POOR COPY

Terms of The Carleton Sentinel.

$1 50 per annum in advance; $2 00 if paid within the year, after the expiration of which time $3 00 will be charged. By our system of direction, the colored ticket on each paper shows subscribers how they stand, so that it is unnecessary to render accounts.

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, May 16, 1868.

Editorial Correspondence.

OTTAWA, May 1, 1868

The following is Mr. Tilley's estimate of the New Brunswick share of the proposed expenditures for the Dominion revenue for the year ending July 1, 1869.

Interest on $7,000,000 at 6 per cent..	$420,000
Subsidies,	314,637
Lieut. Governor's salary,	7,000
Judges Supreme Court,	29,000
Penitentiary (deficiency)	10,000
Gelogical Survey,	5,000
Quarantine,	4,000
Militia,	80,000
Steamer subsidies,	6,000
Light Houses and maintenance,	13,000
Buoys and Beacons,	4,500
Signal Stations,	150
Marine Hospitals,	9,500
Building Light Houses,	20,000
Dredge and Scows,	22,000
Steamboat inspection,	4,000
Indians,	1,700
Collection and protection of revenue,	61,225
" Inland revenue,	6,000
Deficiency of Post Office,	22,500
	$1,046,212

without including railway subsid. Moncton and Halifax railway; salaries of Dominion officers; Intercolonial railway survey; expenses of Union delegation, &c.

The session of the Commons which commenced yesterday at 3 p. m. lasted until 4 this morning, during which time the Inland revenue resolutions and the Tariff resolutions were, severally, passed and the bills respectively read a first time. Amendments were moved to some of the items, but did not carry. Mr. Anglin took occasion to thank the Government on behalf of New Brunswick for the concessions made to that Province in the new tariff in the items of flour, grains, meal, &c. While on the introduction of the late tariff it was New Brunswick members, chiefly, who found fault, yesterday the complaints long and loud came from Ontario, several of her members protesting against the repeal of the flour duties, &c., as a measure which sacrificed the interests of Ontario to the selfishness of the Maritime Provinces. Such, our readers will perceive, are the difficulties the Government have to contend with in their efforts to do justice to the several portions of the Dominion. The molasses question continues to be a fruitful theme of discussion outside rather than inside the house; there being a great difference of opinion as to the positive effect of the change of tariff on this article, some contending that the effect will be to relieve, to a small extent, the medium and lower grades; some that on the average the duties will be higher. This will probably be a reduction of at least one cent a gallon on the muscovado molasses such as is generally used.

An attempt was made to reduce the duty on green tea, one cent a pound. This would have effected the revenue $47,000. The Ontario people use a great deal of green tea, and the members from that Province would have succeeded in their strenuous efforts to effect the change, had not the New Brunswick members stood by the Government.

MAY 5, 1868.

The announcement was made in the Senate yesterday, that Government would not subsidise any Company to built the Intercolonial.

There was a good deal of excitement on Saturday over some difficulty said to have occurred between Engineer Hartley and certain other Engineers. The difficulty, it is said, has been so arranged as not only not to compromise our friend, but to leave him in a more satisfactory position. The recent surveys have demonstrated the inefficiency of Major Robinson's survey and incorrectness of his report.

In the Commons, yesterday, the greater part of the session was occupied in discussing a resolution to reduce the salary of the Governor General. The motion was for a reduction to $35,000—an amendment was moved to reduce it to $32,000, and this carried, by the singularly large majority—just a double majority, the vote being 90—45. Government, of course, opposed the motion. New Brunswick members voted—yeas, Connell, Bolton, Wallace, Ferris, Burpee, Costigan. Nays, Tilley, Grey, Johnson, Caldwell.

MAY 6, 1868.

The estimates for 1867-8 have passed, and those for 1868-9 are being Legislated upon.—Fishery bounties are done away with. Government will not bring in a bill for reduction of Governor General's salary, but are willing question should be tested by vote on bill introduced by a private member. Lord Monck is not popular, and consequently not much sympathy is felt for him, and no doubt that unpopularity influenced the vote very considerably.

We are having a little wet weather here for a change, and the river is rising somewhat.

MAY 8, 1868.

In the Commons, yesterday, after the passage of a number of bills and progress being made in others, a discussion arose on the Fortifications question, the motion to go into Committee to consider the resolutions to provide a sum for the construction of works of fortification, being met by Mr. MacKenzie's amendment as follows:—

"The question of the erection of permanent works of defence should form a subject of enquiry by a Special Commission or Select Committee; First, as to the necessity for, and utility of, such works, and the relative share of the burden thereof to be borne by the Colonial and Imperial authorities respectively; Secondly, the system of defence deemed necessary, and cost, and that pending such enquiry and report to Parliament, it is not expedient to vote any sum of money for fortifications, of the nature, extent, utility and cost of which this House was uninformed."

