TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

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

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

Parties subscribing for the CARLETON SENTINEL now will receive for $1.50, in advance, a copy of the paper until January 1st, 1876. To sundry old subscribers we respectfully invite a look at the direction ticket; this is the last invitation of the kind some of them will receive.

WE are to have a bank. The parties who have given public notice of their intention to apply for a charter of incorporation say they are in earnest and that the bank will be established. For many years our traders, lumberers, and men of business generally have been compelled either to get along as best they could with their own current resources, or obtain, when possible accommodation abroad. It is true that the bank experience of this Town has not been, perhaps, of a very assuring kind. The banks that have had branches here were of course mainly interested in withdrawing from the County all the funds they could, in profits, to aggrandise their home capital.

Of their management and the result to themselves and the County we need not speak. The mistakes and failures in their management will serve as healthy experience to guide the management of the new bank when it is started. The fact remains that under the system of doing businest at the present, banks have become almost a necessity, and this necessity is recognized in every Town of size equal to Woodstock in the Province. A farmer has a quantity of grain to move to market; the price quoted is too low, or he is not quite ready to move it, but still he needs money. Upon the security of his grain, at the bank, he can secure the needful and suit his convenience or the state of the market to sell. Without a bank the traders, the farmers or the mechanics' notes of hand lie in their safes dead capital, however good those notes may be; with a bank at hand upon those notes their value can be anticipated and made available to the immediate benefit of all parties directly or indirectly interested. Enterprises, however important, however reproductive, can not be entered upon for the want of money—the bank steps in and by a prudent liberality extends the assistance needed, and the enterprise becomes a vital industry. So in every direction a properly conducted bank stimulates to wholesome activity the channels of business. The new bank, we presume, will be made broad in its basis, so as to secure the aid and sympathy of the people of the County. There is here among our farmers capital, which in the aggregate reaches a very large amount, now lying idle. This bank will offer a safe and paying means of investment either in stock or on deposit. Thus the idle capital of the country will be put in circulation and at home be made a source of domestic progress and advancement.

We are glad that the gentlemen whose names are before the public in this connection have embarked in the enterprise, and trust they will render the County good service by making this bank a notable County institution.

THE communication in last week's paper about the bridge has set people talking, and we are very sorry to hear the rumor advanced with an air of authority that the New Brunswick Company do not intend to fulfil their engagement respecting the bridge over the river at Woodstock.

If we remember aright, the Company were bound under the law to have the material on the ground in July, 1874, and to have the work in progress in July, 1875. It is very certain that, judging from present indications, the latter condition will not be met, as it is a fact that the former has not been complied with. From the beginning there have been a large class of doubters in this matter, but the fact that Mr. Gibson was the soul, and, to a large extent the body, of the Company, was pretty generally accepted as an assurance that the spirit and letter of the law and charter would be carried out. Mr. Gibson was, and is believed to be, a man whose word is inviolate where he has the corresponding power, and he has only to say let the bridge be built forthwith, and it will be built. He and his Company must remember that the subsidy was granted for a road from Woodstock to Edmundston; that a large portion of that subsidy has been drawn, and yet neither of the points mentioned have been touched, and that people will be ready to accept rumors of their disposition to evade the provisions of the law as fact in the absence of any determinate action in the direction of building the bridge. The fact is, the bridge is a necessity; even now large quantities of freight are moved over the N. B. & C. road from the West for transportation up river, and that freight has all to be hauled or ferried, at great loss of time and money. And it is simply absurd that two roads should be so near together without being put into connection when the difficulties in the way are so slight.

We, in common with the public, admire the pluck and push that have characterised the building of the N. B. road thus far, but it were unjust to Woodstock and the western side of the river did we not protest against any more delay in fulfilling the promise given and the conditions imposed by the law.

TO BE READ.

A new institution has come into existence. The enterprise is the publication of a Collector's Chart, by a Company who undertake to collect debts. They take the claims, notify the debtors, and if the notification is not respected the names of the delinquents are published in a black list of the Chart, which is circulated all over the continent. Creditors may well be expected to avail themselves of this or any other means of collecting their just claims. We refer to this matter now to say to those who owe us, have owed us, and appear disposed to continue to do so, that we shall be obliged to resort to extreme means if they do not immediately settle up. This is a matter of necessity and admits of no delay. Nor is there any necessity for parties waiting to receive bills, because their direction ticket shows the date to which they are paid. Our prompt paying subscribers will excuse this occupancy of so much space by matter not intended for them; after the 1st of January their example must be followed by those who expect to receive this paper.

GEO. BLAIR, (colored) who killed one Tole in a drunken row at St. John recently, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary.

IT is said that the British Government are satisfied that the prisoner supposed to be him is not Nana Sahib.

THE *Morning News* speaks of the doctrine of compulsory voting as one of Mr. Blake's crotchets, and speaks of it as being rather the dream of theorists than the aim of practical common sense statesmen. The aim of good laws is to make men do their duty; it is an important and incumbent duty for all persons who have the legal qualifications to vote, and we do not comprehend why that qualification should be continued to men who will not exercise the privilege they give. Granted the difficulty of compelling men to vote, it is not difficult to punish those who for no good reason refuse to vote, and we think that those who only estimate the franchise as a thing of barter, and vote only when they can receive a tangible price, may well be punished by disfranchisement.

The *Ottawa Times* takes ground similar to the *News*, asserting that men compelled to vote may cast a blank ballot, but we apprehend there would be but little difficulty experienced in this respect. It is to compel men to come to the polls and vote who are so careless or penurious that they will not come unless paid or brought.

