ernment was formed the 1st day of April, and then some of the members had to return to their constituents for re-election. Some of them were returned only one or two days before the House met, and they had scarcely met forty-eight hours before complaints were made that we had submitted no measures. I appealed to the justice of this House, and the reply was that we could not be expected to have measures prepared at so short a notice. We all know that the Provincial Secretary, though he had been for some time in political life, was inexperienced, and had no time to prepare to meet the Legislature, as he was only here two days before the House met, which gave him a very short time to prepare the estimates. We were compelled to call the House together at a time when it was inconvenient for the members to leave their homes, and were anxious to return. Those are the circumstances under which the Government was formed, and I think they justify us in calling for an indulgent consideration and sympathy in view of those circumstances. It was the duty of the Attorney General, now Judge Allen, to see what laws were expiring, but he was pressed very much by the duties which devolved upon him, and this Act escaped his notice. We have no desire to shrink from the responsibility, for we are all liable for whatever act is committed by any one member. We all know that it is human to err, but "it is divine to forgive." I was surprised to see the malicious joy, the delight, which seemed to beam from the countenance of the learned mover of the amendment, when he stated this oversight. I do not imagine he embraces all the learning and policy in the country. I do not intend to use the language which he did, which I consider to be insulting. Was it right for him to evince a satisfaction yesterday when he thought this country would be thrown into confusion? He pretended he could not make up his mind regarding this law, retrospective in its operation, when he has known the circumstance for weeks. How different the conduct of the hon. member for Kent, (Mr. Caie.) He rose and said he had paid $1200 into the revenue, and he made up his mind at once in favor of the Bill, although the first he knew of it was last night. He was ready to render assistance that would preclude him from getting that money back. It is the privilege of any member to move a want of confidence in the Government; but I think it is the duty of every hon. member here to watch narrowly and look closely into the motives of the men who seek to oust the Government, and see whether they are animated by a spirit of patriotism or not; whether it is the good of the country they are seeking, or their own aggrandizement. When the hon. member boasts of the way in which he was returned to this House, without ever leaving his office, for the people rose omnipotent in their power to place him here, we know something of the agencies employed to bring him here. An attack was made upon me; it was represented to the people of the County of York that I was their enemy, that I was anxious to remove the seat of Government. In corroboration of that it was said, he has taken the Post Office away, and that is the first step towards removing the seat of Government. It was told them at the last general election, that by going for Confederation they would forever secure the seat of Government at Fredericton. I will ask whether, in debating a question of so much importance to the people, it was proper and right to bring forward this argument: "If you do not go into Confederation, the seat of Government is in peril." This great question should be discussed on broad principles, and reasons given why a change in our condition would be for our good. We find the advocates of the Quebec scheme saying, it is a beautiful scheme, there is no darkness upon it all, and there are no reasons in the world why you should not go into Confederation.

We were told by the hon mover of the amendment that he made certain objections to this scheme of Confederation in Quebec—that there were exceptions to it which he thought was not right. Did they tell the people that there were exceptions to the scheme and they wanted to submit these exceptions to them? Did they say, do not go into this Union until you have fully considered it? No. Everything was said in favor of it. It seemed they entered upon this contest as paid lawyers advocating the interests of their clients all on one side without looking at the other at all. If the hon. mover of the amendment was seeking the benefit of the country, he would give us fair play; that is all we ask. Give the Secretary an opportunity of presenting his accounts to the House and I do not hesitate to say they will be presented in a way that will give satisfaction to the House, for he has made an improvement in the way in which the public accounts are kept. He can now show that the revenues are in a prosperous condition, and in consideration of his having been in the Legislature twelve years, and never held a seat in the Government, it would be no more than right that he should come before the House and show his account of what he has done. A majority of the Press, for some reasons, are against us. We have men of character going about the country as lecturers, prejudicing the minds of the people against us. The Press is stating that this Government has been guilty of fraud, and is carrying abuse and slander to every hamlet. We challenge them to prove it; and we challenge this House to put their finger upon an act of fraud, or an act of mal-administration, if they dare. Let us bring in our accounts before this House. We shirk from no responsibility, and we are glad to acknowledge our accountability to this House. We are told by my hon. friend that the Surveyor General has been here but a few days. The reason is, that affection for an indisposed daughter has called him to his home. It may be very well for my learned friend, who resides at Fredericton, to talk about the members of the Government staying here. No man would move his family to Fredericton upon the uncertain tenure of an office in the Government. My hon. friend had better wait and see whether my colleague has done his duty in that office, and not condemn him before you know what he has done. It is an attribute of a just Judge, that he does not condemn a man before he is heard. The hon. mover stands in that position, and he professes to be entirely unselfish, but I charge him with wishing to prejudice the Government. The Commissioner of the Board of Works has occupied that position for many years, and is ready at any time to resign the office up to the people, and has done it; and he is prepared to show that he has discharged his duty too. I think we have been treated unfairly. My hon. friend has said many offensive things to us, which I will not to him. When he talks about mean, low, and decency, I do not wish to set that gentleman up as a standard of decency, propriety, and honesty. His conduct and my conduct are before the people of the country, and let them judge, *for it is not for us to sound our own trumpets.* A great part of his speech is made up in setting forth that our Government had made a tremendous attack upon Her Majesty, the Queen. I cannot tell whether a tear dropped from his eye or not. Something had been said by the Government, insulting to Her Majesty. He spoke of Her Majesty's Ministers as if they were superior to the men of this country. I respect a man occupying a high position; but we must not forget, in our admiration for a great name and high sounding titles, that the holders of those titles are but men. I have, by the kindness of the people, been in communication with these men, and, while I paid them every respect, I never forgot that I was a man myself. A man is not a man who forgets himself, and will fall down and worship any man. In regard to this Minute of Council which, he says, is insulting to the Queen.—When a man stands up in his place and charges the Government with deliberately insulting the Queen, we throw it back upon him. I can speak more freely about this, because I was no party to it. The Attorney General and myself were in England, where we first saw it, and we approved of every line in it, and told, at the office of the Colonial Secretary, that it met our entire approbation. I am prepared to take the responsibility of it. Mr. Smith then read the document, which was an answer to a despatch received from England, and which he said he did not see until it was answered.—*Concluded next week.*