The discussion occupied the whole night until nearly three o'clock this morning. The arguments in favor of the amendment were such as naturally suggest themselves, as also the arguments strongly put by Ontario members that no provision had been made for the defence of the most populous portions of Western Canada, which were the most open and liable to attack.

On the other hand a prominent argument was that in order to maintain connection with Britain and ensure her protection, we must prove the sincerity of our desires for that connection by giving liberally of our means to assist in our own defence. A thorough Militia system and the construction of defensive works, Mr. Galt argued, were necessary as a preparation for that time, which he appears to think inevitable, when we shall be cast, willingly, or unwillingly, upon our own resources. The expenditures would be open to the investigation of Parliament every year and they could be arrested at any time.

And the question being put on Mr. Mackenzie's amendment, it was negatived on the following division:—

Yeas:—Messieurs Anglin, Bechard, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Cheval, Coffin, Connell, Coupal, Croke, Dorion, Ferris, Forbes, Fortier, Geoffrion, Godin, Holton, Johnson, Jones, (Halifax), Kempt, Kierzkowski, Macdonald (Glengarry), McDonald (Antigonish), Mackenzie, McConkey, McLellan, McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morison (Victoria O.), Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Power, Pozer, Redford, Ross, (Victoria, N. S.), Rymal, Savary, Scatchard, Snider, Stirton, Thompson (Ontario), Tremblay, Wells, White, and Young.—51.

Nays:—Messieurs Archambeault, Ault, Beaty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bowell, Bown, Brousseau, Brown, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron (Peel), Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cartwright, Cayley, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Cimon, Costigan, Crawford, (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Currier, DeNiverville, Desaulniers, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Fisher, Fortin, Galt, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Gibbs, Grant, Gray, Grover, Holmes, Howland, Huot, Hurdon, Irvine, Jackson, Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Little, Macdonald, Sir J. A (Kingston), McDonald (Middlesex), MacFarlane, Magill, Mason, (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McDougall, McGreevey, McKeagney, McMillan, Merritt, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munro, O'Connor, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Rankin, Read, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan (King's, N. B.), Tyan (Montreal West), Shanly, Simard, Simpson, Stephenson, Thompson (Haldimand), Tilley, Wallace, Walsh, Webb, Whitehead, Wood, Workman, and Wright.—102

Mr. Connell spoke in favor of the amendment; Mr. Gray against it. Mr Burpee being in favor of fortifications after the amendment was lost was prepared to vote for the original.

The House then went into Committee and the resolutions passed.

MAY 8, 1868.

Yesterday the House in Committee of supply finished up the estimates for 1868-9. On the item $75,000 for the Intercolonial survey Mr. Mackenzie asked for information with regard to the survey now going on which had been undertaken for the information, it had been officially stated, of *certain* members of Government. He deprecated delay, and very warmly expressed the dissatisfaction which would result in Ontario, should a Northern line be adopted.

Hon. Mr. McDougall explained that the survey had been ordered in order that Government might have the fullest information with regard to the several routes. On portions of the northern line where difficulties were supposed to exist, after very considerable trouble a practicable line had been found, and the same was the case with regard to doubtful points on some of the southern lines. As yet there was no complete report, but there would be, he imagined, in the course of a month or so.

MAY 7, 1868.

Yesterday Mr. Bolton moved an address for copies of petitions and number of names, relating to the Intercolonial Railroad, and Mr. Mackenzie gave notice of an address for copies of all correspondence on the same subject.

Hon. Mr. *Johnson*, N. B, moved that a select Committee be appointed, with power to send for records and papers, and to examine witnesses as to the state of the Departmental Offices, and to report to this House, as to the number of Deputies and Employees in each, and on the amount of duty and labor in each Department, and the salary of each Officer and Employee:—which was negatived on the following division:

Yeas:—Messieurs Anglin, Bechard, Bodwell, Bourassa, Cameron (Huron). Cayley, Cheval, Coffin, Connell, Coupal, Daoust, Dorion, Fortier, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Godin, Holton, Johnson, Jones (Halifax), Kierzkowskie, McDonald, (Lunenburg), MacFarlane, Mackenzie, Masson (Soulanges), McLellan, McMonies, Mills, Munroe, Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Pinsonneault, Power, Ray, Redford, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Scatchard *Senecal*, Stirton. Wells, Whitehead, Willson, and Young.—45.

