Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In the letter of "Factorum," which I have not had time fully to answer, I am required to "think sincerely, reason rationally, and enquire diligently," concerning the pretentions and moral status of the Roman Catholic religion and of its effects upon national virtue and prosperity.—The result is as monstrous as his pretensions are. As the Protestants and Catholics both profess the christian religion, and both hold the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, I suppose "Factorum" will admit that they are answerable to each other as well as to God, for all departures from the Holy Commandment delivered unto them. History therefore tells a most harrowing tale against them.—A Christian Warrior, attended by a Roman Priest, first sowed the seeds of fiendish craft, subtlety and unfair and relentless cruelty, abominable and hideous crimes abhorrent to the christian mind, under the garb of religion; spreading them broadcast upon this side of the Atlantic, and all under the blessing and protection of that very power who styles himself the Head of the Christian Church. The brigandage around Rome—the Fenian developments—the poverty and crime and excessive insubordination peculiar to Ireland, where the Roman religion has been prominent, all point to the same cause. "Old Ireland," (as well as "Old England") the "Emerald Isle," her people—a noble race of men—have been ruined under the fanatical influences of Romanism, and go where you will, you are obliged to come to the same conclusion—the importance of which is a matter of the deepest interest to all christians—whether Catholic or Protestant,—viz.: that, that most holy religion christianity, *when paganized*, is subject to the curse and withering disapprobation of its author. I should therefore recommend "Factorum" to attend to his own advice quoted at the beginning of this communication, although I must apologize to him for having slightly amended the quotation, so that it may agree with common sense.

I am, dear sir,
Yours, truly,
N. B. C.

N. B.—"To the froward I can behave myself froward."

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—As there are a great many conjectures afloat as to whether I shall be a candidate at the forthcoming election, I think it right to declare myself at once and say that although I am willing to serve the people of my native county in any way that is in my power, yet I am not willing to allow myself to be put forward unless the electors, whose business it is take some systematical course to bring their men out, and the plan you propose is the one I prefer, viz., by a County Convention. If the electors will take hold of it and select two good, responsible men, I will do all I can to get them elected; and if they should think proper to select me as one, I shall consider it my duty to comply with their wishes, though I am not at all anxious to go into politics at my time of life. I allowed myself last fall to be put forward without any systematical arrangement, but it was contrary to my convictions of right, so I entered the field without heart, and although it was mortifying to be defeated, yet I cannot say that I am sorry to-day, only on account of my friends who took an active part for me. As the ensuing election will be a very important one, I do hope the electors will move in the matter and adopt some proper course to bring their men out.

Yours, respectfully,
GEO. STICKNEY.

Grafton, Northampton,
May 5, 1874.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me through your columns to refer briefly to a communication from Mr. Geo. H. Snow, in which he advances the importance of a County Musical Convention. I heartily endorse the undertaking, as in my opinion it would give an impetus to the study of music hitherto unknown among us. Apart from the knowledge gained by the organization of classes for necessary instruction, much good would result from a general union of our musical community.

Hoping this proposed convention may receive the encouragement and support it merits,

I remain,
Yours, truly,
H. COWPERTHWAITE.

Jacksonville, May 5, 1874.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—The inhabitants of school district No. 1, Lower Woodstock, met at the school house, May first, to attend the semi-annual examination, of the school taught by A. G. Lounsbury. There was a large attendance of pupils, parents and visitors present. The pupils acquitted themselves very creditably in the branches studied, especially reading, in which they have made great proficiency. The dialogues, recitations and music, both instrumental and vocal, furnished by the schools, afforded general satisfaction to all present.

Yours,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Lower Woodstock, May 5, 1874.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

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

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

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

THE indications are that in nearly all the principal Counties of the Province tickets of candidates pledged to sustain the school law will be made and run on that issue. Whether a similar course will be adopted in this County or not, we are not yet, unfortunately, in a position to state. Our greatest fear is that there will be a large number of candidates who, by the diversity of local influence, may, however strong their individual friendliness to the law, make the result as regards the election doubtful. While it is the duty of the people to make a selection of candidates, their failure to do so should not be taken as an excuse for individuals rashly to emperil a principle for the gratification of an ambition justifiable in itself, but one to be cautiously gratified under circumstances like those existing at the present. If ever patriotic self abrogation was called for it is now; if ever candidates were called upon to study the situation in a most careful manner and with regard to probable results, it is now.

It is, in some parts of the Province, and possibly the same may be done here, being sought to distract the attention of the people from the true issue, by raising the question of the worthiness of the Government and parading their short comings. We think, however, this attempt will signally fail. We have in a late issue expressed our opinion as to some acts of the Government. We may now say we are not ardent admirers of the present Executive, but have a great deal to thank them for. Probably it is the best Government that could be formed out of the material in the Legislature.

But the question now is not shall the present Government be sustained or not on their general policy. The new House will have control of the Executive, and may properly decide whether or not it shall remain as it is; this, too, entirely irrespective of the "school law." Therefore while the people by defeating the school law may upset the Government, their endorsing by the votes that law will not of necessity perpetuate the existence of the Government if they do not by their acts justify it.

Let the electors be wary of attempts to draw off their attention from the true issue. Let them keep in mind that the fate of free non-sectarian schools rests with the coming election, and upon their votes now it depends whether we are to suffer the disgrace of a retrograde movement that will excite the surprise and indignation of all countries, or are to have continued the present system, subject only to such changes as shall develope and insure the application of greater excellencies.

WITHOUT producing any present very tangible result, the Conference of Delegates from the several Provincial Leagues and Temperance organizations, recently held at Ottawa, will, there is reason to hope, be fruitful of good in the bearings of the deliberations and resolves on the question of prohibition, and the ultimate success of the efforts in that direction.

The Conference was largely attended, and among the delegates were gentlemen who wield a power of influence and occupy high positions in their communities, especially were the clerical portion of the delegates men of note in several of the most influential denominations. Then the conference was attended, counseled and sympathized with by many members of the Senate and House of Commons.

