POOR COPY

ask us to consider these subjects from a broad national point of view, and to deal with herself, not with exceptional partiality, but in the same spirit of even-handed fairness which we extend equally to Quebec, Ontario, or New Brunswick. And here, sir, I cannot withhold my acknowledgment of respectful appreciation of the moderate and large-minded, and truly national spirit, in which the hon. member for Lambton, the leader of the largest section of the Opposition, has approached and has dealt with all these great questions affecting the carrying out, and the maintenance and the welfare of the Union. All that can be justly required on the part of Nova Scotia, is that the opinions of her representatives, expressed in this Legislature here, shall carry with them their duly proportionate weight, and I have only to regret that gentlemen opposite should have taken their stand upon a platform so ultra ostane as to forbid approach by any well wisher of the Union. If there is to be any satisfactory co-operation upon the subjects in which they are most deeply interested, they must endeavor to modify the extremeness of their views—not necessarily to compel them to a coincidence with ours, but at least to present them, where alone argument or comparison can be possible, in the same place. In the attitude they have taken the first advances towards mutual political amity must come from them, and these advances will be, I shall venture to assert for all on our side, frankly and fairly responded to. I hold, sir, in my hand a little volume, a pamphlet which has been very recently issued, but which I shall take the liberty of recommending to every member of this House, as well worthy of his attentive perusal. It is entitled "Intercolonial Trade—our only safeguard against disunion." Its author is Mr. Haliburton, whose happy manner of treating his important subject displays the great ability hereditary in his name. Mr. Haliburton is not, I believe, actively mixed up with politics, and undoubtedly handles his topic in no merely party style. From this reason alone the conclusions from his disinterested, impartial and unimpassioned point of view, adopted and published in the interests of the permanent prosperity of the country, must be regarded of greater weight, and of greater soundness, than those of the framers of this address, which can work but a temporary mischief. And this pamphlet shows conclusively, beyond doubt or cavil, that ought indeed sir to be sufficiently obvious to us all—that the Union is not to be consolidated by any temporary conciliating concessions to evanescent popular prejudice—not by any momentary humouring, in this direction or in that, of some particular local or sectional phase of public opinion—but by the commercial welfare and progress of the Province. And besides this attention and practical consideration, we need, above everything else, the healing influence of time. I have, sir, great reliance on the mellowing effects of time. It is not only the lime, and the sand, and the hair, and the mortar, but the time which has been taken to temper it. And if time be so necessary an element in so rudimentary a process as the mixing of mortar, of how much greater importance must it be in the work of consolidating the Confederation of these Provinces. Time, sir, will heal all existing irritations; Time will mellow and refine all points of contrast that seem so harsh to day; Time will come to the aid of the pervading principles of impartial justice, which happily permeates the whole land. By and bye Time will shew us the Constitution of this Dominion as much cherished in the hearts of the people of all the Provinces, not excepting Nova Scotia, as is the British Constitution itself. And I do not despair, with the assistance of Time, of seeing by and bye the hon. member for Lunenburg himself converted into the heartiest supporter of Union within these walls, willing and anxious to perpetuate the system which he will find to work so advantageously for his own Province, and adopting the position of the hon. member for Guysboro' as that of the true and patriotic statesman. I will not, sir, believe that such anticipations are ill-founded, for I can find their precedent even in the history of Nova Scotia herself. When Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia—annexed not by any Act of Parliament, but simply by an order of the King in Council, the people were so strongly opposed to the Union that they almost threatened rebellion. Well, sir, this took place so lately as 1820, and already time has brought with it its certain healing operation, and there is no question raised now of the advantages which the Union has conferred. There is no such question, because there has been no consequent injustice. The incorporated people have found that there is no desire to rob them of their liberties, and no disposition to treat them with unfairness. They see, what time shows them, that the Union was effected for their advantage, as well as that of their neighbors, and they are satisfied, because they find it working for both. And, sir, I have every confidence that we will similarly wear out Nova Scotian hostility by the unfailing exercise and exhibition of a high-minded spirit of fair play. It has been said that the interests of Canada are diametrically opposed to the interests of Nova Scotia, but I ask which of the parties to the partnership has most interests in its successful conduct, or has most to fear from the failure which the misfortunes or the losses of any of its members must occasion. Would it not be we who have embarked the largest share of the capital of Confederation? Our friends, sir, need have no fear but that that Confederation will ever be administered with serene and even justice. To its whole history, from its earliest inception to its final triumphant consummation, no stigma can be attached, no stain attributed. Its single aim from the beginning has been to consolidate the extent of British North America with the most regard to the independent powers and privileges of each Province, and I, sir, who have been, and who am still, its warm and earnest advocate, speak here not as the representative of any race, or of any Province, but as thoroughly and emphatically a Canadian, ready and bound to recognize the claims, if any, of my Canadian fellow subjects, from the farthest east to the farthest west, equally as those of my nearest neighbor, or of the friend who proposed me on the hustings. (Great applause.)

