Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR,—Through the columns of your paper I desire to inform Trustees and Teachers in Inspectoral District No. 8, that all letters, &c., addressed to me at Woodstock will receive immediate attention.

All parties wishing Registers, &c., will be supplied in a few days. Any one calling to see me in Woodstock can, in my absence from town, leave any note, message, &c., for me at the office of G. W. Vanwart.

Yours, &c.,
W. G GAUNCE,
School Inspector District No. 8.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—The old adage, that it is never too late to do good, I claim in this instance, having looked over the columns of your valuable paper for the last three weeks, hoping to find that some abler pen than mine had given you an account of the school examination at Bairdsville Victoria County, District No. 1, held on the afternoon of the 20th of October. This school, for the last six months, has been under the charge of Miss Lydia Irvin. The teacher conducted the examination, which consisted of simultaneous reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, history of Canada, recitations and other exercises, all of which passed off very creditable to teacher and pupils. Miss Irvin deserves great credit for the pains and trouble she must have taken to bring the little ones along so well; many of them scarcely knew the alphabet when she took them in hand, now being able to mount the platform and recite as well as older scholars. At the close Mr. John Porter, trustee, Henry Baird, Esq., and one or two other gentlemen present, addressed the school in highly complimentary terms, to teacher and her charge. The Trustees have secured the services of Miss Irvin for the winter term. ONE PRESENT.

Bairdsville, Victoria Co., Nov. 24, 1879.

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, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

SENTINEL Office, in Brick Building, directly opposite Post Office, up stairs.

The *Maritime Farmer* says:—

There is a paragraph in the *Carleton Sentinel* of last week, expressing surprise that School Trustees should appoint a Teacher from Ohio to one of the schools of this city, and reflects upon the Trustees for not appointing one of our own teachers. We are surprised to find such a paragraph in the *Sentinel;* it is not in harmony with the liberal and enlightened sentiments usually found in that paper.

It is the duty of the Trustees to appoint the very best teachers they can find, and we believe they have generally acted upon this principle in their employment of teachers.—Fitness for the position to be filled, being equal, the preference should be given to our own people as against strangers, but nothing more. Even were it true that a stranger was appointed to a school it would not prove anything against the educational system, as it might happen that a person educated here could not be found out of employment at the time he was wanted. But all this does not apply to the recent appointment, as the gentleman is not only a native of the Province, but was educated in the Province, and is a graduate of the University; he also taught in the Seminary in this city, giving great satisfaction, and now comes from Ohio where he held a responsible position in an educational establishment for a few years.

What we said was this:—

In the absence of explanation it seems strange to read that a gentleman from Ohio has been appointed Principal of a School in Fredericton. Is our educational system so deficient that it cannot worthily fill vacancies in our own schools?

And the paragraph was based on the simple statement appearing in some contemporary that a gentleman from Ohio had been appointed to fill the vacancy in the school referred to. A correspondent of the Fredericton *Reporter* quotes the SENTINEL's remarks; says many persons in this city (Fredericton) entertain similar views, and asks for more light on the subject. To this correspondent the Editor of the *Reporter* responds:

The gentleman referred to, we believe, is Mr. Wortman, who was recently appointed to succeed Mr. Gaunce in the charge of the York Street School. He is, we are informed, a native of this Province, and a graduate of our University, having taken the Douglas gold medal at this institution. As it happened, there were but two applicants for the situation, though there were a number of others who would have liked the appointment if they had been so fortunate as to know that Mr. Gaunce would be appointed Inspector by the Government; but as there was uncertainty about this, they could not risk the chances, and accepted situations elsewhere. Mr. Wortman was the choice out of two applicants, though whether or no all who would have liked the position had an equal chance for the appointment we are not aware, or whether denominationalism had anything to do with it, not being in the secrets of the school authorities.

Now the SENTINEL has secured the explanation, and having done so, the subject, if it only concerned the Trustees of Schools for, and the people of, Fredericton, might be dropped—indeed would not have been referred to by us. But the SENTINEL asked a question which in the quotations above is scarcely answered, and that question involves a principle. While the Trustees of any school district should appoint the very best teachers they can find, it is surely not out of harmony with "liberal and enlightened sentiments" to assert that they should in their seeking for a teacher exhaust the home list before looking abroad. And then it is scarcely illiberal to say that our educational establishment should be able to supply the requirements of any of our schools in the way of teachers. If such requirements cannot be supplied, then, we protest, there is a deficiency either in our system or in the material. We most distinctly claim that graduates of our own normal institutions; teachers who have legally obtained the right to teach, and remain in the Province pursuing that avocation, should have the preference as a right, even over others who have taken advantage of our Provincial establishments, provided by the whole people, but who, in furtherance of their own private objects, have left the Province and the actual work of our Provincial schools.