It had become a conclusion, before the Conference met, that a prohibitory law would not be secured at the present session of Parliament; the Premier had already stated that the Government would not introduce such a measure and, of course, from the Government the measure must come. At the same time the Premier and other members of Government had given assurance that they felt warmly in sympathy with the movement, but must regard it as one, the success of which entailed consequences as regards the revenue of so grave a character, that required careful and deliberate consideration, and involved the necessity of an equally careful consideration of the ways and means by which best to provide for the consequent falling off in revenue.

It had also become quite evident that the prohibitionists could count upon the assistance of a fair proportion of the members of the Commons; all of these perhaps not influenced by personal convictions so much as by the expressed wishes of their constituents.

The action in Parliament that led to the closing of the bars of both Houses, was a pretty strong indication of the respect members have not only for themselves but also for the temperance sentiment of the Dominion.

The fact that not a few members of Parliament are said to be rather afraid of the prohibition question and show a disposition to dodge it, goes to prove the power that question has assumed.

Well the delegates ascertaining what the present prospects were; consulting and encouraging each other by a comparison of facts leading to the conclusion that the public sentiment of the entire Dominion if not ripe for immediate prohibition is healthy, progressive, and fast culminating to the point of decisive action, had only to see that the petitions were all duly brought before the Parliament; to advise with the committee that a Royal Commission, as suggested or approved of by the Government, should be appointed and charged with the duty of enquiring into the working of the prohibitory system in other countries, and in determining as to future action.

The enquiries of a Royal Commission will elicit a vast amount of very reliable information, as well in regard to the effect of prohibitory laws upon revenue as to the moral operations of such laws.

Probably the petitions before Parliament have an aggregate of 100,000 names; a very respectable number but quite too small and very weakly expressing the true memorial power of the Temperance people of the Dominion.. It is therefore intended, and the appeal will be made, to press on the work of petitioning. It is intended to begin operations early this season in order that all the communities may be thoroughly canvassed previous to the next session of Parliament.

IT would take a good many columns of matter such as Mr. Sharp treated our readers to last week, to shake the confidence of a single believer in the "non-sectarian" school law. One half of a column is there devoted to a disingenious attempt to belittle some of the Attorney General's statements. Granted that it is not strange that more money will make more school houses, &c., the points of the Attorney General's arguments are that under the present system the accessories to education have been enlarged and improved, the advantages of a common school education have been more generally embraced, and at the same time the rate per capita has been decreased.

The second half of Mr. Sharp's column is devoted to Mr. King, and to some very general and unwarrantable deductions, in which he aims to keep alive by pandering to them the prejudices which should be allayed. Mr. Sharp assumes he is right, but wrapping himself in the garb of self complacency instead of asserting and establishing his own views, contents himself with the assertion that every body who don't think as he does is utterly wrong—this is all he has done—all he is doing.

So far as relates to Ontario, and the respect entertained there for the school system now in existence, we have information that satisfies us that were the school question opened up in Ontario to-morrow, there would be no more sectarian schools supported by the State in that Province.

It is of little consequence what Mr. Sharp or the SENTINEL thinks of Goldwin Smith or Mr. Burritt as authorities on this question. We have our preference; Mr. Sharp has his; we have Mr. Burritt's opinion of the free non-sectarian schools of St. John—not, we believe, of the other educational institutions there—and it is the opinion of a profound thinker whose opportunities of observation and the formation of correct judgment have been unusually favorable.

ANOTHER change has been made in the Tariff, out of respect to the very marked expression of opinion elicited by the previous alteration. We doubt whether the latest change will, on the whole, be as satisfactory as the former one. By the now operative tariff, Tea, black and green, is chargeable with three and four cents per lb. Sugar stands as it did originally. On some kinds of liquors there is a further increase of duties made, but on cheap wines it is reduced. Cables, iron chain, masts or parts of masts of iron, wire rigging, pig iron, steel, copper and yellow metal, are replaced on the free list. The twenty per cent. list is repealed, and the old fifteen per cent. list is now made subject to 17½ per cent. duties. The 7½ per cent. list is transferred to that of 5 per cent.

It will thus be seen that on the bulk of goods entering into the every day consumption of the people there is an increase. We think a mistake has been made. The imposition of 20 per cent. on goods rather luxurious than necessary in their character, such as jewelry, silks, satins, velvets, or fancy goods, was a just one, which would swell the revenue without affecting the pockets of the poor, while articles of the other class referred to might be made proportionately cheaper.

We had hoped that there would be a reduction made in the duties on coarse sugars and molasses, every day necessaries of the poor, and now, the latter article especially, too heavily taxed.

REMEMBER the public meeting in Connell's Hall, this (Friday) evening, to discuss the question of a Musical Convention.

Also the meeting on Tuesday afternoon for the formation of a Juvenile singing class.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—May day witnessed, as usual, a change of base, on the part of numerous of our townspeople, as well private families as business firms.

Among the removals of our business men, we notice that Mr. Orren R. Whitney has taken possession of the

AMERICAN HOUSE,

where, with increased facilities, he still intends catering to the wants of the travelling public. The American House, under its new ownership, Mr. Corkory, of St. John, has been undergoing extensive and thorough repairs; the chief rooms have been re-painted and re-papered, the ceilings whitened and otherwise greatly improved, while the main entrance to the hotel by the addition of some pannel work and graining has been made to present a very inviting appearance.—Many additions and alterations have been made in the internal arrangements, which render it more than ever fitted for the purposes of an hotel. Indeed Mr. Corkory has made it all that is desirable for such a purpose, so far at least as it was possible within its present dimensions.—Mr. Whitney is furnishing the house in a style worthy its character and, doubtless, the "American" will soon become a popular stopping place for the weary, way-worn traveller.

Mr. Alexander Gibson has moved into the

CALDWELL HOUSE,

vacated by Mr. Whitney, where, with enlarged room, he will be far better enabled to provide for the wants and comfort of his numerous patrons than in the "contracted span" he lately occupied.