The Toronto *Nation* says:—

> The purchase quota of electors will remain purchasable under the ballot; and they will be the more tempted to sell first to one side and then to the other. Candidates and election agents will understand the danger, and the shameful traffic in voters will undergo a decline. But for exercise of the arts by which purchasable voters display their wares there would be less opportunity if every voter, not physically disabled, were obliged to go to the poll. The market seats of corruption can in this way be pulled down. Purchase and delivery go together. When a voter has been bought, the labor is lost if he cannot be got to the poll. This explains the frequent appearance in lists of election expenses of items for carriage hire. Make it the duty of the voter to find his way to the ballot box, and the temptation for the candidate to place a cab at his service is greatly lessened. It might still occasionally be strong enough to bring Jehu into requistion; but if what has hitherto been too near the general rule were made the exception, much would have been gained, perhaps as much as the nature of the case will admit of.
>
> We have all read in the morning papers, on the approach of an election, that it is the duty of every elector, not merely to go to the poll, but to go early. If that be his duty to party, has he no duty to country? Is it not his duty on public grounds, leaving party out of the question, to go to the polls, if not early, some time during the hour of voting? And if this be his duty, shall we be told that it will be a hardship to enforce its performance? A juror is called on to perform, not a general, but an exceptional duty; and a penalty awaits him for non-performance. A nation calls its sons to arms to drive out the invader: if obedience to the call were optional, the burthen of the national defence would be thrown largely on the Regulars, and patriotism would become a penal aspiration. The man who disobeys the call to a militia drill, when there is not the smallest speck of war in the distant sky, is liable to be fined. If the newspapers of all parties mean what they say when they tell us that it is a voter's duty to go to the polls, how can they object to the enforcement of this duty? Is it less obligatory than other duties which the law every day obliges him to perform? Are the duties of a voter less binding than the duties of a juror? If jurors neglect their duty, the administration of justice may come to a stand-still; but if a majority of voters abstain from the exercise of the franchise, their negligence may materially affect the general interests of the country. If voting be a duty, it is a duty the voter is bound to perform. But a voter may be sick on the day of polling. Very true; but if he is, he will probably call in a doctor, and a certificate of his inability to attend the poll might be offered without hardship or inconvenience. A certain, but perhaps unascertainable proportion of the voters are of the purchasable class, who have missed their market. Their policy was to wait for a bid. If voting were obligatory on them, they would not wait; and the hope of finding a market for what they were bound to give for nothing, would become too feeble to have much influence on their conduct.

We mentioned, last week, the receipt of a copy of a Sermon by Rev. Henry Overy, St. John, Episcopal Minister, on Rome's modern claims. We have read this sermon with pleasure, finding it a calm, dispassionate discussion of a subject just now attracting public attention, and evincing a Catholic spirit. We think the opening sentences evince a very just appreciation of the responsibilities of the pulpit with regard to public questions. Mr. Overy says—his text being, "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the thing's that are God's":

> It is not usual, nor am I aware that it is wise, generally to depart in our public teaching from that course of sound instruction which our Church so carefully and so regularly laid down for our spiritual guidance, wherein either the Gospel or the Epistle of the day, or one of the Lessons appointed to be publicly read, usually furnishes a preacher with ample scope for choosing a text and subject which may admirably tend to edify a congregation. It is, perhaps, still more unusual from the Pulpit to enter the domain of the Politician and consider questions which, nominally at least, appear to fall within his line of thought and jurisdiction. And yet occasions will occur wherein it would be unwise—wherein it would be neglectful—wherein it would be even *culpable*—to cast no light from the Word of God on questions which must, from time to time, press for an answer from every thoughtful mind, and to refuse to speak with something like decision on matters which, whether the clergy discuss them or not, *are* being discussed, and will be discussed, in the street, in the news-room, and in the household. Here it is our privilege—within the sacred precincts of God's house—to view, in the calm light of unprejudiced and inspired Truth, questions which elsewhere are often but lit up with the lurid flame of passion, and afterwards sink into that darkness and oblivion which ignorance of the real matter at issue casts around them.

Mr. Overy's argument is that admitting the Pope's claim of infallibility is rendering to him an attribute belonging only to God, and assenting to the decision of the Pope's universal jurisdiction over the acts and consciences of men is to subordinate all Cæsars or the State's just claims to him.

In the Prussian Reichstag, on the 5th, there was a warm discussion elicited by an attack upon the foreign policy of Bismarck. In reply

> He said that in the report of the last debate in the Chamber he discovered that he had expressed conciliatory sentiments which he must now withdraw, because he did not desire to expose himself to misrepresentations as saying that the Imperial Government sought peace with Rome upon any terms.—Germany recognized the Pope as the head of the Catholic Church, but refused a legation at the Vatican. If negotiations with the Pope are necessary they can be continued through the Ambassador to Italy. So long as the Pope urged the Catholic Clergy to break the laws of the States in which they live, diplomatic relations between himself and Germany were useless. The Vatican desired a victory for France in the late war; that could be proved.

WE believe the quantity of wheat raised in this County the past season is large, the yield upon the quantity sown and the quality being excellent.

We understand the Messrs. Ketchum, in this Parish, raised 112 bushels from 4 acres, or 28 bushels to the acre—"Lost Nation" variety was the seed chiefly sown. The yield, it will be seen, was very good. We mention this as one among many instances that, no doubt, might be given to prove the wheat growing capabilities of our soil and climate. Wheat crop cometimes fails here—what crop is not liable to failure—but we believe, taking one season with another, that there is no crop that might be cultivated with greater average profit and success than wheat.

Mr. G. H. Snow's singing school was commenced on Monday evening, under most favorable circumstances. The attendance was very large, and some 80 signed the roll of pupils.

Bishop Sweeny has written the following letter, which appears in the *Freeman* of the 8th. It explains itself:—

