Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

CENTREVILLE

MR EDITOR,—Perhaps the readers of your paper would wish to have an adequate idea of the location, trade, etc., of Centreville, from which place so much has been written and read of late. Centreville is situated in the Parish of Wilmot, Carleton Co., four miles west of Florenceville. Its location cannot be surpassed in a picturesque point of view by any village in the aforesaid County. At the southern portion of the village flows the Presque Isle stream; it flows in a series of rapids and cataracts, through rocky valleys and cultivated fields, till it mingles its waters with those of the St John. The best view of Centreville can be obtained from the beautiful range of hills which overlook the village on the south. From this point the eye of an observer may range over as fine a view as ever rejoiced the sight of man. On the right his eye follows the meanderings of the aforesaid stream, as it plows through the beautiful country to the east of Centreville, till turning abruptly about two miles below it is lost from view. On the left is situated a dense wood, while immediately at his feet reposes the beautiful village of Centreville. One is reminded of the paradise of the gorgeous dream of Coleridge:

"There were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Infolding sunny spots of greenery."

Business.—The four principal streets of Centreville are Exchange, Maine, Mill and Lorne. It is on Exchange street that most of the business of this place is transacted.—The three firms, viz., White Bros, Tilley & Burtt, and Balloch Bros, may be found on three of the corners, formed by Maine and Exchange. In those three establishments may be found articles that will satisfy the most fastidious purchaser, either in the dry goods or grocery line. Next door to White Bros., on Exchange street, may be found the establishment of G. W. White & Son, who have always on hand a good assortment of all kinds of hardware, etc., and they guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. A short distance below Tilley & Burtt, on Exchange, is the store of Nathaniel Gregg, who is doing a lively business in the grocery line. On Main street may be found the confectionery shop of Mrs C. Merritt, who always keeps on hand an excellent assortment of everything in her line of business. The three carriage shops with their enterprising managers, C. E. Parent, S. W. Burtt and J. E. Alexander are always busy, and can turn out anything from the clumsy sleven to the elegant phaeton. The establishments of Messrs. C. E. Parent and J. E. Alexander are situated on Main street. The former gentleman has a fine three-story building fitted with all the latest improvements, and is well calculated for the business for which it is used. At the corner of Lorne and Exchange is found the establishment of L. W. Burtt. Mr. Burtt is an excellent workman, which can be proved in no better way than by examining the articles in his line which he has exhibited. Centreville can boast of three good blacksmiths, viz., Wilkinson, Atherton and Hegan. (Our correspondent has overlooked the old establishment of Mr. C. A West.—EDS. SEN.) These gentlemen give entire satisfaction to their patrons, and it is a doubt whether they can be surpassed by any in the County. All who are in need of good boots and shoes can easily be supplied by calling on Clark & Webb, on the corner of Exchange street. A new and much needed tin shop has recently been opened on Exchange street, by A. C. Gibson, who has secured the services of Mr. Bell a competent workman. A large tannery, owned by Mr. Fred. Burtt, and under the management of Mr. Stuart, stands at the foot of Exchange street. At the harness shop of Mr. F. Burtt can always be found a selection of harness, of his own manufacture, at the lowest rates. Mr. Pierce, in charge of the shop, is ever ready to do all kinds of repairing at the shortest notice. The dressmakers of this village are Miss Clark and Miss Henderson; the milliner, Mrs. A. A. Perkine; while the tailoringlie performed by Mr. A Lee. The Commercial Hotel, kept by Mr. D. Burtt, has always had a good reputation, and well deserves it at the present time. Cabinet making: This branch of business is being skilfully performed by Mr. Young & Son. Dr. Churchill has opened an office in this place and has already secured an extensive practice; may success attend him. The Baptist have the services of the Rev. J. G. Harvey in this place. This gentleman is a plain, sound preacher, and much liked by his congregation. The building in which this body worship has been thoroughly renovated, which it greatly needed. Mr. Flewelling, Episcopal clergyman, holds service in this village. Mr. Getchel has erected a large grist mill at this place; this will be a paying investment for his capital, as his properly equipped grist mill can easily be kept running the year round. Centreville Union Lodge is progressing favorably, which shows the temperance sentiment of this community. Centreville has a large school house and a good school, which has lately been graded. The advanced department is under the management of Mr. Cody, while Miss Syncock takes charge of the primary part. Both teachers are well liked, with but few exceptions. Now is the season of company meetings, declarations of dividends, association and society reports, and formation of enduring good resolutions, while the hum of little bills, charitable collections, social invitations and weather comments, and prophecies fill the wide expanse. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in your valuable paper, I remain,

Youre, very truly,
OBSERVER.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In perusing the columns of last week's SENTINEL, I find that a great transformation has been made by the Boston correspondent, of the different seasons, particularly autumn. Since his letter of Oct. 19th, where he has described autumn as grown into womanhood with every charm and grace developed, with every promise of beauty fulfilled, he has conveniently changed woman into man, and says who can ask greater favors than he has shown; he has proved himself to be the Prince of good fellows; he reigned superbly, while he did reign, and died every inch a king.