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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, May 2, 1868.

Editorial Correspondence.

OTTAWA, April 16, 1868.

Examination of witnesses against Whelan for murdering McGee was resumed to-day. A web of circumstances of the most damaging character is being unravelled. Some time since when Mr. McGee was ill at Montreal two men called one evening to see him; one of them representing to Mr. McGee's brother that it was of the utmost importance that he should have an interview. He gave his name as Smyth. After some demurring Mr. McGee consented to see him; after introducing him into the bed chamber the brother left to see what had become of the companion who he found had left. On returning to Mr. McGee's room he found the stranger making some statements about an alledged conspiracy to burn the house. He was then dismissed, in consequence of which Mr. McGee sent to the Police for a guard. On seeing Whelan's photograph since his brother's murder, Mr. McGee, the younger, recognized it as that of the visiter on the night above referred to, and to-day he gave evidence to that effect.

A few evenings before the murder a Frenchman from Kamouraski, who had come up as a witness before an election committee was in the gallery of the House of Commons. While seated there a man came in and sat down beside him; soon after went out and returned again. He acted strangely and attracted the attention of the Frenchman, who noticed something in his breast pocket which looked like a pistol, and on the individual bending over the gallery, he saw plainly the barrel of a pistol in his pocket; he had forgotten the circumstance until, hearing the murder talked about, it was brought to his mind and he then went to the gaol, saw Whelan, and to-day swore that he was the same person who had attracted his attention in the gallery.

Another witness swore to having on one occasion heard the prisoner denounce violently Mr. McGee, and state that he would have his brains blown out, intimating that he would do it.

Foot prints in the snow on an outside flight of stairs of an uninhabited dwelling nearly opposite the spot where the murder was committed, being discovered, the officer went to the gaol and asked Whelan for his boots—he appeared very much disconcerted and said, "these are not the boots I had on the night of the murder." but these boots were to-day sworn to as the ones worn by Whelan on that Monday night, and the foot-prints in the snow correspond exactly with these boots.

Then it is found that Whelan not only went into the gallery four times on the night of the murder, but also that he was seen lounging behind a pillar in the main vestibule, where he could see into the corridor through which Mr McGee would pass on his way out, at the time that gentleman was leaving, and it was likewise proved that he left the building about the same time that the deceased did. He was seen at the Russell House a few minutes after the murder, and on being told of the circumstance showed no interest and did not go, as every one was going, to see the body, but went home, and the next morning likewise he displayed the most complete indifference about the matter. These added to various not very favorable circumstances in his past life give strong color to the suspicion resting upon him. There are several other parties in gaol suspected of complicity in the crime, and as these are kept apart and in solitary confinement it is hoped that some of them will make a clean breast of it.

We did not state yesterday that Mr. Anglin, in referring to Mr. Tilley, spoke of the disaffection existing in New Brunswick, and of the present unpopularity of the Minister of Customs, who would find difficulty in being returned, and in answer Mr. Tilley said that he believed the present unpleasant state of feeling in New Brunswick would very soon be changed. He had during the 14 years he had been in public life been sustained by the constituency of St. John in office. Whether he should retain that confidence in future was yet to be determined, but he thought he would never, if rejected there, seek another constituency; certainly he would not repudiate and do violence to his former principles in order to secure one.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Tilley's continued faith and his hopeful utterances may be justified. There is no doubt that the ominous events of the past few weeks in the lower Provinces must effect the minds of Ministers here, and we will not, until their deliberate act has removed the present ground of hope allow ourselves to believe that a reckless policy of indifference to the just demands and desires of a majority of the people of New Brunswick will be pursued.

To-night during a lengthy sitting progress was made in the estimates; several items being passed with much discussion. Mr. Johnson got off not a bad thing; speaking in a low tone there were cries of louder, when Mr. J. said "he thought he would be able to make himself heard, but judging from the character of his hearers he was not so sure that he could make himself understood."

APRIL 20, 1868.

In the House of Commons there has in the last day or two been nothing done to provoke a lengthy letter. The supply is being disposed of slowly, every item almost being discussed; and this of course is only supply for the current year. When the estimates for next year are produced we may expect that they will be closely and bitterly criticised at every step. The house has voted $1200 a year for life to Mrs. McGee and $1000 each, in bulk, to her two daughters. The government in preparing these sums have shown at once a spirit of generosity, justice and prudence, and it is only to be hoped that the clamor of a few individuals for an increased and extravagant grant will not be heard.