If we read aright statements in the press, there is a surplus number of teachers trained or being trained at Fredericton; and the same principle that provides facilities for their training, that implies on the part of the Government a parental care for them when they have graduated, and an interest in securing work for them. We presume the Normal and Training School was established to provide teachers not for foreign states or outside communities, but for the schools of this Province. And teachers have a right to expect that, according to their ability, any openings that occur will be supplied from among them on the principle of promotion. If such righteous claims are to be treated lightly or disregarded, then we may reasonably look for a depreciation of the standard in a profession whose standard cannot be too exalted and whose importance can scarcely be over-estimated.

A NICE question for the Customs department has been raised by a St. Stephen correspondent of a St. John paper. St Stephen is lighted by gas which is made at the gas works in Calais, Me., and transported across the lines, not by an under-ground railroad, but through elevated pipes. The conundrum is should the gas be taxed, and if not, why not?

THE Quebec government members were all re-elected last week with large majorities. Thus so far the people at the polls have sustained the successors to Mr. Joly.

SIR Leonard Tilley made a very happy speech at Brantford, on the 20th. After referring to his cordial reception and to the fact that at this gathering his temperance principles had been treated with great respect, he proceeded to explain his reasons for his recent visits to various sections of the country, which were without any party or political bearing, but only to enquire into and witness for himself as to the development that was being made in the several industries of Canada. He expressed himself as being amazed at the wonderful change and evidences of returning prosperity that appeared. He discussed the causes which led the government to make the changes that had been made in the tariff. His speech was made in presence of a mixed company, and was distinguished for the absence of anything that could wound the feelings of those who disagreed with him in politics. We quote a few passages:—

But here we are. For weal or for woe we have

ACCEPTED THIS POLICY.

Now then, what I say is this—and this is why I am so delighted to hear that by invitation of the Mayor and Corporation, there are gentlemen present holding views differing from mine on this point—what I say is this, "Gentlemen, if you differ from us, remember that the country has accepted this policy and assist to give it a fair trial." (Loud cheers) Let us have patriotism enough to do that. (Cheers.) Let us lay aside party for the time and see if we can perfect this policy, work it out and make it a success. (Renewed applause.) If it is a success, I am sure that strong as party feeling may be in this country our countrymen finding that they are in a more favorable position and that the country is prospering under it, will speak of it as did a gentleman to me to-day, when he said:—"I had my doubt about the policy at first; but I have changed my mind now. It's all right, I'm perfectly satisfied with the tariff as it stands." (Loud cheering.) Of course, if it is seen that there is a possibility of reversing this policy, capital will not be invested in our industries. Capitalists will be chary to risk their money in the development of the country. (Hear, hear.) Let us, therefore, give it fair play. Let us throw no discouragement in the way of men who want to build up this country, even if those men do look mainly to financial benefits to accrue to themselves.

He referred to the ready response made to his appeal for a loan in England; he discussed the loyalty question, showing that Canadian loyalty was not even in England regarded as mere lip loyalty, he then said:—

Gentlemen, while we revere the motherland and love the institutions under which we are living; while there is not a more loyal people in the world than the people of Canada; still if it were to come to be a question as to what are our interests and the interests of our people, as to whether our people should be deprived of employment here and be driven to a foreign country—if it were to become a question of this kind between

OURSELVES AND THE MOTHERLAND

we would have to decide, as truly patriotic men, in favor of our people. (Cheers.) But they say in reference to this matter that our loyalty is lip loyalty. Is it lip loyalty? Fourteen or fifteen months ago there was a state of feeling between Great Britain and Russia that was not pleasant. There was an indication, and a very strong indication indeed, that war was possible between these two countries ere long. What was the feeling, what was the declaration of Canada at that time when war was threatened between our great Mother Country and the Russian nation? Hundreds and thousands of men in Canada declared themselves ready to place themselves at the disposal of Her Majesty, to fight her battles for her credit and her honor. (Loud cheers.) Have we any feeling against Great Britain? No. Then, I'll tell you what we can do. There are hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen at this moment in a most distressed condition. Their condition is our opportunity. Then let us, as loving subjects, do what we can to find them happy and comfortable homes among us, and plant them on the rich prairies of the North West. (Cheers.) We offer every one of them who will come and settle and occupy it, 160 acres of land, and to the capitalist who will invest in these lands we say, "come and invest and give us the money that will help to pay for the construction of that great railway, which within six or seven years is to reach from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, opening up many millions of acres of the best land for settlement, and giving this part of Canada a new market for its manufactures." Can we not, gentlemen, in view of the great future, which it is within our power to make,

STAND SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

and assist in perfecting the legislation which will accomplish the end we all so much desire.

