Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—How transitory and fading are all our dreams of bliss! After our bold stroke in your last paper, victory seemed perched upon our standard. But, alas, it seems now that we have not only to contend with the powers of darkness, but also with those of light. The Right Reverend Editor of the *Religious Intelligencer* has come to the rescue of his friend, and given him a character. Of course, it would be vain for us against such odds to attempt anything in the *serious* line.

So, Mr. Editor, as you have always evinced a friendliness towards us, you must allow us a small space for some remarks, turning the ludicrous side of this business to the public view which may help cover our impending defeat. The advent of this staunch and reverend warrior upon the side of our opponent is deplorable in a *serious* light, but in a serio-comic war, the more men of the calibre of the Reverend Editor which are arrayed against us the better, for it is more damaging to fire amongst a flock than at a single bird. Pardon the inelegance of the figure; it originated not with us, but with the Reverend *Intelligencer*, who indulges in the luxury of figuring the parties in this contest as fowls, himself to a rooster; he says, "their chickens may come home to roost."

Now what can be more absurd and mischevious than the practice fast becoming a habit of truckling to these badged gentry and the dictatorial tone assumed by them. If we go on so it will soon be unsafe to start a nursery, get up a horse trot, or run for Parliament, without first gaining the assent of the Preachers, for without it the whole united body may be at any time precipitated upon our backs, and one more reverend than the rest may for the nonce imagine himself a rooster upon a high perch and screech through his organ "chickens come home to roost."

Still keeping the fowl figure of our reverend brother in mind let us in consonance with it *suppose* a case. A man is discovered in the act of robbing a hen's roost. The man having the sale of the fowls for the owner remonstrates gently with him for his course, when the aforesaid robber flies into a passion, goes into all the papers and makes a fuss generally, but winds up by saying *he will not blame the owners of the chickens* if they will only hire agents of a different stripe! Now, Mr. Editor, a man so acting, although he must with such a strong certificate in his favor be considered free from *intentional* wrong, yet it is equally clear that he must be troubled with an obliquity of vision or some twist in his head.

Immensely like this is the course of Mr. Freeze. He sells his wares upon our credit; he glides along joyously upon the smooth current of the popularity of the Sharp & Shea products and the "free and unsectarian" school funds, so freely wrenched from our non-believing brethren, and when gently snubbed by Caldwell Bros., flies at once into a paper war, but closes, generous man that he is, with letting Sharp & Shea off.

Now, once for all, we have no jealousy or ill feeling towards the smaller nurseries in the County or out of it, but have always aided them in every way, and have given away as much as $500 worth of nursery stock, &c., and are, as far as we know, upon the most friendly terms with the persons whose trees this School Inspector sells. All we want is fair play.

SHARP & SHEA.

Upper Woodstock, Oct. 10, 1873.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In justice to the Colonists of New Kincardineshire and myself, will you favor me by publishing this letter in your first issue.

In your paper of the 11th, you have an article headed "*New Kincardineshire*," in which mention is made "that the general health of the settlers has been so good as to *discourage* the resident Doctor, who has removed to Tobique in search of practice."

Now, sir, this is not the case, and I firmly believe you would not publish in your paper anything you knew to be false.

Your reporter has been misinformed, *perhaps on purpose*, but he before presenting his notes to you should have enquired of me regarding my intentions; had he done so he would have saved me a good deal of trouble.

1st—Then I deny that I am DISCOURAGED. I am rather very well satisfied that but little sickness has prevailed amongst us, as this proves my advice (which was given gratis) had been taken advantage of.—*Prevention*, I fancy, you will admit is better than cure any day. Fever has been in the Colony as well as at Tobique, but I forbade the house people to mention it lest others might be afraid.

2nd—On my door, Lot 41, is posted a card, viz., "Dr. Moffat has removed to Tobique Village for a few months."

3rd—*No medical gentleman condescends to search for practice*, and I *will not allow you* or *any one else to state* that I do so.

Had your reporter known that I hold the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, he would not have been guilty of such remarks but "Spero Meliora."

4th—I have still the honor to be a New Kincardineshire Colonist.

Yours, very truly,

ALEXANDER COWAN MOFFAT,
Physician and Surgeon.