A CALUMNY ON THE HON. A. H. GILLMOR.—The Provincial Secretary, in his speech, made the following statements, which we place side by side—we give his words from the report of his much admired friend A. 1:

No gentleman ever pretended to despise any one, and none of the nobler animals show such a feeling; but negroes in the South sometimes despise their fellows and the poor whites, and *the assertion is down with sovereign contempt on many smaller animals.* —*Journal.*	*He despised as much as he detested* those contemptible sneaks and spies, and *he despised those who used them.*

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, March 31, 1866.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, March 23, 1866.

Mr. Gillmor finished his speech to-day. His admission yesterday that the Religious Press of the Province; a large majority of the secular press, the virtual admission that the leading men of the Province, and the Government officials of the Province, are against the Government, is an admission that in the country must have a very damaging effect, and proves the Government has not the confidence of the people. Mr. G.'s speech yesterday was one of the most violent we have ever heard in the Legislature, and his condemnation of the press, with some honorable exceptions, most bitter. These general denunciations do no good and might very appropriately be omitted from the speeches of members; and it is extremely puerile for them to talk about a subsidized press.

Mr. Kerr made a very short and sensible speech. He was strongly in favor of Confederation; under the Quebec Scheme if no improvement was proposed, and he doubted if it would be. He declared the delegation to England unnecessary, and had the Government submitted Mr. Cardwell's despatches to the House, as they should have done, last session, it would not have been ordered by the House. He complained of the financial management of the Government, and instanced that he had authority to invest money in Provincial Debentures, and went to the Treasury to exchange some old ones and buy new ones but was refused, on most untenable grounds.

When Mr. Gillmor was speaking, a question about the policy of Government with regard to appointments to office came up. Mr. Wilmot stated that a vacancy occurred in the Treasury department St. John. Five out of the six St. John members made a recommendation to the Executive; Mr. Smith opposed it but the majority of Council recommended it, and signed a Minute of Council to that effect for the Governor. The appointment has not yet been made, and the inference is that Mr. Smith in this, as he has in other matters, ruled despotically.

Mr. Scovil and Mr. Coram both spoke against the amendment; we did not hear these.

Mr. Scovil introduced a bill to make the Legislative Council elective; the Government would, no doubt, like very much to get rid of the independent, far seeing and intelligent gentlemen now constituting that Body. It will, we believe, be a sad day for the country when the elective principle is applied to the Legislative Council. Any one who has witnessed the violation of all rule, of all Legislative decency, which has been perpetrated in the Assembly during the last few days, must thank God that we have a Body uninfluenced by the wild waves of mere popular influence.

In the Council yesterday the Navy bill was lost by a vote on the first section which was a tie and, therefore, negative. The arguments used by Hon. Mr. Odell were, that it was a temporary measure, asked for to give assistance to the Man of War now in St. John harbor; and the bill was necessary in order to give the Government authority to appoint a naval officer to the command of the vessel or vessels they should employ. Hon. Mr. Botsford favored the bill because it was an endorsement of the British policy that the Colonies should provide for their own defence, and a policy that must tend to Confederation. Hon. Mr. Odell disclaimed this as the intention of Government, and Mr. Botsford consequently withdrew his support. Hon. Mr. Chandler argued that the bill must receive Her Majesty's approval before it could go into operation, and before that time the necessity would be obviated by the arrival of British Men of War. He also urged that if we, doing what we had not means to do, were to assent to this proposition, the British Government would turn round and leave us to protect the Fisheries. A majority of hon. gentlemen concurred in these views, agreeing that if confederated we could and would do something to aid in our own defence by sea; we are unable with our limited resources, isolated as we are, to do anything. Hon. Mr. Odell agreed with the proposition that now the British Government is responsible for our naval defence. It was generally assumed that if it became necessary to provide on any extensive scale for our land defences, under the resolution placing the resources of the Province at the control of the Government, it would take all our available means, and probably use up those money's usually applied for roads and schools. Hon. Mr. Mitchell and others urged that however strong the reasoning against the bill, the emergency justified its passage, and its rejection would check the patriotic spirit now abroad, and create additional distrust and alarm.

