POOR COPY

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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, May 9, 1868.

Editorial Correspondence.

OTTAWA, April 27, 1868.

We know of nothing of a Parliamentary character to record this morning. The news of the attempt on Prince Alfred's life in Australia, which reached here on Saturday, produced much sensation, none the less assuredly because it was attributed to a Fenian. We said something a few days ago relative to Fenianism and the bearing it should have at this juncture upon people's minds. The following from the Ottawa *Times* of this morning, shows fully the feeling that exists in some parts of the Dominion and the wish that some dare entertain. Comment is unnecessary.

"The last number of the *Irish American* of New York, contains a letter from its Montreal correspondent, in which all the parties arrested on account of the murder of Mr. McGee, are pronounced 'as innocent as the sun that shines.' After this declaration the writer goes on to attribute their arrest to political *animus*. The whole cause of their arrest is their voting against and canvassing against McGee at the last election. * * * Moreover, those men arrested up to this date, all belong to the St. Patrick's Society, and voted for the expulsion of McGee.' Of course they did! and perhaps also, for the resolutions of condolence on his death!

This correspondent, who significantly signs himself 'Hickory Switch,' says that 'those *outside the Dominion* should know how the system of spying is carried on in this city;' and then mentions the names of two or three respectable Irish residents of Montreal, whom he charges with booking the 'suspects' for jail. His concluding recommendation is as follows:—

'My advice to the Fenians in the United States would be to rally round Colonel O'Neil, the constitution of Philadelphia, and furnish breech loaders for 40,000 men, and come this way and wipe out at once this nest of vipers that polute the soil of America with its accursed presence.'

This precious epistle is introduced with some editorial remarks in commendation of its contents. It is needless to add that there is much of Fenian spouting in the *Irish American*, and that 'Gen. O'Neil' is apparently still as anxious as ever for an attack on Canada. If he acts upon the information furnished by the Montreal correspondent of the *Irish American* he will find his calculations sadly astray."

APRIL 28, 1868.

Mr. E. M. McDonald, of Nova Scotia, has given notice of the following, which are intended to test the opinions of members of Parliament on the subject of repeal.

There have been some caucuses held of the opposition portion of the Commons, and, among the questions discussed, was the proper position to assume relative to these resolutions. The result of such caucuses has not been made known, but probably the most serious difficulty thus far has been to determine upon a leader of the opposition—not a very easy matter when there are so many representative men of different shades of party politics. It is said, but with what truth we do not know, that after the attempt to pass these resolutions the Nova Scotia members intend to go home and leave Parliament and the Union to its fate. The resolutions referred to are as follows. Probably before this is under the eyes of our readers their fate will have been determined.

Mr. *E. M. MacDonald*—On Monday next—That the House go into Committee of the whole to consider the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That the system of Government existing in Nova Scotia for many years previous to the year 1867, was well adapted to secure the happiness of the people, and to strengthen and perpetuate their attachment to the British Crown, while under its operation the wealth and general prosperity of the Province was rapidly increasing.

2. That it appears from a petition to the British Parliament signed by nearly forty thousand inhabitants of Nova Scotia, praying that the Act of Confederation should not be passed, until the people might have an opportunity to express their oppinion on it at the polls, and also from the reports of numerous public meetings transmitted to the Colonial Office, that the majority of the people of that Province were opposed to the passing of that Act, by which their relations with the British Government were to be changed, the autonomy of the Province destroyed, and the privilege long enjoyed of regulating their own commercial affairs and collecting and disbursing their own Revenues taken away.

3. That the passing of the British North America Act by the Parliament of Great Britain, without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia, was a departure from those principles by which the authority of the mother country over these Colonies has been regulated for the past twenty-five years, unwise in itself, an unsafe precedent, and not justified by any existing circumstances in the local affairs of that Province.

4. That it now appears from the result of the Elections held on the 18th day of September, 1867, at which the approval or disapproval of the Confederation Act was a test question; from a memorial to the Imperial Parliament signed by fifty-two of the fifty-seven elected Representatives of that Province, and from an address to the Crown unanimously passed by the Local House of Assembly at Halifax, praying that the Province should be restored to the political status enjoyed before the Act referred to was passed, and also from the more recent action of the Local Government in, sending Delegates to England to urge the prayer of that petition upon the Government and Legislatures of Great Britain, that Nova Scotia still avows her hostility to that Act, and her earnest desire to be freed from its operation.