Tobique Village, Oct. 13, 1873.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

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

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion. Notices respecting Notes of hand &c., 3 insertions $1.00.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

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

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition was opened at Fredericton, on Tuesday of last week, by Governor Wilmot, in a well worded and appropriate address.—The weather on opening day was of the most forbidding character, a cold and pelting rain falling continuously, and in consequence the attendance was very small. First indications were that the show would be meagre, the result somewhat exceeded the anticipations, although it was not, and there are many reasons why, such an one as might fairly be regarded as an exhibition of the wealth of the Province in productiveness of soil, in skill of manufactures, in its cultivated arts, its energy and resources. The failure was not, however, so much in the character as in the quantity of the articles shown, for in most of the departments, while the entries were few, the specimens shewn were of unexceptionable kind. The Exhibition building had been repainted and otherwise renovated and presented a magnificent appearance. At this late hour we must content ourselves with a few general remarks regarding the show. The ground floor of the Exhibition building was devoted to the display, principally, of roots, grains, fruits, flowers, carriages and sleighs, hardware and cutlery and agricultural implements.—So far as the show of vegetables and grain is concerned, the quality was of a very creditable description; the beets, mangolds, carrots, onions, corn and oats we have never seen excelled. The potatoes were especially noticeable—among them those sent by John Miller, Glassville. The show of apples was good, and among them none better than those exhibited by Mr. E. M. Boyer, Victoria Corner. The display of flowers and foliage plants was mean in the extreme, not at all equalling many floral displays we have seen at Mr. Grosvenor's, Eel River. There were one or two very nice carriages, and a sleigh, shown by Mr. Jas. Alterton, Jacksonville, which for beauty of finish and style, as well as artistic taste and workmanship, was really a model, and which elicited the admiration of all who inspected it. The show of Agricultural implements was, comparatively, large, varied and good. In this department Carleton County was well represented. Here Messrs. Small & Fisher Bros. had a couple of their Threshers and Separators in full working operation, the working of which seemed to be entirely satisfactory to the numbers of practical farmers who witnessed it; this same firm also showed plows of various patterns. Connell Bros. also had on exhibition one of their newest and most improved plows; James Carr, his "Queen of the Harvest" Separator; and Mr. David Jones, Woodstock, exhibited a much admired lot of cutlery.

The upper flat of the building was devoted to the display of a miscellaneous collection of articles; here might be seen a miniature locomotive; a petrified duck: specimens of confectionery and soap: perfumery; house and school furniture, sewing machines, in operation, each claiming superiority over the other.—Here also at work could be seen the rivel knitting machines, one of which, a "Bickford," was shown by Mr. W. H. Risteen, Jacksonville, and seemed to do its work well. Mr. Risteen exhibited some splendid specimens of the workmanship of his knitter. There was a fine and large display of fancy work. We noticed some very fine specimens of wood carving from Mr. W. A. Balloch, of this town. The exhibit of domestic manufactured cloths, blankets, mitts, socks, carpetings, was full and of excellent character. Among these the specimens sent from Glassville, in this County, stood deservedly at the head of the list.

The show of cattle and horses was large, and, said to be, superior in character to that of any former exhibition. There was a fair exhibit of poultry, both as regards quantity and quality. There were not many sheep or hogs shown, and these, as a general thing, not worthy of any especial notice.

The following are the entries from Carleton County. We have been unable, as yet, to get a list of the prizes for this County.

C. L. Smith, Woodstock—2 shearling ewes; best flock, six or more grades; fowls, white Leghorn two; black Poland, two; Dominique, two.

Hugh Miller, Glassville, Carleton; 1 pair woolen blankets.

Jeremiah Frost, Glassville—homespun for common wear; woolen cloth.

Beckwith Jones, Glassville—woolen cloth; patchwork quilt.

Robert Miller, Glassville—woolen mits, 4 pairs.

Isabella Joyner, Glassville—ladies' woolen hose, 4 pairs.

John Miller, Glassville—homespun for women's wear; sattinet; hooked mat; 100 Early Rose potatoes; Breese's Peerless; King of Earlies and Excelsior.

John Young, Glassville—1 pair woolen blankets.

Richard Port, Glassville—homespun for women's wear.

James Bridges, Glassville—woolen cloth.

James Grey, Glassville—cloth cotton and wool men's wear; homespun for women's wear.

Charles Crawford, Glasaville, Carleton—Sattinet; woolen cloth; cloth cotton and wool.

John R. Ronald, Glassville—4 pair double woolen socks.

A. D. Hartley, Glassville—Rag mat hooked; yarn mat; Berlin work, lamp mat.

Charles Lewin, Glassville—Pair blankets, cotton and wool.

Connell Bros., Woodstock, plow.

Small & Fisher, Woodstock—One threshing machine with horse power; one clipper threshing machine with horse power. Plows.

James Alterton, Wakefield—One sleigh.

C. L. Smith, Woodstock—Driving or carriage horse.

William D. Smith, Woodstock—2 shearly ewes, 2 ewe lambs; 6 ewes in flock; rams 2 shears.

George Campbell, Wakefield—Stallion four years old.

