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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, April 18, 1868.

Editorial Correspondence.

OTTAWA, April 2, 1868.

In our last we gave the estimates in total of the expenditures of the year in the Provinces.—The following shows the amount of money which has been or will have been expended in New Brunswick at the close of the year, including interest on debt which, out of Union, we would have had to pay:—

Subsidies to New Brunswick,	$314,000
Interest on $6,500,000,	390,000
Governor's salary,	7,000
Extra to Lieut. Gov. under present Commission,	2,500
Dominion officers,	5,725
Per centage allowed,	2,000
Penitentiary,	8,200
Quarantine expenses,	1,000
Judges of Supreme Court,	14,000
do County Courts,	11,000
Marine & Emigrant Hospital, St. John,	1,878
do do do St. Andrews and other ports,	2,400
Under-ex expenses,	1,632
Shipwrecked and disabled seamen,	200
Militia service,	80,000
Inspection of Steamboats,	1,000
Pensions,	700
Becon Light, St. John,	5,000
Temporary, do.	3,500
Maintenance of Light Houses, Buoys, Beacons, &c.,	20,600
Subsidy steamer to P. E. Island,	1,000
Fisheries,	5,000
Indians,	1,300
Collection and protection of the revenue,	52,000
Post office deficiency,	25,000
	$962,725
To this may be added, for survey of Intercolonial Railroad, say	30,000
	$992,725

It is estimated that while the Dominion will thus expend the above amount in and for New Brunswick, the receipts from this Province for customs, excise, stamps, and all other sums, will not exceed $900,000, leaving a balance in favor of the Province of over ninety thousand dollars.

There are notices of motion before the Commons and Senate for the reduction of the salary of the Governor General. There is a growing feeling in favor of such reduction, and it is said the French members will very generally support it.

The harbor at Quebec is nearly clear of ice, and the western rivers are almost navigable; one or two of them steamers have commenced running. In the West also spring ploughing has fairly commenced, the prospects for the farmers are very cheering; fall wheat is very promising and will be, unless there should be heavy frosts, a superior crop.

While it is possible that the newspaper postage may be removed, our readers should bear in mind that the law is, at present, in operation. The rates, they will remember, are, on weekly newspapers 5 (five) cents per quarter or 20 cents per year. That is when mailed from the office of publication. Transcient papers they should bear in mind must be pre-paid, 2 cents each, by stamps. On letters when prepaid the postage is 3 cents, or if not prepaid 5 cents.

To-night the Commons have been occupied in an uninteresting discussion on Penitentiaries, Dominion Stock, &c. The Senate has adjourned until after Easter.

April 4, 1868.

The Commons has been occupied chiefly in discussing the policy of the government with regard to its own economy and the organization of the departments of state. This debate, only commenced, will probably extend over a number of days. We give a synopsis of the speeches of the Premier and of one or two other gentlemen on either side.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Bill for the organization of the Marine and Fisheries Department, and in doing so, alluded to the formation of the Dominion Cabinet and to the necessity which existed for considering the interests of the Maritime Provinces, in the matter of Cabinet representation. It was necessary that responsible Cabinets should have the confidence of the people, and that confidence could not be obtained unless every section of the Confederacy were fairly represented in the Dominion Cabinet. The plan of Cabinet representation was by population—according to its population Nova Scotia was represented; New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. There were thirteen ministers under this arrangement, and it became necessary to find port folios for each minister, instead of following the British practice of having a number of merely consulting members of the Privy Council, as more agreeable to the genius of this country. One officer of the law was considered sufficient and the portfolios in the old Cabinets of Attornies and Solicitor General gave way to the portfolio of Minister of Justice and in consequence of the transfer of the Crown Lands to the Local Governments the portfolio of Crown Lands was unnecessary. Then there were re-adjustments, or the creation of new Departments necessarily arising out of the altered condition of affairs, and which led to there being a Minister of Finance, a Minister of Customs, a Minister of Internal Revenue, and a Receiver General—a subdivision of labor which would, he felt assured, be attended with the happiest results. He then alluded to the formation of the Treasury Board, composed of Ministers controling cognate subjects, and explained the object of it, which he said was to enable any one Minister of Revenue, Finance or Customs, having anything to recommend for adoption, to consult his colleagues at the head of those branches of Government, having a common object and as being more particularly conversant with the matter than Ministers of the Crown. The abolition of the portfolio of Crown Lands rendered another Minister necessary, nevertheless, for the duties were still to be attended to, which had formerly been administered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, since the Indian affairs and that portfolio was entrusted to Mr. Archibald, who, unfortunately, failed in securing his election; but, at the urgent request of the Government, as a person well acquainted with the affairs of Nova Scotia, consented to retain himseat in the Cabinet, the more especially necessary as the Receiver General, although a gentleman of long experience in the Legislative Halls of his own Province, had never, until the Union, been a Cabinet Minister.—He pointed out the uses and duties of a Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Militia, and the necessity of having at least one Minister without any special duties, support the President of the Council, in this country. The chief object, however, of a large Cabinet, was in having a sufficient representation of every section of the Dominion, with a view to meet the requirements, interests and wishes of every class in the country, and be trusted the Opposition would consider the whole subject in the interests only of the country, never forgetting that one day it might be their own fortune to manage the affairs of the country.—He hoped that no attack would be made upon Ministers for having a member too much or too little.