Now we are all, as right thinking persons, ready to acknowledge that autumn is the crowning season of the year and hath many charms; in fact it surpasses all, for there is none more gladly welcomed than autumn, it is the season that the larger portion of our fruits, vegetables, etc., attain their perfect growth and ripen in its golden days; but we are not ready to acknowledge that there is an autumn Prince or King, or anything in the male gender to rule o'er so sublime a creature as the summer or autumn Queen.

Ah friend, in such a respite,
What wonder can it seem
That all thy grief has vanished,
Forgotten like a dream?
That of the old cares thinking,
Thou smilest confident,
Bathed in the golden morning,
Thy vain heart is content.
Again the trees in garbe of gorgeous dyes
Spread their gay banners to the passing wind—
Which wanders by at will, all unconfined
As snowy clouds which sail thro' summer skies.
Beside the roads, pale blue, with yellow eyes.
Wild asters wave, with frost-weed pale entwined;
Bespeaking to my lonely, saddened mind,
That summer's gone, and autumn swiftly flies.
O golden-rod upon the russet hill.
O harebells blue from ledges hanging down,
O tardy blooms which by the roadside nod,
With holy thoughts my memory you fill
Of one who now doth wear a golden crown,
And rests upon the bosom of her God.

Now, sir, in passing autumn over we will refer to the retrospective of the past and endeavor to brighten it a little, as the correspondent has left it rather glum. The past year may have been a year of great depression in trade and finance, but few have suffered very materially by it, and we assure you, sir, it has been by no means the darkest in public or private careere. In the experience of the church and christian people it has been a year of great good, for souls are being saved daily by the gospel of Christ, and so long as it is promoted as it has been during the past year, there will be no feet swift to shed blood. Where on all the records do we find the promotion of the gospel on the decrease? Where do we find the mission work, both home and foreign, on the decrease? Are the reports of any society or institution for good unpromising? Never did we live in a more enlightened age then we do now. Never have we been more encouraged than we are at the present time at the successful manner in which our youths are advancing in school work. Never have we been so successful in temperance matters as we are at present. Never have we seen less drunkenness outstripping the swelling of population than we have in 1880. We can refer not only to our own Town and Provinces, but to any State in the American Union, how the temperance work is progressing. We will make reference to the State of Missouri, where they have made an increase of 61 Lodges and 3260 members in the past year, and in our own Province the society of Templars are largely on the increase; that does not tell us that drunkenness is outstripping the swelling tide of population. In this country we are proud to state that we are seeing gradually every County adopt the Canada Temperance Act. So much toward the glorious time spoken of by the correspondent's poet.

We wish the correspondent every success, in this and the world to come, but would like to hear him speak in less disparagement with what the Lord has willed should be.

Yours, truly,
READER.

Woodstock, Jan. 12, 1881.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—I would like to ask, through your valuable paper, what disposition the Police Magistrate of this town makes of the fines which he receives from those who have been convicted of selling liquor in violation of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and who pays the prosecuting attorney?

Yours, &c.,
RATE PAYER.

Woodstock, Jan. 8, 1881.

NOTE.—In reply to Rate-payer's first enquiry, we believe it is not definitely understood here as to where the fines go, pending the solution of which question, we presume, the Police Magistrate retains the fines in his own hands. Secondly, the prosecuting attorney, as we understand it, is employed by the "Canada Temperance League."—EDS. SEN.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

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

It is not unusual to hear lecturers, essayists and preachers descant upon the "blessedness of contentment." The theory appears to be that happiness is only found in a state of contentment, and that, therefore, whatever our lot in life chances to be, we should, in order to be happy, be content. We are not sure but that such theory is all wrong. Is it not a fact that a majority of men find their greatest happiness in a restless pursuit of some object which they never reach in time; turn them aside from that pursuit and how unhappy they are. The thing we call happiness of to day is only comparative and having reference to some superior state of happiness anticipated for the morrow.—It is a question whether those who preach and teach contentment are not advising a condition that is neither attainable nor desirable.

