TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

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

SCHOOL REPORT.

We have received, with the compliments of Mr. Rand, that gentleman's Report as Chief Superintendent of Schools for 1872.

From this we learn that the relative number of schools in operation and of the total attendance thereat in the summer term of 1871 and that of 1872, was as follows:—

	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Albert,	40	47	1,502	2,079
Carleton,	70	83	2,719	3,437
Charlotte,	90	86	3,800	4,068
Gloucester,	37	8	1,421	304
Kent,	56	36	1,849	1,593
Kings,	98	90	3,152	3,649
Northumberland,	75	55	3,023	2,186
Queen's,	60	58	1,776	2,026
Restigouche,	15	20	618	877
St. John,	122	144	5,812	8,286
Sunbury,	29	34	955	1,110
Victoria,	31	17	915	758
Westmorland,	89	82	3,403	4,450
York,	89	127	3,036	5,014
	910	887	33,981	39,837

It will thus be seen that there is shown a decrease in the number of schools, the organization of which, the Chief Superintendent suggests has been impeded, by the forms of opposition which have almost uniformly attended the introduction, in other communities, of direct assessment, but especially by those arising from dislike to the public and non-sectarian character of the schools sought to be introduced, and that there has been an increase of 5,856 pupils. But as will be observed the increase was made in ten Counties, the total of increase in which is 7,223, while in Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland and Victoria, there was an aggregate loss of 1,367, of which 1,117 occurs in Gloucester. It will be observed that the increase of attendance in Carleton County is 718.

The proportion of the population attending school in the several Counties is thus given:

Albert, 1 in 5.13; Carleton, 1 in 5.80; Charlotte, 1 in 6.36; Gloucester, 1 in 68.64; Kent, 1 in 11.69; King's, 1 in 6.82; Northumberland, 1 in 9.45; Queen's, 1 in 6.83; Restigouche, 1 in 6.35; St. John, 1 in 6.31; Sunbury, 1 in 6.14; Victoria, 1 in 15.35; Westmorland, 1 in 6.59; York, 1 in 5.41.

The average daily attendance per 100 enrolled was, summer, 64.45; winter, 50.32.

Referring to the average attendance, the Chief Superintendent notices the charge that there being no fees paid and no pecuniary inducement operating upon the parent, the attendance must be more irregular than under the old system.—He says, "were these views correct, I fail to see that they constitute any real objection to the present system. As to the pecuniary inducement, the present system provides this in a more powerful way, in the mode of appropriating the County fund. The interest in the attendance is reciprocal between all the property holders of the district, and is not confined to individual parents merely. This community interest, in the course of a few years, will beget a strong public opinion against absence from school.—When every rate-payer clearly understands that irregular attendance at school, either of his own or his neighbors' children, means increased district taxation, parental neglect will not permanently prevent any child from knowing that indifference to school privileges and duties is regarded with public disapprobation." Mr. Rand urges in strong, yet none too strong terms, the necessity for the supply and retention of qualified teachers, "men and women skilled in the difficult business of teaching." He very properly says, "This is the very heart of the whole thing. Failure here is not made good by houses, books, or other appliances; it is failure out and out;" and we opine he might have added that this necessity is manifestly apparent in this Province. He urges upon Parliament, as fundamental in this matter, the adoption of such measures as are calculated to bind the whole brotherhood and sisterhood of teachers of this Province together in a recognized profession." Two conditions he regards as being essential. "First—That none but persons who prove themselves qualified in a prescribed degree must receive authority to engage as teachers in the public schools; and, second, that teaching must afford such pecuniary guarantees as shall permit qualified persons to make it their business for life."

Mr. Rand suggests, and the suggestion is commendable, that certain portions of the public lands should be reserved for general educational purposes.

The Religious denominations of the teachers employed showed Episcopalian, 135; Roman Catholic, 168; Presbyterian, 111; Methodist, 75; Baptist 138; Congregationalist, 2; not reported, 25. From which it would appear the denomination most largely represented among the teachers is Roman Catholics, and this fact is a suggestive commentary on the "Godless schools" cry of the *Freeman* and Hon. Mr. McInerney.

Of the teachers 271 are males; 373 females; single males, 134, married, 147; single females, 347, married do., 26.

There are some comparisons of "cost" which we desire to make, but must defer at present.

This Report is of a highly satisfactory character, and displays Mr. Rand's aptness for the responsible duties of his important duties.