Whelan is committed for trial for the murder. The examination on Saturday was conducted with closed doors. Whelan, on being asked if he had anything to say, contented himself with a burst of angry threatening against Mr. O'Reilley, the crown prosecutor. That he is a desperate fellow; much more so than his looks indicate—for he does not look like such an one at all—is proved by his apparent indifference, and by his having had concealed on his person that piece of water pipe, with which no doubt he contemplated violence to his keepers. If he dies, he will likely die glorying in his crime. Fresh arrests are being made every day and the gaol is getting pretty full; at the same time there are very many persons here and elsewhere who every moment are watched, and are virtually prisoners. It has not yet been decided whether the trial will take place by special commission or whether it will be delayed until the regular sitting of Court in September next.

APRIL 21, 1868.

The House of Commons was occupied all day yesterday with the report of the Contingent Committee, which was finally adopted with one slight exception. The vote was very unanimous. That some of the conclusions of the committee are quite too general, as for instance the reduction of 12½ per cent on all the salaries exceeding $800 per annum, we think is evident, but it seems, as it really was, the most convenient way for the committee to deal with the matter, and very likely justice has been sacrificed to convenience. It is also doubtful if the speaker will be able to get along with the work with the diminished staff to be employed. An amount equal to $7,000 had already been saved by Mr. Speaker, as compared with the expenses of the old Canadian Legislature. The retrenchment now inaugurated will reach $30,000, so that the annual saving will be $37,000. Of course there is a great flutter among the employees. It being naturally very distasteful the loss of the 12½ per cent by those who now receive over $800, and then above all there hangs the threatening sound of dismissal, no one knowing, of course, upon whom it will light.

An attempt made to amend the report so as to give a retiring allowance to all who should be dismissed was resisted, chiefly on the ground that the servants of this Parliament have no claims for such consideration. There have in fact been only 9 appointments really made, the rest of the employees merely working and waiting for appointments.

There were several New Brunswickers on the Committee, Messrs. Smith, Connell, Ferris, and we presume the origin of the now determined financial reform was in Mr. Connell's motion some time since, for the names of employees, salaries, &c.

There is nothing new anent the Fenians.

The weather is fine but exceedingly dry. Nothing definitely known yet as to the doings of the Nova Scotians in England, except that it is said Dr. Tupper had been received the day after his arrival, while Howe and his colleagues had not yet had a conference.

The Toronto *Globe* is out strongly for a frontier route for the Intercolonial, and refers in very satisfactory terms to the result thus far of Mr. Hartley's survey.

APRIL 22, 1868.

In the Commons yesterday Mr. Croak presented a petition from farmers in Richmond County, Nova Scotia, for a grant by way of loan, to enable them to procure seed for their spring planting. A strange request coming from a Province in the attitude toward the Dominion Government in which Nova Scotia is.

A bill entitled an "Act respecting Commissioners, and oaths of allegiance, and of office,' was passed.

After recess the Militia bill came under discussion. Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, in the course of a long speech said that for the last three years they had paid $1,300,000 for Militia alone, whereas his plan would provide both militia, defence and fortifications at a cost of $1,260,000, which after the first five years would be subject to considerable reduction. The money would be mainly expended at St. John, N. B., ($200,000); Montreal ($430,000); Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and Paris, or London ($470,000). His proposition regarding the fortification construction, he then briefly recapitulated as follows, viz: He would borrow under Imperial guarantee and expend £220,000 sterling annually, for five years at 4 per cent., and 1 per cent. for sinking fund, thus creating an annual charge on this account as follows:—1st year, $53,553; 2nd year, $107,066; 3rd year, $160,600; 4th year, $214,133; 5th year, $267,666; and thenceforward at the latter annual rate for about 32 or 33 years, according as the sinking fund is invested at 6 or at 5 per cent. After which the annual payment would diminish for five years in the reverse order, and the same ratio as its increase for the first five years, so that the entire debt would be extinguished in 52 or 32½ years, according as the sinking fund was to be invested at six or five per cent.; and concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Gray spoke, generally favoring the measure, but contending that 50 cents a day for Officers was too small a sum.

A number of speeches were made, all favorable to the general principles of the bill, but each one containing some criticisms of its details, and the debate was adjourned.

In the Senate, after considerable discussion, and on the assurance that the Government intended to follow up the system of economy and retrenchment already inaugurated in the Senate and Commons, Mr. Wilmot withdrew his retrenchment resolution.

APRIL 23, 1868.

The progress being made in Parliament with public business is constant but necessarily slow. The Militia Bill, now under discussion, will elicit speeches from nearly every member, and will occupy a good deal of time, and very properly so, owing to its importance. There is a large amount of money involved—a great loss of time to the country—and it is wise to consider whether the efficiency likely to result is such as will justify the sacrifice mentioned.

We think the folly of expecting anything approaching to permanent efficiency in drill to follow a very limited number of days training has been amply proved. To encourage and maintain by liberal assistance a thoroughly organized volunteer force, and to provide means for preparing an efficient force of officers to take charge of the Militia in case of their services being required, is we have always thought the mode most reliable and very much the cheapest.