I admit that the majority of the representatives from New Brunswick show an opposition to it, but I am of the opinion that a year will not pass before the people down there—having recovered from the effects of the fire, and having capital brought into them to give them an opportunity of taking hold of the industries to prosecute which they have all the necessary ability and perseverance—will say, as did our friend in London, "We were opposed to the National Policy at first, but now its all right." (Cheers.) Prior to Confederation I had read something of the great North West, and it was part of our policy to get possession of that great country, to develop it, to make it part of Canada, and to lay in the Dominion the foundations of a great nation—not a nation independent of the Mother Country, but a nation sustaining and supporting her. (Loud cheers) Let us keep this object in view. Possessing as we do the best educational system in the world, a magnificent country, a hardy population, and determination and energy unsurpassed anywhere, it will be our own fault if we do not make Canada a credit to ourselves and the admiration of the world. (Loud and continued cheering.

THE *Sun* quotes a paragraph from the last SENTINEL about the probable result of the visit of the British tenant farmer delegation to Canada, and asks if the SENTINEL has any objection to giving its authority for the statement. In reply we may say generally that the information conveyed was published, we think, in several of our exchanges, but our immediate authority was, as we remember, a Montreal paper. Farther than this we cannot say. It might be inconvenient for the *Sun* always to give very definitely its authority for statements appearing in its columns. There is in the question he asks just the suggestion of that suspicion that might haunt one given to the manufacture of news. However, we are very happy to be able to say that, from latest information obtained, it appears the tenant farmers delegates were greatly pleased with Canada; that they regard the Dominion as presenting inducements for emigrating British farmers, superior to those presented in the Western States, and that the story that some of their number had purchased land in the Western States is unfounded. As to what action the Government propose to take we have no positive information.

THE Fredericton *Reporter* referring to the large quantities of potatoes exported from this Province and the larger quantities used in making starch in Aroostook, suggests that we should have at least one starch factory in New Brunswick. The suggestions of our contemporary are pertinent, but where is the market for the starch to be found? Could we export it to the United States at a profit in view of the duty of one cent per lb. and 20 per cent.? We presume the cotton factories of the Dominion use a comparatively small amount of starch and are supplied by home manufacturers, while it is alleged that the establishment of new cotton factories is not justified by the demand for the cloth. Perhaps we could find a market in Britain.

THERE has been a reconstruction of the Government of Manitoba, in order to satisfy the irrepressible Frenchmen and give a seat to a representative of that nationality. We observe that our friend Hon. C. P. Brown changes the bureau of Provincial Secretary for that of Public Works; for which latter office we should suppose the Hon. gentleman eminently fitted.

Call it by the name of exodus, or what you will, the fact remains that from St. John and other sea-board towns, if the statements in the papers can be relied on, and from the interior districts, almost every day witnesses the departure of young and healthy people who go away with perhaps too bright anticipations and too weak regrets, but who go nevertheless; and can we afford to lose such? —*Carleton Sentinel.*

It seems a pity that some of the unhealthy editors who keep publishing such statements as the above until the iteration grows sickening would not "go away" in the same direction. Our contemporary seems to know nothing of, or else conceals, the fact that during the past year a considerable number of persons have come into New Brunswick from the States and have taken up farms in the Province. How is it that it is only the dark side of the picture that a certain class of editors are constantly presenting to their readers? How do they find their interest in showing up only the defects in the country? They will search in vain in any other country in the world to find newspaper editors similarly engaged.

So quotes and comments the *Sun*, thus giving additional publicity to our well intentioned paragraph. The criticism of the *Sun*, who assumes a censorship of the press, read between the lines is simply *bosh*.

What sagacity our contemporary shows in discovering that to state and deplore a simple, honest fact is to depreciate our country or show up its defects.

God forbid that we should evince our patriotism, regard for our country and appreciation of its superior advantages by only withholding information which it is important should be known.

Now we tell the *Sun* that we do not know "that during the past year a considerable number of persons have come into New Brunswick from the States and have taken up farms in the Province." Did we know that to be a fact and not publish it, we would be liable to censure. And we ask the *Sun* to give us with some kind of definiteness information as to instances such as he mentions. We ask him to give us even one instance of a person coming from the States and taking up a farm in Carleton County.—We ask this seriously, and will gladly spread the information; but even when that fact is proved it will not at all lessen the regret that every lover of his country must feel at seeing our young people desert it.

DIPHTHERIA is, unfortunately, so well known in this province as to make any new discoveries touching its nature and remedy of great interest. This disease is proving very fatal in Russia and the attention of the government of that nation has been directed to it.

The Russian Minister to the United States has published a letter in New York with regard to the treatment of the disease in Russia and Germany and the specific, benzoate of soda may prove of service here as it has been so successful abroad. We quote the letter referred to:—

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1879.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

In view of the increase of diphtheria in several places of the State of New York I hasten to communicate to you for publicity a very simple remedy, which, having been used in Russia and Germany, may prove effective here. Out of several others, Dr. Letzerich, who made extensive experiments in the application of the remedy, has used it in twenty-seven cases, eight of which were of a very serious nature, all of which had a favorable result except in one case, when the child died from a complication of diseases. For children of one year he prescribes the remedy for internal use every one or two hours, as follows:—

Natr. Benzoic, pur. 5. 0 solv. in aq. distillat aq. menth. piper. ana 40,0 syr. cort. aur. 10 0.