This morning the vote of last night was reconsidered and another vote with the same result taken. Hon. Mr. Kinnear, who was absent yesterday, being present and voting for the section, and hon. Mr. Rice who voted for it yesterday being away. Another reconsideration was moved and progress reported. To-morrow the bill will probably be carried, as some hon. gentlemen are going away. But, according to the statements of hon. Mr. Odell, probably but little if any expence will be incurred under it. Because that hon. gentleman expressed the hope, almost the belief, that it would be unnecessary.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Bill to Incorporate the Aberdeen Mining Co. has passed the House. Mr. Perkins introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. There was a long discussion, strangely enough embracing a general review of Confederation, on a bill relating to the Albert branch Railway Company.

Mr. Lewis first took the floor on the want of confidence motion. He condemned the Government on account of their want of foresight with regard to defence; their oversight of the expiry of the Export law; their shuffling policy about Confederation; their sending a delegation to England, when such a step was unnecessary, and would not have been countenanced had the despatches in the hands of the Government been laid before the House last session; the £800 that delegation cost the Province would have built several miles of bye-road; in the contract made for Eastern Extension they had exceeded the powers of the Subsidy Act, giving £50 per mile for land damage over and above the $10,000 per mile subsidy. He expressed himself warmly for Confederation: the Quebec scheme if no better could be got.

Mr. Young followed against the amendment—we did not hear his speech—but the principal point he raised was that the present Government did the North more justice than their predecessors, referring principally to the steamboat accomodation. Is this the steamer that runs six miles an hour, and costs the Province $8000 subsidy?

Mr. Williston made one of the best—if not the best—speeches of the session; and strangely enough a strong ground of complaint was that the Government had not done, what Mr. Young praised them for doing, justice to the North. The late Government, which Mr. W. always opposed in their general policy still had three northern members in the Government, while this Government has only one, Mr. Hutchinson, and he a member of no legislative experience. Mr. Young had said that he would have been taken into the Government only there was a scrutiny pending, about some irregularity on the part of the returning officer, but Mr. Hutchinson, against whom there was a scrutiny for bribery and corruption pending, was taken in. Mr. Wetmore referred to this pointedly calling the latter charge a terrible charge, at which Mr. Smith and other members laughed as if it were a good joke. If all sense of decency and political honesty has forsaken the polling booths, members when on the floor of the Assembly might show a little abhorrence for the alarming prostitution of the franchise so generally indulged in. Mr. Williston argued that while the British Government had yielded us the right of self government in local affairs, we were still subordinate in national matters; Confederation had become a national policy and, therefore, the British Government had a right to dictate to us as to the course advisable for us to adopt; and that Government in national matters knew better than do the colonies what is best for them. He therefore considered some of the despatches and the Minute of Council, of our Government, sent to Mr. Cardwell, as insulting in the extreme. The Government had discovered a weakness of purpose.—Against any union with Canada in July, they are now for union. Evidently place to them had charms superior to principle. He condemned the Government because it has enunciated the policy of taking no advice from those who are not supporters of the Government. The Reciprocity Treaty had expired and the Government had instructed the Treasurer not to collect duties upon articles exempt under that Treaty. St. John in consequence would become stocked with such articles at the exemption, while the North, shut in during the close season, is excluded from the advantages, and by the time they are in a position to secure stocks of the goods a duty will in self defence against the restrictive policy of the United States have to be put on.

In the upper House the Navy bill passed—some hon. gentlemen having gone away. This bill, whatever the Government intends, can mean nothing or amount to nothing. In the course of debate it was intimated that the Government would have to strike out of the estimates the great and bye-road appropriations, and possibly the school grants. Hon. Mr. Odell said the Government would avoid doing so if it was possible.

If the Fenian excitement continues, we may make up our minds that there will be no money spent on the roads. The expenditures of the year have exhausted the surplus of 1864 and very nearly the whole of the revenues of '65.—The military preparations being contemplated will absorb very greedily the available funds, and the prospect of the Government getting money abroad is not very favorable. The universal feeling is, no doubt, that invasion *must* be prevented, but the country unfortunately shares in the doubt expressed by the hon. Mr. Mitchell, of the capacity of the Government to do the work economically and well. But the Government is responsible—what a responsibility!