Nays:—Messieurs Archambeault. Ault, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand. Blanchet, Bolton, Bowell, Bowman, Bown, Brousseau, Brown, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron (Peel), Campbell, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cartwright, Casault, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Crawford (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Currier, Desaulniers, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferris, Forbes, Fortin, Galt, Gaucher, Gendron, Gibbs, Gray, Grover, Heath, Howland, Hurdon, Irvine, Jackson, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Keeler, Kempt, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Macdonald (Glengarry). Macdonald, Sir J. A., (Kingston), McDonald (Middlesex), Magill, Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McConkey, McDougall, McGreevey, McKeagney, McMillan, Merritt Morris, Morison (Victoria O.), Morrison (Niagara), O'Connor, Perry, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Rankin, Read, Renaud, Robitaille, Rose, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Victoria, N. S.), Ryan (Montaeal West), Shanly, Simpson, Snider, Sproat, Stephenson, Sylvain, Thompson (Haldimand), Tilley, Tremblay, Walsh, Webb, Wood, Workman, and Wright.—99.

It is but right to state that the Premier said previous to the vote that the Government held itself responsible for the judicious administration of the offices of the departments, under the bill relating to the civil service passed by the house, and advised the withdrawal of the motion which was a direct vote of censure, and which if carried could effect no practical result at this late stage of the session

A bill for the relief of F. J. Whiteeves, to enable him to be divorced from his wife, led to a discussion, and a division on the motion to refer it to Committee. Mr. Anglin opposed the motion, taking ground against it as a Catholic, and said no earthly tribunal had a right to dissolve the holy tie instituted by God himself. The effect of such bills was only to legalise adultery. The division shows, we suppose, nearly the relative number of Roman Catholics and Protestants in the house. None of the former voted for the motion, but there are some eight or ten protestant names among the nays we believe.

Yeas:—Messieurs Ault, Blake, Bodwell, Bolton, Bowell, Bowman, Bown, Brown, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron (Huron), Chamberlin, Colby, Connell, Crawford (Leeds), Currier, Dobbie, Drew, Dunkin, Ferris, Gibbs, Grover, Hagar, Heath, Howland, Hurdon, Jackson, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Kempt, Kirkpatrick, Lapum, Lawson, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald, Sir J. A. (Kingston), McDonold (Middlesex), Mackenzie, Magill, McConkey, McDougall, McLellan, McMonies, Merritt. Mills, Morris, Morison (Victoria, O.), Morrison (Niagara), Munro, O'Connor, Oliver, Parker, Ray, Read, Redford, Rose, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edwrrd), Ross (Victoria, N. S.), Ray (Kings, N. B.), Rymal, Savar, Scatchard, Shanly, Snider, Sproat, Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson (Ontario), Wallace, Webb, Wells. White, Whitehead, Willson, Wood, Workman. and Young.—78.

Nays:—Messieurs Anglin, Archambeault, Beaubien, Bechard, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bourassa, Cameron (Inverness), Caron, Cartier, Casault, Cayley, Chauveau, Cheval, Costigan, Coupal, Crawford (Brockville), DeNiverville, Desaulniers, Dorion, Dufresne, Fortier, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gendron, Godin, Holton, Huot, Johnson, Kierzkowski, Langevin, Langlois, McDonald (Antigonish), Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne). McCarthy, McGreevy, McKeagney, McMillan, Paquet, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Power, Pozer, Renaud, Ross (Champlain), Ryan (Montreal W.), *Senecal*, Simard, Sylvain, and Tremblay.—57.

Irish Church Question.

Our readers who have watched the course of debate and decision in the British Parliament on the Irish Episcopal Church Question, need not be told that there are most important interests involved therein. Twelve months ago nothing was heard of this great subject; any man in power at that time would probably have sacrificed his position by making suggestions containing a tithe of the changes contemplated by those of either Russell or Gladstone. Now, the overthrow of a great, aristocratic and spirited party is threatened: The Premiership of one of the most talented and ambitious men of modern times, is on the eve, apparently, of an inglorious downfall; a thousand dignitaries of the National Church, with the Queen at their head, are sorely perplexed by the shape this agitation has assumed and the consequences to which it may lead; the middle classes of the nation are gathering new political strength, and the nobles in Church and State obliged to yield to the pressure of a Reform which the wisest heads had scarcely dared to contemplate, far less predict. The House of Commons by repeated and conclusive decisions, has uttered its fiat the doom of the Church Establishment in Ireland is sealed, and its reduction to the ordinary elements and condition of unendowed Churches, only a question of a few weeks or months at most.