THERE is little matter with which to occupy space as to the business in the Dominion Parliament. It would appear as if the end of the session is rapidly approaching without that amount of discussion which has on former occasions taken up so largely the time of Parliament.—Government having evidently been fully prepared with their measures have kept the attention of members engaged, and not given them time for those little schemes of embarrassment which are the fruits of idleness. The budget is passing through smoothly, and indeed it is only in committees that any matter of very great interest for the press is divulged. There have been, however, in the Commons, a few occasions which, personal in their natue, have afforded opportunity for newspaper writing, and created much excitement on the floors of Parliament. Among these occurrences are two of especial interest to the press.

In the first, it appears, a clerk employed in one of the offices of Parliament, himself editor of an Ottawa paper, published some statements offensive toward a member of the House, for which he was discharged. The next case was more grave in its character. Mr. Anglin, writing to the *Freeman*, touching the action of the Government and its supporters on Mr. Huntington's Pacific Railroad enquiry, used the following language about those who voted with the Government:

The test vote has at length been taken, and the Government and Opposition and the country know how many men are willing to vote with the Government, and for the Government sacrifice honor, character, honesty, reputation and all that men should prize most highly, and cover themselves with infamy unspeakable for a consideration. The infamy of the vote is indeed unparalleled, indescribable, ineffable, as it is indelible.

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It is not creditable to humanity, about which in various ways much has been said in the House of late, that men with characters to loose, with reputations to forfeit will wade through filth so vile to Governorships, Judgeships, places in the Cabinet, places out of the Cabinet, profits, and so called honors.

* * * * * * *

Of the majority some I know are men who would resent any personal imputation on their honor to the death. Perhaps they imagine that politically they may do with impunity and without stain that which in private would render them loathsome in the eyes of all honest men; but they may be assured that their vote of yesterday has consigned them to political infamy and not to political infamy alone, and has so smirched their character and begrimmed their reputation that not all the waters of the Atlantic or great lakes could wash them clean, nor any number of minor votes could ever atone for.

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To those who ate dirt forced upon them yesterday filth less disgusting and vile may hereafter prove even agreeable, and if at any time any of these reject any of the dishes served up to them, it must not be supposed that they would not willingly swallow them all if their leaders insisted upon it.

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Perhaps if they had known previously the precise nature and scope of the charges to be made the ministers would have devised some means of escaping from the position which they and their supporters now occupy, a position no better than that occupied by a set of convicted criminals crowded in a dock.

Mr. McDonald, of Pictou, N. S., brought the matter before the House.—A lengthy and extended debate followed, in which most of the leading members took part. Mr. McDonald, of Pictou, said:

The author was a base, cowardly slanderer (cheering), and if he believed his charges were true—that the majority of the House were perjured and bribed—he should not sit one hour with them. Without the respect of the public, without the public had faith in the honesty of Parliament, nothing could be accomplished for the good of the country or its people, and the man who deliberately lied for the purpose of destroying that respect, and to make the High Court of Parliament appear to be a mere den of thieves, was unfit to be admitted into the society of gentlemen. (Great Cheering.) Unless the writer of the libel made full apology and explanation he would take the Parliamentary course of procedure authorized by precedent when a member uses unjustifiable language against another member—he would act as though the slander had been uttered in the House instead of written there.

Mr. Dorion said there was no precedent for the proposed course. Mr. McDonald quoted English precedents. Mr. MacKenzie said no Canadian precedent could be produced. McDonald moved a resolution that the letter be declared a malicious libel and a breach of the privileges of Parliament. Mr. Dorion spoke in defence of the culprit. He claimed that other papers had used equally strong language, and that the matter was out of the jurisdiction of Parliament altogether. He hoped the resolution would be withdrawn. Mr. Ross said articles as severe had been written by Mr. Beatty for the *Leader*. Mr. Glass thought the resolution gave a desirable opportunity to the member for Gloucester to show that the one hundred and seven members who voted against Huntington's motion were bribed.

The Speaker announced that the proper course was for the accused member to make explanations and retire, and then the debate could proceed.