Archibald Scott, Glassville—Patchwork quilt.

Charles Crawford, Glassville—cloth, white, cotton and wool.

Thomas Doherty. Glassville—Patchwork quilt.

James Gray, Glassville—White flannel, cotton and wool.

D. Jones, Woodstock—Assortment of cutlery.

W. D. Cunningham, Jacksonville—Bickford knitting machine.

James Carr, Woodstock—Grain separator, etc.

Stephen Jones, Woodstock—Stallion for draught and breeding.

John C. Cole, Woodstock—1 pair matched carriage horses.

James H. Harvey, Woodstock—1 black stallion, 4 years old.

Thomas Dougherty, Glassville—Patchwork quilt.

John Smith, Glassville—Stallion, 4 and under 12 years.

E. M. Boyer, Victoria Corner—Apples and upper leather.

W. A. Balloch, Woodstock—Wood carving.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Grand Falls—Original water color; flowers from nature; crayon drawing.

Aroostook County was represented by E. E. Parkhurst, Presque Isle, Maine—Short horned cow, "Louisa L."; do. do. do., 4 years and upwards; do. do. do., "Lilly," 4 years and upwards; do. do. do., "Beauty," 5 do. do.; short horned heifer, "Ida May," 1 year and under 2; do. do., bull calf, "Tony Hero," under 1 year; do. do., bull calf, under 1 year; do. do. do. do., "General Grant."

The race course was of *course* the grand centre of attraction; in fact such a hold upon the sympathies of people has this sport taken of late that when all other means fail to draw a crowd this succeeds, and we confess to regard it as means promotive of very demoralizing influences. Judging from what we heard on the streets of Fredericton, the management of the races gave unbounded dissatisfaction. The three-year-old race was won by "Lady Dufferin," entered by F. T. Bridges of this town.

We cannot close without condemning in the strongest terms the action of the managing committee in allowing gambling operations to be carried on publicly, both within the Exhibition building as well as on the grounds attached thereto.

WE recollect several years ago, in the local Legislature, seeing the editor of the *Freeman* sensibly aroused because another member used the term jesuitical. It was then stated that the term used in the way it had been was an insult. And we then felt that, with that explanation, the editor of the *Freeman* was justly indignant. Does the *Freeman* ever consider when he wildly and untruthfully exhausts the vocabulary of obnoxious terms in his attacks upon protestants that they have some feelings which may claim a little consideration. Or, as a matter of policy, does he never remember that a course of gratuitous insult is an unwise one by the weak toward the strong. These remarks are suggested by the following taken from last Friday's *Freeman*, referring to Mr. Masson and his mission:

"Perhaps it would be correct in one sense to say that his mission has had some success, but it is only because it has proved how unreasonable and tyrannical those are who now have the power to oppress, insult and plunder Catholics in this Province. The *Citizen* should read what the *Reporter* and *Religious Intelligencer*, and Woodstock *Sentinel* and Moncton *Times*, and Newcastle *Advocate* and the *Telegraph*, and even the gentle *Standard* have written of Mr. Masson's mission, which has aroused all their bigotry, their intolerance, their fanaticism to fury, and rendered them even more eager than before to glut their hatred of Catholics and Catholicity by more violent and bitter persecution."

Now, we challenge the *Freeman* to prove his assertion, as regards the *Sentinel*, from any sentiment uttered by us on Mr. Masson's mission. We simply advised caution, only that and nothing more; where is the indication in this that our bigotry, our intolerance, our fanaticism has been aroused to fury? The fact is that the concluding lines of the quotation above displays the bitter animus of the *Freeman*; he lashes himself into a fine frenzy of pretended wrath in order to arouse bitter feelings in the minds of thoughtless and ignorant readers. Personally we care not for the misrepresentation, but we have a care for that good feeling which ought to exist between religionists, and which is being constantly put in jeopardy by such ill advised sectaries as the *Freeman* and such fulminations against conscientious principles of protestants, as "Godless schools," "bigots," "intolerant," "fanatics." The *Freeman* knows, as well as do we, that protestants don't want a line of demarcation drawn arbitrarily between them and Catholics, and that the latter can't afford to have them so drawn.

Had Mr. Masson and the Executive decided on some modification of certain features of the regulations in matters of form and not of substance, which would have assured harmony, we would not complain nor even criticise the modifications rigidly. But now, when that gentleman's mission appears to have failed, not only because the Executive were not prepared to give a certain class of semi-eclesiastical teachers special concessions and immunities, thus unfairly discriminating between them and protestant teachers, but because the governing power of the Roman Catholics refused to accept even the concessions asked as a settlement of differences, but only as a measure of intermediate relief, they insisting upon continuing the agitation for repeal, and upon pressing the matter still further before the Parliament of Canada and the Privy Council of England, then, under these circumstances, the onus of failure must rest with the complainants, and they cannot now hope that people will be deceived by the cry of "bigotry" raised against protestants.