For children from one to three years old he prescribed it from seven to eight grammes for 100 grammes of distilled water, with same syrup; for children from three to seven years old he prescribed ten to fifteen grammes, and for grown persons from fifteen to twenty-five for each 100 grammes.

Besides this he uses also with great success the insufflation on the diphtherial membrane through a glass tube in serious cases every three hours, in light cases three times a day of the natr. benzoic pulver. For grown people he prescribes for gargling a dilution of ten grammes of this pulver for 200 grammes of water.

The effect of the remedy is rapid. After twenty-four or thirty-six hours the feverish symptoms disappear completely and the temperature and pulse become normal. This remedy was used also with the same success by Dr. Braham Braun and Professor Klebs, in Prag; Dr. Senator, in Cassel and several others in Russia and Germany.

Hoping that the publication through your widely spread paper will prove beneficial in the United States, I remain, yours, very truly,
N. SHISKIN,
Minister of Russia to the United States.

THE St. John *Sun* and *News* both favorable to the general government and its policy thus look somewhat diversely at one subject. The *Sun* says:—

Whereas the National Policy was to have squelched the lumbering interests, there was shipped from Chatham this year, to Nov. 10, nine millions feet more lumber than in 1878, and although the shipments from Newcastle fell off three and a half millions, there was a net increase of five and a half millions in the shipments of the two ports, without counting the cargoes of five vessels loading. Of course this ruinous business is due to the N. P., and to the fact that the Province is ruined—ruined!

The *News* says:—

During the present year certain facts, having more or less bearing upon our future trade, have by one means or another been brought prominently into view. The fact that a serious diminution of exports has a damaging effect upon our general trade has been strikingly and painfully illustrated anew.

The fact that it is desirable that our exports should be as varied in character as possible has forced itself on general notice. The fact that it is not a wise policy to force the lumber trade at all hazards or even to maintain it at the highest point at which it can be sustained with profit has made itself recognized afresh.

VICTORIA COUNTY COURT.—This Court opened at Andover on Wednesday, 19th inst., His Honor Judge Stevens presiding. The following professional gentlemen were in attandance. Messrs. Gregory, Wetmore and Lugrin, of Fredericton, J. R. Costigan, Esq., Grand Falls, and the resident Attorneys.—There was no criminal business; the civil docket was as follows:—

Joseph B. Porter *vs.* James E. Porter.—Assumpsit. D. B. Gallagher files writ. Lugrin and Gallager for plff.; Gregory and Baker for deft. Verdict for defendant.

Richard Abern *vs.* The Trustees of Schools, No. 2, Lorne. D. B. Gallagher files writ.—Action debt, bal. Teacher's contract, $127. Gallagher and Gregory for plff.; Wetmore and Barker for defts. Verdict for plaintiff $103.47.

Donald Fraser *vs.* John Fraser. Replevin for horse. S. J. Baker files writ. Wetmore and Baker for plff.; Lugrin for deft. Verdict for plff.

Court adjourned Saturday night.

A Fredericton correspondent of the *Telegraph* gives the following important emigration scheme:—

Hans Peterson, Esq., of New Denmark, is here for the purpose of submitting the following proposition to the consideration of the Government: That the Government reserve two hundred thousand acres of land lying between New Denmark and the Tobique and extending towards the Restigouche, and open it up by running roads through it. If they will do this Mr. Peterson will guarantee to bring out, during the next five years, ten thousand Danish emigrants and will pay for and settle upon the land. Some of the land in question is in the hands of the Riviere du Loup Railway Company, but we understand that they will dispose of it on reasonable terms. Mr. Peterson is of opinion that the tide of emigration from Denmark, Norway and Sweden can be turned toward this Province.

THE excitement in Ireland continues intense, having been aggravated by arrests that have been made and those that are threatened or suggested. The Boston *Journal* takes a reasonable view of the position:—

From the outset, the speeches which have been made at the meetings of the Irish tenantry have been violent and incendiary, and although the speakers, as a rule, have refrained from the use of language which would make them directly amenable to the laws, the curses upon landlords and the threats of shooting them, with which their hearers have frequently interrupted them, leave no room to doubt how their appeals have been interpreted. Of late, also, the agitation has passed from the stage of words to that of deeds. Placards have been freely posted, threatening death, not to landlords and agents merely, but to tenants who paid more rent than the agitators deemed proper. The threatening notices and the midnight visits of "Rory of the Hills" have been followed by the destruction of property and by personal violence, stopping little short of murder. It is clear that the time had come when interference by the Government was necessary, unless the rights of property and the peace of the island were to be left at the mercy of the hot-headed and impulsive tenantry.

