from St. Mary's to Newcastle. The line will be about 110 miles long.

A Halifax letter says that 428 bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the *Atlantic*, leaving 118 persons unaccounted for.—Nearly a dozen bodies of the cabin passengers are still missing, and although all the staterooms have not been examined by the divers, it is not thought any bodies will be found in them when entered, as the passengers are believed to have escaped to the deck when informed of the pending danger when the vessel struck.

The Bazaar of the Nations at Music Hall, Boston, in aid of the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association closed Friday evening with satisfying results, the net profit footing over $45,000, and a balance of goods and costumes worth $20,000. Negotiations for the use of the buildings and costumes have been made with several cities which will add largely to the receipts.

A fine of $15 or two weeks imprisonment was the sentence lately passed by a London magistrate upon a wretch who picked out the eyes of a chaffinch to improve its song.—He boasted of having treated 40 birds in the same way in one day. A little of the lash would have improved his song and probably made him "change his tune," too.

A Baby show was held in New Orleans, recently, for the benefit of a new church.

The Governor General, Lieut. Governors and Ministers of the Dominion are asked to become the guests of the city of Chicago during the approaching jubilee.

According to the last census 39,800 persons are employed at the printing business in the United States.

In well informed circles, says an exchange, a very general impression is abroad—which may be traced even in certain journals—that Mr. Gladstone has made up his mind to devote himself to the great work of disestablishing and disendowing the Church of England.

Jean Paul Richter says—"To insure modesty I would advise the education of the sexes together; for two boys will preserve twelve girls, or two girls twelve boys, innocent, amid jokes and improprieties, merely by that instinctive sense. But I will guarantee nothing in a school were girls are all together, and less where boys are."

A CONSOLATION.—Consumption has been, and can be again, cured by Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It is the only certain remedy, and no remedy has before been discovered that will certainly cure consumption. The most strongly marked and developed cases of pulmonary consumption have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well as ever. It is composed of medications which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of coughs and consumption. We would advise our readers to seek early Dr. Wilson's Balsam. It is a genuine remedy indeed.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system, abused or debilitated by excess. Indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headache, mental depression, and unrefreshing sleep. The liver becomes affected, and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, and the bowels sympathize with costiveness or diarrhœa. Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Preserving Pills act on the stomach, liver, lungs and bowels, and regenerate their operation.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders are alike applicable to all domestic animals. They make fatting cattle thrive, and working cattle perform much better. There is nothing better for new milch cows, as they cleanse and regulate the system and appetite, and improve the quantity and quality of the milk.

The beneficial effects of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment in relieving and subduing inflammation, bruises, sprains, &c., in all their various forms, and the unsolicited testimony in its favor from those who have used it, is its best advertisement.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" for the Rheumatism, the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be my soul,' said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner iv me."

For loss of Cud, Horn Ail, Red water in Cows; loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the Kidneys in horses, use "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders."

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

CONSUMPTION.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD., October 20, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS:

Dear Sir,—I have just finished the tenth and last bottle of your estimable Sryup of the Hypophosphites. To its use I ascribe cessation of cough, sharp pains in my back and chest, and of copious expectoration; also, return of appetite, buoyancy of spirits, increase of flesh and strength to perform my daily duties with a degree of pleasure unknown to me for a long time. The good I have experienced from it is beyond description, and I advise all persons afflicted with consumption not to delay a day in taking it. Feeling sure that were it not for your Hypophosphites, I would now be in my grave.

Yours truly, GEO. C. FOUT.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PARIS, May 25.—The Thiers Government was defeated in the French Assembly Saturday by a small majority. Intense excitement followed. The Ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by Thiers, who then resigned the Presidency. A motion to appoint a new President caused a tumult in the Assembly, the Left moving that Thiers' resignation should not be accepted. The latter motion was lost by a vote of 368 to 339, and Marshall MacMahon was chosen President by 390 votes, the Left abstaining from the ballot. MacMahon accepted, and it was announced that the Ministers would retain their offices temporarily. The people were greatly excited, but no disturbance occurred.

EVENING.—The change in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance.—Perfect order prevails throughout France. Troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the departments. Radical journals to-day are calm in tone; they recommend prudence and wisdom on the part of the Republicans, and urge peace and strict adherence to the law.—Gambetta has issued a manifesto calling on Republicans to respect the law.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A band of desperadoes took forcible possession of the Town of Caddo, Indian territory, Saturday, and at last accounts were masters of the place, though troops had been sent for to assist the authorities. At Callaco, on the 6th, a fire destroyed $800,000 worth of property.

LONDON, May 26.—The new Ministry is announced this morning in the *Journal Official* as follows:—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke De Broglie; Minister of Justice, Ernoul; Minister of Interior, Beule; Minister of Finance, Pieore Magne; Minister of War, Gen. De Cissey; Minister of Marine, Admiral D' Hornoy; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Bathie; Minister of Public Works, Deseilligny; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bouilliere. There has been no disorder in any portion of the country, in consequence of a change in government. No fear of a disturbance is apparent in Paris.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special despatch from Paris gives the following as the text of President MacMahon's address to the prefects:—"I have been called through the confidence of the National Assembly to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in existing laws, regulations or institutions. I rely upon material, and I count upon you, upon your vigilance, and upon your patriotic assistance. The Ministry will be formed to-day. Gold 118 5-8. Two thirds of the business portion of Jarvis, Ontario, were burned on Saturday night.

LONDON, May 26.—The Commons to-night, while in Committee of Supply, took up the item for the payment of the Alabama award. Bentinck declared that the Government policy on this question has been humiliating and degrading. After an examination by Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said that the advancement of the indirect claims by the American Government was a gigantic error.—In all other respects he defended the course the Arbitrators had taken. The item was agreed to. M. Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will resume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and take his place on their benches accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Perier and Leonsey. The whole Left has decided upon a policy of constitutional opposition to the new Government. The Orleans Princes, when the question was taken up accepting Thiers' resignation, voted in the affirmative. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day. It was read by the Duke de Broglie, The President says: "I am animated by respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly had two great tasks—the liberation of French territory and the restoration of order. The first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience.—The country and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor. I wish for peace and the reorganization of the army, desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among the nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative.—The administration must be imbued with a conservative spirit. I will appoint to office respecters of the law to defend society against factions, and stand as a sentinel to see that your sovereignty is obeyed in its integrity."

LONDON, May 27.—A fire occurred this morning in Berkely square. Six pers