Mr. Anglin took no notice of this, and the debate went on, members generally ranging themselves according to party proclivities, although some of the opposition condemned Mr. Anglin's language. Mr. Costigan, whose speech is noted by the press as being one of the best delivered, is thus reported in one of our exchanges:

He regretted that Anglin should have so far forgotten himself as to make such outrageous statements. Anglin had enumerated him as one of the libeled men from New Brunswick. He had worked with Anglin in parties, and would challenge that gentleman to name any instance where he had acted as a perjurer or a criminal. (Cheering.) Smith, of Westmoreland, was also enumerated among the 107 bribed men. He (Costigan) referred to the act of Anglin's sitting in the New Brunswick Government with Mr. Smith, and never having found him to be a dishonest man. Smith had been offered a Judgeship but refused. It did not come well from his old colleague to charge him with being a perjured man or a criminal in a dock. He (Costigan) would take an independent course on questions affecting the interests of his constituents, but when he considered it his duty to vote with the Government he did not want to be charged with being a perjurer or criminal. (Great cheering.)

Forbes, (N. S.) an opposition member, regretted that the question should have come up. He was not one of the 107, but felt the language used was outrageous. Howe's fame was dear to the whole people of N. S., and he could be elected to the Governorship without any opposition vote. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Mackenzie said he would vote against the resolution because such articles should have their legitimate influence. (Groans).

Mr. McDonald's resolution passed.—Yeas, 92; nays, 66.

We think Mr. Anglin's language was indefensible, and that he richly deserved censure, and still we regret that the House of Commons devoted so much time and energy over that which, rightly considered, was beneath their notice; there is one feature of the case, however, which made the deliberate action taken seemed called for, and that was the refusal by Mr. Anglin either to explain or apologize. It was cowardly not to reiterate his written statements if he believed them; it was ungentlemanly not to explain or modify them if he felt that he had gone too far. The press should be free, but it should be pure; the language used by Mr. Anglin would have been regarded as too wild and sweeping and general denunciation, had it emanated from the pen of one not a member of Parliament; addressed by one member against one hundred and seven other members with whom he was in the habit of associating as with gentlemen, the bitterness and intemperance of the article becomes intensified: and people generally will not accept Mr. Anglin as the proper champion of political morality.

SMALL POX.—Since our last there have been three deaths from this disease, viz.: Mrs. Mills, Jacksonville, and Mr. J. Stone and K. Mills, Upper Woodstock. We have no new cases of the disease to report. The Sanitary Boards have taken all the precautions possible, and very great hopes are entertained that the disease will be confined within its present limits. At present there is but one case at Upper Woodstock, that of Mrs. Golden, who is rapidly recovering. At Jacksonville there are some 9 cases, all of whom, we are told, are on the mending hand. Dr. Bussy, of Houlton, Me., is caring for the sick at the last named place, while at Upper Woodstock Dr. Reynolds has been the attending physician.

WE are obliged to Mr. E. D. Watts, "Victoria House," St. John, for fyles of late English papers. Mr. Watts has just returned from the foreign markets, where he has been to select his spring stock of dress and staple goods, &c. Our readers visiting St. John will do well to call at the "Victoria House" and examine the stock.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the above Association on Tuesday evening next will be a public one. The claims the Society has upon the public will be discussed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly before 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the block of wooden buildings on the north east corner of the bridge which resulted in the complete destruction of the entire block. The fire was first discovered in the lower flat of the premises occupied by the Misses McCafferty. But a short time elapsed after the alarm was given before the steam engine was on the spot and throwing a stream on the flames. Owing to the inflammable character of the buildings the flames were very rapid in their work of destruction, some of the inmates having barely time to escape with their lives. The buildings were occupied respectively by Miss McDonaugh as a milliners shop; J. G. Emery, sewing machine store; Geo. McDonaugh dwelling house; Misses McCafferty, shop and dwelling; R. B. Belyea, shop and dwelling and S. L. Churchill, shop and dwelling. The losses, so far as we can learn, are about as follows:—Miss McDonagh trifling loss in damage to stock; J. G. Emery, stock, $1,000; W. L. Alterton, stock in Emery's store, $325; Geo. McDonaugh, building and furniture, $4,500 insured for $2000; Misses McCafferty lost in goods and furniture, amount not ascertained; stock insured $1,000. Mr. Belyea, building, stock and furniture, about $2500, insured for $1000; S. L. Churchill, furniture and stock, $2000, insured for $1000; Chas. Connell, building, $1500, insured for $600.

There can be no doubt that had it not been for the services of the steamer the fire would have been much more widespread and destructive in its results. The young men composing the Fire Company deserve credit for the way in which they managed the "machine" as well as for their orderly and sober conduct on Wednesday morning.

The Lower Corner engine was on the ground and rendered valuable aid.