This is a case in which there is danger that outside observers may be led astray by their sympathies. There is no questioning the hardships under which the Irish farmers have suffered. There is no denying the injustice with which, in many instances, they have been treated. The need of reform in the conditions of land tenure and in the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland is clear to all except those who will not see. But the violent agitation which has been set on foot by Mr. Parnell is sure to prejudice the cause in the interests of which it is professedly managed. It will not relieve, it will increase the hardships of the tenantry. The men who have been engineering it are politicians quite as much as they are patriots. Irish Americans in particular need to be cautioned against the evil which is likely to result from lending their sanction or extending their aid to an unwise agitation, which is far more likely to injure than to held their countrymen in Ireland. Reforms which might be granted by the British Government at the call of justice or political wisdom are sure to be withheld, when demanded under threats of violence.

LATEST accounts from Ireland would indicate that the arrests have had the effect of arresting to some extent the lawless utterances previously indulged in, and there seems reason to hope that the crisis has been reached and the worst passed. Despatches of the 24th says:—

London newspapers of opposite political views, agree that the arrests of Davitt, Killed and Daly had the effect of reducing the anti-rent agitators to an abandonment of incendiary language in their speeches. The *News* thinks the agitation will henceforth become more disciplined and organized, while the *Times* anticipates that it will soon die out, as the audiences at the meetings will soon tire of listening to dull speeches. The only disquieting circumstances concerning the meeting at Balla, on Saturday, was the military order and discipline observed by the processionists which was evidently the result of training. A pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, was read in all the Catholic Churches yesterday, declaring that all must take part in bearing the burden of bad harvests in Ireland, but they must take care not to drive God from their side by a violation of His law. Unfortunately men proclaiming sympathy for the people are disseminating doctrines which, if pushed to a logical conclusion, strike at the root of good faith and mutual confidence.

FROM the St. Stephen *Courier* we learn that diphtheria has been prevailing to a fearful and alarming extent in St. James, Charlotte County. Mr. Alexander Gibson lost five out of a family of six children; Mr. Robert Robinion lost three daughters; Mr. J. Turnbull lost two children. In all about fifty cases were treated of during the past six weeks. The correspondent giving the *Courier* the above facts says, "the disease was making rapid progress until the services of Dr. Rouse were secured. Under his prompt and skilful treatment the disease received a check. After his arrival none died except those in whom death symptoms had already made their appearance."

WE hope it is the hard times and reduction of salaries which send so many teachers in St. John and other Towns in the Province to open private schools. There *should* be no necessity and no support for *primary schools*, if the public schools are what they should be. When the private schools are for teaching the higher or ornamental branches it is quite a different thing, and suggests discussion in another direction.

IT would seem, from hints given in the press, that Mr. D. Banks McKenzie has been made the target for some unkind and malevolent criticism. In order to do Mr. McKenzie justice and prevent the slanders from injuring him abroad, the St. Croix *Courier* devotes an editorial to the vindication of Mr. McKenzie and the Reform Club adopted resolutions expressing confidence in and gratitude to that gentleman in view of his arduous and successful labors in St. Stephen; they speak of his services as "inestimable."

SOME recent utterances of the Finance Minister are supposed to indicate that a modification of the tariff, in some respects, will be considered. But then judging from the tone of some portion of the press most pronounced in favor of the N. P., material change is not required, although so many manufacturers, sellers and buyers think the contrary. If Sir Leonard Tilley, after his late investigations thinks the tariff can be improved, we accept his judgement in preference to that of the papers referred to.

WHILE there seems to be a better feeling among our traders than there was a short time since, and while they are busier and the streets livelier with buyers as well as sellers of country produce, we cannot record any marked increase in the prices of the latter with the exception of butter and eggs, although these prices compare favorably with the quotations in other markets.

Our manufacturers, so far as we observe, appear to be enjoying a lively trade and finding prompt sale for their several wares.

On the whole, although this is the season of the year when, if ever, trade is brisk, we are disposed to think the indications are favorable to the belief that a substantial improvement is taking place.

GENERAL Warner, United States Consul at the port of St. John, in his report states that the number emigrating from that city to the States is larger than at any time within the last 15 years. He says of the emigrants that they are "of a superior class of men, destined to make good citizens of the Republic." Good for the United States; not so satisfactory for the Province.

WE regret to have to record the demise of an old friend and patron, John Robertson, Esq., who died at his residence, Cambridge, Queen's Co., on the 16th inst., aged 75 years. Mr. Robertson was one of the most enterprising and progressive garden-farmers in the Province. He is one of a family of eleven, in which there had not been a death for 71 years, and whose united ages makes 679 years.

