

the cause of British connection; of free constitutional Government.

Listen to all the arguments against the Union, and ponder them, too, and see if I do not allow you a more excellent way. Remember the old adage, "union is strength." That by Union we propose to enlarge the field for the enterprise of our mechanics, the skill of our manufacturers, the intellects of our lawyers and public men, and the energy of our youth, from two hundred and fifty thousand to four millions, with a capacity for unlimited expansion. We believe that with the new impetus given to all our interests, new and improved markets will be opened for the produce of your farms. That instead of being inhabitants of a little, petty Province you will be citizens of a nation; you will assist in laying the foundation of an Empire in this Western wilderness. I propose to give you all the advantages of a Legislative Union without its disadvantages. All matters of importance will be decided by the people, and the members of the Assembly are the constitutional spokesmen of the people, but that on this particular question they can be advised by the people, and thus understand public opinion.

It is a great pity that the Conference had not decided upon the course to be pursued; had not resolved upon an appeal to the people of the several Provinces before any Legislative action was taken. Now the decision is surrounded with difficulty. It is all nonsense talking about constituents advising their representatives; this can only be done at the polls, or in mass meetings. Supposing the Canadian Legislature assents to the scheme; and supposing at our general election the people of New Brunswick assent to it, still the connection formed under such circumstances would be marred by the suspicion that the action of the Canadian Legislature was not in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the Canadians, and that the union was distasteful to them. Unpleasant results may arise in this way. Upon principle, we do not see how it can be contended that the people should not be consulted. In all the previous dissolutions and appeals to the people, and not unfrequently, on mere minor subjects, sometimes when it would seem the greatest question at issue was as to what men should stay in or what get in, this constitutional right of the people has been thus recognized. Even the acceptance of an office in the Executive, is cause for an appeal to the people, by the individual, and an election to verify his acceptance of office. Then, surely, when a fundamental change is to be made, affecting not merely the constitution, and relations of the country, as they affect us, but a change which is to be felt by posterity and, for all time, to prove a measure fraught with great benefit or lasting harm to the country, when such a change is proposed, the whole people may properly be asked for a legitimate opinion in the matter.

Special Notice.
Owing to the increased expense of publishing, the following will be positively enforced.

At the first of January, coming, all subscribers to the Sentinel two years in arrears, who do not in the mean time call and make some arrangement, will have their names struck off the books, and their accounts collected by a Magistrate, at the long rates.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

We last week referred to the financial estimate of hon. A. J. Smith, by which he sought to prove that Mr. Tilley's figures were very greatly beneath the actual amount. The Provincial Secretary has replied, by a letter to the Editor of the *Globe*, to Mr. Smith, from which we copy the following:

According to Mr. Smith's estimate of the cost of legislation in a Parliament dealing with general questions alone, and relieved of nearly every local question and bill of a private nature, the expense would be over \$2,220 per member, including of course officers and printing. So large a sum will not, in my judgement, be required.

Mr. Smith estimates the receipts from Public Works, etc., at \$200,000 a year, less than I have done. I know not upon what data.

The largest item in his estimate is as follows:—Army and Navy authorized by scheme \$2,500,000. I have examined the resolutions of the Conference carefully. I can see no such item provided for, and during all the discussions of Confederation and head it proposed to establish an army and construct a navy.

I therefore consider his estimate \$3,000,000 at least in excess of what will be found necessary to sustain the Federal and Local Governments for some years to come, the increase of population will add to the Revenue 3 per cent. per annum, without increasing individual taxation.

According to Mr. Smith's estimate the people of New Brunswick would pay \$4.10 per head. This he says on a population of 275,000 would make our annual contribution \$1,137,500.

Admitting Mr. Smith's estimate to be correct, which I am not prepared to do, there is a small mistake in his statement of annual cost of \$247,500. 275,000 population at \$4.10 per head (Mr. Smith's estimate) makes but \$1,127,500.

Mr. Tilley, while exposing Mr. Smith's faulty arithmetic, makes, it will be observed, a small mistake himself. Mr. Smith has written, as well, and published, a letter addressed to the electors of the County of Westmorland, intended to forewarn them against being led into an approval of the Confederation scheme unduly and without proper consideration of the consequences. Mr. Smith's letter is not a brilliant one, nor one calculated to have much effect. It is strange that so great a subject should have elicited any truly great effort either by those who favor or those who reject the scheme.