Hon. Mr. Odell states that the assurances of the American Government are of a most friendly character, and that being the case trouble may be avoided; it is only to be hoped that the Commander-in-Chief will not forget how poor this Province is, while making his arrangements for defence.

MONDAY, March 26.

This morning the lower House was occupied in disposing of some local bills not important to our readers.

An instance of the uncertainty of life was given. An aged man named Staples, belonging to Keswick, came to the House during the recess to hear the debate. He was seated on a sofa in the lobby conversing with his brother, when he fell over and in a few moments was dead.—Heart disease was the cause.

On the motion being made to resume the want of confidence debate, Mr. Gilbert rose and urged the importance of Government submitting the papers connected with the resignation of Mr. Anglin as a member of the Executive Council, asked for some time since. It was pertinent to the discussion, and the delay on the part of the Government unpardonable. The Government made no response, and the debate was proceeded with.

Mr. Caie spoke against the amendment. He deplored the time and money already wasted on the discussion. The Government had been probably guilty of sins of omission and commission, but it would be unfair to condemn them as they had not had opportunity, since their hurried advent to power to do more than they had done. They had been embarrassed by Anglin's resignation, losing members through Mr. Allen's elevation to the Bench and other circumstances. He was opposed to the Quebec Scheme, because Canada could manufacture cheaper than us; because our representation in the Upper House was too small; because the 80 cts. per head was too little; because too much veto power in General Government. A new scheme should be arranged by delegates from the Maritime Provinces, submitted to this House, and then submitted to Canada.

While referring to some statement made by Mr. Connell, Mr. Lindsay said in reply to Mr. Caie, that he was credibly informed that but three rounds of ammunition had yet been received in Carleton County.

Mr. Gilbert referred to some member of King's County, as illustrating the adaptation of that County to grow pumpkins. He denied the election in Westmorland turned on the Quebec Scheme, but on union in the abstract; it was not understood. Hathaway, while he had disclaimed making personal remarks, about Fisher, behind his back, had in a cowardly manner and like a paltroon, called John Boyd, a leading merchant of St. John, an inflated bladder, while that gentleman could not defend himself. Referring to some statement by Smith, he thought it unimportant whether Fisher was born crooked or was ushered into the world in the usual way; he believed Gillmor could multiply and had been molded like other men. The Government had committed itself to Union by speech and address; he was for Union, but would first appeal to the country. The policy of England was only the advancement of the universal interests of the Province, and would not ask us to adopt any scheme for Union, that was shown not to be calculated to promote those interests. We had control of local policy; the Imperial Government of national policy, and Confederation is national policy. He should, when the paragraph of the speech regarding Confederation comes up, move an amendment, if no one else does. The appeal to the people, in March last, was too hurried Change in the Constitution of any free government can only be effected in two ways; by revolution, or by an appeal to the people. So that the Government, by proposing Union, now do violence to the proper principle of change; it is not expected that the whole people agree to any particular scheme in all its details, but to the general principle. Having had doubts, when the people were appealed to on Confederation, he gave those doubts in favor of the old Constitution, but now the theory had been discussed and was well understood. He condemned the Government for mal-administration of crown lands, which could not be justified even if it was carrying out the orders of the late Government. The same system pursued by this Government, was that which, in Ireland, had placed her in her present downtrodden position—locking up lands by absenteeism. We should legislate for neither Mr. Gibson, nor any individual, but for the whole country. The Government have no Constitutional policy. Smith, when called upon to form a Government seemed to think that meant only *himself* and his views, and he had absorbed all the power. Government had utterly disregarded that most important interest of the country, its settlement by immigration. Government withheld important dispatches, and led me and others to suppose that England did not support and countenance Confederation, and got me to vote for a delegation, which I would not have done, had I known the facts. The delegation cost $3,558; more than all the bye-road money of Westmoreland. Had violated law by not appointing Auditor General and in similar case, when a former Government failed to appoint Railway Commissioners, as provided for by law, Smith had condemned administration; they had as well perrilled the financial interests of the country; they might just as well refuse to appoint Judges.

TUESDAY, March 27.

The Assembly, this morning, has been occupied in talking over a bill to provide for the public division of land. The object is that, where there are lands in which several parties are interested, some to a larger amount than others, and they go into Chancery for a division the costs are to be borne by the several parties in proportion to their respective interests. At present the costs are equally divided among the parties. The bill passed.

In the Upper House, the bill incorporating the Aberdeen (Carleton Co.) Iron Mining Company, was agreed to. The capital of the Company is £5,000; 15 per cent. of the stock is to be paid up.

Mr. Connell yesterday presented the petition of some dozen inhabitants of Woodstock, against the passage of a bill relating to Town taking stock in the Railroad, as proposed by the Town Council.