Content is only another form for expressing stagnation. The elements of human nature are only congenial with a condition of action and urge constantly to a looking forward to, and grasping after, something yet unattained. Universal contentment would imply an estoppage of the ambition and of the mental impulses through which the world is made to move as regards its scientific, physical, mechanical and, indeed, its moral and social progress.

It is easy to advance theories based upon some, perhaps thoughtlessly uttered, epigram, and such theories, which will not stand critical analysis, rashly advanced become by popular acceptation rules of doctrine. So this theory "be content" has been accepted. It means sit down quiescent amid the partially developed schemes which in our farms, our workshops, our scientific resorts are full of promise for the future. We rather think the divine instinct in our nature is against the doctrine. That instinct arms the young with ambition, the old with resoluteness, and reveals to them heights of great attainments to be reached and stepping stones by which they may ascend. The great world of mind and of bone and sinew is active to-day, working vigorously, and for whom?—Not for themselves the to-day workers but for the future, for posterity.

Contentment is selfishness, and selfishness is inaction, except in so far as action will contribute immediately to that selfishness.—That selfishness in its narrow form is not the controlling sentiment of our natures, but guided and assisted by other and broader elements, affords the assurance of present success and of a success that in its full consequences will be a permanent advantage to the world.

AN adjourned meeting of the Public Hall Company was held on Friday evening of last week. The committee appointed to consult an Architect reported that Mr. Dunham, of St. John, had been engaged to inspect the Mechanic's Institute and furnish plan of the necessary changes in the building, which plan was submitted; the report was adopted. It is proposed to add thirty odd feet to the length of the present building and make other changes and additions which will render the old Institute a sightly, commodious and comfortable Hall.

The By-Law committee presented the draft of a bill to be presented to the Local Legislature asking for an Act of Incorporation, which was adopted. The company is to have a capital of $5000, divided into $20 sharee, and will be known as the Woodstock Public Hall Committee.

THE Rev. Robt. Collyer has a fine appreciation of the newspaper. There are too many people who, while they enjoy reading their local paper, forget for how much they are under obligations to it, and fail to appreciate their duty to assist in every proper way to maintain it. Mr Collyer says:—

A great and good newspaper is as sacred in its own way as the Bible. It has something in it of the very present word of God to man, and of the very present word of man to God. I do not stand with those who condemn anything beyond skimming over our paper and then tossing it aside. A good paper is as true a minister to the soul's life as good bread is to the life of the body; and it has become indispensable. I feel now and then as if I would like to read a great leader from my paper in the pulpit as a sort of second lesson.

The old Scotch minister used to say, "I read my paper to see what the Lord is doing in the earth." It was a wise and good saying. That minister prays and praises and preaches best who keeps up the steadiest intimacy with some good paper, because he is taken outside himself for his matter, and finds his heart going out toward the whole living world, in supplication and thanksgiving; and that man preaches best who, being well grounded in the old sacred verities, watches that mirror of the passing time, and so brings out of his treasury things new and old.

We observe that there is a notice before Parliament asking for all papers and reports showing the so-called exodus from Canada to the United States, and immigration from the States into Canada since June, 1879. We should hope this subject would in some way be disposed of. There has been about enough said about it. Every one knows, without being critical as to precise numbers, that there was a very large immigration from Canada within the year, but it is also equally evident that during the past summer the tide turned and there was a very large return of Canadians.

For a week past a new element has given diversity to the newspaper discussion of the Pacific Railway contract. It has been stated that a new syndicate is about organized, composed of some of the wealthiest men in the Dominion, including Alex. Gibson, Esq., who offers to subscribe half a million to the guarantee fund. It is represented that this new Syndicate will propose to Government—

1st. To take the road as it now stands, complete the whole line, instead of calling on the Government to build portions of it for 8 or 10 years, and to accept
In money, $22 000.000;
In lands, 22,000,000 acres;

2nd. To dispense with the exemption of duties on materiale, and pay scot and lot with the rest of the mercantile public;

3rd. To dispense with exemption from taxation for ever on the road and plant, and taxes like other property owners;

4th. To dispense with all restrictions and monopolies in regard to the building of branch lines;

5th. To accept terms which will prevent excessive changes as to the freights, if competition should not secure that result, and to give security to operate as well as to build the road such security to be greatly increased if desired, as compared with the provisions in the original syndicate bargain.

Of course on the face of it these terms are more favorable for Canada than the former one.

On the other hand, Government papers either ignore this new proposal altogether or treat it as a myth, or at best but an artifice by which the opposition hope to get control of the contract, or at all events embarrass the Government and create delay.