Mr. G. L. Holyoke, with his groceries and provisions, now occupies the store in Connell's brick block, recently used by Connell Bros. as a stove and tin wareroom.

The Messrs. Connell Bros. have taken possession of the building owned by Mr. J. C. Cole, on Queen street, opposite the "Exchange." This building they have converted into a large, airy, and commodiously arranged wareroom and tin shop.

Mr. Wm. Dibblee has moved his Drugs into his old quarters, the corner store in the "American House" block, vacated by Mr. Holyoke.

Mr. J. G. Vanwart goes into the store on King street, left by Mr. Dibblee.

Mr. D. L. McLeod, with his country produce, may be found in the same building occupied by Mrs. Gillespie as a millinery store.

And Mr. John Lee takes possession of the premises vacated by Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Foster Brown has moved his meat shop into the new building recently erected by Mr. Corkory, in the rear of the American House.

Mr. B. B. Manzer has opened with a stock of groceries and provisions, in Messrs. Stephenson & Perkins' new building, near the Exchange.

On the south side of the Meduxnakik, we notice that the Messrs. Vanwart and Mr. Townsend have just changed places, with their respective stocks of furniture.

Mr. John Leonard has taken possession of the corner store in McDonaugh's fine new block.

Mr. J. W. Barker may be found on Connell Street, in the store recently occupied by J. G. Vanwart.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—On Monday evening last a large gathering took place in Connell's Hall, to listen to an address on temperance from Mr. Francis Murphy, President of the Reform Club of the State of Maine. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jas. Watts. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. McDonald. On the platform, besides those just named, we noticed Rev. Mr. McKeown, and Dr. Bussy, of Houlton.

The speaker announced at the outset that his story would be one of "Real Life," and, though true, would prove that in many instances "truth is stranger than fiction." He then proceeded, in a deeply thrilling and pathetic speech of about an hour's duration, to give his hearers in telling language, a sketch of his own life from the time when a little boy, in a humble cottage in the land of his nativity, the "Emerald Isle," he first learned the taste of whiskey down, through many years, marked by a career of dissipation to the time when, from the indulgence in the vice of inebriation, he found himself a confined prisoner in a Portland prison, The downward steps of the poor inebriate; the agony of a heart broken but constantly devoted wife, the want and suffering of his famishing children—all were portrayed with a vividness and pathos that indelibly fastened the recollection of their recital upon the memory of his hearers. As a whole it was a most powerful appeal against the indulgence in strong drink.

At the conclusion of the lecture an invitation was extended, when some ninety persons came forward and signed the pledge.

The chairman requested all who had signed the pledge, and those who desired to do so, to meet in the same Hall, at 7.30 o'clock on the following Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing an open total abstinence organization.

THEY have had an exciting time in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly lately. It would appear that one of the opposition members, Mr. Woodworth, on information obtained as he supposed from a reliable source, accused the Provincial Secretary of changing the names in certain Government grants, after said grants had received the signature of the Governor. The charge was denied by the Provincial Secretary, and a committee of investigation appointed. This committee reported the charge not sustained, whereupon a resolution passed the House not only demanding that Mr. Woodworth apologize, but framing the exact wording of said apology. Mr. W. of course refused to be thus dictated to, whereupon another resolution passed that he be removed from the House and not allowed to take his seat until he made such apology. The Sergeant and under Sergeant then approached Mr. Woodworth, under whose escort he left the buildings. The galleries were crowded with citizens, who cheered Mr. Woodworth lustily, and who, when he addressed the crowd from the steps of the Assembly House, gave unmistakable evidence of being in sympathy with him.

AN ENTERPRISING AND SUCCESSFUL FIRM.—We cannot help drawing particular attention to the Dry Goods firm of Miller & Edgecombe, Fredericton. They have now laid in a famous stock of goods for their Spring and Summer trade, such as never before was on exhibition in that city. They import direct all their goods from the best markets of Europe, thus enabling them to compete with the best houses this side of the water. They have a commodious house for doing business. Their retail store runs back seventy-five feet; the front being enclosed by elegant plate-glass windows, giving an unobstructed view of their store from the street. The two flats above they use as wholesale rooms, which branch of the business they are now pushing to a large extent. It is worth one's while to look through their store and inspect their stock, comprising all the newest, richest and choicest goods. The members of the firm are both young men, and have made their business successful by dealing honorably and honestly with all.

We are requested to state that the Y. M. C. Association will hold a public prayer meeting, in their Hall, on Tuesday evening. The public are invited.

THE election law has passed through committee in the House of Commons with but few changes in its provisions as originally introduced. One of these changes is introduced as a sort of negative compliment to women. In the original bill it was provided in positive terms that women should not vote. As it now stands this prohibition is not expressed, although women are not given, as they should be allowed in certain cases, the right to vote.

The general features of the law commended themselves to all parties in the House, as they do, we think, to the country. The law recognizes the progressive features adopted in other countries, and in some respects goes a good way in advance. It has the ballot, well guarded in the interest of the voters; it does away with the property qualification, thus disgusting, no doubt, the "wise men" of our local House, who could not see the propriety of trusting the people in this matter. It does away with nomination day, or with verbal nominations such as we have been used to, and, although there was considerable opposition to this feature, we quite approve of it, as we long ago advocated it. Our opinion is that instead of the whole people being invited to come to the Shire Town to hear the candidates dilate, the candidate should hold meetings in the several districts; "Mahomet should go to the mountain." By adopting the local qualification provision of the laws regulating elections in the Provinces, a good deal of expensive machinery is utilised, and so far as this Province is concerned a liberal qualification is afforded.

CONSTITUENCIES are apt to expect their representatives to Parliament to make themselves heard as well as felt. It is important that representatives should carefully feel their way to an influence with Government and their fellow members; the former they cannot exert, as a rule, without the latter. From our observation we conclude that many members fail to reach a position of influence or wreck any influence they did possess, by recklessly and unnecessarily making speeches. If a member can talk effectively, the time and occasion will present itself when he may serve his own reputation and the interests of his constituents and country by speaking; until that time and occasion comes he is wise to keep silent. Of course the fact is remembered that there are always those whose duty from their official positions is to conduct debates.