For ourselves, we are not bigoted; we are willing to concede a great deal short of positive principle for the sake of harmony, and for the good of those for whose benefit the school law was made: we would be willing to have removed any features involving actual injustice, but this is a very different matter to yielding to all the demands of prejudice and exclusiveness.

As will have been learned from the Sheriff's notices, the local election takes place on the 4th of November. We hope the electors will maintain that zeal displayed at the late election, and by using their votes prove their appreciation of the privilege. We boast of the almost universal franchise enjoyed, and of those free institutions of our country based upon the franchise, and which exist by the consent of electors, who each one forms a component part of the fabric of our Government. And yet what an idle boast it is; take the late election, and, out of some 4000 voters in the County, only something over one half exercised the right; and still that was the largest vote ever thrown in the County. Go to any of our elections, General or Municipal, and we learn that a few voters are allowed to control the affairs of the County. This should not be. Every man should esteem the right as too valuable not to be used.

There is an impression on some minds that our remarks, a few weeks since, respecting pledges, were directed specially at one of the candidates. This is not so; the remarks were called for and intended for general application. So far as Mr. Stickney is concerned the pledges, in his case, happen to be made public; there were, doubtless, like pledges in other cases not committed to writing. Our respect for Mr. Stickney, personally, and esteem for his practical ability are too sincere to permit us to seek an excuse for prejudicing him. The press has a work to do, and in doing that work faithfully must, of necessity, come in contact with individual feelings, even when such is not primarily intended.

The election of a member to serve in the local House is an important matter. There are still interests of the greatest moment to the constituencies of the Province in the keeping of the local House. In these interests Carleton County is largely concerned. She contributes largely, directly and indirectly, to the sources from which our local revenue is gained. Her representatives should be men fully capable of looking after her special interests as well as those of the Province; hence the importance of a wise selection being made whenever circumstances open the representation to the electors; the selection of honorable men, of intelligent men; of men who can think and intelligently utter their thoughts; of men not selfish except for the advancement of the whole people; of men who are moral and hold the morals of the people as of the first importance. Selecting such as representative men, is to ensure the success of elective institutions whether in parishes or the nation.

A SUBJECT has been brought under our attention which, while we would rather avoid touching it, seems to demand a notice. It is the subject of clerical interference at elections. We hold in high respect the pulpit, and the gentlemen, no matter what their districtive creeds, who occupy them. We believe in political preaching thus far—preaching against political immorality, against the debasing influences of bribery and corruption, in favor of great measures that are calculated to elevate and advance the country, and against such as are likely to have a contrary effect—preaching in a word that will stir up the pure patriotism of the people, elevate their national sentiment and make vigorous their national virtue. But we don't believe in that preaching which is party or personal; we don't believe in the sanctity of the pulpit coming down and dragging itself through the besoiling associations of personal contests. In these matters, protestants at all events, respect the right of private judgment, and professedly abjure any clerical interference therewith, and therefore Protestant ministers who openly take part in elections, declaring that this man or that must be elected, take a course which appears to be inconsistent; a course which is calculated to provoke sectarian bitterness, to disturb the relations which should exist between preachers and people, and establish a precedent for very inconvenient reference in the future. In these respects, then, it seems to us, the duties of preachers and the press are somewhat analagous; they are both, or should be, teachers, and, by their teaching, leaders of the people, only that in some cases the teaching of the former begins when the latter ceases. Neither may say "do as we do," "vote as we vote," but both should endeavor so to educate the minds of their hearers and readers as that they will "do" and "vote" by the rule of a conscientious and discriminating judgement.

ON Thursday of last week, in the Temperance Hall, Fredericton, the New Brunswick Temperance and Prohibitory League held its first public meeting. The chair was occupied by R. T. Babbit, Esq., of Gagetown, and the speakers were E. C. Freeze, Rev. Mr. Gaetz, and Prof. G. C. Foster, of Fredericton; John Palmer, Esq., of Gagetown, and Mr. James Watts. The attendance was very good, and the most marked attention was bestowed on the respective speakers. If we can judge at all from outward appearances the sympathy of the audience was strongly in favor of the objects of the League. The primary purpose of the League is to circulate petitions for signature, asking the Dominion Parliament to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage within the Dominion.

THURSDAY next, 23rd inst., has been proclaimed by Governor Wilmot a day of public Thanksgiving.