At the present writing the matter has not been brought before Parliament, whose sessions are almost entirely being occupied in debate on the contract submitted by Government, and judging from the newspaper reports on these debates more time is devoted to comparative criticism of different schemes formulated for constructing the road than to a dispassionate enquiry into the real merits and demerits of the proposed contract.—Canadians are not so much interested in the inconsistencies chargable upon "Conservatives" and "Reformers" when their expressed views, past and present, are compared, as they are in securing such Legislation as will be the least burdensome and best favor the future interests of the Dominion.

If there is really anything in the talked of new Syndicate, and its promoters are in earnest, it is scarcely probable that Government would desire, if they could, to do anything to prevent its proposal reaching Parliament, unless they are positively pledged to stand by the present contract. If it is a live matter it will be definitely heard from within a few days.

THE English Parliament was opened on the 6th inst. The following are the more important extracts from the Queen's speech:

My relations with foreign powers continue friendly and harmonious. The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled. The powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of the frontier between Turkey and Greece. Some important portions of the treaty of Berlin, which so long remained without fulfilment, continue to form the object of my anxious attention.

The war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close. With the exception of the Candahar force, my troops have been recalled within the India frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation shall be permanently maintained, but the unsettled condition of the country and the subsequent difficulty of establishing a native government has delayed the withdrawal of my army from that position.

The anticipation with which I last addressed you of the great diminution of the distress in Ireland, owing to the abundant harvest, was realized; but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences, but I must add that efforts are being made for personal protection far beyond all former precedent by the police under the direction of the executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to those offences through the impossibility of procuring evidence and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country, which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties. In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little of the available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand, but a demonstration of their insufficiency is now amply supplied. The present circumstances of the country lead me to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted for entrusting me with additional powers necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred. I continue to desire not less than heretofore to prosecute the removal of the grievances and the work of Legislative improvements in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The Irish land act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits and has much contributed to the security and comparative well being of the occupiers of the soil, without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property.

In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous years, the protection which it supplied has not been found sufficient either in Ulster or in the other Provinces. I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the especial wants of Ireland, both as regards relation of landlord and tenant and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a large portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal for the purposes in view of all obstacles arising out of limitations on ownership of property with due provision for the security of the interests involved. A measure will be submitted for the establishment of county government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles and framed with the double aim of confirming popular control over expenditure and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the foundation of habits of local self-government.

THE public accounts for the Fiscal year recently laid before our Parliament show that—

There has been a reduction made in Dominion six per cent. stock from $4,121,197 at the beginning to $422,152 at the close of the fiscal year. Of this, over $3,000,000 was converted to five per cent. stock. The effect of this change has been to reduce the average rate of interest on the gross debt from $3 95 to $3 82, and on the net debt from $4 51 to 4 37 and on the debt payable in London from $4 57 to $4.45. The increase in the savings bank deposits during the year is $1,800,000.

The total liabilities of Canada on the 1st July, 1880, were $199,125,323, against $188,974,753 the previous year, and $174,675,834 on the 1st July, 1879. On the 1st July, 1867, the liabilities were $93,046,051.

Our assets have increased from $36,493,683 in 1879 to $42,182,852 in 1880.

The Customs receipts for the last fiscal year were $14, 071 343; Excise, $4,232,627, the latter being $1,150,300 less than last year. The total receipts on account of the consolidated fund were $23.307,406 against $22,517,382 the previous year. The receipts from the Intercolonial were $1,506,298; from Prince Edward Island Railway $113,851 and Pembina Branch $108.375.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to James Vick, Rochester, N Y., for it will be disappointed. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 112 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calendered paper, and as a set off to the whole, a beautiful Colored Plate that is worth twice the price of the book.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* has the following we presume sarcastic reference to bondsmen, who as a class we believe are seldom held strictly responsible for the failure of those for whom they are bond:

"Proceedings are to be instituted against his bondsmen." How often do we read that line at the conclusion of a newspaper account of some public officer's defalcation. The unhappy bondsmen are continually getting into trouble on account of a too yielding good nature. Somebody is elected to an office involving responsibility and they are requested to go on his bond, "just as a matter of form." The man may be a friend of theirs and they feel a desire to help him, or he may be a stranger for whom some mutual friend intercedes. Whichever way it is the chances are they haven't the slightest pecuniary interest in the matter. Just as a matter of form they subscribe to the bond, and just as a matter of form they have to settle a defaulter's deficit many times, or if they get out of it without paying they have a world of worry over it. Then, too, there is very little sympathy expressed for the unlucky bondsmen. Indeed the public seem to look upon the defaulter's bondsmen as *particeps criminis* almost, for indorsing such a fellow (as if they knew how he was going to turn out), and therefore entitled to pay every cent.