Hon. Mr. Dorion said that the honorable Minister of Justice had, with his usual clearness and ability, shown the manor and object of the constitution of the Cabinet, but he had also stated that it was essential that every section of the country should be represented in the Cabinet, there being nothing in the constitution requiring it. Yet it was expedient to have two members from Nova Scotia, two from New Brunswick, four from Quebec, and five from Ontario, making in all thirteen. But while it was necessary to have all these offices, he dispenses with one from Nova Scotia, and while it was necessary to have five from Ontario, one or more might be left open. That was the statement of the Minister of Justice. He had also shown that although a Minister might not be able to obtain a seat in the House, and had not the confidence of his constituents, he might yet retain a place in the Cabinet, to show to the people of Nova Scotia that a place in the Cabinet was reserved for them. The House had only to discuss the changes rendered necessary by this new constitution. In the adjoining country, with much greater interests at stake, they had much fewer Ministers. In the face of the fact that the Receiver-General of old Canada was merely the book-keeper of the Finance Minister, and was quite useless, under the Dominion that sinecure was retained and the Finance Department still further Ministerially divided. The Minister of Justice had told us that the Receiver-General and Minister of Inland Revenue were simply Ministerial offices, the responsible head of their Departments being the Minister of Finance, who was responsible for the whole financial policy of the Government. The objection to the Departments was not the salaries of the Ministers, but of the numerous staff which the erection of new Departments made it imperative to maintain. As for the Secretary of the Interior, there might have been some correspondence at first between the Local and the Federal Governments, but after everything was in working order he could not conceive what correspondence would be even likely to take place. But he found that there was also a Secretary of State. He then showed that in old Canada a number of matters were thrust upon the Provincial Secretary, under the impression that he had less to do than any other Minister, having only, as a general rule, to sign his name to documents prepared for him by the Assistant Secretaries East or West. He certainly could not perceive any necessity for more than one Secretary of State. When the Department of Agriculture was created the gentleman at the head of the Government opposed it very warmly as being perfectly useless, and now he finds it to be a most necessary institution. And then there was the President of the Council. The Government could not exist without a head. But the office was quite useless, and it would be better to combine such Presidency with the office of Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the Senate only holding office while ministers remained in office. He conceived that there were six ministers that might well be dispensed with. Referring to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries he supposed that the command of the military marine of Canada would devolve on this Minister. That, however, was taken away from the Minister of Marine, and given to the Minister of Militia. He then recapitulated the duties of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and contended that they clashed with those of the Minister of Public Works. He did not much approve of the sub-division of Ministerial labor so highly landed by the Premier. The only necessity for such division of labor was that Departments were made. However, that necessary office of President of the Council had become vacant, but was not filled up, and ministers doubtless intended that it should remain vacant till the end of the session, when it will be filled without reference as to its being necessary or not. Then there were consulting ministers. Every representative minister of a section had a sectional colleague to contend with, and when Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland were added to the Confederacy there would consequently be a Cabinet consisting of seventeen ministers, and the staff attached to seventeen Departments would be something to be proved and to pay for.

Hon. Mr. Cartier said no one complained of the tone and manner in which the hon. member for Hochelaga had approached this subject, but nearly every person in the House must have listened to him, if not with surprise, certainly with regret. He had said that six, five, even less, ministers might be sufficient to manage the affairs of the Dominion. The shallowness and fallacy of all his arguments were apparent. He objected to thirteen and would prefer seven, the number of the Catholic sins. (Laughter) He said that six or seven would do, why did he not say one or two. Yet, on his own showing, the friend of responsible Government, was in favor of reducing Government to a unit. He repudiated representation by population, the British system, and would in all probability prefer an autocracy. It was necessary, however, to bring together in the Cabinet certain interests who might be in harmony with the Governor General. The people should be represented before His Excellency as the head of the Government. It might be supposed by their successors that a great or less number was necessary, and the present minister had tied them down in that respect. It was well to have adopted the rule of forming four ministers into a Treasury Board that in the matter of Customs and Excise all the Provinces should be represented. The member for Hochelaga had asked what was the use of a Receiver General, when he must be aware that no well regulated commercial house can do without its book-keeper—cashier. The Receiver General was a cheque against the Finance Minister. But that was not all. The honorable member had said that there ought not to be a President of the Council. Yet when he himself was a minister did he not recommend that one of his colleagues should be Receiver General, and another President of the Council, and surely these officers, if they are useless now were still more useless then.