In the Council there was some talk over the extraordinary course Government is pursuing, in not advising His Excellency to receive the address, and not showing more promptness in submitting papers asked for. The policy of the Government appears to be, not to receive the address or submit important papers, until the address in the other House has passed. The Council show a disposition not to submit without remonstrance, to such policy, and will probably take some decided action.

Mr. Gilbert finished his speech in the Assembly. Mr. Botsford followed Gilbert, showing his apparent inconsistency. He had avowed himself favorable to the minute of Council, at the hustings had avowed himself anti-Confederate, and still had opposed Smith at election in July, and the appointment of the Speaker, both anti-Confederates. There are three charges against Crown Land Office: 1st, for selling A. Gibson 5,000 acres of land. 2nd, selling the same 10,000 acres; and 3rd, granting 27 acres to same. He directed attention to the Regulations of '61, which have always governed the disposal of Crown Lands. In 1862 an order was issued that, pending negotiations for construction of Intercolonial Railway, no land should be sold except on the conditions of actual settlement; so that it was only adding this regulation to the coercion system, under which it did not alter the rules.

Mr. Wetmore.—Do I understand that when a petition is made to Government, they having issued order of survey, it is imperative upon them to comply with the petition? Suppose a gold mine was discovered? The only effect was to prevent the issuing of grants between '62 and '65, under auction system. In '63, 18,397 acres were sold, in '64, 18,415 acres were sold, and in '65, 17,000 acres, including portion of year after order was rescinded, so that there was no difference in quantity sold, as compared with other years. But no grants could issue until order was rescinded, and when Railroad Act expired in '65, necessity for retaining the order was gone. No necessity for publishing, though it would have been prudent, because sales were not affected or applications.

Mr. Lindsay wanted the country to know that in consequence of not publishing the rescinding, 17,000 acres had been bought by one man. Mr. Botsford said only 200 acres were in Carleton. In reference to Lindsay, who said that man had applied in Carleton, and could not get it, because order was not rescinded, he said that the figures quoted proved that sales were not effected ultimately.

Mr. Connell said it was not known in Carleton by the Deputy, that the order was rescinded. Mr. Botsford—If Deputy Hartley did not know it, a great many Connell's knew it, and made applications. Mentioned instances in '62, when lands sold not for actual settlement, under late administration, shewing that conditions did not effect sales. Mr. Gibson came to him last summer, asked if was any record of 25,000 acres, ordered to be sold him. On examination, he found that Mr. A. Gibson, during existence of order, wished to purchase lands without conditions of actual settlement attached. And the Surveyor General propounded the question to the Council; and order of survey was made, and Gibson's abstract proposition answered by Mr. Gowan, who wrote him that order of survey be made as soon as designated by petition. With regard to the charge made by Mr. McClellan, of Mr. Gibson getting 27 acres at outlet of a lake, without auction. In 1860, Z. Chipman paid for 27 acres of land more than he received, and the books of the office showed he was entitled to 27 acres, and his right was transferred, and thus Gibson got the land referred to.

Mr. Botsford has not yet concluded.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Mr. Wetmore's Bill to revive and amend the so-called Chandler Bankrupt Act, was committed discussed, and referred to a select committee. This is in very many of its provisions, a most excellent law.

Mr. Botsford resumed his speech, commenced yesterday, and was proceeding when Mr. Anglin having made some remarks reflecting upon Mr. McClellan, that gentleman rose and retorted, promising, at a better opportunity, to refer to the matter more fully. Mr. Smith now rose to interfere which Mr. McClellan resented as he was fully excited, called Chair, Chair, and would be satisfied with nothing but the clearing of the galleries; and the House remained in secret session till dinner time. What occurred we know not, except that Dr. Thompson said that the conduct of the House this session would disgrace a tavern. After dinner, Mr. Botsford concluded, his speech was chiefly directed at consideration of affairs of his own department. He dwelt upon the paucity of members in the Legislative Council, of the General Parliament provided by the Quebec Scheme as most objectionable feature. He objected to Judge Wilmot that he had prostituted the Bench for mere party political purposes.

Mr. Connell followed. He complained that Government had shown improper preference to the Eastern Extension Railroad. He showed that Deputy Hartley had not been advised of the rescinding of the Crown Land order, and therefore, as claimed by Botsford, sufficient publicity had not been given to it. He arraigned the management of the Crown Land Department, as being notoriously unsatisfactory, and demanding a complete reformation. He thought a commissioner would have to be appointed to straighten things out. He believed the present incumbent not the man for the office. He complained that Mr. Inches had been taken back to the office, on condition of his paying Mr. Lockwood $200 a year to retire. Mr. Botsford declared he knew nothing about it. Mr. C. has not concluded.

By Telegram from Fredericton.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Costigan's bill relative to qualification of Members discussed; appearances for its passing favorable; progress reported.