The *S. A. Journal* says:—

Sir Robert Phillimore has not hesitated to assert that the state of the law regarding foreign marriages and divorces is a disgrace to Christendom. It has been accepted as an established rule that a marriage valid in the country where solemnized is legal throughout the civilized world. But Sir Robert Phillimore, a widely recognised authority on this subject, has proved this proposition to be merely a fiction. English women married in England, who have accompanied their husbands to France, have found that they are not wives in the eye of the French law. There is the same want of uniformity in the State laws of this country. A case is now pending in New York State, in which the State is called upon to pronounce upon the status of a man who after a decree of divorce had been pronounced against him in New York, and who, while he was forbidden to marry again, was married in another state and returned with his second wife to live here.

It is about time that there was some international law regulating this matter of marriage and divorce. Nations which, professedly, regard the subject from a similar stand point, should seek to do away with the singular inconsistencies that now prevail.

JOHNVILLE.—A Rev. gentleman who has always taken a lively interest in the settlement of Johnville, has kindly placed at our disposal the following figures which afford the most practical evidence of the progress of that Settlement, and the thrift of its people. These figures were taken on the first of October last:

No. of Persons,	-	668
" Households,	-	140
" Frame Houses,	-	86
" Frame Barns,	-	59
Acres of Wheat,	-	279
" Oats,	-	765
" Buckwheat,	-	776
" Potatoes,	-	508
" Turnips,	-	167
" Hay,	-	3,193
Acres Cleared Land,	-	4,768
No. of Work Horses,	-	107
" Young "	-	34
" Milch Cows,	-	318
" Other Cattle,	-	412
" Sheep and Lambs,	-	748
" Wintered Hogs,	-	138
" Other Swine,	-	290

THE F. C. Baptist Sabbath School held its annual Festival on Thursday evening, and had a most enjoyable time. The Superintendent, Mr. Simon McLeod, presided, and the programme consisted of Singing by the choir, Recitations by Mable Vanwart, Gerty Jones, Jessie Mc Leod, Miss Atherton, Gertie McDonald, Mamie Clark, Edith Vanwart; a duet by Misses Annie Vanwart and Kate McLeod, and brief but spirited speeches by the Superintendent, Rev. Mr. McDonald and Dr. Sharp. In all these various exercises the scholars acquitted themselves to perfection. The organist of the church, Mrs J. A. Shea, was made the recipient of a costly set of casters; and Miss Gertie Vanwart, organist of the Sabbath School, was presented with a very handsome card receiver. Superindent McLeod received a hearty vote of thanks. We have not time further to elaborate, but suffice it to say that the whole affair was a pleasant and creditable one. We need scarcely say that included in the programme was a plentiful supply of refreshments.

WE find it stated in an exchange that at Washington, on the 7th, in the House of Representatives, Representative Newberry charged that the Halifax award was obtained by fraud, and offered a resolution asking for an investigation. Gen. Hawley considered Mr. Newberry's remarks as unwise, and after some discussion the resolution was defeated.

We suppose this was based on some extraordinary charges recently made by Professor Hind, which should have immediate attention and their falsity declared by those interested.

IN the British House of Commons, on the day of opening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the following bills, of which notice had been given, should have precedence every day over all other motions until passed, viz: A bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland; also a bill respecting the carrying of arms.

Mr. Parnell gave notice of opposition.

Mr. Labouchere promised shortly to move "that the hereditary Chamber cannot be a permanent institution.

The following item from a Montreal paper conveys a terrible fact and makes a most desirable suggestion,

A Villain who is supposed by the police to have been connected with the ruin, for purposes of prostitution, of one or two hundred girls is on conviction in one case sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of one hundred dollars, which is said to be the utmost rigor of the law. We ask Parliament now sitting to provide for such being sent to the penitentiary for not less than twenty-five years. We do not mind how much more.

Mr. Jas. Redpath, in a lecture on Ireland, at Montreal, thus explained the circumstance of the Earl of Leitrim's death:

He said, "this infamous man" had ruined numbers of young girls on his estates. He would order one of his tenants to send his daughter to his castle as a servant, and would then ruin her. He had ruined the sister of a young man in America, and when that young man read the letter conveying the news, he put on his coat, went to the bank and drew what money he had, bought a ticket for Ireland and an American rifle and went straight to Leitrim's estate in broad daylight and shot him like a wild beast.

The *Witness* says:—

The Liberality of French-Canadians in matters of religion is evinced by the fact that Messrs. Duclos and Payan, two Protestants who were candidates for the St. Hyacinthe City Council, were both elected by acclamation after the religious question had been fully discussed in the city press. The days of persecution for religion are evidently at an end, in St. Hyacinthe at least.