Mr. Dorion is speaking as we write. He claims that the amount estimated to meet the expenses of the Militia under the new bill is three times that expended for similar services in New York State. He regards the proposed fortifications as unnecessary, and looks forward to kindly relations with the United States.

Hon. Sir G. Cartier has stated the intention of introducing a resolution and, if that passes, a bill, furthering the appropriation of $1,100,000 for fortifications at Montreal, St. John, &c.

Mr. Senator Glazier has arrived and taken his seat.

A witness in the murder case has been examined, who, if his evidence is valid—and it is corroborated and seems to bear every test applied to it—supplies the only missing link in the chain of evidence against Whelan. This man, being returning home late, saw a man go up to the Hotel door, put out his hand as if to open it—saw another man, some 20 feet behind the first, make a circuit into the street and come up behind the man at the door, and when within four or five feet fired and then ran; saw the man who was shot fall. He mentioned the circumstance to some of his friends the next day, but fearing the consequences to himself should he excite the ire of Whelan's friends he had not made any noise about it. Yesterday this witness was taken to the gaol, and from among a room full of persons he identified Whelan as being the man, he believed, whom he had seen fire the shot.

A somewhat singular circumstance, not generally known, is that on the night of the murder, Mr. Costigan, chancing to look up into the gallery of the Commons, saw a man standing against a pillar whose appearance impressed him as being very suspicious; so much so that he called the attention of two other New Brunswick members to him. Next morning on hearing of the murder Mr. Costigan said the man who fired the shot is the man whom I saw in the gallery last night. On seeing Whelan subsequently, Mr. Costigan identified him as the same man

APRIL 24, 1868.

Apart from what will have been communicated to our readers by Telegram, there is nothing in the proceedings of Parliament, since our last, worthy of extended notice.

By an unusual course of proceeding on the part of one of the detectives, acting the eaves dropper, in prison, Whelan has, it appears, been overheard making to Doyle what amounts to a confession of Mr. McGee's murder. At the same time his reference to his own past life and associations, and the language he used in the recital, shows him to be a man unfit to live at large even if he had not been guilty of murder. The evidence implicating Buckley and Doyle as accessories is becoming stronger.

BOSTON AND NEW BRUNSWICK BARK EXTRACT COMPANY.—The works of the above Company, located at East Florenceville, in this County, are now in active operation. Their factory consists of a large mill, with steam engine, saw mill, barrel machinery, bark yard, tram railway, boarding house, and machinery for making the extract. The Company started with a capital of $25,000, which has since been increased to $50,000. We need scarcely say that the establishment of this important branch of industry among us will prove of great benefit to the country, and we hope that it may prove equally remunerative to the gentlemen concerned. England affords an excellent market for all the extract that can be manufactured, and we see no reason why the Boston & N. B. Company should not make this operation a very profitable one, both for themselves and this County. We shall refer more fully to the works of this Company, at a time when we have more space at our disposal, and after we shall have personally inspected their manufactory. The following gentlemen compose the Company:—President, G. W. Low, Boston. Directors,—Amos Stevens, Boston; Edwin Stevens, Boston; J. P. R. Trowbridge, Chelsea; T. R. Smith, Chelsea; Chas. Haven, Danvers; T. W. Longstaff, Woodstock, N. B. W. R. Barnes, Superintendant at Works.

☞ Last week we copied an article from a St. John paper, relative to a machine for the manufacture of barrel staves, for which Mr. T. W. Longstaff, of this Town, has secured a patent right for this Province. Since then we have, by the kindness of Mr. Longstaff, been allowed to see the machine in operation, and can fully endorse the statements of the writer of the extract referred to. We understand there is a number of gentlemen in Woodstock who in connection with Mr. Longstaff have formed themselves into a company for the manufacture of staves, for exportation. We sincerely trust that their efforts in this enterprise may be crowned with every success.

☞ We have pleasure in giving our readers to-day a likeness of the late Hon. T. D. McGee. We have been enabled to obtain it through the proprietors of the Montreal *Gazette*, through whose enterprise it has been engraved and thousands of people all through the Dominion put in possession of a very correct picture of the lamented and martyred gentleman. We also publish the last speech delivered by the deceased gentleman.

☞ As will be noticed by our telegraphic reports the Abyssinian war has been brought to a speedy close, by the death of Theodorus in his first engagement with the British troops, and the liberation of the captives. We presume that England having now accomplished her end in the release of her captive subjects, will at once recall General Napier and the troops under his command.