THE semi-annual examination of the Town schools have been going on during the week. On Friday last the Grammar School examination took place. The classes were reviewed in their studies by the Trustees and the Teachers; and the readiness of their answers exhibited the interest that attaches to an earnest application. The classes in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy shewed great proficiency; and the essays read were exceedingly creditable. The order and general conduct of the scholars during the examination was gratifying to the parents of the pupils and visitors on the occasion.

On Tuesday we had the pleasure of being present at the examination of Mrs. Cupples' School. The examiners were Messrs. D. Munroe and L. P. Fisher, Esq. There were present some 40 scholars, ranging in age from 6 to perhaps 10 years. Classes were examined in spelling, reading, parsing, geography, writing, arithmetic, &c., in all of which the little ones acquitted themselves in a way alike creditable to the teacher and taught. Singing by the whole school, and good singing too, was an interesting item of the examination. We are glad to know that all the schools thus far examined exhibit a like degree of proficiency.

ON the whole the late session of our Local Legislature has been as creditable as one could have expected and, in some respects, notable for the excellent work accomplished, and also somewhat for the manner in which the public business has been conducted.

The Government, certainly, if votes recorded on the Journals and the quiescent attitude of the opposition mean anything, enjoy constitutionally, at least, the confidence of the country in large measure. And they have consistently and firmly adhered to their policy in such matters and on such occasions when they have had a defined policy. The opposition seems to have been hopelessly stranded by the withdrawal of Mr. Willis, or through some other cause; certainly they deserve thanks for that they did not needlessly very long delay the procedure with public business; the fact is the school law is a measure which places parties in the House in a position somewhat analagous to that in which Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli were recently placed. The opposition don't want the Government seats simply because that in them they could not satisfactorily discharge the public business.

These sessions of the Legislatures, however, suggest constantly the importance of having the powers of the local sessions and councils extended, so that the Legislatures may be relieved of much petty local work that might just as well be met by a general law subject to the application of its provisions by local authorities, as occasion may demand.

Greatly to the disgust of the *Freeman*, the Imperial Government has decided not to interfere with the School Law.—They have rightly considered the matter as one for local management, and so strongly were they impressed with this view and the correctness of Sir John A. Macdonald's decision, that they declined submitting "it for Her Majesty's" consideration. Now surely the opponents of the law should begin to understand that they have been mistaken somewhat in their views, and apply themselves with its friends to make its success sure.

The following is the full text of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the question:—

"We report that we agree substantially with the opinion expressed by the Minister of Justice, so far as appears from the papers before us. Whatever may have been the practical working of annual educational grants in the Province of New Brunswick, the Roman Catholics of that Province had no such rights, privileges, or schools as are the subjects of the enactment in the Act of 1867. It is, of course, quite possible that the new statute of the Province may work in practice unfavorably to this or that denomination therein, and therefore to the Roman Catholics, but we do not think that such a state of things is enough to bring into operation the restraining powers or the powers of appeal to the Governor in Council, and the powers of remedial legislation in the Parliament of the Dominion, contained in the 93rd sec. We agree, therefore, in the practical conclusion arrived at by Sir J. A. Macdonald.

"(Signed) J. D. COLERIDGE."

McDonald & Keady, Fredericton, have by personal selection in the British markets secured the largest and most complete stock of dry goods ever brought direct to that city. Their advertisement has a conspicuous place in our columns; and purchasers visiting Fredericton will scarcely fail to avail themselves of the opportunity for, at least, inspecting and pricing their goods. Very attentive and obliging to their customers Messrs. McDonald & Keady will be found.

WE are pleased to notice from an item in the *Lewiston Evening Journal*, that our former townsman, Mr. Wm. R. Snow, is prospering finely in business in the place of his adoption, Auburn, Me. Mr. Snow is engaged in the manufacture of inner and bottom linings for boots and shoes, shoe and slipper trimmings, tongues, &c. He gives employment, in and out of the shop, to some 21 hands, has a Walker Dressing Machine, and runs several sewing machines.

THE Council has purchased the building at the upper end of the town, recently occupied by a small pox patient, for a pest house. It is to be moved back some distance from its present site, and made capable of containing 8 or 9 patients.

PARTIES having ordered trees from Messrs. Caldwell Bros. will notice their advertisement in another column.

Capt. Heller, with over one hundred Danish emigrants, has reached St. John, where they are waiting transportation to Hellerup, Victoria Co. Capt. Heller will bring out another lot of emigrants in May next.

THE funeral sermon of the late Mrs. J. White will be preached in the Advent Hall, on Sunday the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Elder J. M. Tozier.