5. That no form of Government can be successful that does not command the confidence and approval of the people subject to its control, and to compel Nova Scotia to remain in a political connection thrust upon her without her consent, against which she now protests, and from which the vast majority of her people have asserted their determination to be free, would aggravate the discontent and political distractions now notoriously existing in that Province, would be detrimental to the best interests of the whole country and might even imperil the peace of the Dominion.

Last night, a bill introduced by Mr. Chamberlin, to reduce the indemnity got a 6 months hoist by a vote of 33—66.

The news of the gratifying success which has attended Gen. Napier and the British Armies in Abyssinia was received here with marked satisfaction, but the pleasure which so glorious an achievement which under all the circumstances is one of the most notable events of the times was considerably marred by the news which accompanied it on the same extra, of the efforts being made in Chicago and other places over the lines to rouse the Fenians to prepare for another raid on Canada. Not that there is any fear manifested here as to the result, but the experiences attending an attack by a band of ruffians can not be supposed to be attractive; and then there is some anxiety felt as to the course which the American Government may adopt, and as to whether under the peculiar circumstances in which that Government is placed they could act at all.

Mr. Fleming, who is in Town, reports that a practical route for the Intercolonial to Fredericton or Woodstock can be obtained, but the surveys are not finished, and of course the best features are not yet known.

The Commons discussed, yesterday with closed doors, the means being adopted by Government for the security of the public buildins here, and the assurance was given that additional guards would be put on. For a feeling of timidity on the part of members there is very good reason.

The Fredericton Railway Company offer to build the road to Fredericton, including Bridges, for $7,860,000, and in addition to carry the line down via the Central route from opposite Fredericton to Apohaqui for $2,430,000 more.

The news of O'Farrell, who shot the Prince Alfred, having been summarily tried and sentenced, will no doubt be taken as an incentive to prompt action here with regard to Whelan and accomplices.

APRIL 29, 1868.

We keep our readers posted respecting the development on the Railroad question; of course here as there rumors get into circulation. Government is now doing nothing in the matter, merely awaiting the final reports of the Surveyors. A great deal of difficulty was found in finding a practicable line for the northern line in the section below deLoup, and indeed the explorers here were about giving up the task as hopeless when a passage was discovered. The reports on the other routes, it is anticipated, will be favorable.

The organisation of an "opposition" in the Commons is proceeding slowly. There can not be two opinions on the general question as to the propriety of having an opposition. A properly organised, honest and healthy one is a necessity; but a splenetic, erratic and mere office seeking one is scarcely desirable. We hope to see an opposition infused with the right spirit formed, but its conduct will be quite as closely criticised as is the Government.

Last night Mr. Rose introduced the estimates of expenditure for next year, and made a lengthy financial statement, which will be given to our readers as soon as it can be prepared.—Below we publish the gross estimates; the details so far as relates to New Brunswick we will give subsequently. We also publish the Tariff. It will also be observed that grains, flour and meal is relieved of duty entirely. The change in the tariff as regards molasses is more in form than substance. It is ad valorem instead of specific, and probably the lower grades won't be affected in price at all by the change. That while duty on light wines have been reduced the duty on wines generally is raised so as to yield, it is estimated, an increased revenue from this sum of $25,000.

ESTIMATES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1868.

Public Debt,	$6,533,737 40
Civil Government,	651,366 66
Administration of Justice,	444,150 00
Penitentiaries,	245,733 23
Legislation,	482,138 63
Scientific Institutions,	9,750 00
Geological Survey,	30,000 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics,	7,000 08
Immigration and Quarantine,	36,805 00
Militia,	1,040,607 00
Pensions,	51,358 34
Ocean and River Steam Service,	347,600 00
Lighthouses and Coast Service,	204,622 00
Marine Hospitals,	37,000 00
Public Works and Buildings,	2,485,000 00
Roads and Bridges,	80,500 00
Culling Timber,	75,000 00
Railway and Steamboat Inspection,	11,550 00
Fisheries,	36,800 00
Compensation to Seigneurs,	192,786 00
Seigniorial Indemnity Townships,	45,402 60
Subsidies,	2,360,448 80
Indians,	154,787 25
Miscellaneous,	216,262 44
Collection and Management of Revenue Customs (exclusive of duties refunded).	568,261 00
Inland Revenue,	158,550 00
Post Offices,	757,000 00
Public Works,	694,695 49
Miscellaneous Minor Revenues,	12,000 00
Total,	$17,960,911 84
Summary authorized by special Acts.	$10,059,056 83
Authority wanted for	7,901,855 01
Total,	$17,960,911 84

THE TARIFF

SCHEDULE A.