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.
>
> SIR,—Having permitted my property to be seized and sold for non-payment of school taxes, I beg to offer a few words in explanation of my reasons for permitting this seizure. I have always hitherto promptly paid the taxes in every part of the Province where I have been living; and I have offered repeatedly during the past two years to pay all other taxes except the school tax.
>
> But I could not, conscientiously and willingly, pay the school tax imposed by the law now enforced in this Province, because I consider that law most unjust and oppressive towards the Catholics of New Brunswick and dangerous to the faith and morals of their children. This law forces Catholics to pay heavy taxes for the building and support of schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children; and consequently if faithful to God, to conscience and what they owe to their children, they are obliged, in addition, to establish and support schools of their own, as they are and have been doing; thus the great voluntary sacrifice, proving the sincerity of their convictions. The Common Council, which orders the assessment and levying of the school tax for the city, is well aware that the Catholics, although more than one-third of the population, receive no share of, nor benefit from, the large amount of money forced from them, and yet no member of the Board ever raised his voice in favor of justice to his Catholic constituents.—The Catholics support their own schools, why then force them to pay this odious tax, without giving them any return? What is it required for? The taxes of the wealthy Protestant majority should be sufficient for their own schools. The Catholics of New Brunswick are as loyal and faithful as the people of any other portion of the Dominion. Should not the same consideration be shown to them, in legislating on education, that is given to the Protestant minority in Quebec or the Catholic minority in Ontario? The whole Catholic population of New Brunswick have repeatedly and respectfully petitioned the Local Government and Legislature for this simple measure of justice, but in place of any consideration being accorded to them, they are daily harassed by the officers of the law in every part of the Province, their property seized, themselves dragged to prison in violation of right and conscience. A Catholic young man, having no property or income, whose parents are poor, but who has been endeavoring to educate himself, has within a few days been taken from school and lodged in the common gaol of this city on account of his school tax. The British Constitution guarantees to all Her Majesty's subjects freedom of conscience, but the action of the Local Government and Legislature makes, of this proviso, a mockery and a delusion.—Catholics seek not to interfere with others; they seek the exercise of that natural right which every parent should have, to educate and train up his children in the way best calculated to make them good Christians and consequently good citizens. With less they can never be satisfied. Why this unreasoning hostility to Catholics on account of their religion? For the honor and good name of New Brunswick, we should all feel ashamed of that anti-Catholic feeling which appeared to possess the majority during the last local election.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
> † J. SWEENY,
> Bp. of St. John.
>
> St. John, Dec. 7, 1874.

The Bishop's letter is quite moderate in tone, but he ignores the fact that, notwithstanding the conscience scruples, there are many Catholic teachers in charge of the common schools, many Catholic scholars attending them, and that several Roman Catholic schools are working under the law.

In reference to the case of McKenna, quoted by His Lordship, the *Telegraph* says:—

> McKenna was taxed in 1873, when he earned a liberal salary as teacher of a free public school! He took the pay for the work, promised to pay a petty sum for taxes, dishonestly put the money in his pocket, and now, in the Bishop's hands, the poor innocent turns up a first-class maytyr!

LOOK at the date on the direction ticket of your paper.

The following facts presented by the Toronto *Globe* should be widely copied, for the purpose intended in the compilation, namely, the rebuttal of the wild and hurtful theories which have been industriously promulgated adverse to the interests of Canada and her claims upon intending emigrants from Britain and Europe. The *Globe* says:—

> In one way and another Canada is being more widely advertised in Britain at the present time than ever she has been before. Her climate is assailed, her soil is depreciated, her statesmen have their failings exposed and their excellencies exalted, disgusted emigrants condemn, successful ones applaud, and in the midst of all the stir Canada is becoming every day better known, and her genuine attractions more appreciated, by the thoughtful and the struggling of the old world. The climate seems at present the great bugbear. That men can live and thrive in Canada is now generally recognized as beyond dispute. But that they have at the same time a terrible struggle with the winter's cold and the summer's heat is also thought to be unquestionable. The persons more particularly concerned know nothing of such struggles, but strangers, or those who have never seen the country, know better, and therefore speak with authority. We hear a great deal about the "parching heats" and the "frozen deserts" of Canada, as if the one marvel about its inhabitants was not that they lived well but that they lived at all. And, after all, how little ground is there for all this ado. Canadians know that they could never get along without their hard winters, and that even for merely pulverizing the soil the great severity of frost is invaluable.
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> Besides, how much at the very utmost can be made of this bugbear? Not much, as the following table will show. In this we have the absolutely highest and lowest temperatures at various points in Canada within the last four years, with the corresponding temperatures in London and in certain other European cities. For extremes, either of heat or cold, there does not really seem to be much to choose between any of them:—

CANADA,	Highest,	Lowest.
Toronto, Ont.,	99.2	26.5
Simcoe, Ont.,	98.5	25.6
Windsor, Ont.,	98.8	27.1
Montreal, Que.,	96.1	28.0
Quebec, Que.,	94.4	30.5
Huntingdon, Que.,	95.0	30.0
St. John, N. B.,	82.0	21.0
Fredericton, N. B.,	86.0	28.0
Bass River, N. B.,	92.0	28.2
Halifax, N. S.,	93.5	14.4
Digby, N. S.,	86.0	4.0
Pictou, N. S.,	87.3	20.0
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,	86.4	15.0
Spence's Bridge, B. C.,	99.0	10.0
EUROPE.		
London,	95.0	5.0
Paris,	104.0	10.3
Dresden,	104.8	25.8
Moscow,	94.1	46.7
Berlin,	102.7	19.8
Geneva,	97.2	13.5
Munich,	95.0	19.8
Tours,	100.4	13.0

> The mean summer and winter temperature and annual temperature at different places in Canada and in Europe can also be seen at a glance from the following table:—

	Mean Temperature.		
	Summer,	Winter,	Year.
Toronto, Ont.,	61.5	16.8	44.1
Simcoe, Ont.,	68.4	24.3	45.8
Windsor, Ont.,	70.2	24.8	47.3
Montreal, Que.,	69.5	18.1	44.3
Quebec, Que.,	66.0	13.8	40.5
Huntingdon, Que.,	66.8	14.5	43.0
St. John, N. B.,	58.0	20.9	40.3
Fredericton, N. B.,	63.7	13.8	40.6
Bass River, N. B.,	63.6	15.1	39.5
Halifax, N. S.,	62.2	24.1	43.1
Digby, N. S.,	60.1	23.9	42.9
Pictou, N. S.,	62.2	20.6	41.3
Charl'town, P. E. I.,	61.3	16.7	42.0
Spence's Bridge, B. C.	67.1	24.6	47.3
Greenwich, Eng.,	60.4	37.1	48.9
Paris, France,	64.7	38.4	51.3

> When the mean temperature all the year round is only four degrees lower in Toronto than in Greenwich, England, there seems little room for Englishmen making a great outcry about either the cold or heat of Canada.

BRIDGES BROS., it will be observed, advertise a fine stock of seasonable goods. Their stock makes a splendid display, and is one from which no difficulty need be experienced in selecting presents.