A correspondent of the *Freeman*, from Woodstock, signing himself "Native," makes some assertions calculated to mislead the public, and which, therefore, calls for a notice from us. This writer says:

"The only Catholic votes he (White) got were in the Parish of Kent. In the other Parishes those who voted at all voted certainly for Appleby, in order to make White's defeat certain.

"The Ottawa paper tells the truth exactly, when it says that the election turned on the school question. The Catholics of this County united against White for no reason, but because he had been a member of the King Government, because he approved of the School Law, as administered, and the Regulations, and to vote for him under the circumstances would be to endorse all his acts.

"White lost his election because he refused to do the Catholics justice in the past, and because he tried to ignore their very existence in this County. When they needed his friendship, he proved himself their enemy, and now when the opportunity offered, he received from them the reward he merited. Yes, the Catholics, whom he so much despised, have punished him when he little expected it, and they wish him so to understand it."

Now, with the statement as to the reasons why *Catholics* voted against White we have nothing to do. In Johnville, a Catholic Settlement, with a resident priest, White got 37 and Appleby only 11 votes, and we are not prepared to accept as correct the statement that in all the parishes but Kent the Catholic vote was (entirely we suppose is meant) for Appleby.

What we are called upon to say is, that the election did *not* turn on the school question, and that Mr. Appleby was as warmly a pronounced advocate of the school law as Mr. White, so that protestants, if opposed to the law, could have no preference on that ground, and besides, protestants are pretty generally one in the opinion that the Dominion should have nothing to do with our school matters. Therefore if the school question had anything to do with the election at all it can only have influenced certain Catholics, and consequently if White's defeat was on the school question it was a defeat, as assumed by "Native," by the "Catholics."

Now, as "Native" has assumed that, how is it in fact. First, we happen to have reason to believe that after it became known that Catholics who had previously been counted upon as supporters of White, had changed their minds and would vote for Appleby, some of the latter's friends, likewise, changed to White's side. Then, we venture to assert, that at least 100 Catholics certainly voted for White, or 73 in all the Parishes outside of Kent. The Catholic vote is some 375. Mr. Appleby's majority was 628, so that, if all voted, had those who voted for the latter given their support to White instead it would not have altered the result except in the numbers of the majority. This conclusion is easily wrought out, Appleby getting 1619, White 991 votes.

We would venture to suggest to "Native" that while he was, perhaps not intentionally, misleading the readers of his communication, in his general conclusions, he was, probably not intentionally, doing Mr. White signal service.

IT is to be hoped the Conference of delegates from the various Christian Churches, embracing noted evangelists from Europe and the Islands of the seas, lately met in New York, will result not only in the promotion of a keener brotherly regard among the representatives so met, but in a broader and purer outflow of that christian benevolence and charity which is calculated to enlarge and intensify the grand central object of true religion, and render less potent and prominent the dividing line of sects and suasions. As Henry Ward Beecher says, "shall not harmonies more complete spring up to shame our discord."

It was a grand culmination of a grand idea this gathering; it is what the world wanted and waited for, and it is to be hoped that under the guidance of that christian spirit which brought these delegates together, the conference will prove greatly productive of good, although taking a fact as stated that a negro clergyman was refused admission because of his color, one cannot help doubting as to the result. However, we trust this last item may be shown to have a different *coloring* from that now reported, for it would be a pity that at the very threshold of evangelical union there should stand the unseemly warder of religious exclusiveness.

VICTORIA COUNTY ITEMS.—The school house in No. 1 District, Parish of Lorne, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night, 10th inst. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

On Saturday night last, the store of Dr. McVeters, Tobique Village, was entered from the window in the rear of the building, and some $150 worth of goods and money carried off. John Clifford and Wm. Kelly were arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators, on Monday, and examined before Justices Tibbits and Hammond. The former was committed for trial at the December term of the County Court, and the latter was acquitted. The goods stolen were recovered, but the money is still unfound.

On Friday last, a gentleman at Tobique was discovered on fire, just below the left arm, near the place where his side pocket should be; a large hole was burned in his coat. Supposed cause of fire, a pipe. Moral—don't smoke.