Goods Paying Specific Duties.

Animals—Horses per head $15; Horned Cattle, $10; Swine, $2; Sheep, $1.

Acid—Sulphuric, half cent per lb.

Butter, 4 cents per lb.

Cigars—Value not over $10 per mille. $3; over $10 and not $20, per mille., $4; over $20 and not over $40, per mille., $5; over $40 per mille. $6.

Cheese, 3 cents per lb

Coffee, green, 3 cents per lb.; Coffee, Roasted or Ground, 4 cents per lb.; Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as coffee, raw or green, 3 cents per lb.; Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, 4 cents per lb.

Fish, salted or smoked, 1 cent per lb.

Lard and Tallow, 1 cent per lb.

Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked, 1 cent per lb.

Malt, 4 cents per bushel.

Oils, viz.:—Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, 15 cents per gallon; naptha, benzole and refined petroleum, 15 cents per gallon; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified, 10 cents per gallon; crude petroleum, 6 cents per gallon.

Soap, common, 1 cent per lb.

Starch, 2 cents per lb.

Spirits and Strong Waters, viz.:—Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, spirits of wine, alcohol, bitters containing spirit, vermouth and other spirituous liquors of whatever strength, not otherwise specified, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, and for every less quantity than a gallon, 80 cents

Cordials, $1.20 per gallon.

Perfumed Spirits, $1.20 per gallon.

Tinctures, 68 cents per gallon.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar—All sugar equal to, and above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb. Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb. Cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, melade, concentrated melade, or concentrated molasses, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb.

Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, 73 cents per 100 lbs. Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.

Goods Paying Twenty-five per cent. ad valorem:

Cassia, ground.
Cinnamon, "
Ginger, "
Mace.
Nutmegs.
Pepper, ground,
Perfumery, not otherwise specified.
Perfumed and fancy soaps.
Pimento, ground.
Playing cards.
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

Goods Paying Ten per cent ad valorem:

Sole and upper leather.

Goods Paying Five per cent. ad valorem;

Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed—not being foreign reprints of British copyright books, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music.

Iron, viz.:—Bar, rod, hoop and sheet.—Canada plates and tinned plates. Nail and spiked rod, round, square and flat. Rolled plate and boiler plate. Wire.

Type.

Goods Paying an ad valorem and specific duty.

Ale, beer and porter, ten per cent. *ad valorem* and specific duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles, (5 quart and ten pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon).

Tea, black, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb. Do. Green, including Japan, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars, and including snuff, five per cent. *ad valorem*, and a specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.

Wines of all kinds, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon).

Non Enumerated.

All goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules to this Act, as charged with any other duty, nor declared exempt from duty, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*

Packages 15 per cent.

Bottles, jars, demi-johns, brandy casks, barrels or packages in which spirituous liquors, wines and malt liquors are contained, casks, barrels and other packages containing sugars, cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, molasses, syrup of molasses or of sorghum and melade, and carboys containing sulphuric acid.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet,		$1 00
Stave bolts, " " " "		1 00
Pine and oak logs	per m.	2 00
Spruce logs	" "	1 00

The foregoing items embraces all the changes affected in the tariff, except the article of rice, transferred from the free to the unenumerated list, and therefore, now subjected to a duty of fifteen per cent.]

The resolutions giving effect to the above Tariff, and the following excise duties passed last night *pro forma* in Committee. The discussion will be had on the motion—for concurrence.

EXCISE DUTIES.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Howland the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, the Hon. Col. Gray in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Howland then moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. That it is expedient to impose an Excise duty of three cents per gallon on all spirits manufactured in Canada, in addition to the Excise duties now imposed thereon.

2nd. That it is expedient to impose an Excise duty of five cents per gallon on all Petroleum and Coal Oil manufactured in Canada.

3rd. That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of all Petroleum and Coal Oil manufactured in or imported into Canada, and for the forfeiture of all such as may be offered for sale without having been inspected, and to impose thereon an inspection fee of twenty cents for each and every barrel, cask, or package so inspected.

4th. That it is expedient to provide that no person shall carry on the business of Refining Petroleum or Coal Oil, without a license for which a sum of fifty dollars shall be paid; such license to be renewed annually.

5th. That the first and second of the foregoing resolutions shall take effect immediately on the passing thereof, and that the third and fourth shall take effect on and after the first day of July next.