Disraeli has scarcely tasted "the sweets of office." He, a plebeian—a man of the ordinary ranks of society—with Jewish blood in his veins, and almost fierce oriental fire in his imagination and heart, has waged for thirty years a ceaseless war against the prejudices and scorn of a haughty nobility. The victory came a few months ago. The best blood of England coursed in the veins of men and women who sustained his measures, and graced his banquets. Lords and Bishops acknowledged his right to govern, and stood beside him The Princess of Wales, even, when representing the Queen of Great Britain, leaned upon his arm. But the wheel of Fortune went a half turn too far; the highest will probably soon again descend.

Mr. Gladstone "the coming man" has fairly proved his claim to British confidence, so far as great financial and oratorical powers can make such demand. Will he possess the prudence, tact and courage to allay this spirit which he has called up? Not the millions of pounds sterling invested in Church property now to be disposed of; or tens of thousands of endowment now to be withdrawn, do we regard as the main difficulties involved in this question. There is a growing, influential party in England who look upon Church Endowment in any case as unjust and partial. Mr. Gladstone has given them the first crumb of comfort. Will they be satisfied to let the subject rest for another century? Or will the agitation continue, as Disraeli has half prophesied, till all Churches in Great Britain shall stand on their own strength? Should even the extreme issue flow from this remarkable movement, it will not be doubted that England possesses the necessary wisdom to control and consummate the purpose. We apprehend no revolutionary wars or disasters, though greater principles were involved; the good sense of the Kindom will finally bring every man and purpose to their proper level, without civil disturbance or appeal to any weapons more formidable than justice and truth.

THE IDA WHITTIER.—This boat just added to the list of the "Peoples Line of Steamers," made her first appearance at the wharf, here, on Monday evening last, under command of Captain Rideout. This steamer, an inspection of which we made in company of Commodore Whittier, was built during the past fall and winter, at St. John, under the personal supervision of the Commodore and her present Captain, especial regard being had in her construction to the requirements of the up river freight and travel. Judging from her appearance, and the admirable manner in which she performed her first trip, she is just such a boat as is needed on the route Drawing less water than the *Gazelle*, her carrying powers and space far exceed that of the first named, or indeed, any other boat of the line. Her fittings throughout are in a style, whether as regards looks, comfort or convenience, equal to anything on the St. John river. These facts, as well as the popularity of her Captain cannot fail to render the *Ida Whittier* a favorite with the travelling public. We are glad to find the Company referred to so regardful of the public interests, and sincerely trust their pecuniary reward will be great. We cannot close without remarking that the officials connected with the above line of steamers, from the Commodore down, are all gentlemen eminently qualified to fill their various positions creditably to themselves and satisfactorily to the public.

☞ At St. John, on Monday, the 18th inst, will be opened a Bazaar, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the fund for the Home of the Aged. The Bazaar will remain open during the week, and an extensive assortment of ladies' and children's clothes; useful and fancy articles, &c, will be offered for sale. The "Home of the Aged" is a benevolent institution, well worthy the good wishes and material support of the public. Its doors are open to applicants from all parts of the Province. It is intended to afford a home for old ladies of limited means, who, for the small amount of $40 entrance fee, can secure for themselves a pleasant and comfortable home for their declining years. Arrangements have been made with the steamers plying between Fredericton and St. John, (and it is anticipated the same will be made with the steamers between this place and Fredericton) to carry visitors to and from the Bazaar for one fare. The arrangements for the Bazaar are being conducted by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, whose names are sufficient to guarantee the success of the operation.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.—The Officers of Woodstock Lodge of Good Templars, for the present quarter, were installed by Deputy Jas. A. McInnis, assisted by officers of the different Lodges of the Order in the vicinity, on Thursday evening of last week, and are as follows:—

F. T. Bridges, W. C.; Dr. Woodforde, W. V.; J. B. Williams, S.; S. L. Churchill, F.; Jas. Watts, T.; Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Chap.; G. Bridges, M.; Geo. Colter, I. G.; J. Westle, O. G.; Mrs. Cupples, R. H. S.; Miss Annie L. Watts, L. H. S.; Miss Sarah McIndoe, A. S.; Miss Connell, A. M.; D. J. Holder, P. W. C.

On the 6th inst., the following were installed officers of 7th Tier, Jacksontown Lodge, for the ensuing quarter:—A. Lindsay, Esq., W. C. T.; John A. Lindsay, W. V. T.; Thos. Lindsay, S.; Elijah Briggs, F.; Chas. Baker, T.; Elisha Briggs, Chap.; Samuel Briggs, M.; David Bayley, I. G.; Ezra Briggs, O. G.; Miss Melissa McBride, R. H. S.; Miss Sarah Briggs, L. H. S.; Miss Harriet Bond, A. S.; Miss S. Briggs, D. M.; Geo. Simmons, P. W. C. 7th Tier Lodge is in a most prosperous condition. It commenced operations on the 6th of March last with 22 charter members, and now numbers 55 members, with accessions to its ranks every evening of its session.—Com.