At the General Conference of the Free Christian Baptists, held at Waterville, in this County, last week, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas, It is believed by this Conference that, in a country like this (the population of which comprises all classes of religionists), a system which provides for strictly non-sectarian schools is the only one that can be just to all parties;

And Whereas, We believe that each year the operation under the Free Common School Law will more and more conclusively prove its adaptability to the real educational wants of the country

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference, any attempt to interfere with the proper workings of the system is detrimental to the best educational interests of the country and should be discountenanced, and that the action of a majority of the Dominion Parliament, at its last session, was a direct interference with the constitutional rights of the people of this Province, as vested in their representatives in the Local Legislature by the British North America Act; that such interference was entirely unwarranted by any circumstances of the case, and must militate against the harmony that it should be the aim of the Dominion Parliament to promote amongst all the Provinces of the Dominion.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The agent of the above society, Mr. Russell, addressed a public meeting at the Wesleyan Church here, on Wednesday evening last, at which, in his peculiarly interesting manner, he presented the claims of the society on the Christian public for support. The Vice-President, John Fisher, Esq., presided. At the conclusion of Mr. Russell's address, Rev. Mr. Johnson, of New Kincardine, and Rev. Messrs. McKeown and Dutcher, being called upon, responded in brief remarks. The attendance was, we regret to say, quite small.

LAST week the guage of the Grand Trunk Railroad was changed from five feet six inches to four feet eight and a half, for a distance of 450 miles, in twenty-six hours. 1500 men were engaged. A uniformity of guage on all the great American lines will shortly be achieved.

THE merchants and business men of Houlton, so we are informed by the *Pioneer*, have held a meeting and resolved that after the close of the present month, the "Chipman orders," so called, meaning the American notes issued by the Bank of St. Stephen will be refused.—The *Pioneer* says:—

The abundance of it now in circulation, with the prospect of a large quantity additional being sent up to carry on lumbering operations this winter, has raised doubts of its final redemption. Again, there is no authority claimed for its issue except a vote of the St. Stephen Bank Directors. It is not claimed that the bank charter contemplates the issuing of any such paper. Being located in New Brunswick, our laws have no jurisdiction over the matter. If the issue of any such money were attempted in Maine, there would be an injunction placed upon it at once.

We do not think our neighbors fears are based on good grounds, and the people of Aroostook may suffer from this decision of the business men regarding a currency which is really just as good as any other in circulation.

Mr. E. M. Shaw, of this town, purchased two very fine pure bred short horned Durham calves, at the Exhibition, Fredericton, last week. One was an 18 months old heifer, which took the first prize at the recent Sussex Fair, as also at Fredericton, and for which Mr. Shaw paid $60. The other, a 6½ months old bull calf, girts 4 feet 9 inches, weighs 688 lbs., and judges, who have examined the best stock of the Dominion and United States, say they never saw his equal. His average increase in weight since birth has been at the rate of 3¾ lbs. per day. This one cost Mr. Shaw $90.

As an addendum to our notice of the British American Book and Tract Society meeting last week, we are requested to state that Mr. Kelly attended the F. C. B. Conference, at Waterville, brought the subject before them, and that the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this Conference is in full sympathy with the principles and work of the B. A. B. and T. S.; and their colportage as conducted by this Society is greatly needed in this Province."

THE author of the lines on "Nomination Day," which appeared two weeks ago in the SENTINEL, will be pleased to learn that some unknown critic took the trouble to cut them out and send them to this office in an envelope, postage paid, with the simple endorsement on the margin, "Trash." The author being rather a young man, while he may probably agree with the criticism, may blush when he learns that the word "Trash" seems to be written in a female hand.

Drinking and smoking puts a good deal of money into the Treasury. From July 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, the United States Government revenue from spirits of all kinds (not including beer) was $41,941,196, and from tobacco in its various forms, $7,176,413. It is an ill wind that blows no good.

So says a contemporary. But who does this "ill wind" benefit? It blows the money out of the people's pocket into the people's treasury, but it goes there attended with curses, bloodshed and bitterness.

AT the opening of King's County Court, last week, Judge Watters, in his charge to the Grand Jury, referring to the recent Hampton riots, denounced in strong terms the spirit which seemed lately to prevail in getting up picnics.—Instead of affording innocent means of recreation to large numbers of school children they seemed to be got up for the sole purpose of making money.

A correspondent, whose communication we cannot print, because he has neglected to furnish his real name, says that the annual picnic of the Jacksontown Baptist Sabbath School, held on the 29th ult., was in every way a success; as was also the concert in the evening.

WE are requested to intimate that Elder J. B. Fitch, Pictou, N. S., will preach to-morrow, (Sunday) in the Advent Hall, here, at 11, a. m., and 3 p.m.

ANOTHER woman died, from the effects of drinking heavily, last week, in St. John.

A person claiming to be Arthur Orton has arrived in London.

THE FLORIDA GALE.—We are just getting particulars of the great September storm in Florida. This great storm of terrific violence, swept over southern Georgia and the northwestern portion of Florida, leaving destruction in its path. In Gainesville, Fla., the streets were blockaded with uprooted trees. In Tallahassee the damage will foot up $200.000. Every plantation in the country suffered from the storm. Twenty gin houses are known to have been destroyed, and of the cotton in bloom but a small proportion will be saved. In Jefferson county the loss is estimated at $200,000. In Suwannee county the cotton which had opened was blown out and so beaten into the sand as to be utterly worthless.