IT is said, correctly we believe, that Hon. Mr. Howe, will assume the office of Governor of Nova Scotia, on the 1st of May.

THE person who lost some money recently, can learn of its whereabouts at this office.

THE river is pretty free of ice, and the arrival of the first boat is patiently waited for.

POLICE COURT.

Mrs. Mary Ann Belyea, wife of C. Beverley Belyea, was brought before Justice McCaffery on Tuesday last, and an investigation entered into concerning the stolen goods found in Belyea's house, referred to in our last. The prisoner is a young, smart looking woman, and was accompanied in court by an interesting little daughter, some 6 or 7 years of age.

B. B. Manzer, sworn.—Know the prisoner. Missed some goods from my store about 3 weeks ago, and also missed goods on the morning of the 10th inst: found goods had been stolen previous night; day after I last lost goods the Marshal came and asked for my private mark. I showed him some goods like those I had lost: when he left he said he had his suspicions. Following Saturday night the Marshal called and told me he had a liquor warrant against Belyea; that he had seen some suspenders hanging up in Belyea's shop like those I had lost; also stated that he had gone into Belyea's at another time to buy an apple, that the prisoner was behind the counter, and looked very frightened and nervous, and could not look him in the eye; Marshal told me I ought to get out a search warrant; I then suspected my goods were in Belyea's; I did not then take out a search warrant; told Marshal I'd rather not on account of family connections; I said perhaps Mr. Thompson will take out search warrant, and that would do for all; the Marshal said he had told Mr. Thompson about it and wanted one of us to take out a warrant. On Monday Marshal again called on me, and said that Mr. Thompson appeared not to want to take out a warrant; I then said if Thompson does not take out warrant I will; in the evening the Marshal again called and told me it would not do to postpone the matter any longer as the party would remove the goods; he said I better go to Mr. Smith and get a warrant; then Marshal had three or four constables watching the house; I went to Mr. Smith and asked him if I could compromise it with Belyea to get my goods, telling him I did not wish to punish Belyea; the Marshal was present at this time; Smith said the only way it could be done was for the Marshal and myself to go up into his front room, and he would go over for Belyea; Smith went over to Belyea's, and the Marshal and I went up stairs; Smith returned and said that Belyea was not in; think I asked for a warrant before we went up stairs; asked Smith if he could not give warrant, and let me go with the Marshal and call Belyea to one side, and tell him that I wanted him to give up my goods and not use warrant if he did so; Smith said he could not do that, if warrant issued it would have to be served; by this time lights were all out in Belyea's; Smith said I could not take any warrant after 9 o'clock, the only thing to do was to watch the house and get a warrant in the morning. I then hired Faulkner and Wesley Carr to watch the house. The Marshal said he would stay in Smith's room and watch; Marshal said if he got the warrant he would serve it; about 11 o'clock the Marshal came for me, saying they were carrying the goods out, and there were not men enough to watch the house; the Marshal and I went into the premises occupied by Mr. Lindsay, a petition dividing his and Mr. Belyea's premises; I remained there till half-past four in the morning; could hear them walking in Belyea's house all night; I went home and to bed; the Marshal came for me about 7 o'clock, telling me to get a search warrant; went to Mr. Smith for a warrant, he said he would rather not give one, but that Mr. McCaffery would be down in a few minutes and would make out one; we then went to Mr. Jacques who also refused to make out a warrant, saying he would rather write out a deed; we went to Mr. McCaffery's office, I made an affidavit and the search warrant was made out. I was standing opposite Mr. Smith's, the Marshal and Mr. Thompson went into Belyea's; the Marshal called from the window and Jones and I went over and up stairs; we examined a trunk, and found some ribbon, remnants of cotton, and some pictures; neither Mrs. B. nor her husband were present; Jones and Faulkner were present. Faulkner and I went to search barn; on the hay mow, while pulling away the hay, I found Belyea, he got up, and I went down off the scaffold and told Faulkner that Belyea was there; Faulkner said he would take him; think Faulkner was intoxicated; as Belyea met him he said hold on Faulkner, kicked him on the chin and jumped down, and as he did so Faulkner caught him; the Marshall and Churchill came and took Faulkner away from Belyea as he was beating him; they took Belyea into his shop, where the Marshal left him in charge of Churchill; constable Jones was there at the time. Marshall and I then proceeded to search the cellar, and while there heard a noise, and coming up we found Churchill pushing Faulkner out of doors. The Marshal pulled Faulkner away and took him to his house. It was about 35 minutes from the time I heard the noise until I knew that Belyea had gone. Marshall said shortly after that he had sent two constables after Belyea. We searched up stairs. Here the witness identified portions of the property found as being stolen from his store.