Mr. Mackenzie said there was one whole Province in this Confederacy that had not a single representative in this House. Dr. Tupper had stated that an opportunity had presented itself for reducing the number of members in the Cabinet. He seemed to see the inconvenience of having Departments multiplied, but assuming that there was no inconvenience, how did it affect the position of ministers in the House? Were they not affected very much by the dangling of offices before them? He could point out 4 or 5 members of the House who had been so influenced. It was only human nature, and it was right that a man should seek to obtain a position in administering the business of the country. He himself hoped that before leaving this Parliament that the number of ministers would be increased to the number indicated by the hon member for Hochelaga. But if we extend the executive influence, we endanger the liberties of the people. (Hear, hear.) He had heard the Minister of Public Works declare that even the legislation in railway matters was dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of the people. The Minister of Militia, he fancied, wandered a good deal in saying that there was no similarity between the legislative institutions of the United States and our own. He thought there was, and that their Departmental affairs were well administered by seven Cabinet ministers. He admitted fully that in considering a question like this it was necessary to consider the future and he would not speak dogmatically. But he thought a mistake had been committed in commencing with the maximum of Cabinet ministers, instead of the minimum, and it was with a view to the elections.

Sir John A. Macdonald—And we secured the confidence of the country.

Mr. Mackenzie—Not of the whole country. He did not secure the confidence of all sections of the country. He would advert to the extraordinary statements of the Minister of Militia that they had advised the Governor General as the necessary number of Ministers, after the thirteen ministers had been sworn in, and the same *Gazette* that contained the names contained also the Departments to which they were attached, the whole advice, if any were given, having obviously emanated from the gentleman requested to form a ministry. He admitted, however, that there should be ministers whose departmental duties were only nominal. He would rather have few ministers, even if they had all very little to do as heads of Departments, and he could not help looking upon the subdivision of Custom and Excise instead of having both managed by one Executive head. He thought nothing could be more absurd than the attempt to find duties for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; the duties, by a natural sequence, belonged to another Department, to which he would shortly come to. He might as well have given the number of bricks in a building to show the necessity for a Minister of Architecture. He would say that the whole of the duties of the Secretary of the Province were not equal to those of a Postmaster. And what were the duties of the Minister of Militia? He told us that he stood at the head of a force of 700,000. The honorable member for Montreal West represented, he had told us, on the floor of the House, 300,000. (Laughter and interruption.) He thought it would have been desirable to know the duties of the Ministers of Marine and Militia. No one believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer discharged all the duties of that office any more than did the Finance Minister here. Why, he lost $1,500,000 in the early part of the session, and would never have known it had not the honorable member for Sherbrooke fished it up. His deliberate conviction was that the number of Ministers was too great, and the division of a liberal scheme was exceedingly unwise and impolitic. It would be difficult to persuade the country, or the House either, but that the Cabinet representation was the result of political expediency, rather than of necessity. In administering the Government of the Province it may be necessary to go on without a full representation of the Provinces, but considering the condition of the Provinces at this hour he did not think that Ministers ought to remain in office without that Province being fairly represented in the Cabinet. He thought, however, that the time would come when they would regret the initiation of thirteen Cabinet Ministers and all their appurtenances.

Hon. Mr. Galt paid a high compliment to the member for Lambton. His honorable friend at the head of the Government had very ably and clearly described the manner and object of forming the Dominion Cabinet. There were a certain number of Departments that it was necessary to represent in the Cabinet, and there were political necessities which required the erection of new Departments. They needed in the Ministry at the time of its formation representatives from the different Provinces of the Confederacy, and the scale of representation by population he looked upon as both just and necessary. All these things considered, the Premier acted wisely in recommending that the number should be thirteen. He thought it would have been an unfortunate matter in the formation of the Cabinet if the office of President of the Council had been left unfilled. The honorable member for Lambton said that the business of the Minister of Finance was to overlook and control the sources of revenue. But then, there was a new species of legislation arising out of the extended nature of the customs and the requirements of the tariff and he had himself suggested the creation of a Minister of Inland Revenue. The duties of the Finance Minister had been represented as similar to those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, but that was altogether a mistake. He thought that the Minister of Finance should have the assistance of the Minister of Customs, and saw much reason for the subdivision of labor. There was no connection between Customs and Excise. And there was the recent introduction of stamps. The country had gained very much by the appointment of a Minister of Inland Revenue. He thought it a particularly unfortunate remark, that while admitting the expediency of having a Minister of Agriculture, the absolute necessity of having a Minister of Marine, with its vast, varied, and important duties, should be, as it were, ignored. It could not, properly speaking, be denied that the watching and guiding of our Maritime interests would fully occupy the time of a proper defensive system would require all the energies which that gentleman possessed. [Cries of he is not a military engineer.] It was the first time in his parliamentary experience that he had heard an objection taken to the office of Minister of Militia. He thought the number of Cabinet Ministers, as originally determined, was judicious and that even if it were not designed immediately to fill up the vacant offices that they should be at least kept open.