AN English newspaper of a late date has an article contrasting the policy of the present Government of England with that of Palmerston. The modern statesmen, it is claimed, being guided rather by expediency than patriotism, and surrendering the good name and prestige of England abroad to a please everybody policy that brings her into disrepute.—We quote:—

> Somehow or other we have fallen in the estimation of foreigners. The administration of home affairs has been brilliantly successful, the national finances have been continually improving, taxes have been reduced without loss to the revenue, trade has progressed satisfactorily, and industry has been in full demand, but abroad our prestige has not been maintained; and the Washington Treaty, a notable sample of senatorial wisdom, remains an especial matter for astonishment and regret. It may be perceived that a good understanding with America was considered worth the price that was paid for it; but the price having been paid, it remains a question if the object itself has been obtained. It is an old saying that a pig bought in a poke is worth nothing. The American pig the Gladstone Cabinet bought may be worth something, but its value has not yet been ascertained. Lord Palmerston in 1844, criticising the then Administration, said, "Ministers appear to shape their policy not with reference to the great interests of their own country but from a consideration of the effect which their course may produce upon the position of foreign governments," and the observation was correct, although it might have been urged in reply that a great statesman could entertain both views successfully. The age of the great statesmen seems to be past, and there is nothing in which any of our existing publicists have done that would sustain a hope of the interests of this country being thoroughly and defiantly upheld whilst by foreign Governments an obsequious admiration was exacted. Lord Palmerston was conscious of what was necessary in the management of foreign relations, and so far back as March, 1839, we find him, as is stated in Lord Dalling's works on the Palmerston correspondence, speaking in Parliament as follows:—"Much as I feel the importance of the alliance of this country with other Powers, and much as I wish to perpetuate such alliances, and to endeavor to render other nations as friendly as possible with this, I am satisfied that the interest of England is the polar star—the guiding principle of the conduct of the Government: and I defy any man to show, by any act of mine, that any other principle has directed my conduct, or that I have had any other object in view than the interests of the country to which I belong."
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> Lord Palmerston was thoroughly hated by foreign diplomatists, yet he mastered the whole of them. He made himself abhorred by foreign diplomatists and intriguers by his outspoken common sense and resolution with regard to the interests of his country. Yet a better tempered man never lived. It is expected that Mr. Disraeli will express sentiments to-morrow night in accordance with the Palmerstonian method and policy; but serious doubts would be warranted of the ability to fulfil his intentions.
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> The sneers of foreign politicians and journalists are not worth a moment's attention, and it would be rashness on the part of the British Government to be moved from a resolute peace policy by foreign goading. According to one of the French journalists England has ceased to be anything more than an "honorary Great Power." Our strength is gone, but respect is paid to its memory. Whilst France is "a Great Power unmasted by the tempest in which she nearly perished," England is in the pitiable condition of "a Great Power that has resigned." Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, all with cause for uneasiness, are instructed that they must not reckon upon any assistance from England in maintaining their territorial integrity. We are very willing to go to the extent of our capacity and afford microscopical sympathy for nations in distress, but we can do no more; so that the German giant overshadowing Europe, will laugh at our good intentions, whilst progressing as convenience serves to the consummation of his desires.

Under the caption "Is Canada a nation," the Canadian *News* says:

> This question to many will excite rather a smile than surprise. And yet it is being asked in certain tones which imply there is no denying it. But if it can be shown that the great aggregate of English colonies in the West is in very deed and truth nothing else than a nation, what then? Is the implication to be put to its hardest result, and cruelty be added to logic in proclaiming that, such being the case, she ceases to be a dependency of England?
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> What if it could be shown that England is dependent upon Canada—not, of course, in any inexorable fashion or of necessity, but that out of the great tide of affairs which has been gradually rising these fifty years and more it has come to pass that the mother has to rely upon her child for the doing or the dispensing certain things which she is no longer able or willing to perform? In that case it might be desirable to proclaim the nation of Canada as soon as possible, and in the most formal manner, if only to prevent unseemly recriminations. There is no denying the fact that England is indebted to Canada much more than Canada is indebted to the Mother Country. Will any statist tell us to what extent he thinks England is indebted to Australia for receiving the refuse of its gallows? The debt must be considerable. But what shall be said of the country which has enabled crushed and stunted Englishmen to renew their strength, which has poured a healing hope into the hearts of the thousands that were ready to perish in despair, which has reclaimed political firebrands and made of them captains of industry, and enabled the poorest citizen who bears the name of Englishman to prove his right and title to the enjoyment of the grand traditions which give glory to England's name? Australia rendered a little more safe the holdings of wealthy Englishmen by receiving into her arms a vast army of English thieves. But Canada has given a mighty impulse to the moral energies of English citizens. It has not only increased the national wealth absolutely; it has likewise increased and multiplied the wealth-producing power. This may not go to prove that Canada is a nation, nor is it argued as such; but it is a thing to bear in mind by those who only regard her as an English dependency.
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> But is Canada a nation? Everybody knows that England is a nation because of its national debt. It is a proof which satisfies the meanest capacity and makes every other unnecessary. It is a proof which we are not generally given to adducing, for it reminds us that there is nothing which makes a man so fidgety as debt. No doubt, also, that being in debt has a tendency to make him immoral—it unquestionably introduces the element of change—it very often leads to disintegration.
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> We have a latent idea that one essential element for the construction of a nation is a peculiar language. If the four millions folk who make up Canada only spoke any other language but our own, and printed their thoughts in a character which we should require to learn before we could understand them, the idea of Canada being a nation would be more easily realized.
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> But, in spite of its language being English, Canada is a nation. The only wonder is that there should be any doubt about it. It has its own Government for one thing; or if, in strict phrase, that be denied to it, it has still greater claim. It has the foundation of all civil order, virtue, and good manners—it has established the hereditary possession of land; and if our readers wish to refresh their memories as to the use to which Canadians have put their land they have only to return to the columns of our last issue, in which is given the report of this year's harvest.
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> The question at the head of this article is suggested by a speech of Mr. Goldwin Smith recently delivered by him in Toronto, and which we print in another page. Mr. Smith wishes to have the fact of Canada being a nation avowed. For when free play is given to it, when it is allowed to become a real force, instead of a furtive aspiration, it will do for the Canadian Confederation what it has done for Switzerland and Holland—it will animate, elevate, and unite all who belong to it.
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> It will do this and much more than Mr. Goldwin Smith has pointed out in his very temperate speech; it will give warmth to the lower extremities of an Empire whose wealth will become greater and more enduring by greater uses being found for it. We are much in need of the sound of honest feet running up and down the hills of the Castiles and of Arragon—the sound of which is heard shuffling in an unrestful manner in France—only makes us stand still and smile complacently. It were well that we heard a sound that would make us quicken our pace a little, and that would warm us into the conviction that the chief end of man or an empire is not the heaping up of riches, to be gathered by whom nobody knows.—*Canadian News.*

THE Cheese Factory is to be enlivened on the last evening of the year by a three fold flood of harmony proceeding from three distinct bands. A levee for the benefit of the Jacksonville Band is the occasion. See the advertisement which promises a grand programme.