In reply to to the Magistrate as to whether she wished to ask witness any questions, prisoner said "she did not want to have anything to say to him at all."

Cross-examined by the Marshal—Don't think you heard conversation between Smith and me regarding compromise. Don't know of any conversation between Marshal and me, or Smith and Marshal, regarding compromise, prior to Smith's going over to Belyea's. I told Smith I would like to have him go after Belyea to see if I could not compromise—Smith went. The Marshal knew nothing of this before as I know. The Marshal wanted Smith to make out the warrant, and it unwilling to give it to him, to keep it until after seeing Belyea, when if no compromise was effected, he, the Marshal, could then use it; Smith did not make out warrant; the Marshal asked the privilege of going up into Smith's room to be present at the compromise.

Mr. Abraham Thompson sworn. Knew prisoner. Testified to having a quantity of goods stolen from his store, and of going with the Marshal to said Belyea's premises, and of there finding a quantity of his stolen goods. On Monday morning, determining to get out a search warrant, witness proceeded to Mr. McCaffery's office for that purpose, but finding Mr. Manzer already there on the same errand did not take out a warrant.

In reference to Belyea's arrest the witness testified as follows: Heard a noise in the yard, Marshal and I went down; saw Belyea, Faulkner and Manzer in the yard; Faulkner had hold of Belyea bringing him towards the house; Marshal then took Belyea into the house; think I saw a pair of handcuffs in constable Churchill's hands. I then went up stairs to continue search; the Marshal came up soon after, know nothing about any compromise.

The prisoner was remanded and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning.

On Wednesday, the investigation was continued, Jas. S. Bailey swore to P. Davis, for whom he was clerk, having goods stolen from him, and finding said goods at Belyea's. J. A. Thompson, H. R. Baird, Wm. Dibblee, Robert Townsend, John C. Cole and W. H. Everett Jr., respectively swore to having had goods stolen from them, and of finding portions of said goods at Belyea's.

E. M. Shaw swore to having lost goods, and to finding some of the same at Belyea's. He said:—Went to Belyea's about 10 o'clock the morning of the search; found the Marshal there, who told me Belyea had gone; I asked why he did not go after him, he said he had to attend to searching house, and that he had no grounds to arrest; that he had first to discover goods that could be identified; he had found goods that were identified at this time; ½ hour after I again spoke to the Marshal about going after Belyea; I then understood him to say, there were two men after him; I could not find that any one had gone; I thought it strange that no one had gone after thief; thought that was the first thing to attend to; when I went in found Manzer, Thompson and others overhauling goods, I said have you found your goods, they said they had; I then said why don't you go for Belyea; some person said, let him go, we want our goods, and if Belyea is found the goods will have to lay over till October before we can get them; I said, gentlemen if I should lose $500 I would punish the thief; I said, Woodstock has a hard name now and unless you purify it, it will never be a safe place to do business; I left them in disgust and came down to lower part of house where I found my goods. Court adjourned.

Our Fireside Friend we look upon as one of the best family papers published. Each subscriber receives a handsome chromo entitled "Cute." The chromo is one of the finest we have yet seen.

Godey's Lady's Book for May is a most acceptable number. No wonder that the Ladies call Godey such a "charming old man," when he caters so successfully to their refined tastes.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

EFFECTUAL AID.—In the sad time of sickness, when confined to the house from fear of exposure to our ever-changing climate, it is cheering to know that a remedy does exist in Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam which is always useful by relieving your cough, and thereby preventing it fastening itself upon your harrassed lungs. It can never do any harm, nor can under any circumstances cause mischief. It is a blessing to the poor consumptive sufferer and a precious boon to those afflicted with a cough which is not yet seated. It should be in the possession of all those whose occupation renders them liable at any time to take cold, as they will then be in a position to obtain relief before it is too late.

MEDICAL HOUSHOLD WORDS.—Every family has its specific, but nothing can be more dangerous than the fallacy that one medicine will cure every disorder. Every drug and every compound has its office, beyond which it becomes mischievous; and to the recognition of this great truth may be attributed the unparalleled success of a medicine which has never met with disparagement. We allude to Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Preserving Pills, which are becoming one of the household words of the Dominion.

The great cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness of Joints, &c., is Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. It is of little consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, the daily application of this Liniment will effect a cure. It is prepared according to the strictest rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and is the best that can be made.