We judge of course from what we read in the papers, and from this we conclude that with the exception of hon. Mr. Fisher's utterances here and at Canterbury, the deliveries on this subject have been remarkably common place. A large portion of Mr. Smith's letter is directed to prove that the Quebec Conference was unauthorized, and that the act by which the members of the respective Governments bound themselves, with all the influences incident to their high positions, to the important changes in the constitution of our country, without first consulting with, and ascertaining the views of, the people, or at least of the Legislature, was a contravention of the principles of Responsible Government. We think Mr. Smith has rather the advantage on this point; and it seems rather amusing to have Mr. Smith taking such high ground in defence of the principles of Responsible Government and Popular Rights, and charging Fisher and Tilley with violation of those principles. But then, Mr. Smith goes on to contend that this subject should be preliminarily discussed and solemnly debated in Parliament, previously to the calling of public meetings of the people to discuss the proposed Union; this, it appears to us, is rather a retrograde movement from the, just now, so warmly espoused popular rights. Mr. Smith then proceeds to argue the correctness of his financial statement, and to prove that great additional taxation must follow the proposed Union, and then to refer to the fact, that while our local legislature would be under the new state of things, neither a very select or desirable body, we would still retain all our present machinery of government; our expensive public officers, and the three branches are now constituted.

Since the above was written, another letter of Mr. Smith's has appeared in print, defending his previous statements. We have no space this week for a lengthy notice of his arguments. But we copy one paragraph, waiting anxiously for an explanation:—

There is an extraordinary feature in this scheme to which you have already invited public attention, namely, that in consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation an annual grant is to be made in aid of each Province, equal to 80 cents per head, of the population, as established by the census of 1861, subject to be given in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes.

So you perceive, Mr. Editor, when our population doubles we will have but 40 cents per head when it quadruples we will have only 20 cents per head. This is a curious arrangement and presents a anomaly that while the contributions to the Federal Government are increasing, the amount

we get in return is gradually diminishing in proportion to the population. I would ask is this equitable? Is it right? We all know that our local wants, such as Schools and Roads, are increasing as the population increases. The effect of this operation is that when we number a million, and contribute about \$3,500,000 or more to the Federal Government, we will—thanks to the generosity of the Conference—get in return about \$200,000.

The Toronto *Globe* strongly advocates the leaving the decision on the proposed Confederation, so far as Canada can decide it, to the Provincial Legislature at its next session. The argument is not only that the members of the Assembly are the constitutional spokesmen of the people, but that on this particular question they can be advised by the people, and thus understand public opinion.

It is a great pity that the Conference had not decided upon the course to be pursued; had not resolved upon an appeal to the people of the several Provinces before any Legislative action was taken.

Now the decision is surrounded with difficulty. It is all nonsense talking about constituents advising their representatives; this can only be done at the polls, or in mass meetings. Supposing the Canadian Legislature assents to the scheme; and supposing at our general election the people of New Brunswick assent to it, still the connection formed under such circumstances would be marred by the suspicion that the action of the Canadian Legislature was not in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the Canadians, and that the union was distasteful to them. Unpleasant results may arise in this way. Upon principle, we do not see how it can be contended that the people should not be consulted. In all the previous dissolutions and appeals to the people, and not unfrequently, on mere minor subjects, sometimes when it would seem the greatest question at issue was as to what men should stay in or what get in, this constitutional right of the people has been thus recognized. Even the acceptance of an office in the Executive, is cause for an appeal to the people, by the individual, and an election to verify his acceptance of office. Then, surely, when a fundamental change is to be made, affecting not merely the constitution, and relations of the country, as they affect us, but a change which is to be felt by posterity and, for all time, to prove a measure fraught with great benefit or lasting harm to the country, when such a change is proposed, the whole people may properly be asked for a legitimate opinion in the matter.

THE *Globe* of Monday, referring to the speech of hon. Mr. Galt at Sherbrook, C. W., says: "He tells us that our delegates, Mr. Tilley, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mitchell and the others, promised at the Conference that our expenditure for purely local purposes, now \$404,000 can and will be reduced, as soon as Confederation takes place, to \$353,000, and that within ten years a further reduction of \$63,000 will take place, reducing our local expenditure to \$290,000. This, then, explains why we are to have the \$63,000 additional subsidy for ten years. Now, we respectfully submit that Mr. Tilley, when he addressed the people at St. John, ought to have explained this fully and distinctly, which he did not do; he ought to have told us how and when this reduction is to be made; and if it can be made with advantage to the Province, we further respectfully submit, that he, holding the purse strings of New Brunswick, is bound to have the reduction made, without waiting for Confederation."