Mr. Hartley returned, temporarily, from his survey, on Wednesday last. Mr. H., of course, previous to making his official report to Mr. Fleming, does not feel justified in giving to the public the result of his survey. But coupling his own self-satisfied look with the assurances of those who were on his staff, we can assure our readers that Mr Hartley's report, when made public, will create a very considerable amount of agreeable surprise.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. Edwin Barnaby, Toronto, and Mr. Charles Campbell, Leavenworth, Kansas, the former for late Canadian and the later American papers. Also to Mr. G. W. Vanwart, agent for Clark & Davis' Express, for a bundle of American papers.

☞ The Concert, on Monday evening last, by the Quintette and Quartette Clubs of this town, was not so well attended as we would like to have seen. Both the vocal and instrumental portions of the evening's entertainment reflected great credit upon these amateurs. The performers occupied the orchestra, while the audience on the floors of the hall occupied seats reversed, this had the double effect of rendering the strains of the music much more effective, than when played in the body of the hall, and at the same time afforded every individual of the audience an opportunity of seeing the musicians.

☞ The impeachment trial of President Johnson, so far as hearing testimony or the arguments of counsel go, has been closed. The whole matter now rests with the Senate, whose decision, our telegrams informs us, will be given on Monday. From a close and careful study of the evidence as it has been brought out on this trial, we fail to discover upon what grounds the Senators can bring themselves to render a verdict against the President. Personal and political spite have been painfully manifested by the managers on the Impeachment side of the question; while the defence has been marked by a calm, impassioned, but eloquent display of argument and rhetoric. There are 54 Senators, of whom 36 votes are requisite to the conviction of the President. The New York Legislature, just previous to its adjournment, which took place on the 6th inst., received a report from the Committee on the condition of the Country, which was adopted, and which Report closed with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the aggressions of Congress upon the rights of the States and the functions of co-ordinate branches of the Government, indicate a settled purpose to set aside the Constitution and destroy the liberties of the people.

Resolved, that the independence of the Judiciary is essential to the integrity of the Constitution and the rights of citizens, and that we protest against any act of Congress infringing upon it.

Resolved, That the evidence elicited on the trial of President Johnson before the Court of Impeachment has established the innocence of that high functionary, and that his conviction would be regarded by the people as the false judgment of the partisan court and as a crime against the form and being of a republican government.

Since the above was in type our telegrams seem to favor the opinion expressed above in regard to conviction.

Last year a reward of about one dollar a hundred pounds was offered in France for the carcases of June bugs, which have multiplied greatly and have become very destructive. Over eight hundred thousand pounds were delivered to the authorities.

☞ We are requested to intimate that the Rev. Mr. Nicholson will commence next Sabbath evening, in the Methodist Church in this Town, a series of Sermons, to be specially addressed to Parents and Heads of Families. The discourse for Sabbath evening next, May 17th, will be on *The Importance and Benefits of Public Worship*.

☞ We direct attention to the Card of Harvey & Almond, which appears in our advertising columns to-day. Parties wishing anything in the way of Grave Stones, Tables, Mantles, or in fact any article in the Marble, Granite or Free Stone line, had better examine the work and prices of this firm before purchasing elsewhere. We think they will save money by so doing.

☞ Finer weather now prevails, and our Farmers countenances are beginning to show evidences of satisfaction. The lumbermen, also, are reaping great advantages from the rise of water.

☞ It has been reported that T. R. Jones, Esq., has been appointed to the Legislative Council, and Mr. Harding Sheriff of St. John County.

Buckley's Serenaders are coming. This is an old and favorite Troupe, and draws large audiences wherever it performs. They appear here in the Institute on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

☞ We acknowledge with thanks the receipt, from the author, of a copy of a "Sermon by the Rev. John Prince," delivered in the Wesleyan Church, St. John, Newfoundland, on the 17th March last, in behalf of the Tasker Educational Fund.

☞ We have another communication from "Everywhere," Salt Lake City, which will appear in our next issue.

☞ Several complaints have reached us from West Glassville of a delay in the receipt of the SENTINEL. We have made such arrangements as we trust will prevent such delay in the future.

☞ Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers, can obtain, for a short time longer only, of Mr. C. E. Grosvenor, Canterbury, any or either of the School publications advertised by him.

☞ The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated throughout the Dominion on Monday the 25th inst.