A boon to all those who have the care of a horse is Clark's Derby Condition Powders. We predict for it here the same popularity it enjoys throught Great Britain. A single trial must convince the public that it is unsurpassed. We doubt not that it will become as famous and be used as extensively as Professor Clark would wish for.

"Horse Men," and others who pretend to know say that the following directions had better be observed in using "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders:" Give a horse a table spoonful every night for a week the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;" one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment cold, and rub in well with the hand.

FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS.—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A terrible accident took place at 2 o'clock this morning on the Shore Line Railroad, at the point known as Richmond Switch. The bridge over a branch of the Pawcatuck river, 14 miles from Stonington, was swept away by the bursting of a dam. A train containing 176 passengers ran into the rushing stream. Seven bodies have been recovered; over twenty were wounded, some dangerously. It is not known how many were killed, but it is supposed that some of the bodies were washed off by the stream. Most of the killed and wounded were emigrants.—Gold 117 3-7.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Stonington steamboat train, to which an accident happened Saturday, had about 130 passengers, of whom 7 are known to be killed and about 20 wounded, 3 fatally. It is feared some of the passengers were burned and their remains carried away by the stream. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a dam. The news of the total destruction of San Salvador City by an earthquake is confirmed by later reports. It is estimated that 500 persons were killed and wounded, $12,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Despatches from the Modoc country say the troops were pursuing the Indians. The latter it is believed, have split into small parties, and there is great fear of merciless depredations by them among the settlers. Apprehensions are felt too that the Modocs will stir other tribes into active hostilities, and bring on a general war.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Gold 117 1-2. A Philidelphia despatch reports the clearance of a merchant man from that port ostensibly for New Orleans, but really to be fitted up as a Cuban gunboat at some point south. Arch Bishop Bailey said at Baltimore last night that the Pope is periodically prostrated by lumbago which he believes he is now suffering from and will recover. He always felt better after the attack. He discredits the theory that the Pope's death would be kept secret to prevent the interference of European power in the election of his successor.

LONDON, April 21.—The French Atlantic Cable is broken. Electricians locate the break at distance of 230 miles from Brest. A Belgrade despatch says a plot laid by Mahommedan fanatics, for a general massacre of the Christians on Easter Sunday, was frustrated by the authorities.

LONDON, April 21.—Parliament reassembled today, and in the Commons Mr. Fawcett's Bill abolishing tests in the University of Dublin passed its second reading. The Hague Government has received despatches from Sumatra announcing that a council of war before Atchin has resolved to suspend operations by land until autumn, as the Monsoons have rendered the receipts of supplies from the eastward precarious. The blockade of the city will be maintained until the resumption of active hostilities. There was a serious riot at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, a mob attacking, cause not stated, beer breweries and houses, clearing out several of them. The crowd were dispersed by the militia. Nearly a quarter a million of dollars in United States bonds, obtained by the forgers from the Bank of England, was found in New York yesterday. A fire on the Indiana prairie, near Belleville destroyed many houses, farms and cattle. One burnt-out family took refuge at a neighbor's house, a portion of which was soon afterward blown down causing death of two women and six children.—A force of Metropolitan police handcuffed Kellogg recorder and Parish Judge at Amite, Louisiana, yesterday. A detachment of the same force went to Greensburg.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—The R. R. Commissioners have ordered an investigation relative to the railroad disaster on Wednesday next at ten o'clock at the railroad station in this city.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Gold 117 5-7.—Australian advices *via* San Francisco are to march 19th. The Imperial Government will be asked to pay $20,000 yearly toward the California mail line.—Witnesses have been obtained for the Tichborne trial. Extensive damaging floods are reported at Queensland. Rain fell during January to the extent of 35 inches. Reports of the late storm in Nebraska show it to have been the most severe known; men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses, while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep to their beds for three days; houses were blown down and filled with snow, the destruction of horses and cattle was great.

LONDON, April 22.—There was a beer riot, caused by the advance in the price of lager at Frankfort-on-the Main, Monday, and 16 breweries were wrecked, 12 persons killed, 40 wounded and 140 arrested.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The latest news from the Modoc expedition is an attack by Indians on a pack train guarded by twenty men, of whom one was killed and one wounded. A general Indian war is feared. Thousands of Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes are reported on the war path in Arizona.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Gold 117 1 4. A decision adverse to Stokes was rendered in Court to-day, and it is now believed that he will be hanged for the murder of Fisk. The long bridge over the Maine Central Railroad, at Kendall's Mills, Maine, was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The Modoc Indians are now reported as closely hemmed in by the troops and cut off from water.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure—Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir purges out these infirmities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action restoring health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood. Try Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures disease resulting from impure blood. It regulates all the secretions, leaving the system in an invigorated natural condition. We can assure the invalid we offer him the best Sarsaparillian extract known, and we believe the best blood purifier yet discovered.