APRIL 29, 1868.

The following shows the amounts which according to the estimated expenditure for the year following next July, are appropriated for expenditure in or for New Brunswick, not including her portion of certain items which are generalised in the estimates.

Interest on public debt in London,		$303,629 00
" " " " " New Brunswick,		11,766 60
Interest " " " " Savings Bank,		43,000 00
Commission to Savings Bank agents,		1,000 00
Salary Lieutenant Governor.		7,000 00
Local branches of departments of Financier, Public Works, Fisheries, &c., say		10,000 00
Salaries of Chief Justice, three puisne Judges, one Judge in Equity,		13,200 00
Circuit allowances,		1,000 00
Salaries of 5 County Court Judges,		10,000 00
Circuit allowances do		1,000 00
Addition to salaries of certain Judges, say		3,000 00
Maintenance of Penitentiary,		30,000 00
Directors salaries, contingencies, &c., say		1,000 00
Observatory, St. John say		700 00
Salary, &c., Immigration Officer,		1,000 00
Quarantine Station,		4,000 00
Steam communication between N. B. & P. E. I.,		1,000 00
Salaries, &c., Light house keepers,		19,000 00
Light houses,		20,000 00
Buoys and Beacons,		4,500 00
Signal Station,		150 00
Marine Hospitals,		9,500 00
Stock in Western Extension Railway,		120,000 00
		$515,445 00
Subsidies Western Extension,	$500,000 00	
Eastern Extension,	290,000 00	
Fredericton Branch,	215,000 00	
Woodstock do	50,000 00	
		$1,055,000 00
For works chargeable to construction,		20,000 00
Dredge and Scows for St. John harbor,		22,000 00
Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers, say		4,000 00
Salaries—N. B. Grant,	$50,000 00	
80 cents a head,	201,637 60	
Additional,	63,000 00	
		315,637 60
Indian reserves,		500 00
" annual grant,		1,200 00
Salaries, &c., connected with the customs department,		62,225 00
Maintenance, repairs and working expenses of Railways,		125,000 00
		$2,190,007 60

These are the results of the figures as they are on the face of the estimates, and may be open to future criticism and alteration.

The estimated expenditure on fortifications in New Brunswick has been estimated at $800,000.

APRIL 30, 1868.

The activities of spring are being manifested here; nature has fully awaked from her long slumber, and, while the air, the waters, the surface of the country, and the birds, are all testifying eloquently of the May which is about making its advent; equally observable are the manifestations of a renewal of the industries which winter arrests when it ices the surface of the waters. On canal and river the steamers and barges are beginning to work; the timber has begun to come down the streams, and out door labor, generally, is being resumed.

In the Commons, yesterday, those Nova Scotia resolutions, which we have already published, were discussed, widely and critically discussed, but there was, of necessity, no new facts evolved, while the discussion missed the logic and eloquence of Howe and Tupper.

Going into Committee on the resolutions was resisted on the ground that no results could follow the committal such as would warrant it.—An amendment was therefore moved to the effect that it was inexpedient to go into committee. And to this an amendment to go into committee to consider the grievances of the Nova Scotians. This was lost by a vote of 39—91. The amendment then carried 106—16. Strange to say many members voting for it, the mover among them, who had voted for the amendment to the amendment.

It appears to be conceded here that under the new tariff an appreciable reduction in the molasses tax is made. This effects particularly the medium and lower grades.

In our statement of those items of the estimates for 1868-9, we have included the subsidies to railroads, &c., which do not properly enter into the expenditures of the year. The amount actually provided in the estimates for New Brunswick for the coming year is about £1,140,000. We mention this sum prior to furnishing a more explicit statement, which we will do in our next.

W. H. Needham, at Fredericton, has, we observe by a St. John paper, questioned the correctness of our statement relative to the estimates of 67-68. All we can say is that the amount is in the estimates as any one who choses to take the trouble to enquire can satisfy himself.

The Rev. Morley Punshon, a Wesleyen Clergyman, from England, whose name has become famous of late years among those of the world's pulpit orators, preached last evening in the Methodist Church here, to a large and delighted audience. His is that style of oratory which becomes the pulpit. It is not sensational, but fervid and sufficiently impassioned, it convicts the judgment and touches all the finer emotions of the heart. He reminds us somewhat in style of Chapin, but is more natural in manner than is that preacher. It is said that Mr. Punshon is to remain in America for a year, looking after the interests of the church, and he will doubtless visit the Lower Provinces.