Rev. J. S. Glendenin, the New Jersey Minister, against whom a serious charge was laid, has been acquitted of the graver offence, but found guilty of unbecoming attentions to the unfortunate Mary Pomroy.

WE are requested to state that a public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of Prince Arthur Lodge, B. T., will be held in the School House, 2nd Tier, Wakefield, on the evening of Wednesday, 23rd, at 7 o'clock.

QUEEN VICTORIA has had presented to her four volumes of an address, by a deputation of Frenchmen, thanking the people of Great Britain for their services to the sick and wounded during the late war.

THE difficulty on the N. B. Railroad, referred to by us last week, was settled on Friday and the track cleared. It is said to be the intention of the Company to prosecute the ringleaders in the affair.

THE New Brunswick delegation are at work looking to the accomplishment of their mission to Ottawa. Telegrams say that the matter has been referred to Mr. Langton, Dominion Auditor.

LOOK at the date on the direction ticket of your paper.

W. P. Donnell, tried before Justices McCaffery and Baker, last week, for keeping his liquor store open after ten o'clock at night, was fined ten dollars and costs.

DON'T forget the Lecture of Professor Foster, in the Free Baptist Church, on Friday evening, 18th inst.

THE cars, on the N. B. & C. road, from St. Andrews and St. Stephen, on Wednesday, were gaily decorated with flags in honor of the wedding of Superintendent John Stewart.

INDICATIONS of Christmas are to be seen in the stores, especially those of them that are advertised in these columns.

LOOK at the date on the direction ticket of your paper.

BUY your tickets for the Band Concert and Cantata on Tuesday evening next, 15th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication respecting the Blockade on the N. B. Railroad was handed in too late for insertion.

Rev. Mr. Quinn's letter will appear next week.

THE County Court, Judge Stevens, has been in session this week. Its doings will be given next week.

THERE is to be a Christmas Tree at Waterville on Christmas Eve. See advertisement.

LOOK at the date on the direction ticket of your paper.

VICTORIA COUNTY ITEMS.—On Friday last, Mr. Daniel Larlee, of Perth, fell on the ice and broke a leg above the knee; he is doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. David L. Grant, of Southampton, York Co., a lumberman well known in these parts, was taken ill in his camp and removed to Limestone Settlement, where he died of congestion of the lungs, after four days illness. Deceased leaves many friends here who all bear witness to his honesty, industry and consistent life.

The blockade has been raised on the River du Loup Railroad and the cars are making their usual time. This railroad communication is specially appreciated, as so large a portion of the freight for this County remained below in consequence of the early closing of navigation. The Newcomb estate has put on a line of covered stages to connect with the railroad at Kilburn's.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.—The *Missions Catholiques* publishes the following letter from Mgr. Puginier, Vicar Apostolic to Eastern Tong King: "I hasten to thank you for the interest manifested in our cause by publishing several articles on the persecutions at Tong-King. The readers of the *Missions Catholiques* must have been touched by the terrible misfortunes of our Christians, and will not have omitted to ask the Divine Master to restore peace and prosperity to His Church in China. We count much upon the prayers of the Catholic world. I will not conceal from you that I consider that the present fearful crisis in Tong-King will prove eventually very favorable to the Catholic religion. God will hear the prayers of our Martyrs. The massacre of Christians, and the pillaging and burning of their villages commenced in my mission, and thence spread into that of Mgr. Gauthier. How can I ever describe to you the horrors we have witnessed, and which we were utterly unable to prevent? The literati, freed from all restraint, excited by love of pillage, and drunk with blood, abandoned all restraint, and their wrath knew no bounds. Armed with lances, guns, and even cannons, they threw themselves, followed by numerous bands of lawless men, upon the Christian villages, none of which were strong enough to defend themselves. They killed men, women and children without distinction, sparing neither those who asked for pity nor those who refused to do so. A schoolmaster, seeing the literati coming, took refuge in a church, and there, prostrate before the altar, implored the mercy of God. The murderers arrived. They seized him in the sanctuary and scalped him. He still continued to pray, and they at last cut his head off. Among them were several old men, women, girls, and even children. Three priests, twenty missionary students, and ten catechists or scholars of Mgr. Gauthier met with the same fate. About 700,000 Christians, in both missions, were totally ruined and dispersed. The majority were killed in the sack of the villages; many were ordered to apostatize, and on refusing to do so, condemned to death. A great many are still hidden in the mountains, living on roots and herbs. Others have taken refuge with Pagan friends. Over 30 presbyteries, 200 churches, 300 villages, containing 14,000 families, and 10 convents of Annamite nuns have been pillaged and burnt. The material loss to the missions is over 400,000 francs, and that of the Christians exceeds 15,000,000 francs.—The labor before us is immense. We have, first of all, to bring the despised Christians back to their villages, and they are nearly naked and without money. Moreover, their homes being burnt, we shall have to help to rebuild them. I estimate that each mission will require at least 300,000 francs to put it to rights, and where are we to get the money? We trust in Providence, and entreat the aid of God through the intercession of his latest martyrs."

NEW METHOD OF SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.—Killing animals by the so-called *boutrole*, first used in Paris, and recently introduced into Vienna, seems preferable to the old method, since an animal can be instantly killed by a single blow with an instrument weighing scarcely five pounds, instead of the ten to fifteen blows with the heavy hammer usually employed. The instrument is simply a very convenient sort of axe, with a hollow cylinder, like a gunwad punch, about six inches long and one in diameter, with its edge ground sharp, on the end opposite the blade. A single blow with this end cuts a round hole in the forehead, and produces instant death.

There is a curious case in Detroit. A colored man having lately been married for a second time, no funeral having intervened since his first, is accused of bigamy. His defence is that his first wife, so-called, was a white woman; that it was illegal for a negro to marry a white when he did so, and therefore that he has now at last only secured his first legal partner. The Judge has laid the case over for meditation.