Connell finished his speech. Went largely into defence matter, reading correspondence with His Excellency, and defending Woodstock from charge of not doing its duty regard Home Guards. He charges responsibility of Governor's acts on Government. Baillie spoke in favor of Government, very shortly. Debate will take all next week. House adjourned over Good Friday.

☞ We learn that the Small Pox is quite prevalent at Little Falls and vicinity, Victoria Co. A meeting of the Magistrates was recently held, and a memorial sent to the Government, asking that some measure should be adopted to provide for the care and medical assistance of poor persons, who have been and should be attacked by the terrible disease. The official reply of the Government was that nothing could be done, but we are informed on reliable authority that a private letter accompanied the official one, directing that necessary steps be adopted, and the Government would make it all right.

☞ We have but space to say, that we had the pleasure of attending a public Temperance meeting held at Smith's Hall, Lower Jacksontown on Tuesday evening last. There was a large gathering; the speeches were good, and, no doubt, beneficial results will follow.

The correspondent of the *News* thus reports Mr. Hatheway:—

"When he returned from Canada he met 'that inflated little animal' Johnny Boyd, and in the course of conversation happened to say that if the British Government were going to force this scheme upon us he wished they'd go to the devil, or something like that, and this was going to be brought up against him as evidencing a want of loyalty. Why, if this country was in danger, and loyal men were needed to defend the Crown and dignity of the Queen, it seemed to him he could handle a whole regiment of Johnny Boyd's, even with a King Fisher at their backs."

The above are the remaaks referred to by Mr. Gilbert in his speech; it illustrates the course pursued in the debate, and requires no comment. Mr. Boyd is too well known to require any defence at the hands of his friends.

☞ We have received a communication, from Mr. John McKeon, in which he states that his connection with the Fenian organization in the States has ceased. He joined them under a misapprehension of their motives, and as soon as those became developed, as looking toward an invasion of Canada and New Brunswick, and he became aware of the baseness and wickedness of their designs, as tending to rapine, murder and robbery he left them. Mr. McK. was, it appears, in a high position among them, being second in command of a "Circle."

☞ Mr. B. M. Merithew has opened a Fish Store in Woodstock, and intends keeping on hand constantly, a large supply of the various kinds of fish. This is an enterprise that we have long thought might profitably be undertaken by some of our active men of business; and now that Mr. Merithew has opened such a store, we hope he may be well patronized. Mr. M. has our thanks for a sample of various kinds of fish.

☞ "S. F. C." your lines will appear as soon as we can possibly find space.

☞ From George Botsford, Esq., Barrister, we have received a compilation of the Rules and Statutes, regulating the practice of the Court of Chancery in this Province, now the Supreme Court in Equity; to which is added Rules made in the Supreme Court, since the publication of Allen's Rules in 1847. We have the authority of some of the best legal minds in the Province for saying that this contribution of Mr. Botsford to the profession is a most valuable one, presenting as it does, in a pamphlet of 178 pages, matter which otherwise would require a vast amount of research through a variety of books not available, perhaps, in any one law library in the Province. This book is particularly designed for lawyers, but may be found very convenient for reference to lay-men.

☞ We are in receipt of the Annual Report of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academy for 1864–5. It contains a full statement of the *modus operandi* of these institutions, and shows them to be in a most efficient and prosperous condition.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—We learn from late English papers that it has been ascertained that the free use of salt, say a pound per day for each animal, is a preventative of the cattle plague. Prevention being better than cure, our farmers should make a note of this.

BOOK NOTICES;—From the publishers we are in receipt of the April number of BEADLE'S MONTHLY. Its contents are rich and varied; among the most interesting articles are "A winter in Pau" finely illustrated; the continuation of that exciting story, "The Dead Letter;"—"What Constitutes Treason." Terms, $3 per annum; address Beadle & Co., 118 William Street, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April is before us. It contains a fine steel engraving "The Last Boquet;" a five figured colored Fashion plate; a vast number of designs in Ladies and Childrens Bonnets, Hats, Dresses, &c., the usual number of Receipts, and well supplied with choice reading. Price, through us, $2.50 per annum.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From Ticknor and Fields, 134 Tremont street, Boston, comes the April number of the "Atlantic." This number contains 16 extra pages of reading matter, and is altogether one of the most attractive numbers of this Magazine ever published. The Atlantic is equal to, if not superior to any American magazine of the day.

From the same publishers we have the April number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS. A series of articles entitled "The Four Seasons," at present being published in this Magazine, in which the general outlines of Botany are presented in a clear and interesting manner, suiting the subject—matter of each article to the season when it appears, are of themselves, well worthy a year's subscription to this magazine. Its other contents, as usual, are varied and interesting.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—From Messrs. Williams & Co., Boston, have the April number of this popular magazine. The present number is fully up to its usual standard.