Much injury was done to the unpicked open cotton, corn and fodder. The sugar cane was blown to the ground, and the agricultural productions of the whole county much damaged. In St. Marks every house was washed away, and twenty families were left homeless. At Cedar Keys, Levy County, the waves of the gulf were carried over the main street into the bayou.

In the town of Apalachicola, about 50 dwelling houses were entirely demolished, more than twice that number were unroofed or otherwise badly injured, and scarcely a house in the town escaped some injury. One-half of the business portion of the city is in ruins. Twelve vessels owned there have been sunk, wrecked or totally destroyed by being driven upon the shore. The population of the town is about 1200 in number, and composed mostly of laborers and fishermen. The damage to the city is not less than $250,000, and the citizens, many of whom lost their all, are not able to replace one-tenth of the property destroyed. They, therefore, appeal to the wealthier cities of the North and South to lend their aid in repairing the damage done by the hurricane.

The Shreveport *Times* bravely sticks to its post notwithstanding the fearful prevalence of the yellow fever. It says: "We had hoped to be able to keep our readers, even during the prevalence of the epidemic, posted on the news of the day, but, as we have before stated, nearly all our attachees are sick, and we have been forced to reduce our reading matter to three columns; all the telegraph operators are down with fever, and we are consequently unable to obtain the press despatches; and the mails from many localities have been stopped, and our exchange list greatly reduced. Under these circumstances we do nothing more than furnish the local news of the city, and the *Times* of late has appeared more like a necrological record than a newspaper. However so long as we can find a man in town who can and will set type, and while a single member of our business, editorial, or reportorial staff keeps on his feet, the *Times* will make its regular appearance. A newspaper should know no fear; while there is a human life it can chain to its service it should keep on its course. Neither war, pestilence nor death should check its course, or still its voice, and, amid all, it should live in eras of peace and prosperity, to fulfil its usual mission, well known to all—in seasons like this, to chronicle the dead and preserve the record of human misery and human heroism."

A novel cure for whooping cough is reported in Collinsville, Connecticut. A little four year old boy was severely attacked with the above complaint, when a little kitten was given him which he was very fond of holding most of the time. The kitten soon began to cough and whoop, with symptoms of being quite ill. The boy rapidly recovered, and he and the kitten are now both well.

A Philadelphia despatch says that the United States mint in that city is coining forty-dollar gold pieces, at the present time, at the rate of $10,000,000 a month.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

John M. Rice's furniture establishment, Houlton, is continually crowded with customers, examining, admiring and purchasing from his extensive and varied stock.

The Chinese have a temple in New York where 500 of them assemble to worship a wooden image of the good Fo.

The Roman journals which published the charge of the Archbishop of Paris have been confiscated by the Italian Government.

While witnessing a game of base ball out West a boy was struck on the back of his head, the bawl coming out of his mouth.

Queen Victoria recently held a sale of fat stock at Clairmount Park, and gave a free lunch to purchasers before the sale commenced. The total sales footed up £6,000.

A treaty has been concluded between Italy and Germany abolishing the use of passports by travellers between these countries.

An ignorant old lady was asked by a minister visiting her if she had religion. She replied: "I have slight touches of it occasionally."

The National Cat Show at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, was opened on September 20. Two hundred and sixty two grimalkins are on exhibition.

Queen Victoria, while at Ballaculich, Scotland sipped some "mountain dew" from a small silver cup, out of which Prince Charlie drank when a fugitive after Culloden, in 1746.

To get Denmark into the German Empire on the same terms as Bavaria, with its own sovereignty preserved on all but imperial questions, is reported to be the next move of Bismarck.

Sir John Macdonald has been presented with a very handsome silver mounted walking cane, which was won for him by a large vote over the Hon. Geo. Brown, at the recent Irish Catholic Bazaar at Toronto.

The Bavarian Government has prohibited Bavarian theological students from attending the German College at Rome as long as that institution continues under the direction of the Jesuits.

The Tasmanian Legislature has passed a measure to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, although Bishop Bromly and clergy, and some ladies, petitioned strongly against it.

Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, has just completed in the southwestern part of that city, one hundred and thirteen brick dwelling houses, four stories high, suitable for families in moderate circumstances, all the houses being laid off and built alike.

SURE CURE.—Coughs which are daily becoming more alarming, ulcers on the lungs which are daily deepening, may be arrested in their torturing progress by taking Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It soothes the patient, loosens the phlegm, which creates so much difficulty, and relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration. A few doses will give comfort, and a persistence in its use will effect a cure.