We are sorry that the Editor of the St. John *Globe* should find it his duty to write so strongly about the Orangemen, in connection with his notice of the Fenian discoveries in Toronto. We do not desire to provoke a discussion, but must express the opinion, that it is ill advised to charge, even remotely, by implication, a loyal body of men with making strife, &c., when the strife and trouble, fortunately avoided by the preparations for them being discovered in time, had been designed, it would seem, from what we have read, not simply for the purpose of annoying or maltreating or check-mating the Orangemen, but from a concerted plot of the Fenian body to make the contemplated Orange procession, on the 5th of November, the excuse for an attack, not upon them, but for a preliminary assault upon the Crown and Government of the land. It is all folly to talk about Orange meetings and Orange processions inducing bad feeling, if their meetings and processions are conducted according to the Constitution of the Order; they should have that effect no more than the ringing of protestant church bells, or the attending at protestant churches, of their regular congregations.

THE *Christian Visitor* anticipated our hint about the moral bearing of Confederation. The Editor of the *Visitor* seems to think that by Confederation a wider field for the work of christianity, and for the noblest aspirations of benevolence would be presented to the christian and philanthropist.

Christianity is the highest code of morals; but to its spread we were not aware there existed any barrier of a national or provincial character which can be removed by Confederation. The whole field is now as surely open, as it is surely inviting. The question is, will the immorality now fostered by existing political institutions be improved, or vitiated, to a greater extent by the proposed system of things.

A gentleman at Mayence, has invented a machine which writes down music as fast as played; the sounds impressing themselves as it were, and making a perfect transcript of the piece played, in all the minutiae of notes, quavers, crochets, semibreves; shows whether dotted or not, marks the pauses, &c. This is on the same general principle, we suppose, of a reporting machine invented in France a few years ago, but of the perfection of which we have not heard.

PUBLIC LECTURES.—The first of the course at the Orange Hall will be delivered by Rev. B. F. Rattray, on Wednesday evening next, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "A long road that has no turning." Admission free.

We observe that Mr. J. W. Lawrence has, through the public print, declared it to be his intention not again to seek an entrance into public life. He is laboring against the proposed Confederation, purely through feelings of patriotism.

We have received a lengthy report of the speech of hon. Charles Fisher, delivered at Canterbury, but as most of the matter was essentially the same as that already published, we have only used such portions of it as were not delivered in this place. See first page.

This County is being canvassed by Mr. G. B. Danforth, of Mass., agent for the new and beautiful engraving, "Christ Blessing Little Children," who hopes the people will give him their liberal patronage. A specimen copy of the above picture may be seen at the jewelry store of Mr. P. Martin, and we assure our readers that it is well worth an inspection.

SOME SMALL PIGS.—Mr. G. W. Vanwart of this town killed, the other day, a month old pig that weighed, when dressed, 945 lbs.

Mr. Charles Wollhaupter, Richmond, killed 3, eight months old, pigs which made 945 lbs of pork.

We are requested to state that the Annual meeting for the election of Directors and Officers of the Mechanics Institute, will be held on Thursday evening next, in the office of D. L. Dibble, Esq.

Mr. Buck is now rapidly progressing with the survey of the Wollhaupter route, for the Branch Railway. He has received orders to make a survey of the Fish Creek route—this latter, as is well known, presents facilities for continuation beyond Woodstock to Canada.

A lady's portmanteau, containing a small amount of change, was found on Tuesday. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

To B. Beveridge and W. M. Buck, Esqrs., we are indebted for late files of English and Scotch papers.

We wish to direct attention of subscribers, in arrears, to the special notice above the editorial head. The course there promised will be pursued. Not from choice but necessity. All have received their bills and will know whether they are included in the class referred to; if they are there is plenty of time to call and make an arrangement before the first of January.

Mr. Crocker, M. P. P., for Northumberland, died at his residence on the 28th ult.