SMUGGLING IN THE MAILS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at Bangor, Maine, in response to a communication from the Collector, stating that, under the cover of recent postal regulations, which allow packages not exceeding four ounces in weight to be carried in the mails, valuable packages of velvet, silks, gloves and similar articles daily arrive in Bangor in the mails from New Brunswick, in transit to more interior points, and which are conveyed on the European & North American Railway. The Collector inquires whether an officer of customs who, when upon the cars conveying the mails, discovers in the mails or postal car packages which he has reason to believe are being smuggled, is authorized by any law to seize them. The Treasury Department informs the Collector that, under no circumstances is an officer of the customs authorized to seize or detain packages conveyed in the mails or postal cars under charge of persons empowered to carry mails or watch over such cars. If, however, a customs officer discovers packages which he has reason to believe contain smuggled good, and their destination to a particular post office in the United States be known, it is his duty to notify the postmaster at such post office, and request the detention of the packages until they can be opened in the presence of the person to whom they are addressed and in the presence of a customs officer, in order that the Government duties may be paid, or, if there be cause, forfeiture enforced. There has also been a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasurer and the Postmaster-General on the subject, on which Secretary Bristow invites suggestions for the remedying of the evil complained of, such as may be considered most suitable for the purpose.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER, 1875.—The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance has issued its annual circular, suggesting as the week of prayer, at the beginning of the year, the week from January 3-10, 1875. The invitation, which is to all Christian people in the world, is signed by committees of the Alliance in England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweeden, Holland, Norway, Turkey, Greece, and Syra. The topics proposed for the successive days are as follows:—

SUNDAY, January 3.—*Sermons.*—Christ, the one Prophet, Priest and King.

MONDAY, January 4.—*Thanksgiving and Confession.*—Review of the past. Prayer for grace to express gratitude, not only with the lip, but in the life. Humiliation for personal and national sins. Prayer for the riches of mercy and prayer to overcome Temptation.

TUESDAY, January 5.—*National Objects for Prayer.*—For kings, and all in authority; for soldiers and sailors; for the rich and poor; for prisoners and captives; for the afflicted and bereaved; for the persecuted and oppressed.

WEDNESDAY, January 6.—*Home Objebts for Prayer.*—Our children at home, in business, and abroad; for tutors and guardians; for universities and colleges; for the christian ministry and Sunday Schools.

THURSDAY, January 7.—*Home Objects for Prayer.*—The extension of religious liberty throughout the world; the prevalence of peace among nations; the increase of harmony, sympathy and service among Christians of all lands; the subordination of international intercourse, and the increase of commerce, and of science, to the spread of Christ's kingdom.

FRIDAY, January 8.—*Missionary Objects for Prayer.*—For the conversion of the house of Israel; for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands, and for the deliverance of nations from the work of superstition.

SATURDAY, January 9.—*Prayer for Religious Revival.*—On the churches throughout the world, for their increase in zeal, spiritually, and devotedness; and for a clearer witness for the truth among them.

SUNDAY, January 10.—*Sermons.*—The essential unity of Christ's church and the obligation, binding on all its members, to manifest it "in the bonds of peace."

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.—The message of the President of the United States is a document of unusual length, but the greater part of it is taken up with domestic affairs. The President recommends a return to specie payments, and the return to a sound currency. This is what he says on these points:—

SOUND CURRENCY—SPECIE PAYMENTS.

> But in my judgment the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns; one which if it becomes superabundant with one people will find a market with some other; a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, which will give to it value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender system was adopted and the debt contracted, there should be no delay, certainly not unnecessary delay, in fixing by legislation a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis.

FALLACY OF INFLATION.

> It is easy to conceive that the debtors and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make the so-called money abundant until they throw a portion of their burdens upon others, but even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of the productive industries is needed by all classes, and by none more than the holders of property of whatever sort with debts to liquidate from the realization upon its sale.
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> Just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them, a larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization; interest upon capital must be charged and the risk of fluctuation in the valuation of that which is to be received in payment added. Hence, the high prices acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the product of his skill and labor, except a currency good at staple value the world over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prostration for the want of a sound financial system falls upon the working man who must after all produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts the business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries.

THE TARIFF—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

In regard to the revenue and the tariff he says:—

> I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. *Those articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at home, it seems to me, should be entered free;* of those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free. Also I will instance fine wool, dyes, etc. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woollen goods. Chemicals used as dye, compounded in medicines, and used in various ways in manufacture come under this class. The introduction free of duty of such wools as we do not produce should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do not produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufactures which we do not produce ourselves the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All concessions in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other and of supplying one of the elements so much needed.

The Boston *Pilot* does not greatly admire the recent ritualistic services held in the Church of the Advent in that city, as will be seen by the uncomplimentary comments in which it indulges, as follows:—"[illegible] it is time to have done with this wretched farce. If these gentlemen can find no better occupation than aping the dress, the title, and even the religious ceremonies of the Catholic clergy, some charitable soul should invent some other religious rattle to amuse them."