MAY 2, 1868.

The Fortification vote it was expected would be discussed yesterday—have we before mentioned that, of the sum proposed, $800,000 is intended for the fortifications at St. John?—but was postponed after an opening speech by Sir S. E. Cartier.

An amendment is to be moved by Mr. MacKenzie, and a warm debate and close division is anticipated.

On the motion to go into supply Hon. Mr. Holton moved in amendment, the reduction from the 1st July of the Governor General's salary to $35,000, and that of all salaried officers of Government having more than $800 per annum by 12½ per cent., and also to provide that no salaried official shall receive any extra gratuity for special services.

Mr. Holton followed the general line of argument showing the necessity for retrenchment and the justice of applying the same 12½ per cent. rule to employees in the departments that had been in regard to employees of the Commons. He urged the necessity for immediate action on the subject of the Governor General's salary, as the term of office of the present incumbent had nearly expired, and if any change were made it should be done before a new one was appointed.

The arguments against this motion were multiform. And it was lost by a pretty close division, 52—73. Had the resolutions been separated some of them would have passed probably, as many members like Mr. Bolton would have gladly voted for a reduction of the Governor General's salary, who could not consistently vote for an indiscriminate reduction of the salaries of employees of the department, especially without some enquiry into the justice of such reduction. The similar reduction affecting servants of the Commons had been based upon the report of a committee of enquiry. It is not strange—human nature only asserts itself—that here members who can't see the propriety of reducing their own pay, and very uncriminously rejected a resolution to do that, the other day, should be always ready to clip off the receipts of subordinates. They understand fully the difference between "mine and thine."

☞ There have been several alarms of fire during the week, but fortunately we have no great damage to record as resulting therefrom.

No. 2 Fire Company has been reorganized with a total of 61 members, exclusive of the officers. We have been shown by Mr. Cluff the list of the names of the members of this Company, and are glad to find that they compose just the right kind of material to make a good effective corps. The alarms referred to above, have shown the promptness and energy which actuates the new Chief Engineer, as well as No. 2 Company. There has also been formed in the town a hook and ladder company, composed of good men and true, actuated by an ambition which must render it an able auxilliary in a war against the Fire fiend.

These companies have elected their officers, whose names we have in our possession, but as they contain a greater number of members than the Bye Law of the Town provides for, some other formalities have to be gone through with, before they are finally and officially recognized by the Council, at which time we shall with pleasure make public the names of the several officers.—The formation of these companies, with the energetic action of the Fire Wardens, and the activity of the Town authorities in regard to enforcing the law concerning ladders to be attached to every house, is causing a greater sense of security against fire to prevail in our community than has existed for some time.

☞ On Tuesday evening last the three Temperance organizations in this Town, held a public Union Temperance Meeting, in the Orange Hall. The chair was occupied by the Deputy of Carleton Division, S. of T., Mr. Jas. Watts. The attendance was quite respectable whether as regards numbers or intelligence.—The following gentlemen severally addressed the meeting in speeches, pointed, pleasing and instructive, viz: Rev. Messrs B. F. Rattery, and A. W. Nicholson, Messrs. G. W. Tinker, D. J. Day, F. T. Bridges, and Rev. Messrs. Burns and Parsons. The exercises were pleasantly diversified by some most excellent music furnished by a volunteer choir, Miss McInnis presiding at the melodeon.

☞ A rich treat will be offered our citizens on Monday evening next, at Mechanics' Institute. The Quartette Club, (vocal) and Quintette Club, (instrumental) have united, and on the evening referred to will present a choice programme of music. Native talent, especially of so high an order, should be encouraged, and we trust our townspeople will give them an overflowing house.

☞ Mr. John Lee, who is agent here for the work, has handed us the April number of a Magazine just started in Bridgewater, N. S., and edited by Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, called the ROSE OF SHARON. It is intended as a Literary and Religious Magazine for Christian families.

☞ The *Tobique*, Capt. Duncan, and *Highlander*, Capt. Wood, are now plying regularly between Fredericton, Woodstock and Grand Falls.

☞ We now have a daily mail from this place to River Du Loup. The Fredericton mail is also due at the Post Office, Woodstock, an hour earlier than formerly—5 p. m. Both of which arrangements are very pleasing to our business men.

☞ Mr. Alward has been elected Mayor of the city of St. John, by a majority of 508 votes over his opponent, Mr. Robinson.