From Chas. F. E. Shields, Druggist, Portland, N. B.—"I have used Graham's Pain Eradicator in a severe attack of Neuralgia, and believe it invaluable in cases of that kind. Since using it myself I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in every case it gave the greatest satisfaction. I have known it to cure when Chloral Hydrate and Morphine failed to ease the pain."

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. Reeves, 78 Nassau st., New York.—ly-32

H. L. SPENCER,
MEDICAL WAREHOUSE,
20 Nelson Street, - - St. John, N. B.
General Patent Medicine Agency,
FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should order SPENCER'S Flavoring Extracts, which are best known and give best satisfaction. Beware of Essences said to be "Just as good." Take those with my address in full on the label, and be not imposed upon by imitations.

I. X. L. VIOLET INK.

Do not be misled by any imitation. My name will be found on the lable of every bottle of I. X. L. INK.

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Medical Warehouse, 20 Nelson st., St John, N. B.
General Patent Medicine Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

Adamson's Botanic Balsam, Twenty gross in store
Botanic Composition, " " "
Warren's Life Tea, Fifty " "
Martin's Concentrated Extract of Jamaica Ginger, Ten " "
Nowell's Pectoral Balsam, " " "
McKesson's & Robbin's Lubricating Oil " " "
Dr. Flint's Quaker Bitters, " " "
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer Forty " "
Ring's Ambrosia Five " "

Woodill's Worm Lozenges.

Are made with great care from the purest Medicines, and are especially recomended for their safe and speedy action, and

Freedom from all Mercurial Agents,

which so often prove injurious to children. They are prepared without regard to economy, and contain the purest and best vegetable Medicines known

WOODILL'S
German BAKING POWDER.

The directions for using it are plain and simple, and if complied with will give results not attended by any other Baking Powder or Bread preparation yet discovered. Sole Agency in New Brunswick.

H. L. SPENCER,
20 Nelson street, St. John.

Dr. Warren's Botanic Life Tea.

In sudden colds and slight attacks of disease, this preparation will, if resorted to in time, almost invariably effect a cure. Indigestion, Lassitude, Jaundice and Diseases of the Liver are speedily removed by its use. It strengthens the stomach and removes all merbid craving for alcoholic drinks.

Men who follow the Sea, or are otherwise exposed to inclement weather, wil find this TEA very grateful, as its warming effects are in a moment diffused through the whole system. Sole agency for the Martime Provinces.

H. L. SHENCER,
20 Nelson street, St. John.

AUTUMN 1872.

NOW OPENING AT

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A CHOICE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

Dry Goods !

PERSONALLY SELECTED IN THE

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POPULAR PRICES

Both Wholesale & Retail.

E. D. WATTS.

P. S.—Letter Orders carefully attended to — Patterns sent.
St. John, Sept. 27, 1872.

Marriage Licenses.

THE subscriber ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENCES at his office, Upper Woodstock, and at the Drug Store of Mr. Wm. Dibblee, at the creek.

H. M. G. GARDEN,
Issuer Marriage Licences.
Woodstock, Sep. 9, 1871.—6m-pd-37

DIED.

At Woodstock, on the 22nd ult., Olive L., aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Avery, of Knowlesville, C. Co.

On the 21st March, at Greenfield, George Ritchie, Esq., in the 70th year of his age, leaving an aged mother, a wife and eight children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Somerville, on the 10th inst., of Scarlet Fever, Charlie R., aged 3 years and 3 months, son of Abner M., and Ruth A. Sipprell.

Death has been here and borne away
A loved one from our side;
Just in the morning of his days,
He drooped away and died.
[Intelligencer please copy.

Suddenly, at Middle Simonds, on the 21st ult., Albina Jane, only daughter of John and Mary Jane Albright, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Clip from the brow one sunny tress,
One curl that decked the little head;
Give the cold clay one last caress,
Weep, mother, weep, thy child is dead!

Yet stay the anguish of thy heart,
Nor of thy grief with murmur tell;
What though thy hopes like dreams depart,
Still faith confesses "it is well."

Take off the little shoes, half worn,
In thorny paths