A FIRE at New York, on Tuesday morning, destroyed the car stables of the 8th Avenue Horse Railroad. Thirty cars, two hundred horses, one hundred and fifty snow plows, 2,000 sets harness, 2,000 bush. oats, 1500 bush. ground fodder, and an enormous supply of robes, blankets, whips, &c., were burned. Total loss $140,000; insured.

MRS. Michael Gallagher, of Newburgh, met with a serious accident on Wednesday afternoon. Being in the shoe store of Mr. J. D. Dickinson, she fell through the trap door, which was open, into the cellar, a distance of nearly 15 feet, breaking her collar bone and badly bruising her back and shoulders. Dr. Smith was immediately called, and under his treatment Mrs. Gallagher is doing well.

THE Mother of the ex-Emperor Eugenie is dead.

WE note the return home of our old friend, Lt. Col. C. W. Raymond, after an absence of some weeks in Stanley, York County.—We learn that under his supervision the members of the Church of England, at Stanley, have just completed a beautiful little Church, which, for excellence of design and the beauty of the interior finishing, is second to no country Church in the Province. A public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Stanley, on the evening of Thursday, 20th inst., which, despite the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended by members of every christian denomination. The following address, which was presented, speaks for itself:—

To Lieut Col. C. W. Raymond:

SIR,—We, the undersigned, members of the Corporation and Building Committee of St. Thomas Church, on behalf of the Church people of Stanley, desire, on this the eve of your departure from among us, to express our warm appreciation of the services you have rendered us in the erection of our new Church. Not only are we indebted to you for the plans and specifications you so kindly furnished at the outset, and which met our cordial approval, but also for the zeal, energy and faithfulness with which you superintended the construction of the building. We look upon our new Church as one that will be a credit and ornament to our little village, and we humbly trust it is in some measure worthy the sacred purpose to which it is to be set apart—the worship and praise of the Almighty. And we would add our hope that after both you and we have passed away from mortal life, it may still stand for many a year; *itself* the most fitting memorial of your love for your Church and your regard for our welfare.

We also desire to express our high regard for you as a christian gentleman; and we pray that God's choicest blessing may ever attend you and yours.

In conclusion, permit us to express the hope that your sojourn amongst us has afforded some degree of pleasure to yourself as well as us.

Signed by the Church Wardens, Vestry and Building Committee.

The cost of the Church is in the neighborhood of $2 200, and by the zeal and energy of the people it has occupied but six months in erection, a fact that must prove a great encouragement to their Minister, the Rev. W. O. Raymond.

CHARLES Francis Adams, Jr., in a recent book, gives the following statements respecting the astonishing amount of railway traffic in London, Eng.:—

The block system is of English origin, and it scarcely needs to be said that it was adopted by the railroad corporations of that country only when they were driven to it by the exigencies of their traffic. But for that system, indeed, the most costly portion of the tracks of the English roads must of necessity have been duplicated years ago, as their traffic had fairly outgrown those appliances of safety which have even to this time been found sufficient in America. There were points, for instance, where 270 regular trains of one line alone passed daily. On the London and Northwestern there are more than 60 through down trains, taking no account of local trains, each day passing over the same line of tracks, among which are express trains which stop nowhere, way trains which stop everywhere, express freight, way freight, mineral trains and parcel trains. On the Midland road there are nearly twice as many similar trains on each track. On the Metropolitan Railway the average interval is 3½ minutes between trains. In one case points were mentioned where 270 regular trains of one line alone passed a given junction during each 24 hours—where 270 trains passed a single station, the regular interval between them being but five-eighths of a mile—where 132 trains entered and left a single station during three hours of each evening every day, being one train in 82 seconds. In 1870 there daily reached or left the six stations of the Boston roads, some 385 trains; while no less than 650 trains a day were in the same year received and dispatched from a single one of the London stations. On one single exceptional occasion, 1,111 trains, carrying 145,000 persons, were reported as entering and leaving this station in the space of eighteen hours, being rather more than a train a minute. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether the world anywhere else furnishes an illustration so apt and dramatic of the great mechanical achievements of recent times as that to be seen during the busy hours of any week-day from the signal and interlocking galleries which span the tracks as they enter the Charing Cross or Cannon street stations in London. Below and in front of the galleries the trains glide to and fro, coming suddenly into sight from beyond the bridges, and as suddenly disappearing—winding swiftly in and out, and at times four of them running side by side, on as many tracks, but in both directions—the whole making up a swiftly-shifting maze of complex movement under the influence of which a head unaccustomed to the sight, grows actually giddy. Yet it is all done so quietly and smoothly, with such an absence of haste and nervousness on the part of the stolid operators in charge, that it is not easy to decide which most to wonder at, the almost inconceivable magnitude and despatch of the train movement, or the perfection of the appliances which make it possible. No man concerned in the larger management of railroads, who has not passed a morning in those London galleries, knows what it is to handle a great city's traffic.