☞ But little change for the better has taken place in the weather since our last issue. During the first part of the present week it was some warmer, but on Wednesday morning a cold rain commenced, followed on the same evening by several inches of snow; and at present writing a good fire is necessary to any degree of comfort. The rise of water however will prove a blessing to the lumbermen.

☞ It is stated in some of the newspapers that the Dominion Parliament will adjourn about the 20th inst.

☞ We have received a copy of the "Catalogue of Houlton Academy, Houlton, Me., for 1867-8," neatly printed at the office of Bro. Carey. The Houlton Academy appears to be in a flourishing condition, and from what we learn, is justly entitled to liberal support.

The *Quebec Chronicle* thus writes concerning Mr. Ryan, who has been elected by acclamation for Montreal West, to supply the place of the late Mr. McGee:

Mr. Ryan has never been a prominent man in Montreal, which has probably redounded to his credit and advantage; and his position to-day is that of a compromise or union candidate, acceptable to all parties. The protestant electors of the division, who number nearly, or quite one half the whole, have generously and becomingly consented to support an Irish Roman Catholic candidate as Mr. McGee's successor.—This confidence of the Protestants is an evidence of the good moral effect of his labors, and a tribute to the liberality, kindness and thorough patriotism by which he was distinguished. Mr. Ryan's strongest recommendations to Montreal West consist in his friendship for the deceased statesman, and identification with him in sympathy and politics. The new candidate, to his honor be it said, is a modest man, who has had the nomination pressed upon him, and who accepted it only at the urgent solicitation of his fellow citizens. This shows strikingly the proud position to which a loyal and respectable Irish Catholic may rise in Canada—namely, the representation of the most important constituency in the Dominion. The fact will prove an encouragement to honest merit and good citizenship, while abounding in salutary instruction and warning to the sorry demagogue and halt-hearted traitor to the country, whose institutions he hates and plots against, while enjoying their various and precious benefits.

☞ As will be seen by our telegrams the salary of the Governor General of the Dominion has been reduced to $32,000, by a vote of 90 to 45.

☞ We see it stated in a Halifax paper that Hon. Joseph Howe has been offered the Governorship of South Australia.

BOOK NOTICES.—"Arthur's Home Magazine" for May is before us. It has the usual quantity of fine illustrations, choice music, domestic receipts, and chaste literature.

The May number of "The American Naturalist" has reached us. The present number of this excellent periodical is fully up to any of its predecessors.

Communicated.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—Knowing the warm interest you manifest in the Temperance cause, I send you the following for insertion in your valuable paper.

I, assisted by Mr. B. N. Shaw, P. D., had the pleasure of organizing the Prince Leopold Juvenile Lodge of British Templars on the 23rd ult., in the Village of Hartland, Brighton, which I believe is the first Juvenile Lodge of British Templars that has been organized in the County.

The undermentioned are the officers of the Lodge for the present term:—

Moses E. Orser, W. G.; Martha M. Orser, A. G.; Geo. F. Nevers, C.; Alex. Nevers, T.; Geo. W. Cooper, S.; Judson Hagerman, F.; Lois P. Orser, M.; Marshal Cooper, I. G.; Wm. P. McMullin, O. G.; John E. Nevers, A. S.; Jane McMullin, D. M.; Blake Orser, E. M.

Hoping that the youths of the various localities of the County will follow the noble example of the youths of Hartland, by banding themselves in Societies or Lodges against the common enemy,

I remain, yours, &c.,
D. M. VINCE,
Pro. Dep. of River Side Lodge 185.

Hartland, Brighton, May 2, 1868.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

The Methodists of this place intend erecting a new church shortly. At a meeting a night or two ago a subscription paper was opened and $1960 subscribed at once, $1350 of which were in province money. One liberal minded gentleman put down a lump sum of $1000.—*St. Croix Courier.*

In the Hotel des Invalides at Paris are still to be found 940 soldiers of the first Napoleon, among them one who lost both legs more than seventy-five years ago.

Leon, the French Emperon's valet, who lately died, left an estate worth $100,000.

The Times says Dr. Walpole has lost his beautiful chestnut mare. She died suddenly in the harness, it is supposed from Bots or Pin worms. If the Dr. had used *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, he would no doubt, have had his mare to-day—they are death on worms.

Chapped Hands are very common with those who have their hands much in water. A few drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* rubbed over the hands two or three times a day, will keep them soft and white. Fishermen, sailors, and others will do well to remember this.