We are under obligations to Thomas Holloway, London, world-wide known as the proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for a copy of Miss M. E. Braddon's new Christmas Annual, *The Mistletoe Bough*.

Jottings.

The St. John *News* says that word has been received from Nebraska stating that a man named James Gordon, hailing from Tobique River, Victoria County, was killed in trying to jump from a railway train while it was in motion.

As Oscar Yerxa was engaged, on Saturday, in roping a car onto a siding, at the station here, the rope flew off striking him in the wrist and causing it to swell considerable. Dr. Colter made an examination but found no bones broken.

Thomas McGibbon, a fireman on the N. B. Railway, had two of his fingers badly jammed by the furnace door, on Monday.

The friends of Rev. Geo. Seely purpose making him a donation visit, on the evening of Thursday next, 20th inst., at his residence. A cordial invitation is extended to all to participate.

The rowing match between Hanlan and Laycock, on the Thames, is to come off on Monday next.

The death of Geo. Blatch, Esq., a lawyer of St. John, whose name has been very familiar to the people of the Province, occurred at St. John on the 7th. He was 73 years old.

The Earl of Dunmore is introducing smoking concerts in London. A smoking room may soon be made an attraction in connection with our tea meetings.

Queen's Co., and Victoria Co., are the only districts in New Brunswick in which public meetings for the discussion of the Railway contract have been held.

The present is the year in which, according to Mother Skipton, the world is to come to an end. Borrowing the idea from the Rockland *Courier*, to show that we are not in the least superstitious, we will offer the SENTINEL for the entire year at only $1,50.

Three houses were destroyed by fire at St. Andrews on the 18th inst.

G. Fred Fisher, Esq., was elected Mayor of Fredericton, on Monday. The candidates and the vote were:—G. Fred. Fisher, 350; S. W. Smith, 183; Z. R. Everett, 92.

The biggest snow storm of the season occurred on Monday, when about ten inches of snow fell. Fortunately it was not accompanied or followed by wind, and the roads were not as badly blocked as otherwise would have been the case.

Mrs. Eliza Stephenson was convicted before Police Magistrate Dibblee, on Tuesday, of a violation of the Canada Temperance Act, and fined $50 and costs. S. B. Appleby, Esq., appeared for the prosecution; J. R. Murphy, Esq., for the defence.

To Mr. C. A. Beveridge, Appleton, Wisconsin, and Mr. H. R. Churchill, Butte City, Montana, we extend thanks for late papers.

A heavy and handsome four branch chandelier fell from the ceiling of Lamb & Graham's store on Monday night, and became a complete wreck.

A donation visit will be made Rev. G. W. McDonald, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the vestry of the F. C. B. Church, in which all are most cordially invited to take part.

We are in receipt from the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. G. W McDonald, of a copy of the Minutes of the Forty-eighth Annual session of the F. Christian Baptist Conference, held in October last. The pamphlet is from the press of G. W. Day, St. John, and is neatly printed.

It is rumored that A. F. Randolph, of Fredericton, and Geo. D. Street, of St. Andrews, are to be called to the Legislative Council. But how can this be, if the Government intend to abolish that institution?

The storm on Monday last, which was exceedingly severe to the West, did not very materially effect the trains running on the N. B. & C. and N. B. Railways.

Judge Dunkin, author of the famous Dunkin Temperance Act, died last week at his residence, Province of Quebec.

We are much obliged to "A Backwoodsman" for his interesting letter, which will appear in our agricultural column next week.

A meeting in the interest of the Canada Temperance Act was held in the Reform Club Hall, Wednesday afternoon, at which it was decided to request the Secretary-Treasurer of the County to telegraph the Minister of Justice for information as to the disposal of fines collected for violations of the C. T. Act. We trust the answer will be so definite as to completely settle the question. We have just learned that Justice Skillen, has deposited the amount collected by him for fines under the law named, in the Savings Bank, awaiting the solving of the question as to whom it is his duty to pay the amount over.

Smuggling, on both sides of the lines now is a pretty dangerous venture, there being here two Canadian and two American Detectives, with an American Lawyer. The Canadian detectives captured two pungs, at Gibson, last week, having traced them from their point of departure. The detectives register their names at the hotel as James Furlong, St. John, and Geo. Smith, Chedworth, Eng. These gentlemen are evidently adepts in their business, and the "boys on the road" had better give them a wide berth.

Rev. K. McKay, Presbyterian, and Rev. E. C. Turner, Methodist, held a very interesting series of Union Prayer Meetings, during the evenings of last week, at McKenzie Corner, South Richmond. The meetings were held in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches alternately; the attendance was very large, and great good is confidently expected to follow the holding of these union services.