HON. THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

WE would be recreant to every principle of right did we shut our eyes to, and fail properly to appreciate, that feeling of dissatisfaction with regard to the Union which under the influence of "hope deferred" is growing more imminent every day. But we would be equally recreant to duty and to the responsibilities of our position as a Journalist did we not warn our readers against making too hasty conclusions, however dark the prospect may seem to them, and especially to warn them against making resolves as to ulterior action tending to destroy the Union. It is very easy to pull down, or to destroy the beauty of an edifice; but it is wise to provide for escape from the ruins. Union is the result of much consideration on the part of those who assented to it, and of these is a majority of the people of this Province. Nova Scotia is differently situated, because there the people never recognized it. But in Nova Scotia to-day we are inclined to think the opposition is not so much to Union as to the manner in which it was secured. We are quite well aware of the considerations which induced our people to go for Confederation. It was believed that, provincially, we would get more than we would give. When the problem is fully solved, at the end of the year, we think it will be found that such is the case. We know that the Local Legislature has been in a position to give more money for local expenditures on Works, &c., than before, and we think it cannot be denied that our contributions to the public revenue is not greater or as great as in 1866. But then the distribution of the taxes is obnoxious and very properly so; but, if assurances are worth anything, we have the assurances of the Dominion Government that such a change will be made in the *manner* of the tariff as will reconcile the people of New Brunswick on this point. And there can no harm arise from believing this until the facts show to the contrary.

Then the Railway question influenced people's minds. No one could say positively how the Intercolonial would go, while Northern people hoped it would go north, and Southern people that it would go south, but people in this section of the country believed that the best route would be adopted, and, being well assured which was the best route, they, and we, felt confident that a frontier or central frontier route was pretty sure. But it must be remembered that, while our people had this calm conviction, nothing was done by the people directly to enlighten other parts of the Dominion on the question; the press of the Province, with very little exception, was so silent as to lead people outside of the Province to suppose that New Brunswick was careless which way the road went, or, if they got the impression that New Brunswick had any interest at all in the matter, it had to be gained from the representations of those who were actively canvassing for a Northern route. What has been done in enlightning Ontario and Quebec as to the true merits of the question has been done late in the day and done consequently under a disadvantage. And to-day the route is undecided, but we believe that to-day the prospects for a frontier line are more favorable than they were a month ago—the success of the surveys now going on—the discussions in the press which are being earnestly conducted—the strong public sentiment of New Brunswick which has at last manifested itself—are all having their weight and brightening our chances, and we believe to-day that there is quite as much probability of the road not being built at all as that it will be built north. But if it is built and built north, unpleasant as it will be, injurious as it will be to the best interests of the road itself and to the Dominion Government, that fact would not be a justification for repeal.

We went for Union because we went for strength; for power to defend ourselves. We will not discuss the question whether, in the abstract, in this point of view "Union is strength." But the times are ominous, there is to our mind a cloud gathering in the horizon which, from its character, calls for the united and hearty efforts of the whole Dominion to repel disaster.

We are not prepared to say that the murder of Mr. McGee was immediately concocted and directed by a fenian organization. Whether there be much truth in the rumors afloat that preparations have been made to blow up the Parliament buildings; that threatening letters have been sent to Ministers of the crown; that a system of retaliation by the agency of assassination has been threatened as to follow the conviction of the man arrested for the murder; whether the hundreds who have and are daily leaving Montreal to escape arrest, do so with the intention of plotting abroad to carry out any or all of the above rumors we cannot know, and every one must, under the circumstances, form their own opinion. We do think, and we form the judgment from a favorable stand point, being on the ground of the murder, and having not merely the idle rumors of the street, but the deliberately expressed opinions of those whose positions and opportunities for understanding the state of society in this part of the Dominion demand for their opinions respect, and in hearing also of the sworn witnesses, we do believe that a fenian fired the shot; that fenian malice prompted it; that fenians are all abroad, if not in Ottawa, in the neighboring cities who sympathize with the murderer, and execrate the memory of the dead as they execrate everything loyal to Britain. And we also fear that before the majesty of the law is allowed to vindicate itself by the punishment of the murderer or murderers, a storm of fenianism of greater or less magnitude will burst upon the Dominion. It would be deplorable should this be the case and the evil find the Provinces in that worst possible state of Union—a Union wanting the essential of adhesion of sympathy. What we say then is wait! When the worst comes and it is shown that New Brunswick is not to receive fair play, then we will all be prepared to act together and to act to a purpose.—But under any circumstances we do not conceive that repeal will be found desirable or necessary. If the present Government should prove themselves incompetent or worse depend upon it, that point determined, they fall and others will do that justice which these fail to do. But in these evil days don't do rashly what may involve greater evil.