A nun, an American lady, has escaped from one of the Quebec convents in the attire of a maid servant.

England has notified France of its desire to maintain strict neutrality is the difficulties between the courts of Rome and Austria.

The *Revue Nationale* publishes an article by M. Leroy Beaulieu, containing a number of terrible statistics taken from official documents.—One gives the return of the number of men killed in action in the wars during the last fourteen years:—Crimea, 734,091; Italy, 45,000; Schleswig-Holstein, 3,500; Northern America, 281,000; South America, 519,000; war of 1866, 45,000; distant expeditions, 65,000—total number of men killed, 1,743,491.

The petition to parliament that has been prepared by the London National society for Women's Suffrage is to be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. J. S. Mill M. P., during May. It has received more than 15,000 signatures.

During an afternoon nap two days before he was assassinated, D'Arcy McGee had a dream, which he afterwards told, as follows: "I dream I was standing by the Falls of Niagara, and saw a boat containing two men sailing down the rapids, and approaching the bank of the cataract. Seeing their danger and apparent ignorance of it, I rushed forward to warn them. The boat turned around and proceeded up the rapids, and I went over into the gulf beneath."

The funniest picture we have seen for a long time, out of a professedly comic newspaper, is that in the last number of the "Scientific American" representing the operation of a cow-milking machine. The cows stand in a row; attached to each teat is a tub with a close fitting mouth, and all these communicate with pumps which are driven by Steam or horse power. The cows being thus properly tapped, the pumps are set to work, and the milk drawn from their udders neatly, expeditiously, and with comfort to the animals. Indeed, the editor says, "the cows soon learn to come to the machine if fed or salted a few times while being milked." What next?

Whelan will be tried by a special commision immediately. No doubt of his guilt exists in in the best informed circles in Ottawa.—*Journal.*

The Montreal *Gazette* announces that Mrs. McGee has given authority to Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., Mr. T. K. Ramsay and Mr. George Murray, to edit and publish the lectures, speeches, etc., of her late husband. The publication, which will be of great public interest, will be for the benefit of the family. It will be, we understand, accompanied with a memoir of Mr. McGee's life, founded upon authentic data; and such historical notes as will connect and make consecutive the different pieces. The work will be published by subscription.—*News.*

In Niagara river there is an island of 120 acres where peaches never fail. On both sides, the water flowing rapidly never freezes, so the trees are never killed by intense cold. A few years ago this island was purchased for five dollars an acre. Last year the crop of peaches alone sold for $7,000.

FIRE AT THE PENITENTIARY.—Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock the building in connection with the Penitentiary, used as a Dry House, from some cause took fire and was totally destroyed. This is the third or fourth time for it to be consumed.—*News.*

Chicago pays a million a year for ice.

Boston pays two million dollars a year for milk.

It is estimated that the income from the Dickens readings has been $400,000.

The Emperor of France was sixty years old on the 20th ult.

There are in the world 128,000 miles of railroad; of these, 38,000 are in the United States.

A sow belonging to Charles Staples, in Lower Biddeford, says the Journal, recently gave birth to twenty-one pigs at one litter, eighteen of which are living, and four must be brought up by hand.

A rural couple in New York were bathing a cow with kerosene for sanitary purposes the other day, when the-oil took fire, and barn, stock, hay, cow, and one woman were destroyed.

The strange anomaly of a cat and a rat living quietly together, says the Kingston *Whig*, can now be seen in that city. A cat, which has one little kitten took very kindly to a large rat, which previously was seen about the house, and is nuturing and bringing it up as one of her own young. The rat is extremely tame, and will bear caressing like a kitten. It has never shown the least fear of anything. A handsome sum has been offered for the happy family, which at present is attracting much attention.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—Traffic receipts for the month ending 30th June, 1868, as compared with the corresponding month last year:

Source.	1868.	1867.
Passengers,	$4,176 28	$4,170 06
Freight,	5,799 77	6,675 33
Mails and Sundries,	484 71	453 90
Totals,	$10,460 76	$11,299 29
Decrease,		$838 53

One of the Pennsylvania papers recently printed its whole issue on a kind of wrapping paper, which was given to the publisher by a dealer to advertise his wares.