The following is the list of Councillors returned for the Municipality of Carleton for the year 1865:—Richmond—J. K. Kiburn, James Kirkpatrick, Woodstock—H. E. Dibble, J. R. Hartley, Northampton—G. E. Shea, Aaron Tompkins, Brighton—S. H. Shaw, Wm. Hayward, Wakefield—A. Kearney, A. Gallon, Simonds—H. T. Scholey, D. T. Merritt, Peel—D. Tompkins, G. S. Hartley, Kent—A. H. A. G. M. Giberson, Wicklow—J. Lloyd, John McCain, Aberdeen—J. L. Simpson, Wm. H. Morehouse.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December has been sent us by the publishers, Ticknor & Fields 135 Washington street, Boston. This ends the year. A good time to subscribe will be with the January number. Every inducement will be offered to subscribers by unlimited efforts to render the "Atlantic" worthy in all respects its past prosperity and future promise. The contents of this number are:

The Highland Light; English authors in Florence; A Tobaccoian's Ode; Halcyn Days; On translating the Divina Commedia; House and Home poems; On the Columbia River; Our last day in Dixie; The Vanishers; Ice and Esquimaux; The Process of Sculpture; Bryant's seventieth birthday; Leaves from an American; The Atlantic; We are a Nation.

The terms are as follows: Single subscriptions \$4 per year. Two copies, \$7; five copies, \$16; ten copies, \$30, and each additional copy \$3. For every club of twenty subscribers, an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for \$60. The "Atlantic" and "Our Young Folks" will be furnished to one address for \$5 per year.

Muller has been hanged; as will be seen below, at the last moment he confessed his guilt.

On the gallows Dr. Cappel stood in front of Muller, and Muller stood with his back to St. Spaulch's Church, Calcraft, quietly busy still, put the rope around the man's neck, and firmly tightened the knot; and the hook on the end of the rope he reached up and placed in the ring that hung from the cross beam. Then with another strap he buckled the man's legs together, and afterwards placed a loose dirty white calico bag over his head, and its sides rested on the rope.

In the meantime Dr. Cappel had been speaking with Muller, still in German, and exhorting him to confess. All was then ready, and the last moment had come.

Dr. Cappel said to him as they then stood—"In a few moments you will stand before God. I ask you again, and for the last time—Are you innocent of this crime?"

Muller answered, "I am innocent."

Dr. Cappel, with uplifted hand, "You are innocent?"

Muller answered, "Yes, I am innocent. God knows what I have done."

Dr. Cappel repeated, "God knows what you have done, but knows He that you have done this particular deed."

Muller answered, "ICH HABE ES GETHAN." "I have done it," or, in good English, "I did it."

"Christ have mercy upon your soul!" cried Dr. Cappel; and as the drop fell, Muller answered—"My God, I feel sure of it."

There was scarcely an instant from the time he confessed to the time the drop fell. He trembled during the last moment or two, and when he fell he was convulsed a little, but seemed to die almost at once.

Dr. Cappel ran down the steps from the scaffold as the drop fell, crying, "Confessed! Confessed! Thank God! He seemed so happy. This was the victory of the chapel afterwards, Dr. Cappel gave some account of what had passed between him and Muller. He said the man's conversation had an impression of innocence, but he always had a loophole whereby to escape. Dr. Cappel told him that he thought he had had his hand in the murder, but if you have had your hand in the murder, you must confess it. Dr. Cappel said that he had been tempted to take that man's watch, and in the course of the consequent struggle he fell out, or you pushed him out of the carriage. Is not that what took place? God only knows, but I believe you had a hand in it." Then Muller never answered, but Dr. Cappel said he could not therefore come to the conclusion that he was innocent. Both Dr. Cappel and Mr. Davis seem to think that Muller believed that, as Mr. Briggs was not dead when he left his hands, and as Muller did not strike the death blow, therefore he did not murder him. This was the victory of the chapel afterwards, Dr. Cappel gave some account of what had passed between him and Muller. He said the man's conversation had an impression of innocence, but he always had a loophole whereby to escape. Dr. Cappel told him that he thought he had had his hand in the murder, but if you have had your hand in the murder, you must confess it. Dr. Cappel said that he had been tempted to take that man's watch, and in the course of the consequent struggle he fell out, or you pushed him out of the carriage. Is not that what took place? God only knows, but I believe you had a hand in it." Then Muller never answered, but Dr. Cappel said he could not therefore come to the conclusion that he was innocent. 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