As we predicted, the Concert by the members and choir of St. Luke's Church Sunday School, on Thursday evening of last week, was in every way a successful, as it was in all respects a most enjoyable time. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, there was a large and respectable audience present. The programme comprised a select and pleasing variety; the singers were in good voice, and the instrumental and vocal performance was in keeping with the well known musical abilities of the ladies and gentlemen who took part therein. The juvenile portion of the singers maintained their part admirably, the most noticeable piece being "I'm a little soldier boy," sung by four lads dressed in military costume, and bearing miniature flags in their hands. The presence of the Woodstock Band added to the interest of the evening's entertainment. We understand the net proceeds amounted to over fifty dollars.

CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—As will be seen by advertisement, the above Society intends holding a Cattle Show, Fair and Exhibition, on the 8th October next. Already the Premium Lists for the Exhibition have been issued, in very convenient form, and may be procured from the Secretary, Mr. A. J. Small. The prize list is full, comprising almost every article of produce, stock or manufacture, that our farmers or artizans would be likely to exhibit.—The amount to be distributed in premiums is some three hundred dollars. Appended to the Premium list is a short but comprehensive description of "Carleton County as it now is."

We trust our farmers and mechanics will take a special interest in the matter and strive to make the Show, this Fall, as they undoubtedly may by a little determined effort, the most creditable and successful one ever held in the County. We feel assured that all would find themselves amply compensated for their trouble and pains in the accomplishment of so desirable a result.

DURING a brief visit to Ottawa, recently, we had an opportunity of shaking hands with most of our New Brunswick representatives, as well as with many old friends in and out of Parliament. The visit being made just after the Riel excitement and while the tariff agitation was pending, things were a little disturbed, but we found our Provincial representatives anxiously alive to local interests, waiting and watching the tendency of the current of affairs in Parliament and in the public mind.

We found and left our own County representative well and happy; quietly making friends and earning for himself a reputation for discretion, earnestness and capacity—three essentials to an effective reputation.

IT came out on examination of Sir John A. Macdonald, before the North West committee, that he had appropriated $1,000 from the Secret Service fund to secure the absence of Riel from the country, for at least a year, at a time when trouble was imminent. We have not seen it stated whether this was before or after the murder of Scott. Under any circumstances it is a most unfortunate development, and is another proof of the unpappy tendency of party politics when not under the influence of the purest moral instincts and principles.

It also appeared from documentary evidence that Sir John had refused Bishop Tache to grant an amnesty.

THE WIMBLETON TEAM.—It has been determined by the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association to send a team of twenty men this year to the Wimbledon competition, viz.: one man each from Manitoba and British Columbia, and eighteen selected from the best shots of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Each Province to send to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, previous to the 20th inst., the names of eighteen marksmen, willing to be placed on the team, with their scores made at the Provincial matches last year. From the names thus furnished a selection will be made irrespective of locality.

WE have received a neatly bound volume, being a "Synoptical Report of Proceedings of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, at its session of 1874." It contains, besides a report of the debates, a list of the members, with their places of residence, and a list of the Acts assented to. It is furnished to any address in Canada, prepaid, for 75 cts. Address D. G. Smith, box 24, St. John, N. B.

REFERRING to Mr. J. S. Leighton's candidature, it is but fair to that gentleman to state, that he unequivocally declares himself willing to abide by the decision of a Convention, should such be called, and to support any ticket formed thereat. Mr. Leighton so informed us when he handed in his card for insertion, although, until the present, we did not feel justified in making the statement public.

VICTORIA COUNTY ITEMS.—FIRE.—Robert Scott's shop in Andover was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Thursday of last week. Loss $650; insured in the "Queen" for $400. Origin of the fire not known. The shop was occupied by Mr. Turner as a shoe store; his loss is estimated at about $200.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin addressed a meeting in Beveridge's Hall, Andover, on political topics, last Saturday evening, and declared himself a candidate at the general election.

Mr. Robert Marshall has announced himself a candidate to represent the City of St. John at the coming election. In his card Mr. Marshall blows hot and blows cold on the school question, and, we should judge, his chances of election are small.

AT the second annual meeting of the "Rescue Base Ball Club," held on Monday last, it was determined to change the name of the Club to that of "Red Stockings." The following officers were elected for the current year:—

John McCaffery, President;
Hugh Gallagher, Vice do.;
George P. Lynch, Sec. Treas.;
Alonzo Baker, Captain;
Daniel Linehen,
George Rogers,
Frank Atherton, } Directors.

MILITARY.—We find the following in the Canada *Gazette*.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Robert Vince, M. S. vice J. F. Richardson, whose resignation is accepted. To be Ensign: Simon M'Leod, gentleman, M. S. vice R. Vince, promoted.

A second class certificate of gunnery has been granted to Sergt. John E. Currier.

NAVIGATION.—The *City of Fredericton*, Capt. Duncan, being the first steamer of the season, arrived here Saturday evening last. Since that time steamers of the line have been making regular trips from Fredericton to Tobique.

MORE IMMIGRANTS COMING.—The *Sidonian*, of the Anchor Line, sailed on 30th ult., with a number of immigrants for the Kincardine colony.

G. W. Vanwart, Esq., has our thanks for late English papers. Mr. J. D. Newman, New York, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, California, will accept thanks for fyles of late American papers.

WE suggest to candidates for Legislative honors the propriety of defining the amendments they think should be made in the school law, so that they may not be misjudged or the people misinformed.

Mr. Bridges has just shown us a despatch from the owners of "Mambrino Chief," stating that the horse cannot be brought here, as he at once returns to the United States.

Messrs. Caldwell Bros. desire us to say that they are now prepared to deliver fruit trees, at the old Foundry building, nearly opposite Bourne's Furniture Factory.