FIRE.—At an early hour on Monday morning flames were discovered breaking through the roof of the dwelling house in this Town, occupied by Mr. Joseph Smith and owned by Mr. James McCann. The alarm was speedily given, and the Engines and a large number of townspeople were soon on the spot. The wind was blowing quite hard at the time, and but a short period elapsed ere the building in which the fire originated, together with the barn, and large extent of outbuildings thereunto attached were totally consumed. The adjacent buildings were in imminent danger from the burning cinders which were wafted by the wind in all directions, but by the strenuous exertions of the firemen and others, the fire was confined to the buildings above mentioned. Mr. Smith was absent from home at the time, and his wife and children had a narrow escape with their lives; Mr. Smith loses heavily in furniture, &c. Mr. Cleaves had a large amount of goods stored in one of the outbuildings all of which fell a prey to the fiery element. Mr. McCann's loss, we should judge, may be placed at about $2000; insured for $1200. We understand that the fire has prompted our Town authorities to go into an investigation of the means at present at our disposal for the protection against fire; we hope they may not leave the consideration of the subject until they have discovered and put in force some practical and efficient remedial measures. They should, at least, without one moments delay, procure some new hose to replace the old and useless ones now in use.

Since the above was written, we learn that the Town Council have taken action in regard to the fire question. At a meeting of the Council held on the evening after the fire it was resolved to appoint two Fire Wardens, for each Ward in the Town. The Council then adjourned to meet the following day. We visited the Council room on Tuesday afternoon, but found it empty, and returned supposing the Council had concluded its session. Upon enquiry however we discovered that the adjourned meeting was holden at the Mayor's office. At this adjourned meeting the following gentlemen were appointed Fire Wardens for the several wards as follows:

Ward No. 1,	Dr. Smith,	Alex. Gibson,
" " 2,	Chas. Perley,	A. J. Small,
" " 3,	G. W. Vanwart,	Peter Ryan.

The appointment of these Wardens was, we think a judicious measure, and the selection of persons to fill the office, evinced good judgment on the part of our Town Councillors. Better men for the position could scarcely be found in Woodstock.

At the adjourned meeting of Council it was also determined, on motion of Mr. Edgar, to displace the Chief Engineer, Mr. Jas. H. Jacques, and Mr. Richard Cluff was appointed to the office so vacated. The latter action of the Council has created no small degree of surprise in this community, inasmuch as people supposed that on a question of so much importance to the public, the discussion on and action regarding this step would have taken place at a meeting where the public would have been likely to hear the reasons advanced for the course. Mr. Cluff, we believe, will make a good officer, but so did Mr. Jacques, and we hope there was something more than mere personal feeling that actuated the Council in this matter. Mr. Jacques has held the position of Chief Engineer for some years, and has ever been prompt and efficient in the discharge of its duties; and there is this strong point in his favor, that he has almost always had the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Fire Company for his appointment. And again, we are told, there was no reason whatever assigned by Councillors for this change in the office of Engineer.—No. 2 Fire Company having resigned, Mr. Cluff has power to organize a new company. We know not whether there is any feeling existing among the former members of No. 2 in relation to the change; we trust there is not; we sincerely hope that if such be the case they will bury their feelings, and, with a desire for the public interest, immediately enlist under the banners of Mr. Cluff, and become the able Company in the future that they have proved themselves in the past. The Council has also ordered the procuring of 250 feet of new hose.

A committee was also appointed to receive plans for a new Town Hall.

☞ We learn that on the 8th of last month a Lodge of British Templars, was organized at Lakeville, by P. D. Rev. G. W. McDonald, called Summerside Lodge. The following were elected officers for the quarter:—T. B. Trafton, P. D.; John King, D. T.; T. B. Trafton, W. C.; Margerey King, W. V. T.; J. Boyd, S.; Alex. McLean, F.; Chas. Watters, C.; T. P. Loadon, T.; Wm. Watters, M.; Melvill Tracey, I. G.; Wallace King, O. G.; Nancy Watters, R. H. S.; Hannah Watters, L. H. S.; John King, A. S.; Mrs. Jane Stickney, D. M.; A. Clark, P. W. C.

ERRATA.—Our attention has been called by a gentleman of this Town, to a typographical error in the last issue of the SENTINEL. In a paragraph in that paper relating to the total of regular troops in the British army, it was stated that the number amounted to 10,000 men: the error consisted in leaving out the figure 1, making a difference *merely of one hundred thousand*—it should have read 140,000.

☞ A valuable span of horses attached to a team waggon, owned by Mr. Oliver Peabody, of this Town, ran away on Tuesday. In their mad career they ran over the wharf between Barker's Shoe Shop and Mr. Doherty's store, falling a distance of some 14 feet. One of the animals was badly bruised, while the other appeared unhurt. The wonder is that both were not immediately killed.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—There is to be a Public Temperance Meeting, in the Orange Hall, on Tuesday evening next, 5th inst. A number of talented speakers are expected to address the meeting. Admission free; the public are cordially invited to attend.