We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Everett, Philipsburg, Penn., for late papers.

Mr. Blacklock, while at work on the new railway bridge at Upper Woodstock, on Saturday, was struck by a piece of timber he was helping to place on one of the piers sliding back, and had his thigh-bone, mid-way between the knee and hip, broken. He is being attended by Dr. Colter.

On Sunday, 2nd inst., St. John's church, (Methodist), East Florenceville, was dedicated. For some time this church has been in an unfinished state; strenuous efforts were made last fall to complete it, and these efforts have been crowned with success. It is now both neat and comfortable, and free from debt. Great praise is due Mr. A. Taylor and the other Trustees, for their untiring zeal in this work.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. T. Drysdale is confined to his house, through an attack of rheumatism.

The Resolutions approving of the Contract with the Railway Syndicate passed the House of Commons on the 12th, on division, and was to stand for concurrence on Thursday. Then the discussion may be continued and amendments moved, but we incline to think that the matter is virtually settled.

The County Council of Carleton, meets in the Court House, on Tuesday next. The County Council of Victoria County meets at Andover on the same day.

Jacksonville Items.

Jan. 11, 1881

Rev. Joseph Cahill, Pastor of the Jacksontown and Jacksonville Baptist Churches, was visited by the members and friends in connection with the first named church on Tuesday evening, the 14th ult., who, after they had spent a few hours in pleasant conversation with him and each other, and partaken of an excellent supper prepared by the ladies present, presented their beloved Pastor with a purse containing $81, also other valuables, to the amount of $61—in all $92. The presentation was made by Mr. John Connolly, who acted as chairman, and who also made a suitable speech. The donee acknowledged the gift in a neat speech of some length.

On Tuesday, 28th ult., the domicile of the same Rev. gentleman was taken possession of by the members of the Jacksonville church, and other friends who, after spending a very pleasant evening and partaking of a supper got up in that style for which the Jacksonville ladies are proverbial, presented him by their chairman, Deacon Robert Hannah, with a purse containing $23 and other articles, of the value of $33—making in all $56. Mr. Cahill returned thanks in a few well chosen words. Speeches suitable to the occasion, were made by Revs. Messrs. Ballentine, Young, Burtt, (Baptist), Rev. Mr. Bubar, F. C. Baptist, and Messrs. J. H. Seely and the chairman. The pleasure of this visit was greatly marred by the illness of Mr. Cahill, who is still confined to his room. He hopes, however, under the skillful treatment of his physician, Dr. Sharp, soon to be able to resume his wonted labor.

I may add that the Pastor, of the above named two churches, has by his gentlemanly deportment and consistent christian bearing, endeared himself not only to the members of his own church, but to those of other churches as well, and that much heart-felt sympathy is felt for him and his very estimable lady, in this, his time of great affliction.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Sunday Magazine* for February.—This is the second number of the ninth volume of this excellent periodical, which is now conducted, we see, by the Rev. Alfred Taylor, an experienced correspondent and editor. The former editor of *The Sunday Magazine*, Rev. Dr. Deems, will, it is announced, be henceforth a regular contributor, and other attractive features have been added which will increase its already great popularity. The present number is literally crowded with good things, of which our space will only permit a general notice. "The Temperance Movement," by Alfred H. Guernsey, "Missionary Successes in Tahiti," by the Rev. Daniel Edwards, "Characteristics of the Esquimaux," are replete with interest and information, and liberally illustrated; "Hard Places in the Bible," by Rev. Dr. Deems. "Women of the Bible," "International Sunday-school Lessons," "The Home Pulpit," etc., are among the many noteworthy features. In the department of fiction "Out of the World" is continued, and there are numerous short stories, sketches, essays and poems by distinguished writers. The miscellany is unusually abundant. In fact, the number is a rarely attractive one in its literary and artistic features, and highly creditable to the editor. It contains 128 quarto pages and over 100 illustrations. $3 a year; single copy, 25 cents—postpaid. Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

A thief who robbed the daughter of Wm. Sheldon, of Brooklyn, of her wedding gifts, Monday night, was found unconscious and dying Tuesday morning in an unfinished building adjoining the premises which he had plundered. He had fallen through a skylight and thence through a stair well to the parlor floor, crushing his skull and breaking both arms and three ribs. The booty was scattered around.

The latest Wisconsin dodge is to secure signatures to a temperance pledge, which proves to be a promissory note.

BOSTON LETTER.