The *Foreign Times*, replying to a letter of John Bright, says in rather excessive terms:

The policy of the Canadian Government is not injurious but beneficial to the inhabitants of the Dominion, and if continued, it will be beneficial to the mother country and to Canada itself. It is false to assert that the Canadians shut out the manufactures of England. It is false to say that it is impudence of the Canadian Government to borrow money from the mother country, to make a railway westward to the Pacific. Perhaps the agitating Quaker has probably never been in Canada, and he may not know the district through which the railway has to pass from Ottawa to the Pacific. Therefore he talks glibly on a subject he knows little about.—We beg to tell him that the railway which the Canadians have lately come to England to borrow money for, and which sticking-up collar Quakers may injudiciously not subscribe to, has already been secured in England by those indefatigable men, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, and Sir John Rose, and they have gone home triumphantly with the contract in their pockets. The guarantee is a good one. They have millions and millions of acres of land through which the railway will pass, that in productive powers are superior by three or four times to that of Lancashire. The making of the railway is an accomplished fact—*fait accompli*. The money is got, 60,000 tons of steel rails are bought, and John Bright may rant and rave as he has the instinct to do, but home the Canadians have gone, and baffled remains the agitating Quaker of England. Our Canadian friends are advancing, and if Penn the Quaker had been alive at the present day, he would have questioned the policy of his sect in condemning our brethren in Canada for going ahead, regardless of the declamations of John Bright or any other Quaker in England.

WE learn that the Town of Presque Isle, Me, has voted its credit for $10,000 to aid in constructing a railway from a point four miles from Caribou, on the Aroostook branch of the N. B. Railway, to Presque Isle. We think the line had been previously surveyed by N. B. R. Co. Engineers.

THE movements of freight on the Railroads during the past week or two have been very lively. While large quantities of potatoes, eggs and hay have been going forward, Thanksgiving times in the States have caused a brisk demand for butter and poultry, in the prices of which, in consequence there has been some advance.

JOSH Billings says that "a source of weakness to any nation under heaven, comes from the fact that its women have so little to do and so much to say."

HON. Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn and Landry, of the Local Government, have gone to Ottawa as delegates on a mission to secure settlement of some old claims of the Province.

WE acknowledge bridal favors, and extend congratulations to our popular Photographic artist, over the happy event chronicled in the proper place.

Jottings.

The ladies of the Methodist church, Andover, intend holding an Apron Sale, in Beveridge's Hall, on Thursday, 4th December next. Fancy articles, suitable for Christmas presents, will also be offered for sale. Sale is to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.; refreshments served at 6 o'clock. The Andover cornet band will be present, and everything will be done in order to make the affair a pleasant one.

The Masonic fraternity at Andover intend having a Grand Ball on the evening of the 1st of February.

The programme presented at the Young People's Institute, on Monday evening was of a varied and agreeable character; and the number of members present was very large. There was singing by the Institute; a solo by Miss Shaw; the reading of an excellent paper on "Books and how to read them," by Rev. W. W. Colpitts; a good speech by Rev. E. Turner, and remarks, on the Essay read, by Mr. G. L. Holyoke, H. P. Baird and others. The list of officers of the Institute has been completed by the election of Mr. G. L. Holyoke, Vice President, and Miss Annie Cupples, Organist.

They have an ice bridge across the river at Fredericton.

Messrs James Munro, James Doherty and Wm Price, members of the Woodstock Battery, left here on Monday morning to go to Quebec, there to attend the school of Gunnery, during a short course of three months.

On the N. B. & C. train that left on Monday, were Miss Shaw of Victoria Corner and Messrs. A. P. Lindsay and D. J. McKay, Lakeville; the former went to Montana and the two latter to Wisconsin. Of course, in view of the susceptibility of the *Sun*, and out of regard for his so easily outraged feelings, we hesitate to express any regrets at the departure of these young people, simply presuming to record a fact and wish them *bon voyage* and success.

The dwelling house of Hon. F. A. Pike, at Calais, was badly damaged by fire on Sunday night.

Judging from the stir on our streets and the number of persons in the stores, on some days since the snow made passable sleighing, there is a revival of trade already commenced. Indeed all that our farmers want is the inspiriting influence of better prices, than are now prevailing, to bring brisk times to the town.

The lock boxes have been placed in position in the Post office, and have nearly all been taken up. They are a great convenience and give general satisfaction. The boxes are supplied with the Yale lock.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Holy Family Hotel, St. Basil.

The Sabbath School at Bloomfield is in successful working operation, with some fifty scholars, and don't intend to freeze up for the winter. The school feels the need of a library, and intends holding a Concert the 24th of next month for the purpose of securing funds to start one.—It ought to be well patronized by the people of Bloomfield.

G. B. Anderson, Esq., wife and daughter, of Halifax, and Geo. Johnson, Esq., Editor of the Halifax *Herald*, were in town for some days.