The May number of *The Science of Health*, is, like all its predecessors, filled with much important matter bearing on the laws of Health. S. R. Wells, New York, publisher. Subscription price, $2.00 per year.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Smmmarized from despatches to St. John papers.

Ottawa, April 29.

Despatches to the *Tribune* describe a passage of arms between Mr. Domville, who criticised and condemned the tariff, and Mr. Blake.

Mr. Gilmor defended the tariff as it originally stood. The Finance Minister's statement was lucid and masterly. Shipbuilding should pay a tax as well as other things. He had unbounded confidence in the honesty and ability of the Government.

Mr. Palmer spoke against the tariff, supporting Dr. Tupper. The resolutions passed the committee at about 2.30 on Friday morning.

The Northwest committee developed some additional interesting particulars. D. A. Smith supported statement of Archbishop Tache, implicating the leader of the late administration in the act of hiring Riel and Lepine to leave the country. He stated that assurances, satisfactory to him as a business man, were given to him by Governor Archibald, on behalf of the Government at Ottawa, that if he would advance the money necessary to satisfy Riel and Lepine, and induce them to leave the country, it would be made good to him. He accordingly advanced the three thousand of the four thousand dollars demanded by the fugitives, in consideration of which sum they were to remain away till after the general election of 1872.

Mr. Smith received repeated assurances from Sir John Macdonald that his advances would be repaid, assurances that were continued down to the time the late Government resigned their offices.

To-day Sir John Macdonald denied the promise of amnesty on his own part, and produced from Sir Clinton Murdock, Sir John Young and Sir George Cartier, all denying that such promise had been made to Dr. Tache or asked.

The House rose at two this morning. It was occupied in passing the estimates. Among the votes are St. John Post Office, $70,000; Custom House, $3,000; Examining Warehouse; $6,500; St. Andrews Maine Hospital, $1,300; Westmoreland Marine Hospital, $5,500; Dalhousie Marine Hospital, $4,800; Chatham and New Castle Custom Houses, $1,100; Patridge Island quarantine, $1,000; Miramichi quarantine, $800; St. John Harbor Surveys, $4,500; St. John Harbor Improvements, $40,000; Bathurst, $3,000; Miramichi, $15,000; Richibucto Harbor, $20,000; Point du Chene, $17,000; Hillsboro', $1,500; Dipper Harbor, $12,000.

The other grants are steam communication between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, $10,000; between Halifax and St. John, via Yarmouth, $10,000; from the St. John, N. B., to ports in the Basin of Minas, $4,000; salary of Pilot Commission Secretary, St. John, $800.

Mr. Costigan enquired where the $4,000 voted for improvement of the St. John River would be spent.

The Premier said where most beneficial to the general navigation.

Mr. Gilmor asked about the $24,000 for improvement of the St. Croix.

The Premier said it might not be expended. The St. Croix being a boundary river, something would depend on the Americans. If the American's proceeded with their work, the amount granted would be used.

Mr. Smith, of Selkirk, was examined before the northwest committee yesterday, and confirmed the evidence of the payment of $3,000 to Riel. He further stated that the reason why he did not issue amnesty was that Riel had captured the papers and prevented him.

May 1.—Mr. Mitchell resumed the debate on Tariff Resolutions. He congratulated the Government on changes they have made, and believed that they were moved to make them, owing to the moral power of the little band led by him on the left centre. He was glad of duty being increased on champagne, as it drew income from those who, being rich, could afford to pay it. He protested against the assertion that increased taxation was required, because of the acts of the late Government.

Mr. Mackenzie, Montreal, said Dr. Tupper could see nothing wrong in the Pacific Scandal, and he now could see no deficit. In this he had shown a moral and political blindness, never before equalled. He thought men who had dragged the honor of Canada in the mud should not come here and accuse ministers of lowering the credit of the Dominion, which was preserved under the province by the Reform party. (Cheers.)

Mr. Palmer followed, strongly denouncing the tax on shipping materials.

The North-West committee met to-day, and continued the examination of Sir John Macdonald, touching the alleged payments of $1,000 and $3,000 to Riel. With regard to the former sum, he admitted that it had been drawn from the Secret Service Fund, and sent to Archbishop Tache for the purpose of procuring Riel's absence from Manitoba at a time when trouble was imminent. The conditions of the payments were such that Riel was to remain at least a year away from the province.

Mr. Gillmore resumed the debate on the tariff. He said Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had an appropriation of $230,000 for their population of 660,000, whereas Ontario and Quebec, for their population of 2,800,000, received only an appropriation of $221,774. According to population then, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should only receive an appropriation of $144,000, whereas Ontario and Quebec should receive $348,000. Now it would have been quite reasonable for any Ontario and Quebec member to have got up and said to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members, "You are getting an appropriation four times greater than we," but it was to the credit of members from those provinces that they did not complain. He looked at the arguments of the Opposition as an attempt to prejudice members representing the shipping interests against the Government. This interest must at all times draw largely on the revenue of this country, and it was only just that it should pay a share of the duty imposed. He was pleased with the forbearance of the members from Ontario and Quebec, when listening to the hon. gentlemen opposite, from the Maritime Provinces. (Cheers.)

Mr. Norris followed, declaring that the tariff would give full satisfaction to the country. He was engaged in shipbuilding in Ontario, and did not grumble at the tax imposed on that trade.

Mr. Killam said the shipping interests, he thought, had been exceptionally free from taxation. The estimated total increased taxation, under the new tariff, including the increase in the 15 per cent. list, was about 33 cents per ton, or 3-5 of one per cent. on the value of ships. The shipping of Yarmouth increased from 10,000 tons in 1840 to 110,000 tons in 1874, doubling every ten years, showing that the interest was as prosperous as any other. The shipowners was as patriotic as any class of the community, and if taxation were required temporarily, they were willing to bear a fair share.