April 7, 1868.

Nothing was done of importance in the house yesterday; but much or little, no one thinks, speaks or writes about it this morning. Murder, sympathy, regret, indignation are the texts and sentiments which occupy every tongue, and in not a few eyes, not wont to show the melting mood, a tear glistens over the fall of the truly eloquent, the truly patriotic McGee, whose death to by this time will be mourned over by thousand hearts all over this continent and in Britain. Mr. McGee was in his place last night and this morning, in the Commons, and made a speech on the subject of the proposed recall of Dr. Tupper, through which the spirit of conciliation, the sentiment of soothing the irritated feelings of the Nova Scotians prevailed. The House adjourned about half-past two, a.m., immediately after which the hon gentleman proceeded toward his hotel in company of two friends, who parted from him just before he reached his home. A lad, one of the pages of the Commons, was just behind, proceeding toward the same house as Mr. McGee, and he saw a man step up to the deceased—saw the flash, heard the report, and saw the murdered man fall, but with boyish fear and thoughtlessness he immediately, instead of going on and following the murderer, turned back to give the alarm. The landlady of the house hearing Mr. McGee putting his latch key into the lock hastened to open the door for him but just as she reached it heard the shot, and when the door was opened Thomas D'Arcy McGee lay stark in the moonlight, across the platform, a dead man. The spot where he fell is hideous this morning with a pool of human gore. The night was light and pleasant, and considering the fact that in the streets were alive with members and others returning to their homes, the villain, whoever he was, now lurking with the brand of "murderer" upon his conscience, must have had a firm hand and a determined resolution. Of course the intensest excitement prevails. The recess in consequence will probably take place to-day, instead of to-morrow as was intended.

Though acquainted with Mr. McGee for some time, the writer has been thrown much into his society during the last few weeks, as he was chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization. Yesterday we had a lengthy interview with him, receiving suggestions as to the scope and character of a report which he desired to submit to the House previous to the Easter adjournment.

To his kindliness of heart, and to his broad national desire to see the Union flourish, and to see its Parliament the exponent of a patriotic and intelligent wisdom we can, and do most gladly testify. Had he lived till Monday deceased would be 43 years old—he was a much younger man than was generally supposed.

April 8, 1868.

The remains of Hon. T. D. McGee, the eloquent and patriotic statesman; the scholar of rich and varied endowments; the man who has done more to elevate the mental and political status of his countrymen than any other man; the man who has labored assiduously to establish a colonial literature; the man who is now a martyr—the first political martyr of British North America—murdered because of his persistent determination to warn and guard Irishmen against Fenianism and disloyalty—his remains have just been carried to the cars en route for Montreal. The Coroner's inquest is still sitting: some arrests were made, but the parties have all been discharged; the murderer is still at large, but the engines of the law are at work to trace him; FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS reward are offered for his apprehension and conviction.

The scene in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon was touching in the extreme. When Sir J. A. Macdonald rose to move an adjournment he was entirely overcome, and while he and others in broken accents tried to give expression to their feelings, there was all over the House manifestations of the most profound grief, and strong men and stern politicians bowed in view of the terrible stroke and wept like children. We prefer to give three of the speeches—two from the Government side, and one from the opposition. That of Mr. Chauveau, delivered in French, was very fine, but its effect is lost in translation.