HOURS AT HOME.—From the same publishers we have the April number of "Hours at Home." The present is the last number of the volume, consequently a good time to subscribe with the beginning of the next volume. We confidently recommend this periodical to the favorable attention of our readers. Terms, $3.00 per year; Address Chas. Scribner & Co., 124 Grand street, N. Y.

We publish below correspondence between our representatives and His Excellency, with regard to "defence" in Carleton County; this is supplementary to the correspondence on the same subject as published last week.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 26, 1866.

Gentlemen:—At the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we have the honor to enclose the reply of His Excellency to our communication, enclosing the request from you and 128 others, urging the necessity of calling out a limited portion of the Militia of Carleton Co.

Your obedient servants,

[Signed] CHARLES CONNELL,
WILLIAM LINDSAY.

To L. P. Fisher, Mayor, J. R. Hartley, Warden, J. C. Winslow, C. P., R. A. Hay, J. P., and 128 others, inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 22nd March, 1866.

May it please Your Excellency—

The undersigned have received by mail last evening, the enclosed letters signed by L. P. Fisher, who is Mayor, J. R. Hartley, Warden, and J. C. Winslow, Clerk of the Peace, and Robert A. Hay, J. P., with 128 others, inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity.

These letters will, we think, assure Your Excellency that we have only anticipated the wishes of the inhabitants, in urging that Your Excellency would authorize the calling out of a limited portion of the militia of Carleton County.

It is important that the existing alarm along the border should be allayed; while the inhabitants are ready to do their part, they feel they are entitled to the same consideration that some other parts of the Province are receiving.

In Your Excellency's reply (without date) to our communication upon the subject of Militia, Your Excellency seems to be under the impression that the inhabitants of Woodstock have been backward in tendering their services for the formation of the Home Guard. Immediately on Your Excellency's wish being communicated to the residents of Woodstock, the names of about 100 volunteers were placed in the hands of the Lieutenant Colonel for transmission to Your Excellency. We believe that this Company has not been recognized by Your Excellency nor any arms distributed to them.

We can only repeat what we have already urged, that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that a limited portion of the militia may be called out to aid the inhabitants in guarding the frontier in Carleton.

We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obdt. servants,

[Signed] CHAS. CONNELL,
WM. LINDSAY.

To His Excellency the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C. M. G., Commander in Chief, &c., &c.

WOODSTOCK, March 20, 1866.

Messrs. Connell & Lindsay.

Gents.—We the undersigned, inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, beg to inform you that owing to the organization in the United States, known as the Fenian Brotherhood, and in the rumors in reference to it which are every day becoming more startling, and as this section of the country is contiguous to the United States, and entirely undefended, and open at any time to the incursions of predatory bands, the people generally feel themselves to be in a state of insecurity.

We therefore earnestly request that you will urge upon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the importance of calling out a portion of the Militia force of the County.

L. P. FISHER,
[Signed] J. R. HARTLEY,
R. A. HAY,
and 128 others.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton
March 22nd, 1866.

Gentlemen:—

I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, transmitting communications from the Mayor of Woodstock, and others, on the subject of the alarm said to be felt by the inhabitants in anticipation of an armed attack upon that place.

I am directed to request that you will furnish to those gentleman a copy of His Excellency's letter to you, of the 20th inst., in which the reasons why His Excellency does not, at the present time, feel justified in the adoption of extraordinary measures of precaution beyond those already taken, are fully set forth.

There is one passage in your letter which His Excellency desires to notice You say that the inhabitants of Woodstock "feel that they are "entitled to the same consideration as extended "to some other portions in the Province." Every part of the Province is no doubt entitled to receive, and does receive the same consideration at His Excellency's hands; but that the same measures of defence should be taken alike in all districts, without regard to the greater or less degree of danger to which they may be exposed, is a proposition which will not, His Excellency thinks, be advanced by the gentlemen whose letters you have forwarded.

His Excellency was glad to hear, from Mr. Connell a few days since, an unequivocal avowal that he did not share this alarm, and did not anticipate serious danger, and that he admitted the cogency of the arguments adduced by His Excellency, to prove the extreme improbability of any serious attempt in the direction of Woodstock. His Excellency is confident that if Mr. Connell gave public expression to the same sentiments, it could not but have a most salutary influence in checking the apprehensions referred to.

I have the honor to be gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signed] D. WILSON, *Private Secretary.*

To Messrs. Chas. Connell and Wm. Lindsay.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 23, 1866.

May it please Your Excellency—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 22nd inst., addressed to Mr. Lindsay and myself.

I am desirous to avoid any misapprehension on the part of Your Excellency, with regard to my opinion on the danger to be apprehended from invasion originating in the United States.

Your Excellency states that I made "an unequivocal avowal that I did not share in the "alarm, and did not anticipate serious danger, "and admitted the cogency of the arguments advanced by Your Excellency to prove the extreme "improbability of any serious attempts in the "direction of Woodstock." Your Excellency also states "that you are confident that if Mr. Connell gives public expression to the same sentiments, it could not but have a most salutary "effect in checking the apprehension referred "to."