Mr. McLeod, Kent, said that since Confederation the taxation on the shipping interests had been reduced from $1 to 50 cts. a ton. He believed this taxation, as amended, would exceed 20 cts. a ton. The question was whether this industry should be taxed at all, for we must bear in mind that the cost of material required in building ships is materially an increase, therefore it is the interest of the Government to leave the shipping interest as free from taxation as possible. By doing so the export trade of the country would increase. On the whole he approved of the amended tariff.

Mr. Goudge said 20,000 tons shipping were being built in Yarmouth this year. The shipping interests had been successful for many years past in the Lower Provinces, and he believed would continue so. One reason was because it was properly fostered, and did not have to compete with the neighboring power, which had heavily taxed their shipping. The people of the United States had seen the fallacy of this policy, and were now reducing it. He believed the Maritime Provinces could bear this tax for a year or many years, yet he thought anything that would retrograde shipping interests should be avoided.

May 2.—Free fight in the House from 1 to 3 o'clock this morning on the question of dismissals from office. It originated incidentally in the committee of supply on the question of the revenue collectors' salaries.

Dr. Tupper charged the Ministers with unduly influencing the action of subordinate officials at the last election, fiercely denounced Mr. Jones' speech in the Temperance Hall, Halifax, warning officials of the course to be pursued, and said in his time officials were free as air as to political actions.

Mr. Jones retorted, ably exposing Dr. Tupper's administrative trickeries and outrageous behavior of his subordinates in Nova Scotia.

A wordy duel took place between Mr. Mitchell and the Minister of Marine.

The Premier made a vehement and crushing reply to Dr. Tupper's accusations and self-defence.

Several others joined in, and the speeches were generally violent in tone.

Sir John Macdonald yesterday before the North West Committee fully confirmed the report that after the Fenian raid of 1871 he had transmitted $1,000 out of the Secret Service fund to Riel, through Archbishop Tache, and that Donald Smith, at the request of Governor Archibald, had added six hundred pounds sterling to induce Riel and Lepine to leave the country; he promised to refund the latter sum to Mr. Smith, but had not yet done so, as the secret service fund was exhausted.

The Archbishop and ex-Premier directly contradicts each other concerning the verbal promises of amnesty.

OTTAWA, April 4.—In the Commons today, Mr. Baby, Mr. Dorion said it was intended to bring in an insolvency law.

Mr. Light, district engineer, Intercolonial Railway, was examined before Public Accounts Committee to-day. He stated that changes made in the grades of road, three feet, were advantageous. He confirmed all that Mr. Fitzgerald had said, that full contract prices had been paid to the contractors for the construction of culverts, that had not been built as an allowance in lieu of extras.

Mr. Costigan will bring up the New Brunswick school question next Wednesday.

To-night the House went into supply. The following items were passed: Excise $227,950; culling timber, $78,500; weights and measures, $50,000; inspection of staples, $3,000; canal officers, $34,020; slides and booms, $16,928; repairs and expenses, $532,400; Intercolonial and Government railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick $2,555,000; ditto Prince Edward Island $202,000; telegraphs in British Columbia, $27,000; post office, $1,205,500; Dominion lands, $100,000; minor revenues $10,000. On item for Fort Garry and Pembina Railway of $650,000, the Premier explained that he would be able to bring down his railway bill to-morrow.

Mr. Decosmos said if actual construction of Pacific road was not commenced this year British Columbia would appeal to a higher power for fulfilment of terms of Union.

The Premier replied in lengthy review of whole question, concluding by informing the House that it was a physical impossibility to commence building a road till surveys were made. It was not the fault of present Government that the terms with British Columbia were not fulfilled, but he would do his best to fulfil them.

For Bay Verte canal $500,000.

Mr. Domville wanted to know if it was intended to spend that sum.

The Premier replied that the item spoke for itself.

Mr. Holton pointed out the vast disproportion between the estimated cost of the canal, $8,000,000, and the practical value of the work completed. He believed it would cost $10,000,000, eventually.

Mr. Smith, (Westmoreland,) wanted to know on what he based his calculations.

Mr. Holton said the same authority which led him to express an opinion on former occasions, that the Intercolonial Railway would cost $20,000,000.

Palmer spoke at length in favor of the construction of the canal.

Dr. Tupper regarded placing this item in the estimates as a pretence to do something when nothing was intended. He believed there was no intention on the part of the Government to spend one dollar on this work. He said the present members from New Brunswick obstructed the construction of the canal in the last Parliament. The late Government would have gone on with the work without the report of an engineer.

The Premier thought it a pitiable sight to find an ex-Minister confessing that they feared to carry out their policy through the opposition of one or two members. He thought more of his colleagues than ever, for preventing the reckless prosecution of this canal without the report of competent engineers.

Mr. Burpee denied Dr. Tupper's statement that he, as Minister of Marine, prevented the work being commenced. It was well known to the late Government that the Opposition came altogether from another quarter. He believed the canal should be built; that it was a great necessary work, but thought the estimated cost might be reduced by lessening its width, at the present calculation, for 100 feet at the bottom.

Mr. McLeod condemned the proposition of Mr. Jones to divide the cost of the work between the provinces; the work should be constructed with as little delay as possible.

The item was carried.

A rumor is afloat that Sir John Macdonald will shortly be removed from Canadian politics by the acceptance of an Imperial appointment.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

We notice that our Houlton Exchanges are loud in their praises of J. M. Rice's new stock of Furniture. Intending purchasers might find it profitable to call at Gould's building and inspect.

EARNEST COUNCIL.—Every one who is suffering from only as yet a slight cough, but who knows that if it is neglected it will assuredly leave him to languish on a bed of sickness should be earnestly exhorted to give an impartial hearing to the merits of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam in removing all cause of apprehension to those troubled with weak lungs. No other preparation can come for an instant into competition with this Balsam. Provided with this remedy, the most delicate consumptively inclined patient will have nothing to ask for to desire or to fear.

Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Preserving Pills may be surely pronounced the best family medicine of the age. Compounded with the strictest care and from the purest vegetable medicines, persons whose business is out of doors will find them invaluable, as exposure to our changeable climate, when taking them, is no more injurious than if they remained in doors.

A sprain cannot always be prevented, as an accident will sometimes befall the most wary, but a speedy and sure cure may be obtained by the use of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. It immediately allays the inflammation and soothes the irritated cords. It gives freedom of action to the stiffened sinews and strained liagaments. No other Liniment possesses such rapid influence or such curative agency.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, and invigorate the whole body, enabling the horse to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon the secretive glands and therefore they have the same effect upon the ox and all herbivorous animals.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

NORTH HAVEN, KNOX COUNTY, ME.,
June 12th, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir: Having used your chemical preparation of Hypophosphites, which was recommended to me by Mr. Blagdon, Apothecary of Rockland, I am truly surprised with its wonderful effects, because for several years my health has been declining, notwithstanding every means possible, which offered encouragement, was used by me. Several alarming symptoms appeared, amongst which were dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, impoverished blood, and great prostration. Since January, when I began the use of your Syrup, my health has steadily and amazingly improved, so that now it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to others, and in this way to show my gratitude for return of health. To all who require a remedy for debility, I would say they will find your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites just what you say it is. I believe it is the best preparation in use.

I am, sir, &c.,
ELEASER CRABTREE, J. P.

An Eminent Divine says: "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me a new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey St., New York, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

The *Times* says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in the harness, it is supposed from Bots or Pin worms. If the Dr. had used Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, he would no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Chapped Hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft, and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

Dr. Harris, of Middlebury, Vt., says: "I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold night sweats. I took two bottles of Allan's Lung Balsam and am entirely cured.

SPRING MEDICINE.—The Shoshonees Remedy and Pills will be found the most reliable curative and blood purifyer when spring, after a long and inclement winter, re-opens the pores of the skin, and an alterative is required to transfer impurities from the blood through these natural outlets. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

THE AMENDED TARIFF.

We received on Friday last by telegraph from Ottawa, the following, too late for the paper of that day.

Tea to be charged four and three cents per pound instead of six and four.

The sugar duties of one and quarter and one and half cents pound are repealed.

Old tom gin to be one dollar per gallon.

Perfumed spirits in flasks to read, "not weighing more than four ounces, five cents each."

Erase from list paying five per cent. as follows:—

Cables, iron chain of all sorts, masts or parts of (masts) iron, wire-rigging, pig iron, steel, copper, and yellow metal, as detailed and replace on free list.

Wine, duty forty cents, reduced to thirty, and instead of twenty-two degrees of proof spirit by Sykes' hyrometer, read twenty degrees of alcohol, and not worth more than forty cents per gallon; also erase "when imported in wood."

Next item to read: "On all other wines, except sparkling, sixty cents per gallon, when imported in wood, and if imported in bottles, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen of quart bottles, five whereof contain a gallon, and so in proportion."

Sparkling wines, three dollars per dozen instead of two dollars.

The 20 per cent. list repealed, and all unenumerated goods to pay 17½ per cent. instead of 16½.

The 10 per cent. list, from cotton thread in hanks erase No. 6.

Instead of machine twist, read machine twist and silk twists. Goods charged 7½ per cent. to be charged 5 per cent.

IMMIGRATION.—The Surveyor General has returned from Victoria, where he has been to look after and complete the arrangements necessary for the reception of another arrival of immigrants. Contracts were entered into last fall, and fifty houses for as many families were erected, and are now in readiness to receive their occupants, who are expected to arrive here between the fifteenth and twentieth of May. These settlers are from the same part of the country as those at New Kincardine, and will occupy a tract of country adjacent to them. The vessel they are to sail in is one of the Anchor Line, which will leave about the 5th of May, and touch at Halifax, on the way. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the river steamers, they will be brought up-river, but if not, will be forwarded to Woodstock via Western Extension, and from thence to Tobique, where they will land and be taken by teams from that point to their future homes. The fifty families will consist of nearly two hundred and fifty persons in all.—*Fredericton Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, May 4.—A great strike of miners in the Durham colliers is in progress, and it is estimated that 50,000 men are out of employment thereby.—Von Moltke and Manteuffel visited the Czar in Berlin to day. The Russian Grand Duke Valdimer is to be married to the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg.

NEW YORK May 5.—Advices from Louisiana are again unfavorable. Various news breaks in the levees are reported, and the river is reported as generally above the danger mark. The barque Alfred, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., coal laden, was thrown on her beam ends in the late gale, and abandoned. The crew were rescued by a pilot boat which was towing the vessel in. The barns of John Travers, at East Oxford, Canada, were burned on Saturday, with sixty-three head of cattle. The steamer Three Rivers was damaged by fire, at Sorel, Quebec, Monday. Peter Ralsten's tannery, at Three Rivers, Quebec, was burned to-day; loss $30,000. The Sideau Canal is open. The Erie Canal is open, and boats began running to-day. Gold 112¼. A sporting sensation was caused to-day by a walking match on wager of $3,000, between James Gordon Bennet, of the New York *Herald*, and John Whipple, a young lawyer. Both are members of the Union Club, where the match was arranged. Mr. Bennett won; the distance was ten miles, time 1 hour and 47 mins. His opponent was five minutes behind. At least $50,000 changed hands on the result. Ortwein, who murdered the Hamnet family in Homestead, says he was sun struck while in the German army, and has been subject to spells ever since, during which spells he does not know what he is doing. He thinks it must have been during one of these that he murdered the Hamnet family.

LONDON, May 5.—The "Caspian," from Liverpool to Quebec to-day, took 350 agricultural laborers. Advices received at Bayonne, state that the Carlist army accomplished its retreat from Bilboa towards Arduna in an orderly and skilful manner, without disaster. Their losses are small, and the army is yet impact.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Advices from Arkansas represent affairs in a more serious light than at any previous time. Another collision is reported, and five men are said to have been killed. The seizure of the Supreme Court judges causes a great excitement, and writs of *habeas corpus* have been served, but were not obeyed, on the ground that martial law prevailed. A boiler explosion in Picton Ont., yesterday, killing three men and injuring others. River communication between Montreal and Quebec may not open before the 16th. The ice in the St. Lawrence is on the move, and Lake St. Peter is probably clear by this time. At Quebec the ice bridge still holds, detaining the accumulating steamers and passengers.