☞ A very rich vein of gold bearing quartz has just been discovered in Wilmot, Guysboro County, N. S.

From Hon. John M'Millan, Post Office Inspector for New Brunswick, we have received a copy of the Post Office Act, 1867, and the several Regulations founded thereon, from which we make some extracts. The duties attaching to the Office of Inspector of New Brunswick, are numerous and burdensome; and Mr. M'Millan is discharging them in such a manner as to prove his fitness for the position, and to give satisfaction to the Country. The following we extract from the General Regulations for the guidance of Post Office officials:—

No person under the age of twenty-one years is eligible for the office of Postmaster; nor can any person under sixteen years of age be permitted to hold any situation in the Post Office Service, or have access to the letters or papers in an Office.

A bar-room or public room in a tavern is never to be made use of as a Post Office, nor should the entrance to a Post Office be through a bar-room.

At Post Offices where a room is specially appropriated for the Post Office business, no person except the Postmaster and his sworn Assistant or Assistants, should have admittance to that part of it where the Letters and Papers are kept, and where the mails are made up, and this regulation must be strictly enforced whenever the mails are being made up or opened. At the offices where these duties are performed in a store or other place open to the public, the Postmaster will nevertheless take care, when he is thus engaged, that no Mail Courier or unauthorized person is permitted to approach sufficiently near to handle or examine in any way the Mail Packets or their contents. And Postmasters should, on no account, open or close mails on the counter of a store or other exposed place where it would be possible for an unauthorized person to handle or remove the mail matter or packages. Under no circumstances should any person but the Postmaster or his sworn Assistant be suffered to have access to the Letters, Newspapers, &c., in an Office, or to the Mail Key.

In country places Postmasters are required to keep their Offices open during the usual hours of business in the locality, to attend at such other hours as may be necessary to receive and despatch the mails, and to afford every reasonable accommodation to the public.

A Notice, to be dated and signed by the Postmaster, stating the hours at which the Mails arrive and close, and the hours at which the Office is opened and closed, should be posted, in every Office, in a position where it may be readily observed by the public,—when any alteration takes place the Notice should be promptly corrected.

When the numbers of a newspaper published in Canada and issued daily, have remained in a Post Office in Canada uncalled for during two weeks; of a newspaper issued semi-weekly or tri-weekly, during three weeks; of a newspaper issued weekly, during one month; and of a monthly periodical during two months, or when such newspapers and periodicals have been refused to be taken by the parties to whom addressed, the Postmaster must notify the respective publishers in the proper form, which is to pass free of postage. If the newspaper continues to arrive after the notice has been sent, the Postmaster should notify the publisher in the same way a second time, specially calling his attention to the first notice given. If after this second notification the paper is still sent and not deliered, it should be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, as directed under the Dead Letter Instructions.

The regulations now in force in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in regard to Way Offices will, for the present, be continued, and the Way Office Keepers in those Provinces will be guided by the instructions already in their possession, except as regards rates of postage and such other alterations, affecting the organization of the Post Office througout the Dominion and the Postal system generally, as are indicated in this book.

Couriers are bound to receive Letters offered to them whilst on the road between one Post Office and another, provided that when a Letter is so offered, the distance from the nearest Office exceeds one mile—such Letters are termed Way Letters and are to be given by the Courier to the Postmaster at the first Office arrived at after their receipt. Way Letters are to be immediately postmarked by the Postmaster and marked with the word "Way." If not prepaid by stamp they are to be rated with the ordinary rate of latter postage. If for the delivery of his own Office, the Postmaster will make a memorandum of this Way postage in his Book of Mails received and bring it to account in the Quarterly Account Current in the place appropriated for that purpose.

Letters left at an Office to be delivered by the Courier to persons living on the route between that and the next Office, may be so forwarded, provided that they are prepaid the usual rates by Postage stamp.

Every Courier should carry a Post Horn and sound the same distinctly two or three times on approaching and leaving a Post Office.

A Letter or Packet once posted becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed, or his legal representative, and must be forwarded according to its direction. On no application, however urgent, can it be delivered back to the writer, or to any other person.

A Postmaster cannot be required to deliver a letter or a parcel until the postage thereon is paid by the party to whom the same may be addressed.

Letters and papers are not subject to any additional charge when re-directed from one Post Office in Canada to another Post Office in Canada.

Valentines must be treated in all respects as ordinary Letters, and the same care is to be taken both in their delivery and despatch.

The transmission of obscene or immoral books, papers or publications, Photographs or prints through the Post is strictly prohibited, and all Packets containing such articles should be stopped and sent specially under cover to the Postmaster General.