In reply, I have to state to Your Excellency that whether privately to Your Excellency, or in my place on the floor of the House of Assembly, I have given expression to but one opinion, but that opinion is not correctly conveyed in the language used by Your Excellency.

I have drawn this important distinction, that while I did not apprehend any danger from a large body of men coming in force and invading the Province in the direction of Woodstock, I have serious fears that predatory bands of marauders might cross the border, and do much injury to property, and perhaps life, and it was from that I urged the necessity of a small guard being stationed at other certain points.

That alarm does exist in the minds of many people in the County of Carleton, is proved by the written evidence of the inhabitants already submitted, and in view of these facts, I was justified in making the remarks I did in the Legislature.

Your Excellency should not forget that whether the alarm is well or ill grounded, it has, to a large extent, originated in the personal efforts made by Your Excellency at St. Stephen, Woodstock and other places, to arouse the people to a sense of the necessity of preparation.

Added to this, the calling out of volunteers in St. John, the action had by the Legislature, at the instance of the Government, for land and sea defences, and the general necessity urged by the Government for wide and general protection, are sufficient to create in the minds of the people such a suspicion that danger is imminent, and on all these grounds, I feel that the Government has not discharged its duty to the people in the upper district along the border.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obdt. servant,

[Signed] CHARLES CONNELL.

To His Excellency, the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c., &c.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR,—With regard to the Fenian movement in the United States, which has caused such a tremor for a short period, or more vulgarly speaking, such a *scare* to the inhabitants of this Province, it is perhaps indueive to a better understanding of the subject to look at the matter in the full light of all its political aspects; but as this is impracticable in the limited compass of a letter for your paper, without infringing too much upon your columns, allow me to state in a condensed form, the prominent features, which will be quite sufficient to vindicate the impossibility of such a movement taking place with the consent of the United States. Let us suppose such a party openly rising in England, with the most bitter hostility, openly avowed and fostered by the British Government, against the United States of America, and that an army should be collected at home with the avowed purpose of taking the territories belonging to the American Republic. Is it possible that the veriest dolt of a politician should not perceive at a glance, that it would be fully equivalent to a direct proclamation of war by such a nation? No such violation of the law of nations has ever been remotely thought of by England, against her sister country of America, since the separation of the two nations. And should the United States move in that direction, they would immediately draw upon themselves, not the hostility of England alone, but of every nation in the world who had the least regard for international rights and usages. Now this is exactly the position of the Fenian brotherhood, as they call themselves; they stand alone, equally the enemies of England and America, and unless they are in a position to fight the whole world, they must be the very *doltiest* of fanatics, to expect to succeed in their present enterprise. Yours truly,

OXENBURROW.

Williamstown, March 14.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ Col. Anderson, late Adjutant General, has been placed in command of the border forces.

☞ An anti-Fenian league has been founded in New York.

☞ A field of wheat buried under an avalanche in Switzerland for 25 years, proceeded on its growth as soon as the snow had melted.

☞ At a convent near Paris there has been an auction sale of the hair of the young girls who have taken the veil since 1810: the 800 lbs. fetched $6,000.

☞ There are between 4,000 and 5,000 regular troops in the Lower Provinces, and these, with the ten regiments said to be coming, will bring the number up to about 12,000.

☞ The wife of "Grandpa Davis" at Knoxville, Tenn., has given birth to twenty-nine children, twenty-eight of whom are living and twenty-five of them served in the Union army during the rebellion. Mrs. Davis is upwards of ninety years of age, but hale and hearty.

☞ Granada and Massaya, in Nicaragua, recently experienced 21 shocks of an earthquake in 24 hours, 6 of which were of alarming severity. The volcano of Turialba in Costa Rica was in a very active state, emitting volumes of smoke and dust.

☞ A trial of speed and endurance between an Arab and an English thorough-bred horse took place on the 20th ult., between Cairo and Suez. The Arab reached Suez, a distance of 90 miles, in 7 hours, 56 minutes, 30 seconds; while his competitor broke down at the 73rd mile.

☞ Latest accounts from Ireland say: "The search for Stephens has become very keen and determined. It was reported that the police were on his track last week, and that on Tuesday night he narrowly escaped. Some of the prisoners recently arrested are said to have given information which leaves no doubt he is in Dublin, and they are now almost certain of his being speedily arrested."

☞ In Roanoke County, Va., last week, two ladies living alone were preparing to retire one evening, when a rap was heard at the door, and no response being given to the inquiry as to who was there, one of the ladies dropped dead from sheer fright. The other uttered a scream, when the door was thrown open and in walked a brother of the ladies, who had been mourned as dead for nearly three years, and who had intended to surprise his sisters by not making himself known till they had admitted him