As a powerful and permanent restorative of the constitution, Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious & Preserving Pills stand unrivalled: They strengthen the digestive organs, exhilirate the spirits, increase the appetite, invigorate the nervous muscular system, giving a renewed action to all those functions of the human frame, the torpid state of which is the sole cause of indigestion, weakness, costiveness, bilious derangement, nervous depression of the spirits, rheumatic affections, &c.

No better Family Liniment can be had than Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. For Sore Throat apply a little outwardly at night, and in the morning you will find yourself cured. All diseases that can be reached by a Liniment are speedily cured by this excellent preparation.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders are the best preparation known for preserving horses in good health. Professor Clark has received the most lavish testimonials from all the Nobility and Gentry of England, and it is the only Condition Powder before the public that is endorsed by the most scientific men in the profession.

Cramps and pains in the stomach, are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." A tea-spoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" will do this when all else fails.

A Clergyman writing to a friend says, "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

DR. S. JACOBS, ON APHONIA OR LOSS OF VOICE.

Orange Street, St. John, N. B., 1869.

MR. FELLOWS—*Sir*: I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say it proved to be all that you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire satisfaction.

I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."

Yours, very truly,

S. JACOBS, M. D.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—There is a doubtful rumor in circulation that a conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate Senator Castelar. Castelar yesterday paid official visits to Gen. Sickles, the American, and Layard, the British Minister. A large number of Carlists, who were defeated at La Janguera, have taken refuge in France. They first made a large funeral pyre and burned all the bodies of their dead. The Alphonsista Club has issued a manifesto declaring that the time had come to prepare for the accession of Don Alphonso to the throne of Spain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Gold 108 3-8.—The banking firms of W. M. Whittemore & Co., and William Hoge & Co. have suspended; also several mercantile firms, including Gilespie, Trowbridge & Co., tea dealers. The Long Island Savings Bank, in Brooklyn, was robbed of a box containing bonds, valued between $50,000 and $75,000, while the secretary and clerks were attending to duties in other portions of the bank. The thief has not been arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 14, p. m.—The Bank of England has fixed the rate of interest at 6 per cent. A despatch from La Palma, a few miles from Carthagena says a heavy cannonade is heard there, and it is thought that another engagement between the Government squadron and the Insurgent fleet is in progress.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—William Baxter, M. P., in a speech at Dundee, on Monday, urged increased intercourse with the United states. Every public man, he said, should visit that country. The Carlists assert that in the battle on the 6th Gen. Moriones lost 900 men, while their loss was only 300.—The Insurgents of Carthagena attribute the defeat of their squadron solely to the cowardice of Contreras, who ordered a retreat against the wishes of the crews. They declare that he will not be suffered to command the fleet again. Their vessels sailed out of the harbor yesterday for a second fight, but, finding the Government fleet prepared, retreated. The Emperor of Germany and the Pope are engaged in correspondence relative to the former's attitude toward the church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The loss of the schooner R. T. Warren, from Deer Isle, Maine, with a crew numbering sixteen persons, is announced. Ten of the crew belong to Nova Scotia, but their names are not known. The President has appointed Nov. 27th for National Thanksgiving. The visiting delegates of the Evangelical Alliance had a public reception at Washington yesterday by the President and Cabinet.

Monetary affairs were in a more unfavorable condition yesterday than for many days, six suspensions occurring in New York—two banking firms, two brokers, one tea firm and a sugar house. The Republicans carried Pennsylvania and Iowa yesterday. The result in Ohio is uncertain. Considerable loss of life and damage to shipping was caused in Southern Hayti by a hurricane on Sept. 28th.

Gold 108⅛. Several failures took place to-day, amongst others including Gilman & Sons, bankers. Charles H. Phelps, cashier in the New York State Treasury Department, at Albany, is a detaulter to the amount of $300,000.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—One hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds of bullion was shipped from Liverpool to New York to-day. Rumors of an unfavorable character from America are afloat in the Stock Exchange.

Capt. George Woods, Hopewell River Side, N. B., says:—"I suffered with a Rheumatic Pain in my back for twenty years till I used Graham's Pain Eradicator, three applications of which cured me. I have kept it in my house for the past ten years, and find it the best article I have known for removing pain.

PAIN IN THE BACK,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

The disease commonly called back-ache, and to which Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir is particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, is caused by obstructions or chronic inflammation of the kidney, ureter, bladder, &c., and is known by a deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending round the loins to the abdomen, or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back, down to the lower extremity of the right abdomen, to the inner part of the thigh. Great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, and many persons afflicted with