Postmasters and certain other officers of the Department are exempt from serving on juries, inquests, or in the militia; but this does not apply to assistants appointed and paid by Postmasters.

Mail Couriers are also exempt from serving on juries, inquests, or in the Militia.

Postmasters are not authorized to give credit for Postage, and if they do so, it is at their own risk. The giving of credit cannot be admitted as an excuse for failing to remit the balance of Postage due from an office at the prescribed periods.

If credit has been given by a Postmaster, he cannot detain any letter or paper addressed to the person credited, which is free or paid, or for which the Postage is tendered to him, because there may be an unsettled account for Postage due by that person. Nor can a Postmaster detain an unpaid letter, provided payment of the postage due thereon is tendered by the person to whom it is addressed.

A Postmaster is not legally bound to give change, but, if absolutely necessary, may require that the exact amount of Postage on any Letter or Packet be tendered or paid to him in current coin. In a matter of this kind, however, as in all other intercourse with the public, a Postmaster is expected to afford every accommodation in his power, and treat every individual having transactions with his office with the utmost courtesy, and he must strictly enjoin a similar line of conduct upon his Assistants.

Postmasters are enjoined not to give information to any other person than the party addressed, with respect to letters passing through their offices; a Postmaster should consider his situation to be one of trust, and must not abuse the confidence placed in him by disclosing the addresses of Letters passing through his hands. It is indispensable that this rule should be strictly enforced, in order to assure the public that the confidence reposed in the Department in entrusting it with the transmission of correspondence, will not on any pretext be abused. Postmasters should ever be careful to avoid as far as possible taking cognizance of the object or supposed object of Letters received or forwarded by them. Nothing can be more discreditable to the service than a well-grounded complaint, that the nature of an individual's correspondence has been made known through the indiscretion of some persen employed in a Post Office.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

At the trial now going on at Pollard, Me., of William Roy of Eastport for conspiring with others to seize and destroy the schooner Two Friends, at the time of the Fenian invasion in Passamaquoddy Bay, two years since, Michael Mooney was called as a witness by the United States District Attorney on Saturday. He refused to answer the questions asked him, on the ground that as a member of the Fenian organization he was bound not to reveal anything that would criminate others, and he wished to keep his conscience clear. He was committed to jail for contempt of Court.

Dickens is said to have carried home $100,000 in gold, which is less than was supposed. His expenses are stated at $50,000.

The shipments of gold to Europe from United States ports since January 1st, 1868, equal those for the same period for the three previous years combined, the sum exceeding twenty-two millions of dollars.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York refused a gift of $5,000 from the State Legislature because they thought that "all State appropriations to religious bodies are contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and opposed to the voluntary Christian system to which our organization looks for support."

Accounts from New South Wales describe a disgraceful scene in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Lee, member for Maitland, walked from the Ministerial benches to the Opposition side and assaulted Mr. McPherson. McPherson went out of the chamber, got a horsewhip, and on Lee afterwards entering the library, struck him across the face with it. A regular "rough and tumble" followed. Police were sent for, the House adjourned, and great excitement prevailed. Next day the House by resolution directed the Attorney-General to prosecute both members.

A vagabond of Paris, when taken before the magistrate as a vagrant, asserted that he had an occupation, and that it was that of an artist. When asked to be more definite he explained that he was the decoy of a quack dentist who advertised to extract teeth without pain. He had one false tooth which, personating now a peasant, now a workman and sometimes a woman, he would allow to be pulled by his patron as a proof to bystanders of the truth of the dentist's professions.

John Jacob Astor commencing commercial life in New York in 1748 as a porter to Robert Brown, furrier, at the weekly wages of $2 and his board, died in 1848 worth more than $20,000,000.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Three thousand human beings were put to death at Amoosa in Africa, as sacrifice on the occasion of the King's death. Surely the Christian powers of the world should put an end to such butchery.

In Indiana, recently, seven men entered into a written conspiracy to throw a railroad train off the track and rob the passengers. One of the band was not quite up to the fiendish deed, and so got frightened, and gave information which led to the arrest of the others before their scheme of wholesale murder and robbery was carried out.

The 3d of June has been agreed upon as the day for the trial of Jeff Davis, and Judge Chase has been telegraphed to for his assent.

A blue horse with a buff face is exhibited in London.

Housekeeping has been introduced as a regular branch of instruction in German Schools.

The British subjects rescued from King Theodore cost nearly a million sterling apiece.

Four hundred thousand pairs of shoes are now manufactured in Lynn, Mass in one week. More goods were sold in that city last month than ever before in the same time.