Sir J. A. Macdonald amid profound silence and attention, and manifestly struggling to repress extreme emotion, which frequently interrupted his delivery, and made him almost inaudible in some passages, rose and said that it was with feelings of pain amounting to anguish that he addressed the Chair. He who only that morning had charmed them with the eloquence, elevated them by his statesmanship and instructed them by his wisdom, the echo of whose voice was yet ringing in their ears, had passed from among them, foully murdered. If ever a soldier who had fallen on the field of battle in the front rank of the fray had deserved well of his country, Thomas D'Arcy McGee had deserved well of Canada and her people. He felt that the unaffected heartfelt sorrow which oppressed them could not prevent their present proper expression of their feeling, and he himself felt peculiar disability—utter incapability—in attempting to address himself to the subject then, suffering as he did from the sudden and awful loss, not only of one who had been his true and faithful friend—not only of one who had acted with him for some years—but of one with whose varied richness of intellectual gifts, he had also had the happiness to enjoy an intimate communion. By-and-bye the House would have the melancholy pleasure of considering the character and disposition of their late friend and colleague, but to-day the shock was too recent, the atrocity too vividly horrible. Kind, generous, one whose heart was open to every man, whose friendship was sincere, and whose quarrels were written in water, he might have lived a long life had he but chosen the path of ease. He had lived a respected life, and had died a heroic death—a martyr to the cause of his country.—How easy it might have been for him to sail along the tide of popularity, had he been swayed by no higher aims. But he had been slain—he feared he had been slain—because he had in preference taken the line of duty. He could not help being struck by, and could not refrain from directing the recollection of the House to, a few words which had formed part of the last address which he had spoken there, and the report of which he would read. Mr. McGee had said that "he hoped that mere temporary or local popularity would never be made in that House a test of worth. He that rested simply on popularity, and would risk right in hunting for popularity, would soon find that which he hunted for, slip away from him. Base indeed would be he who would not risk popularity for a good cause—that of his country." He who spoke those words had gone from us, and it would be long before we should see his like again. "In wit, a man; simplicity, a child." Every word with which his splendid eloquence expressed his ingenious impulses had been uttered on behalf, and in the direction only of what was right, good and just. He could only say now, on behalf of the Government, that, if he had left them amid so deep felt a regret, they must remember that the blow would fall heavily upon his widow and orphans. These he had left behind him a sacred legacy, and they would be wanting in their duty to the country, if they failed to accept the sacred trust, and take care to shelter from all risk of want, those dear ones whom he had confided to their care. He concluded by moving that the House, when it adjourns that day, do stand adjourned to the following Tuesday (14th April,) at half-past seven, and that the House do then adjourn.

Mr. McKenzie, in rising to second the motion, said he found it impossible to proceed. It was but last night we were all charmed by the eloquence of our departed friend, who is now numbered with the noble dead, and none of us dreamed for a moment that we should be called upon so very soon to chronicle our affection for him who has been thus untimely cut off. It had been his lot to work for many years in political harmony with him, and sometimes to oppose him, but in all the vicissitudes of political warfare he had always found him to possess a generous disposition and character, and it will be long, as the honorable Knight at the head of the Government has said, before we shall have his like again amongst us. No one who has watched the events that have taken place in this country within the last few years in connection with events which have taken place in his own distant native land, can doubt but he has fallen a victim to the noble and patriotic course which he has pursued in Canada. There cannot be much doubt but he has been assassinated by one of those who are alike the enemies of the country and the enemies of mankind. He concurred in what had been said by the leader of the Government, in making this motion, that the people of Canada would owe much to his memory, and that they should make adequate provision for his family. He would gladly speak for a few moments regarding the position the Hon. Mr. McGee had held among them, but his feelings were such that he could do no more than record his approbation of his patriotism and statesmanship, and express the hope that his bereaved family would receive all the consolation which can be given. It was the first instance we have had in our country of any great public man being stricken down and assassinated, and his family was mingled in his mind with a profound feeling of shame and regret that such a thing should have been done in our midst. He could only hope that the efforts to be made by the Government might discover the perpetrator of this crime, and who caused this sorrow which now clouds the whole community. He would now beg leave to second the motion.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau (in French) said that the act which had been that morning committed was without a precedent in history. It might be—though to them who had been present, and had heard on last night his words of wise counsel, and had witnessed his earnest anxiety, that the debates in that House should have none but beneficial influences on the sympathies and resolves of the people of the Dominion, it was difficult to realise—that the man who had been guilty of the atrocious deed had himself then sat within their walls, and listened to the language of his eloquence, unmoved by its spirit of kindly, human brotherhood. If we were to seek consolation for our sorrow we might perhaps find it most effectually in the knowledge that here we saw the first Canadian statesman who had been baptised in blood to the service of his country. He had been a true hero of a veritable field of battle—a hero of those great actions of the world which are accomplished from the dictates of duty, at the risk and to the sacrifice of life. Undeterred by the threats by which he had been menaced, he had walked straight in the path of his devotion with the shadow of the assassin ever stalking behind, and had, day after day, made his nobler words heard. He had had the good fortune of conversation with Mr. McGee upon three topics, and he knew that it had ever been his most earnest desire that their debates should not become influenced by acrimony or passion. He had proposed to himself to bring down the heroism of DeSalaberry into that Chamber, and had ensured the immortality of his name enshrined in the history of Canada.—The death of Thomas D'Arcy McGee had been the death-blow to Fenianism. From the days of Cæsar to those of Henry IV., down to those of Lincoln, the deed of the assassin had never gained triumph for its promoters, but had slain its own guilty cause no less certainly than its illustrious victim. And he held that the death of Thomas D'Arcy McGee must cause us to hold in sacred and abiding memory those sentiments of patriotism of which he was the gifted author, and that his blood would cement forever the framework of the Union of these Provinces. A truly great man, it had been well said of him that he had never exhibited any vanity—with so many claims to admiration. Never had he refused his powerful aid to the purposes of charity, and never came anything more perfectly from the heart than had his brilliant utterances in the service of societies of benevolence. He gave the little he had, and it was much, for it was his earnestness and his eloquence, to the relief of the orphan and the widow. At this moment there was but one thing that we could do—weep for the crushing loss that had befallen us; but later another duty would present itself, and he was glad that the Government had bethought themselves of the act of justice they had foreshadowed, and was satisfied that, no matter what sum they might ask of the House, the House would vote it, with sorrow perhaps, but with alacrity and mournful satisfaction. (Hushed applause.)