Another tunnel under the Alps is proposed. It will pass under St. Bernard and be 20,000 feet in length. A novel feature is that under the summit, the tunnel will be widened out to make a station, and a shaft will be cut, up which the passengers will be taken to a hotel on the top of the mountain.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPOSURE OF MUMMIES.—The correspondent of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, writing from Bordeaux, says: The earth around one of the oldest churches in Bordeaux seems to have something peculiarly antiseptic in its nature, so that the bodies buried during ages were converted into mummies. During some alterations at the beginning of this century these bodies were laid bare, and instead of being decently buried again, they were taken out of their resting places, and arranged upright in a row around a crypt under the bell tower of the church of St. Michael. Here they constitute a disgusting and demoralizing show, which is visited by crowds of people, and I am afraid that the clergy of the church are not ashamed to pocket the profits. A rough fellow, with a candle on the end of a stick, such as they have in wine cellars, goes round as showman. He taps and thumps the bodies to show that they are perfectly sound, tough like leather trunks, and not the least brittle. "See here, gentlemen, is a very tall man; see how powerful his muscles must have been, and what excellent calves he has now! The next is the body of a young woman. Remark the excellent preservation of her chemise, though it was buried four hundred years: and see! it is trimmed with lace! The next gentleman is a priest; you can see his *soutane* with the buttons on it. There is a woman with a dreadful chasam in her breast; she had a cancer. The next four are a family poisoned with mushrooms; observe the contortion on their faces from the *coliques* they suffered! See next a very old man, with his wig still awry upon his pate. The next is a poor *miserable* that was buried alive! See how is head is turned to one side, and the body half turned round, in the frantic effort to get out of the coffin, with his mouth open and gasping!" (It is quite true that the attitude is singular, but it does not warrant the inference which the showman draws from it.) But enough of this disgusting mercenary exhibition of the human body in its lowest state of humiliation. We are told by our clerical monitors that the burial of the dead is one of the seven corporal acts of mercy, in as much as it hides the inevitable offensiveness, hideousness of disolution. But if the guardians of consecrated sepulchres, in which people have paid an honest fee to be buried, are to dig them up and cart them off as in England, or make a show of them as here, why I can only say that "cremation" will gain a good many converts. Anyone would prefer being burned to the chance of being thus made a spectacle. So good, too, it must be for the rising population to take off the edge of any salutary horror they may feel at death and decay, or of reverence for the dead! Really, if the clergy will not put down this exhibition, the police ought.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing of the health of the Queen, makes it apparent that the recent alarming rumor respecting Her Majesty was indicative of the existence of grave apprehensions rather than to any actual fulfilment of them. On the day of the rumor that she had had an attack of apoplexy, the Prince of Wales, who had been shooting in Norfolk, arrived suddenly in town instead of going home, and this was thought to give confirmation to the report.—The *Times*, on the following morning, however, declared that there were no grounds for anxiety respecting Her Majesty's health. A generally robust state of health is quite consistent with the sort of attacks to which the Queen is liable, and her unusually prolonged stay in the Highlands this year, especially at a time when she has an imperial relative and guest in London, has caused a good deal of speculation. It would seem, however, that there is no physical weakness on her part, as she has been driving about a great deal at Balmoral, and has also paid more than one visit to her favorite retreat on the desolate shores of Loch Muich, one of the wildest and most secluded parts of the Scotch Highlands. Here she escapes altogether from even the very moderate state ceremonial of Balmoral, and can go out walking, riding, boating or sketching at pleasure, beyond the reach of human eyes.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—The New Orleans *Picayune* has some particulars of the earthquake in Mexico on the 13th of November. At Puebla people were thrown down by the severity of the shock, and some buildings were much shaken. In Guanajuato, Oaxaca, Tehuacan, Tuxpan, San Andres Tuxtla, Cosamaloapam, Cueruavaca and Michoalcan the shock was also severely felt, showing that it extended along the sea-coast and not any distance into the interior, though a slight shock was felt at the City of Mexico. At Alberrado the church and convent were much shattered, and a portion of the tower fell, burying, it is supposed, several priests who were preparing for matins. In Tuxtia the shock was very great, prostrating several houses and killing and wounding a number of people. In Vera Cruz the principle damage was done to houses. The walls of the old cathedral, which are very solid, cracked open, striking a panic into the people who had sought shelter near the sanctuary. The light-house was also much cracked and the keeper was thrown down the steps, bruising him severely. About a third of the buildings in Vera Cruz were in some way cracked and broken, and there was also considerable damage in the suburbs.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

DOCTOR WANTED.—F. W. Brown, Esq., Grand Falls, wishes us to say that a skilful physician, of good morals and steady, temperate habits, can find a good field for practice at that place.

Rice & Co., Gould Building, Houlton, have just received a new, large and choice assortment of Furniture, embracing every variety and piece.

The other day an eagle visited the premises of Sheriff Botsford, and seized a goose; a little girl of the Sheriff's was playing near by, picked up a stick and ran to the rescue, but his Eagleship undertook to handle both child and goose and made an attack on the former, who defended herself with the stick and gave the alarm, when her mother ran to her assistance. The eagle then did not leave the field until the arrival of the man in charge of the Sheriff's farm. The following day the eagle visited the farm of Mr. Joseph Cook, and was shot by his son. He measured 7 feet, tip to tip, between the wings. It has been stuffed by Professor Burwah, for Mount Allison Museum.—*Post.*

Mr. Brown has effected an important modification in the draft of the Reciprocity Treaty as originally agreed upon. The sliding scale in proposed reduction of duties will be abandoned and instead a free interchange of manufactured articles will at once come into force.—*Telegraph.*

Our ex-Governor Gordon has been appointed to the Government of the Fiji Islands. Mr. Gordon will not probably be greatly bothered by an Executive Council in that late addition to Empire.—*Telegraph.*

Bears appear to be numerous and some are rather close to town. On Wednesday night, Mr. John Collins, of Indiantown, while driving from Milledgeville, saw two bears and a cub in the bushes alongside the road. He saw the cub first, and was about to leave his carriage to pick it up, when he perceived the full grown animals, and quickly re-considered his intention. He didn't disturb the family.—*Globe.*

During November 190,558 hogs were marketed in Lousville, Kentucky, and 185,747 were packed. Total value, three and a half millions.

In the Ohio House of Representatives on Tuesday, a resolution asking Congress to fix the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, was tabled.

The *St. Croix Courier* states that Mr. Henry Bull, who died lately at St. Andrews, was a nephew of Mr. Gladstone.

Long Suffering Invalids may look toward the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills as a rectifying and revivifying medicine, with the certain hope of having their maladies mitigated, if not removed by the use of these very much esteemed Indian curatives.

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

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

The question has often been asked by those interested, "Can I have my hair restored to its natural color, without coloring the skin? and can my thin locks be thickened up?" We answer, "It can;" and would advise you to read a treatise on the hair, which is published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N H., who send it free upon application. They are the proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. We learn from it, that hair, in a perfect state of health, is constantly falling out, and new hairs grow from the same tubes; but, in case of any disease of the scalp, or by the use of alcoholic preparations, the hair-tube becomes contracted at its mouth, and prevents the new follicle from reachi surface. Their preparation will create ly healthy condition of the scalp, tonic properties, will preserve and st the roots of the hair.—*Statesman, Des Mo Iowa.*

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

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

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

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, by restoring strength to the nerves and muscles of the stomach, cures dyspepsia, which is but the result of loss of nervous strength; followed by muscular relaxation.