Gold 112. An appeal for the sufferers by the inundation in the South says it will require $40,000 per day for a long while to feed and provide for the starving people.

LONDON, May 6.—John Lucas, political economist, is dead. Additional strikes of miners are reported. The price of coal and iron have advanced in consequence. The American Oriental Topographical corps have reached Jerusalem; they were detained two days by a snow storm at Mount Sinai. Madrid advices report that Concha has been appointed general-in-chief of the northern army. During the bombardment of Bilboa, 50 citizens were killed and wounded.

Castle st., St. John, N. B, Janury 1, 1873.
Messrs. T. Graham & Son.

About four years ago I got my ankle badly sprained, causing it to swell so much that I could not put on my boot, the pain being so severe that I could scarcely move about for two weeks. I used different popular remedies without benefit till I tried Graham's Pain Eradicator, which cured me by a few applications.

I recommended it to a friend who had suffered from a sprain for more than six months, and he was cured by less than a bottle.

I have used it in other forms of pain with equal success, and for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., it is the best remedy I have ever known.

STEPHEN N. CRAWFORD.

NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

There is a state of the system, characterized by a great variety of symptoms, none of which in itself is of sufficient prominence to give a name to the disease, but the aggregate of which affects nearly all parts of the body, this affection is commonly called General Debility; as its name implies, it is followed by prostration of strength, and a whole troop of nervous disorders, disturbed sleep, mental anxiety, gloom and despondency, listlessness, incapacity of exertion, failure of memory, and a constant dread of impending calamity, all terminating in a general failure of the mental and physical powers.—Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparillian Elixir is a certain remedy for these diseases, with their numerous progeny of symptomatic affections. By its direct tonic and invigorating power it will strengthen the debilitated stomach, increase the secretion of the gastric juice, promote a healthy assimilation of the food, and thus speedily put to flight the whole train of painful disorders that go to make up this disease and bring back health to the nervous, weak and irritable sufferer.

FOR CONSUMPTION

and all diseases that lead to it; such as

Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

It is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hour's time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child. although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Price $1 per Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

April 18, 1874.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Nectarine, Celery, Orange, Peach, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, Gingor. In five sizes—2, 5, and 10 oz, pints and quarts. For flavoring

Ice Creams, Custards, Pies, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, &c.

"Pre-eminently superior."—Parker House, Boston.

"The best in the world."—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

"Used exclusively for years."—Continental Hotel, Phil.

"We use them exclusively."—Sherman House, Chicago.

"We find them the best."—Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

"We find them excellent."—Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

H. L. SPENCER, St. John,
Sole Agent for Maritime Provinces.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

Patronised by the Royal Family of Great Britain and principal Courts of Europe, by the Nobility, Gentry, of Great Britain and Continent, as well by the principal Physicians at home and abroad. also by the Military and Naval Hospitals.

H. L. SPENCER,
20 Nelson street, St. John,
General Agent for Maritime Provinces

APRIL 22nd.

Opening this week per Steamships India, Olympia & Mail Steamers,

50 PACKAGES
LONDON, MANCHESTER
AND
SCOTCH GOODS,

All personally selected, and now offered at the most reasonable rates,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The attention of City and Country Milliners and Traders is particularly requested to this advertisement.

E. D. WATTS.

St. John, April 22, 1874.

Cure of Bronchitis.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit. In fact I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when, to my satisfaction, I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D., 1870.

17 J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. E. Blakney, Ebenezer R. Frost, of Aberdeen, to Miss Julia G. Watson, of Canterbury.

At the residence of E. Hutchinson, Esq., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Geo. B Payson, Mr. Alex. Forbes to Miss Ellen Carter, all of Gordon, V. C.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Street, Mr. John Alexander, of South Richmond, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bell, of Wakefield, Carleton County.

At the residence of the officiating minister, by the Rev. Thomas Vanwart, Mr. Thomas McDonald to Miss Mary J. Sanderson, all of Richmond, C. C.

DIED.

At his residence, Richmond, Carleton County, on the 25th ult., Mr. Birdsell Carpenter, in the 73rd year of his age.

In St. Louis, Mo., on the 13th April, of Typhoid Fever, Wm. S. Nevers, aged 31 years, son of the late W. S. Nevers, of Hartland.

At Victoria Corner, Carleton Co., April 10th, Adelaide A., the beloved wife of Edward H. Cox, aged 21 years and 8 months.

Unexpected and sudden, at his father's residence, Shiktehawk, on the 20th ult., Ludlow, third son of James and Elenor Boyer, aged 20 years.

New Advertisements.

A Public Meeting

WILL be held in CONNELL'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 8th, to consider the propriety of holding a County Musical Convention.

All persons desirous of forming a Class in Vocal Culture will have an opportunity to do so. The National Music Course, by L. W. Mason, successfully taught in the Public Schools and Seminaries of Massachusetts, will be introduced.

Those interested in Music are respectfully solicited to attend.

A Juvenile Class will also be organized at the same Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, May 12th, at 4 o'clock. Children six years of age and upwards may attend and receive instruction which will develope into actual knowledge.

Terms—$1.00 for twenty-four lessons.

GEO. HOLLAND SNOW.

Woodstock May 6, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House, Barn, and two acres of land, situated at Upper Woodstock.

For further particulars apply to

CHARLES JACKSON.

Upper Woodstock, May 8, 1874.—2w-pd-19.

NOTICE!

I HEREBY give notice that I have given my son William Edward Searle the remainder of his time, and will not claim any of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting from this date.

ROBERT SEARLE.

Kent, May 1, 1874—1in-pd