Impressions that are formed by an observant person, during a year's residence among a people, are in a majority of instances correct, and a longer residence will but serve to confirm them. The first impression that a new arrival in Boston will receive is the immensity of its business transactions; no matter where you go, on the streets, on the wharves, in the stores, the warehouses, the factories and railroad depots, great bustle and activity prevails. For a long time Boston, although nearer to Liverpool than any other of the large seaport cities in the United States, was without direct steamship communication with European ports; by perseverance they have gained it. She also takes the lead in the hide and leather trade, and has a preponderance of the trade of the Cotton States. All over the country the influence of Boston capital and energy are felt; in stocks, in railroads and, especially, in mining industries; and not in this country alone but all through Canada, Mexico and South America. According to the speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Merchants Association, the business of the past year was without a precedent in the history of the country.

The next impression a stranger will receive—and he can not but notice it—is the cleanliness of the city; it is undoubtedly the cleanest city in the Union, taking the word of those who have visited all the principal cities; no expense or labor is spared, and the very strictest sanitary regulations prevail and are enforced, in order that the city may be cleansed from all filth. In comparison with other cities, the sewer system is considered excellent at present, but it is not good enough for Boston, and now the city is engaged building a sewer at which laborers have been working for the past two years; it has already cost some millions; it will not be completed for another year or two, and will probably cost some millions more. Heretofore the sewerage of the city has been emptied into the harbor, and of late it has become a nuisance. The way in which it is intended to dispose of it in the future is this: An immense main sewer or tunnel has been duz from the city and extends out under Dorchester bay as far as Squantum; into this the sewage of the city is intended to run. At Squantum an immense reservoir has been dug, into which the sewage will be deposited. Three powerful engines and immense pumps will raise this filth and force it through pipes to Moon Island, two miles farther out, into a great reservoir, constructed like the lock of a canal. When this is filled, and as the tide goes out, the gates will be opened and the sewage carried out to sea with it. Before a stranger is here a great while he can not but be impressed with the fact—judging by the air and tone of the citizens—that this is in fact the Hub of the Universe; in art, literature, music and aesthetic culture they are *ne plus ultra*.

Again, you must, while traversing the city, be impressed with the fact that an immense amount of intoxicants are consumed by the people, judging by the vast number of places where strong drinks are sold, there being about 2,400 licensed, and it is estimated that there are six hundred without license, making in all 3,000, or about one for each one hundred and twenty inhabitants; pretty good exhibit in the drinking line for the city of refined tastes, the Athens of America. The growth of the lager beer trade within the past twelve years has been enormous. That number of years ago scarce a lager beer brewery was in operation; at the present time I do not know the exact number, but I know of one locality where I can stand and within rifle shot there are thirteen, some of them of immense size. It is an infallible rule, that the supply of any article is regulated by the demand, and if statistics prove that each year more licenses are granted, and more distilleries built, the fact is evident that the demand is each year increasing; so it is found that year after year the number of places where liquor is sold are increasing, and in a corresponding manner are the people burdened with the care of paupers; the prisons filled with criminals and the grave yards with lost souls. One can scarcely wonder at this state of things when we recall to mind that the ministers of the gospel are not in unit on the temperance question, many of them advocating moderate drinking and the use of light wines and beer, but we are also happy to be able to say that the temperance cause can boast that in the ranks of the clergy of Boston can be found some of its staunchest, most noble and eloquent advocates. Then again the press of the city, with the exception of one or two of the dailies, and the religious portion of it, are according to their utterances opposed to total abstinence. If charged with it they would indignantly deny it and at the same time stab the cause in the back by slurring some of its advocates and, as a prominent temperance man remarked a short time ago, "That Cæsar had his Brutus, and Christ had his Judas, and the temperance cause was being throttled in the house of its pretended friends, by men possessing less of the manly attributes of Brutus and less of honor than Judas."

There are other impressions of which I would like to speak, but time and space will not permit at present; at some future time, with your permission, I will refer to them. We had a taste of the cold snap here, the thermometer ranging as low as five below zero; in other parts of the State it was as low as thirty. There is excellent sleighing all over the city, with the exception of the very business portion. A trip out to the Brighton road will amply repay any person for their trouble; here may be seen all the trotting cracks of the city, as well as the beauty and fashion of the Hub. The road is crowded with all sorts of sleighs, and accidents are of frequent occurrence.

But there, Mr. Editor, the length of this rambling letter reminds me that I am trespassing on your good nature as well as your space. Hoping that you will forgive me; at some future time you will again hear from me.

W. W. A.

Boston, January 8th, 1881.

A MOUNTAIN OF SILVER.—The captain of a whaling vessel just returned from the