SAD ACCIDENT.—Rumor reaches us of a painful accident which transpired on the Tobique River last week. The particulars, as we have received them are as follows. As Mr. James Giberson and wife were proceeding down the Tobique River, on the ice, with a span of horses and loaded sled, Mrs. G. driving the horses, while the husband followed the sled, at some little distance behind, on foot, without the slightest notice the ice suddenly gave way beneath the team, and the current being very strong, Mrs. Giberson, sled and horses, were instantaneously drawn down beneath the ice. Thus, in a moment, powerless to assist, the husband was forced to behold the partner of his bosom disappear from his embrace for ever. Truly in the "midst of life we are in death."

☞ We have received the Adjutant General's "Report of the Militia of the Province of New Brunswick, for 1867." From it we learn that the total strength of the Militia and Volunteer force of the Province is 45,926 men, divided as follows:—Class A, 2,079; class B, 18,779; class C, 17,875; sedentary, 7,193.

☞ Delancey Tompkins, Esq., wishes us to say that in his advertisement, in our issue of the 4th inst., the date of transfer of such property was erroneously stated; it should be the 31st day of March, instead of the 21st, as we had it.

Fire.

A fire which in its results involved the destruction of a large amount of property, occurred at the Woodstock Road Station of the N. B. & C. Railway, about midnight of Friday the 10th inst. It will be many years in all probability, before this prosperous little village entirely recovers from the effects of this disastrous conflagration. We are indebted to a kind friend at Richmond for the following particulars of the fire:—

"Last night occurred an extensive and disastrous fire at Richmond Station. It was first noticed in the back buildings of Messrs. Thompson & Holmes, about 12 o'clock. How it originated is not known. It destroyed a whole block of buildings; Carr's large blacksmith shop, shed and out-buildings, and about half his tools, insurance only a trifling amount; Messrs. Thompson & Holmes's establishment, partially insured; Condon's, Geddie's and Blanchard's stores and back building. Had the wind, at the time not been mild and from the south, nearly the whole Station, including Hotel and Freight House, must have been burned. By active exertions the Hotel, Stevens's and Leighton's stores were protected, although roofs of buildings caught several times.

"The loss to the owners of property as well as to the business community must be severely felt; and a desolate blank is made in a thriving village.

"Richmond, April 11, 1868."

☞ On Tuesday evening, 10th inst., Melanchton Division, S. of T., held its usual monthly Temperance meeting in the Union Hall, Upper Woodstock. The W. P. of the Division, Rev. G. T. Hartley, presided. The Hall was closely filled with an appreciative audience. The following gentlemen, severally, addressed the meeting in interesting and telling speeches:—Rev. J. T. Parsons, Mr. S. J. Parsons, Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Mr. Robert Bailey and Jas. R. Hartley, Esq. Some fine singing greatly added to the pleasure of the occasion.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., a public meeting of a similar character was held in the Baptist Meeting House, Jacksonville. The meeting was very well attended, and marked attention paid by the audience to the various speakers. The chair was filled, on motion, by Mr. J. A. McInnis. After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Rowe, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Hews, Harrison and Rowe, Mr. Thos. Estey, the chairman, and the writer. At the conclusion of the meeting it was determined to organize a Lodge of British Templars at Jacksonville, and a large number of persons, male and female, signed an application for a charter therefor. Vocal music also lent its charms to this meeting.

JUDGING from the following, which we find in the Montreal *Gazette*, the Nova Scotia Repeal Delegation will return as they went. We do not well see how the English Government could take any other view of the matter.

"Private letters received within a day or two from London, state that the Hon. Joseph Howe had had an interview with the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, in relation to his repeal mission, and that the Duke, after hearing him at length, quietly replied that the Union was at present the policy of the Empire, and that the Government could not, upon any representations submitted by Mr. Howe or the other Anti-Union delegates whom he understood to be in London, undertake to stultify itself at this early day by reversing the deliberate and well considered course arrived at when it advised the Queen to sanction the British America Act last year.