Since the assassination, Mr. Notman has issued 50,000 photographs of the Hon. T D. McGee

At Berlin lately a woman seventy-two years of age gave birth to a child.

Thirty two diplomas of M. D., were conferred at the last convocation of the University of McGill College, Montreal.

Corn and Flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Linment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best Pain Killer prepared, under whatever name.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted, and the bowels regulated, by *Parsons' Purgative Pills* in small doses.

CHURCH AND STATE.—THE PROGRESS OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The action which has been taken in the Imperial Parliament in regard to the Irish Church has given fresh interest to a question which some thirty years ago raged in Scotland with a violence almost unprecedented in the history of religious strife. In those days Voluntaryism was pronounced to be identical with infidelity. There are men still living in Scotland, and there are men in different parts of the Provinces who were then in Scotland, who took part in the strife. How marvelously sentiment has changed in the interval! Many of the heroes of the struggle have gone to their rest, but of those who remain, the BURNSES, the GIBSONS, the BUCHANANS,—which would now dare to say that Voluntaryism is infidelity, or that Church and State connection is at once a political and religious necessity? The times, indeed, have changed, and men have changed with them.

Since those times Scotland has seen one great religious union, and one great secession, both of them in the interests of Voluntaryism. The United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church taken in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the Independents, give to Voluntaryism at least one half of Scotland, a half comprising its full share of intelligence, activity, and wealth. Canada in the interval has satisfactorily settled the Clergy Reserves question, and the State Church has ceased to exist in Australia. More recently, the Nonconformists of England have won substantial victories, and, at the present moment, there is a good reason to believe that the inequities of Church Rates will soon cease to be felt. The action which has now been taken in the Irish Church is the latest and grandest triumph which Voluntaryism has yet won in any part of the British empire.

It is certainly a noteworthy fact that north of Mexico no State Church exists on the North American Continent. It is equally noteworthy that Australia has the certain prospect of pursuing her promising career without the disturbing influences engendered by Church Establishments. The New World is unquestionably bound over to Voluntaryism.

If we look at the present condition of Europe we see the same principle at work. Italy has shaken herself free to a large extent from the tyranny and control of the priests; and the confiscation of the Church property which has so much irritated the Papal authorities proves how complete in that country is the change of feeling. Much of the course yet requires to be done in Italy, but the progress has so far been satisfactory. In Austria too, where the Church reigned supreme, legislation has been sitting its foot on Concordats, and much that a few years ago was deemed sacred. The world everywhere is emancipatnig itself from religious tyranny, and the principle of Voluntaryism begins to be recognised as the true and only effectual means of relief.

When these things are all impartially looked at it is impossible to refuse to admit that the men, who some years ago labored amid obloquy and much unjust accusation, planted the tree which is at last bringing forth much good fruit, and which promises to bring forth fruit still more abundantly. It is equally impossible to refuse to admit that the disestablishment of the Irish Church must, in the nature of things, sooner or later be followed by the disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and England. The result is certain. The question is a question simply of time. The disestablishment of the Irish Church will recognise a principle and that principle in its legitimate workings will undermine the whole establishment system in Great Britain. The Scotch dissenters will become more clamorous The Welsh people who have never had much sympathy with the English Church Esttablishment will demand to be treated like the Irish. The English Nonconformists, powerful in all the large cities especially in the North, will band themselves together, and work more determinedly than ever. Then it will come to pass, that not only in Great Britain but all over Europe and the world, the Church of Christ will be emancipated from a bondage which has for fifteen hundred years crippled her strength, will fall back on first principles, and will, once more and we trust finally, draw her strength from the voluntary support of her disciples. This is a consummation to be wished; for the true strength of the Church will never be known till then.—*Scotish American Journal*.

In his sermon on the late T. D. McGee, the Archbishop of Halifax made the following references to his own public career:—

"I am consoled with the thought, so far as I could ever learn, that not a single Fenian (properly so called) is to be found in any of these Lower Provinces. There is one more crime for which Mr. McGee suffered, to which I must again allude before concluding and that is, that for the last few years he laboured to amalgamate Protestants and Catholic, French and Irish, into one body, politic and social, in this happy land. I too, in my own way, have been guilty of the same crime, and I confess it not with remorse, but with honest pride. For the true interest of the Catholic Church, and still more for the material as well as the spiritual welfare of the people committed to my care, I feel it as much my duty to conciliate Protestants, and to preserve heavenly peace and heppiness in this land, as to preach a sermon or to perform any other portion of my Episcopal functions. I believe that my humble efforts in this particular have brought more real blessings of every kind on the Catholic community over which I preside, than all my other labors together. I found my people nine years ago in the turmoil of relig