SETTING TYPE BY ELECTRICITY.—Among the many wonderful evidences of the ingenuity of mankind is the machine for setting and distributing type. This is now so perfected that I have before me a book containing 24,993 ems of solid matter—or 34,225 ems of leaded matter—the whole of which was *both "set" and "distributed"* in six hours and thirty-nine minutes by this machine. This is truly wonderful; but I want to say that the wonder need not stop here. By means of one of these machines located in the large newspaper offices in the principal cities, and connected by telegraph with the Capitol, *the reporter or operator can set the type himself*, the machine standing in New York or New Orleans and he being in the Capitol! Or, instead of setting the type, he may produce a matrix—by operating a series of arms or levers having type attached, and made to strike upon a suitably prepared and movable plastic surface—from which a stereotype plate may be cast ready for the press, in a few minutes from the time the speech is delivered, or the action had, whatever it may be. Speeches would still have to be reported by short-hand, simply because no one could either write them out or set them up as fast as delivered. The composer, having the short-hand notes before him, could then set the type from them upon the machine at a distance, or, if required, the short-hand notes could be translated, as is now done for the telegraph operator, and then set by telegraph. In the latter case the same labor of the operator that now sends the message would put it into type ready for the press, thus dispensing with the time and labor now required to write out the message and set up the type. This seems to be the next great step in the electrical progress of the age; and there is nothing to prevent its being done at once. It is simply a question of time and money—that's all.—*Cor. Am. Artisan.*

We find the following particulars respecting the Abyssinian affair in the New York papers:

A third telegram of the 13th of April says a truce which had been agreed on between Gen. Napier and Theodorus, terminated early this morning. Immediately after the termination, the King not having surrendered the captives, Gen. Napier placed himself at the head of the first and second brigades of his army and moved up the hill toward the fortress as far as Shillassi. This portion of the strong work was surrendered to Gen. Napier by the chiefs in command after a brisk attack in which the African troops were defeated. Theodorus observing the English advance and its first fruits retreated into the centre of the Magdala works on the plateau, having first planted five guns at the base. When Gen. Napier came in sight with his brigades, the King's artillery opened on the advance with these guns in the presence of Theodorus. The British replied immediately with twelve pounder Armstrong guns and seven inch mountain mortar rocket guns, throwing rockets into the place.

The King's works were carried after a vigorous resistance. Theodorus lost during the engagement 60 men killed and 200 wounded.—The English had fifteen, rank and file wounded. After the works were completely taken, Theodorus was found dead by the English soldiers in his stronghold. He had been shot through the head. Some say he was killed during one of the battles; others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when the fortune of the day turned against him. The King's body was recognized by the British captives when released. Theodorus' two sons were taken prisoners, and all European prisoners were set free.

Gen. Napier takes by his victory the twenty-eight large guns used against him, five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand shields, ten thousand spears, and many other articles of war. The liberated British captives will start for home the 14th April. Gen. Napier's army will reorganize, fall in, and return to India and England.

THREE HUNDRED FENIANS PRECIPITATED INTO A CELLAR.—A few days ago there was a grand Fenian rally in Healy's Hall, Chicago, General O'Neill and a Mr. Gibbons stirring up the brotherhood of Whalen and O'Farrell to further deeds of daring. In regard to O'Niell's speech we are told that—

"The applause, which was frequent while he spoke, redoubled at the close. It was a paroxysm of cheers, of clappings and stampings. In the very height of this frantic and tumultous applause, which continued despite the warnings given a moment before by the proprietor of the place, the floor of the hall gave way, and nearly all of the shouting, applauding multitude were swept down on to the floor below. These unfortunates being thus precipitated together with broken beams and boards upon the billiard room below, the flooring to that in turn gave way, and all were hurled a distance of six feet more into the cellar. Fortunately but very few people were in the billiard room, nearly all having gone up stairs to hear the speeches. There was, however, a large stove in the room, and it was feared by the bystanders that it would set fire to the debris. The alarm box was broken open and the alarm struck, but the flames were happily extinguished without injury being done to any person. When the floor thus caved in, numbers who were near the windows saved themselves by jumping out of or climbing to them; and a few also, who were in the extreme southeastern corner of the room, escaped uninjured. The rush was terrible, and the fears of fire, the cries of those who had been so fortunate as to escape, made the scene one not easily to be forgotten."

The results of this grand campaign in the cellar were—

Three Fenians killed!
Forty Fenians wounded!
An indefinite number of Fenians badly frightened!—*Journal.*

MARVELS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Latimer Clark gives the following particulars of some of the recent performances of the Atlantic Telegraph:—

At the anniversary banquet recently given to Mr. Cyrus Field, messages were sent from London, and answers received, in the following periods:—From the President at Washington, two hours and