The weather since our last has been remarkably fine. The little additional snow that has fallen has rendered the sleighing quite good.

Our stores are now arrayed in their usual inviting garb of seasonable goods, the merchants being well prepared to meet any rush of customers that may come.

Already many teams and parties have gone into the lumber woods, and preparations are being made for operations in the woods on a far larger scale than last year.

A large company of friends met at the residence of Mr. F. W. Bull, on Wednesday evening, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. Bull and his esteemed wife.

Pinafore, so successful Thursday evening, is to be repeated to-night (Friday), with the addition of an oyster supper.

Centreville Items.

Nov. 25, 1879.

The F. C. Baptists of Tracy's Mills are repairing their Church; we presume they will have it ready to worship in next Sabbath.

The Baptist Sabbath School will commence its winter term next Sabbath. We hope the school will continue to be successful.

We now have good sleighing.

Mr. G. L. Cronkhite had his Durham calf weighed here the other day; it weighed 754 lbs., and was the finest calf I ever saw.

A row took place between two of our young bloods, who thought they would try themselves, but they were parted before a great deal of damage was done. Fighting is hard on the eyes, boys?

Centreville day school has 84 names on its register. The Trustees have secured an assistant teacher for the winter.

Centreville Union Lodge, No. 148, talk of holding a concert on Christmas Eve; perhaps they will have a tree well loaded for the occasion.

Within a circuit of five miles from here, some forty of our young men have left for the West the present season. They send back word they are getting good wages.

Mr. W. T. Webb killed a this year's pig which weighed 314 lbs. How is that for pork?

Mr. Isaac Tracy, Sr., has moved into his new house.

A number of our young men are making ready to go into the lumber woods.

DEBATE.—The question of Annexation or National Policy came off last night, and it was decided that the National Policy was preferable.—Success to the policy.

Central Southampton Items.

November 24th, 1879.

The recent fall of snow has made business quite lively in this section of country, and the merry jingle of the sleigh bells, tells us, but too plainly, that the young gents are taking advantage of it.

Mr. W. S. Tompkins left here for the lumber woods, where he is to act as book keeper for Grant & Tompkins. We wish our friend success in his work.

Rev. S. E. Currie has been elected pastor of the F. C. B. Church, for the coming year.

The young men of this place are talking of organizing a Debating Club. We would just say that the idea is a good one and we hope that they will succeed. Notwithstanding the great benefit that it will be to each individual, it will help shorten and make glad the long winter evenings.

Our school is under the efficient management of C. L. Brown, who seems to thoroughly understand his business. M. M. H.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*Appleton's Journal* for December gives the conclusion of Mrs. Edwardes' brilliant novelette, "Vivian the Beauty," and a second installment of the "Memoirs of Madame de Remusat," the last Parisian sensation. The selection this month gives an account of a long conversation with Napoleon in regard to his Egyptian campaign, and the writer's recollections of the Duc d'Enghien tragedy, making a striking paper. A very interesting article is one entitled "Some Aspects of Robert Burns," in which we have a searching inside view of the poet's life and conduct. A paper on Charles James Mathews gives a full and entertaining summary of the recently-published biography of the famous actor. Horace White's suggestive essay on "Parliamentary Government in America" is reprinted; and there are extracts from Dr. Hillebrand's Letters on "Modern England" and a consideration of "George Eliot as a Godless Writer." The editor discusses "The Purpose of Fiction," "Histrionic Realism," and "The Obelisk;" and reviews the "Books of the Day." The contents of *Appleton's Journal* are of a sterling character, weighty yet eminently attractive, having in view the intelligent and cultivated reader.

FRANK LESLIE'S *Popular Monthly*.—The December number of this favorite magazine is already on our table, and as it closes the seventh volume, now is the time to subscribe for the coming year. The contents are exceedingly varied, highly interesting and instructive. The leading article, "The Career of a Great Speculator," is a detailed and interesting account of Daniel Drew, who was at one time a power in Wall Street; is profusely illustrated. Nugent Robinson has an admirable article on "Mary Queen of Scots." "Silk Worms and Silk Culture" is replete with information, as is also "A Glance at Copenhagen." There are several excellent stories by popular writers complete in this number, and poems of great merit. There is, besides, a large miscellany, embracing a great variety of subjects. The number is, in fact, brilliant with literary gems, and every department of literature is represented. The *Popular Monthly* has attained a very large circulation and is eminently deserving of the favor it receives. Each number contains 128 quarto pages and about 100 engravings. The present one is embellished with a beautiful chromo frontispiece—"The First Meeting of Mary Stuart with David Rizzio." Single copies are only 25 cents; and the annual subscription, $3; six months, $1.50; and four months, $1. Sent post free. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Queen Victoria, when she visits Chiselhurst to see the Empress