"It is also understood that the Duke referred to the unconstitutional course adopted by the Repealers, inasmuch as the resolutions passed by the Nova Scotia Assembly, while purporting to be the expressions of the Nova Scotia people, had not received, or been submitted for, the concurrence of the Legislative Council and Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia."

☞ There was a public meeting held at the mouth of the Becaguimic the other day—Dr. J. S. White, chairman; D. Vince, secretary—at which it was resolved that that district should henceforth be called Hartland.

☞ By telegram we learn that Hon. B. Wier Senator from Nova Scotia, died suddenly at Ottawa, on the 14th inst., of congestion of the lungs.

BOOK NOTICES.—"Stewart's Literary Quarterly" magazine, for April, being the 1st number of Volume 2nd, is received. It contains an able paper from the pen of the late lamented Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, entitled "the City of Colleges;" "Petofi, the Magyar Poet," by Rev. James Bennett, and numerous other articles, stories and poems. Published by George Stewart, Jr., St. John; price 10 cents per number.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your interesting paper to inform the friends of Temperance that a Lodge of British Templars was organized at the mouth of Big Presquile, on the evening of the 10th of March, by P. O. Clark and officers of "New Era Lodge." Officers for the first term:—

Carleton Turner, W. C. T.; George Stickney, W. V. T.; Wilfred Brumingham, W. S.; Joseph Brumingham, W. T.; Hiram Tompkins, W. C.; James Turner, W. F.; Wenworth Brumingham, W. M.; Isaih Brumingham, W. I. G.; James Flanagan, W. O. G.; Miss Anna Nickelson, W. R. H. S.; Miss Francis Brumingham, W. L. H. S.; Miss Therisay Dawyer, W. D. M.; Miss Elizabeth Turner, W. A. S.; Charles Turner, W. P. C.; Richard D. Pearson, W. P. D.

The "Presquile Lodge" was organized with 32 members, and now numbers 50. This, Sir, with numerous other such notices that I have seen in your paper, is cheering for the workers in the "good cause," and shows that British Templarism is gaining very fast in our Province, and I hope that it may not be limited to our own County, but go forward on its triumphal march until it will have crumbled into dust all those colossal systems of Intemperance which now enchain humanity, and until the universe shall reverberate with the bursting raptures of a world renewed.

Yours, truly,

ALEPH.

Simonds, April 13, 1868.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

Oppression after eating, headache, and nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of "Parsons' Purgative Pills" will give immediate relief.

At Peoria, Ill., a hog ran into a house and seized an infant from a cradle and ran off with it. The animal was about devouring the babe when the mother and a few neighbors drove it off.

A wonderful lamb made its appearance the other day in the flock of M. J. C. Andrews, Esq., Ministers Island. It had two perfectly formed bodies as far as the shoulders, but had only one head and one pair of forelegs. It lived but a short time; it is to be stuffed and preserved, and is considered a great curiosity.—*St. Croix Courier.*

False curls, streaming over the shoulders, are now the rage in paris.

Flaying alive is the horrible torture which a poor German has just been put to by Texas Indians. The position in which the body was found showed that the unfortunate victim ran a hundred yards after being flayed alive.

Immigration from Ireland appears to be on the increase, upwards of one thousand persons left Queenstown for America during the last week of February.

A young son of Henry Dickinson, of Howard County, Mo., found a hog fastened in the fence, and undertook to help it out, when the other hogs attacked the boy, biting and tearing him so that he died.

Some one has calculated that the coal fields already discovered in America will, at the present rate of consumption, meet the demands for 60,000 years.

The Home Government has called upon the Government of Prince Edward Island to make provisions for the paying of the salary of the successors to Lieut-Governor Dundas, in the Governorship of that Island.

The Newport police have recently discovered a band of young housebreakers, who have from time to time visited the summer residences in that vicinity. The band consisted of thirteen, the youngest of whom was only ten years old. They made their rendezvous in the house of a gentleman now absent in Europe, where they slept and ate, foraging on the farmers near them. Every room in the house shows wanton mischief. Every article throughout the house has been more or less injured. Two men and seven boys have been arrested, and Thursday the most of them were sent to the reform school.

More than a million notes were struck on a piano in eight hours by an English organist for a wager.

"Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

The post-office authorities in Montreal have intercepted a large number of copies of a New York weekly journal on the charge of obscenity.

A rat's nest, containing an old leather wallet and the mutilated remains of several bank notes of large denomination, was found in an old building in First Street, Brooklyn, E. D., recently. On inquiry it was found that a gentleman residing in an adjoining house in 1852 missed a wallet, containing $2500, with valuable papers, and it is very probable that the rat, whose nest was found as above stated, committed the larceny.

Shipbuilding at Quebec is in a more prosperous condition this year than last, notwithstanding the late "strikes" among the ship-carpenters. There are now 32 vessels of all kinds on the stocks, employing 1,970 men, against 18 last year giving work to 1,270.