We would call the attention of our townspeople to that Bye-Law of the Town, which makes it compulsory on householders to have their premises supplied with proper ladders and buckets, to be used in case of fire. Very properly we think our Town Authorities are about to have this law rigidly enforced.

On Wednesday afternoon the Steamer *Tobique*, Capt. Duncan, being the first for the season, reached her wharf here. The *Tobique* has been completely renovated, and looks as good as new. She had quite a large amount of freight, the chief portion of which was for Tobique, whither she proceeded on Thursday morning.

From Mr. Hartley we have most encouraging reports, regarding his present Surveying operations.

☞ We see that Queen Victoria, God bless her, has sent across the wires a message of condolence, to Mrs. D'Arcy McGee.

☞ The weather still continues cold and backward. The heavy frosts at night seriously impede our farmers in their ploughing operations.

BOOK NOTICES.—From the publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston, we have the May number of "Our Young Folks." The present number of this excellent Periodical for the young, is replete with articles of instruction and interest to the youthful mind. It is the best Magazine of its class we know of.

"Goody's Lady's Book" for May is before us. Among the many illustrations in this number of the Lady's Book are Gardening; a six figured colored fashion plate; a handsome design, printed in colors, for an Antimacasar; a large extensive sheet containing engravings of all kinds of articles for ladies' and children's wear, &c. The literary department, as ever, is well filled.

The "Northern Monthly," Allan Lee Bassett publisher, 132 Nassau street, New York. The May number of the above Magazine is to hand, and is fully up to its predecessors in the spirit and variety of its contents. The present is the first number of volume three of this publication, and it certainly starts in its new volume under most flattering circumstances.

From the publishers, we have the May number of the old and truly worthy periodical, "Harper's Monthly." Now is a good time to subscribe, as with the June number, commences the 37th volume of this most excellent book.

Communicated.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

MR. EDITOR,—Considering that your paper is open for communications from town or country, you will confer a favor in giving place to the following. I had the pleasure of organizing a Lodge of British Templars, called "Surprise Lodge, No. 189," in Northampton, County of Carleton, in company with the members of "Woodstock Lodge, No. 78." The Lodge commenced with 29 members; they now number something over 50 members; they are now at work building a Temperance Hall. The officers are as follows:—

John F. Rodgers, P. D.; Samuel Rodgers, D. T.; John P. Morse, W. C. T.; David Gibson, W. V. T.; John Shea, Secretary; Geo. Cronk, Treasurer; Joseph Carr, Chaplain; William Rodgers, Financier; Joseph A. Wolverton, Marshall; Bernard Cluff, Inner Guard; Joseph Wolverton, Outer Guard; Miss Louisa Rodgers, R. H. S.; Miss S. Grant, L. H. S.; Miss H. Connell, Assistant Secretary; Miss M. Shea, Deputy Marshall; C. W. Connell, P. W. C.

On the evening of the 24th of March, in company with members of Woodstock, Noble and Carleton Lodges, organized a Lodge at Jacksonville Corner, called "Crystal Lodge, No. 190," with 36 members. The officers are:—

Joseph C. Risteen, P. D.; Jonathan Harding, D. T.; William Risteen, W. C. T.; Capt. Hamilton Emery, W. V. T.; H. A. Kearney, Secretary; L. R. Harding, Jr., Financier; Robert Hannah, Treasurer; James Simonson, Chaplain; James Watters, Marshall; Thomas Kearney, Inner Guard; Jas. Cunningham, Outer Guard; Miss Ruth A. Risteen, Assistant Secretary; Miss Mary Cunningham, R. H. S.; Miss Maggie Good, L. H. S.; Miss Sarah Parlee, Deputy Marshall; Thomas L. Estey, P. C. T.

The intelligence and zeal that the members manifest will, if they continue as they have begun, ere long make this Lodge one of the best in the County. May great success attend their efforts, is the wish of yours,

Most Respectfully,
JAMES A. McINNIS,
P. D. of Woodstock Lodge, No. 78.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The City Council of Fredericton have decided on purchasing a steam Fire Engine.

In Chicago, last week, a block of ten unfinished wooden buildings was blown down by a high wind, while fifty-five laborers were at work upon it. None were killed, but nearly all were injured.

The St. John N. B. *Colonial Monitor* has made it appearance as the "St. John Chronicle and repeal Advocate," and pledges itself to faithful and energetic action in behalf of the cause of Repeal

A fatal disease has broken out among the horses in Piscataquis County, Me., similar to the pneumonia among horned cattle. Many valuable horses have died.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for Rheumatism, Swoolen or Stiff Joints, Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, and Burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

Mr. Cartier's (we should say, Sir. George E. Cartier's) proposition in regard to Fortifications provides for the expenditure of five and a half million dollars during the next five years, one million of this amount to be expended at St. John! Our City will gladly accept all that is offered to her mechanics and laborers.—*Telegraph.*

The Austrian commissioner to the Paris Exposition went home by the way of Abyssinia, was snapped up by King Theodore and is now trumpeter in a regiment of dragoons.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

A Greek coin of great age has just been brought to England from India, where it was discovered. It is of gold, and is by weight worth eleven guineas. The owner has refused £700 for it.