Physicians having Consumptive patients, and having failed to cure them by their own prescriptions, should not hesitate to prescribe Allen's Lung Balsam. It has cured cases when all other remedies have failed. It is harmless to the most delicate child. Price $1.00 per bottle. See special notice.

A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The ship joiners and carpenters on the Clyde have resolved not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages, and many have struck work. The supporters of Prince Alphonso have made overtures to Serrano, but without success.—Russia has issued an invitation to other powers to join in the renewal of the International Law Conference at Brussels. The Left has decided not to urge a dissolution of the Assembly until the defeat of the constitutional bills, which is confidently expected. The Tiber is rising, and overflows are feared. Japanese troops evacuated Formosa on the 3rd. Bismarck, in replying to Windhurst in the Reichstag, said: "I am in possession of conclusive evidence that the Ecumenical Council was cut short on account of the Franco-German war. The Council's votes would have been very different had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that Napoleon was dragged into war very much against his will by the Jesuitical influences. He strove hard to resist these influences. At the eleventh hour he determined on peace, and kept his resolution half an hour. Ultimately he was overpowered by persons representing the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congress convened to-day and President Grant delivered his annual message. The message deals more elaborately with national affairs than has previously marked similar documents from the same hand. The President argues strongly for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable moment. He attributes the present depression in trade to speculations which a specie basis would cure, and initiate and perpetuate a healthy activity in all departments of business. Foreign relations are amicable, except with Spain, where the questions of the *Virginius* seizure and some other differences resulting from Cuban affairs are still pending. The attention of Congress is called directly to the necessity and propriety of interference, in conjunction with other foreign powers, in putting a stop to the war in Cuba. The President devotes much space to the political troubles in the Southern States, justifies his own action, and refers to Congress the permanent settlement of the difficulties.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The London *Times* says that England, in reply to Russia's invitations, declared her willingness to attend the St. Petersburg Conference, though she regrets to be unable to anticipate any practical result. The operatives in the Dundee, Scotland, Jute Mills, numbering 30,000, have struck in consequence of a reduction of wages. The Carlist General Dorregaray has returned and commands the army centre. Gen. Tristany commands in the North. It is expected that Marshal Serrano will order a general attack on the Carlist lines of Navarre. Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, the well-known London Ritualistic clergyman, has been suspended six weeks from the exercise of his clerical functions, It is rumored that MacMahon has decided to form a new Ministry in January.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A serious riot is reported from Vicksburg as a result of a dispute concerning the colored Sheriff Crosby. The city was attacked by negroes, who were repulsed with a loss of 40 killed and wounded, while there is only one white person reported killed. Governor Ames is charged with having incited the negroes to violence. The Montreal *Herald* intimates that the sliding scale clause has been eliminated from the proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Rothschilds of Paris have advanced 30,000,000 reals to Spain. The London *Times* considers the political position in which President Grant is placed at this time reduces the importance of the message to narrow limits. It says that no intervention in Cuban matters by Great Britain is probable. The Bishop of Urzel, Spain, until lately a hot adherent of Don Carlos, has written a letter annoucing the abandonment of the Carlist cause, and stating he had adviced Don Alphonso to take the same course. He declares that he will remain in his diocese even if the Republicans gain possession.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Gold declined from 111¼ to 110 5-8. Exchange unchanged. A later report states that the negroes lost 10 killed in the Vicksburg trouble. Reinforcements are flocking to each side, and another assault is expected to-night. The Mexican Congress is debating the bill restricting the powers of the Roman Catholic Church, one clause of which provides for the complete separation of Church and State. Amendments to the Mexican Constitution making changes in Congress and creating a Senate having passed Congress, were solemnly promulgated as the law of the land on Dec. 3rd.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The American Print Works at Fall River, Mass., were damaged $70,000 last night. A collision of railroad trains nenr Boca, Nevada, caused the death of two persons, and probably the fatal injury of two others. Several are reported missing. Reports from Vicksburg, Miss., state that the excitement has largely subsided. Crosby, the sheriff, has resigned, and the city is under martial law.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The Privy Council has decided that the remains of Guibord are entitled to burial in consecrated ground.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Daniels' printing house in Lille, France; has been burned. Loss $300,000. The Sultan has given $100,000 for relief of the famine stricken inhabitants of Angora. Their prospects are improving.

An anonymous letter, understood to emanate from the Premier of Italy, is published, refuting Dupanloup's charges against Italian government published in Paris and Florence. It denies that the Pope is a prisoner, and declares that the Government of Victor Emanuel will faithfully maintain Papal guarantees. A gale prevails on the British coast to-day. A large vessel, supposed to be the John Cook from Quebec to Shields, was totally wrecked and fifteen of the crew were drowned. Nine vessels are ashore at Hartlepool, and several are wrecked at Seaham. Much damage done to houses and other property on shore. A telegram was received at Greenwich Observatory this afternoon from India announcing observation of the transit of Venus has been successful. Over one hundred photographs were taken.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The custom house at Ottawa, Ontario, was completely gutted by fire today. Papers and documents are all destroyed.—Gold opened at 110 7-8. Highest price 111 1-8 and closed at 110 7-8.

MONTREAL, June 12, 1873.

MESSRS T. GRAHAM & SON,—I had for twenty years been subject to frequent and severe attacks of Rheumatism which had so prostrated me that it was only with the assistance of a crutch and a cane that I could leave my chair or move about my room.

Of the many remedies I had used and means I had tried, nothing done me any permanent good until nearly two years ago, when a friend brought me a bottle of your Pain Eradicator, and at her request I gave it a trial, although without any confidence in it or hopes of a cure.

The result of its use has been most satisfactory, it has freed me of rheumatic pains, and although the cartillages of many of my joints have been greatly enlarged, I can easily walk five or six miles without using a cane, a result that has astonished my acquaintances, and all that have used it speak highly of it.

I can confidently recommend it, and willingly satisfy any one of the facts of this case by calling upon me, No. 92 1-2 Craig street, Montreal.

JAMES ADAM.

INSANITY.

Diseases of the Liver a[illegible]t to produce certain forms of insanity.

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

Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir is especially useful in all diseases of the liver. Its cholagogue, or bile eliminating action is very marked. It induces a free flow of liquid bile, it unloads the liver, and induces a regular state of the bowels. At the same time its tonic proper,