The British Government by recent despatches express a desire that the defences of St. John, N. B., may be put into a better state, both by sea and land than they are now.—*Journal.*

It may, we believe, be anticipated with certainty that the estimates of the English Government for 1868-9 will set a good example to Europe in the diminution of public expenditures. The navy estimates will, it is stated, while providing for an addition to our iron-clad naval squadron in the next financial year, show a large pecuniary reduction.—*Daily News.*

The Robinson line nearly every one here regards as the very worst of all the fifteen lines reviewed. It adopted it will no doubt please the North Shore people and gratify the ignorant French of Quebec, who contribute nothing to its cost, but to New Brunswick and the Dominion generally it will prove an intolerable burden and lasting curse.—*Eastern Advocate.*

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR IN EUROPE.—The impression has been very general in Europe that the present year would see the reopening of war among certain of the great Powers, and that once more an effort would be made to settle by force various questions which have seemed as difficult as they are interminable. At what particular point the contest is to begin, is matter for little more than conjecture, nor can the precise time when the first gun shall be fired be foretold with any amount of probability. As, however, skillful generals so dispose their armies as to conceal their real strength and purposes before an actual engagement, so the intentions of at least two of the Emperors have been stated with a view apparently of obscuring the action which each may propose in reality to take. Russia is arming rapidly, and with as much secrecy as possible, and France will receive great accession of military strength both for the field and in reserve. Both are aggressive, and both have something of prestige to regain. But from each Europe receives assurances that preparations for war mean only peace, and that there is nothing about which anybody need feel alarmed. When mention is made of Russian agents agitating in her behalf on the Danube, the Government at St. Petersburg disclaims all desire for extension of territory; and when the doubling of Napoleon's army is noted, he responds by redoubled effort to prove his great desire that there be no disturbance. In spite of these disclaimers, the actual condition of affairs in Europe is such as to render war, if not this year, within a brief period, hardly avoidable. There is scarcely a possibility that the Cretan struggle will be voluntarily abandoned by Turkey, unless, indeed, the importunate Islanders be wholly annihilated, which does not seem at all likely. From this point alone there is to be constant danger apprehended, and the secret agencies which have been said to prolong the resisting power of the Cretans may at any moment unmask themselves. The Italian question is as far from settlement as it ever was, and the unbending attitude of the Pope remains as embarrassing to his assumed protectors as it is possible to be.

Then the deep seated hostility existing between the French Empire and the German Confederation, constitutes a grave menace which may at any time result in hard blows. That Napoleon of all men knows best the difficulties that beset his path, may be assumed. His chief anxiety is, of course, to secure the throne for the Napoleonic dynasty, and he seeks to strengthen his hold upon it by every means in his power. To popularize his government is one of these means which he more and more seeks to use, and the new pamphlet disclaimed, but no doubt inspired by him, is written with that view. Meanwhile the Prince de Johnville, as if he saw trouble brewing for the Emperor, boldly criticizes his diplomacy, and seeks to fasten upon him the blunder of having forced the German nation to consolidate itself in a solid mass to resist his threatened encroachments. It is Napoleon, says the Prince, who has raised up this powerful and warlike enemy on the very frontiers of France, and the accusation is as true as it is damaging. Amid all these possibilities England pursues her course without anxiety. She has her hands full of domestic affairs, and can afford to look on calmly at the quarrels of her neighbours. Her character is high enough for any Power to ascribe her neutrality to cowardice, and if the time should come when she must descend into the arena of conflict, the same national spirit which has before been equal to any sacrifice, will not be wanting.

The Toronto *Globe* says of the division in the Senate on the Retrenchment report:—

"The majority by which the report was carried, was made up chiefly of Senators from Ontario and from the Maritime Provinces. True to the ideas which distinguished their Provinces under the old order of things, the Quebec Senators recorded their votes by a majority of nearly three to one against the report—with the difference that the Quebec majority does not now control the decision. The Senators from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were nearly all ranged upon the side of economy, and the success of the report is largely due to their efforts. Mr. McCully and other Senators who took an active part in proposing and sustaining the report, have been much abused for their course by the friends of those who lose situations or find their salaries reduced. It is always a thankless task to protect the interests of the country against the remonstrances of those who profit by extravagance in the public service; the clamour of interested hangers-on and their friends was to have been expected. Fortunately, however, the majority in the Senate was too independent to be swayed by the displeasures of over-paid messengers and clerks, who object to a reduction in their extravagant salaries. The approval of the country, and the consciousness of having done right, must be the consolation of Senators who have incurred the frowns of the servants of the Senate. We have always anticipated that the representatives of the Lower Provinces would be found aiding those of Ontario in oppressing the needless expenditure of public Money. Upon the first occasion that a test is had, we are happy to