In New Bedford, while workmen were recently repairing the bottom of the bark Napoleon, a plank was removed in which was found the sword of a billfish, which had been thrust through the plank three inches, and three and a half inches into the timber.

In Quincy, Ill., an eagle swooped down upon a baby that had been left alone by the river bank by its mother, and carried it away, and it has not since been seen.

The British House of Lords has abolished the old custom of voting by proxy.

Some one in Cincinnati is going to give the city $1500 for the privilege of advertising exclusively on the lamp-posts.

It is proposed in France to remove the lion on the field of Waterloo, as being too sanguinary an emblem, and to replace it by a colossal statue of Peace, standing on a globe, and supported by figures emblematic of the various nations.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, April 22d—evening.—Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Lawrence Oliphant resigned their seats in the House of Commons. Barry and Keele are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought before the Police Magistrate this a. m. and after examination remanded to jail until a chemical examination could be made of the combustible fluids found in their possession.

DUBLIN, 22nd.—The Prince of wales, accompanied by the principal officers of state and a large and brilliant suit, visited the Roman Catholic university at Maynooth to day. Mr. Johnson, Orange Secretary, has been released from confinement at Belfast.

LONDON, 23rd—noon.—Marriage of Prince Humbert, heir presumptive of King of Italy, with Princess Margaret his cousin took place yesterday at the Chapel Royal in Turin. King Victor Emmanuel, Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Napoleon and Princess Marie Clotilde and a great many Italian notables present. Great preparations making in Florence for reception of the Prince and his wife.

PARIS, 22nd—evening.—The Moniteur de Soir in an editorial says through good sense of the people the baseless apprehension of approaching war has been subdued and the public mind is now tranquil, this result is in part due to efforts made by Foreign Powers to sustain pacific policy of France.

NEW YORK, 23rd.—Gold closed 140 1-8 to 140.

LONDON, 23rd—midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Buckinghamshire and Earl Carnarvon eulogized the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee of Canada.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ward Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual Budget.—The revenue for the last fiscal year which had been estimated at £70,000,000, yielded a total of £69,600,000, a falling off of one third of a million below the estimate made by Government. The real expansion of the Revenue amounted to nearly nine hundred thousand pounds. The Expenditures of last year estimated at about £71,350,000, fell fifty thousand short of that amount. The surplus receipts over the Expenditures during the coming fiscal year is estimated by the Minister at £920,000. The cost of the Abyssinian war is estimated at five million pounds. Of this amount the balance, three millions is to be met during the ensuing year as follows:—First, by an addition of two pence to the rate of income tax which will realize nearly two million pounds. Second, by issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of one million pounds; and Third, by the application of the estimated surplus of £925,000. Thus the Minister estimates that he will have seven hundred or eight hundred thousand pounds sterling more than he needs to meet the expense of the war. Mr. Gladstone made some brief remarks on the Estimates submitted by the Minister. He said he preferred the imposition of an income tax to an addition to the burdens on trades. He thought the cost of the Abyssinian war were underestimated. He censured the Government for its increasing expenditures which an effort should be made to reduce. Mr. Thomas Baring urged an increase of the customs duties. Sir Stafford Northcote explained that the reduced estimate of the expenses of the Abyssinian war were based upon, and fully justified by the great reduction in the transportation service. Mr. Ward Hunt defended the Budget from the criticism of Mr. Gladstone. He asked for a removal of the actual duties on teas and moved that the Committee of the Whole re-report the House on this subject on the fourth (4th) of May next. The motion was agreed to and the House then adjourned. In the House of Lords the Bill for a statement of Church rates which passed the House of Commons before the Easter Holidays came up for consideration. Lord Derby spoke against the Bill. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London opposed the Bill but approved its passage to second reading. The speakers all concurred in opinion that the present tendency of politics was toward the dis-establishment of the Church. A motion was made to refer the Bill to a Select Committee but after a long debate the motion was withdrawn and the Bill was read a second time and house adjourned.

NARVAREZ, Prime Minister of Spain, died yesterday.

NEW YORK, 24th.—Gold 139 3-8.

LONDON, 24.—Advices from Abyssinia are to April 2nd. The British army had made a further advance and the next day would move on to Bashels river. The Abyssinian Chieftain, Woggerot was in the rear. He had broken peace with the British and refused passage through his territoroy for their supplies. General Napier intends to punish him on his return to Magdala. The news from other sources is not so late as General Napier's last despatch. Markets generally quiet.

DUBLIN, 23.—The Prince and