POOR COPY

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The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, April 9, 1870.

Ottawa, March 29, 1870.

The subject of the Intercolonial Railroad is just now one of pretty general conversation.—The reasons for this are various, but the revoking or surrender of a number of these contracts a while ago was a principal cause of attracting public attention. It is said that the line is developing some heavier work than has occurred on any other of our railroads. It is also said, and of this there is no doubt, we believe, that a number of gentlemen stand ready to take the whole work off the shoulders of government and construct the road for a sum that will save the country from ten to fifteen millions of dollars.—It is also said that a majority of the members of government are favorably disposed, but that in this as in other cases a minority rules. And new our readers have all that is said about the matter. There is little doubt that more will be heard on the subject before parliament rises, and probably a very thorough discussion will be had.

Mr. E. N. Burpee is still here working up the agitation for the road from Sherbrooke, on the Grand Trunk, to the E. & N. A. at a point near Lincoln. And if it can be made to go Mr. Burpee will make it.

(Our Ottawa correspondence is chiefly noticeable for its brevity; doubtless there are letters from the Editor, en route from Ottawa for Woodstock, which should have reached us days ago; but owing to the "fearfully demoralized" state of the mails, it may still be days before they come to hand.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Fredericton, March 30.

Bill to incorporate Riviere du Loup Railway Company was discussed and obstructed rather than opposed by Hon. Mr. Lindsay and others.

Mr. Lindsay said he did not want the N. B. & C. Railway Company to have their rights legislated away from them. He wanted that Company to be informed of the facilities that were to be extended to the Company that undertakes the work, and allowed to accept the task or hand it over to another Company.

Mr. Stevenson opposed it on the same principle.

Mr. Hammond made a speech in favor of the bill. He regarded railways as the outcrop of the progressive spirit of the age, and thought companies should be encouraged to build them.

After the passage of one section of the bill progress was reported upon it, and the School Bill was committed.

Mr. Moore made a long speech against the bill, confining himself to the details, and seeming to avoid the principle entirely. He is alarmed at the vast sum that $2 for each child will amount to. Poor Moore!

He moved the postponment of the bill three months.

Hon. Mr. Lindsay said the hon. gentleman had tried to make the House believe that $2 a head would ruin the country. In Canada intoxicating drinks cost $5 per head, but the country is not ruined. The fact is that the children are in the country, and the question is whether they will be educated or not. He quoted from Daniel Webster to show the necessity of educating all the children of the country in order that society may be protected from crime and ignorance, and said he would put it against the opinion of the hon. gentleman from Westmorland. He then read from an educational work to show the improvement that had been made in Germany by a national system of education. He then went into the history of the educational systems of Rome, France, Prussia, and Scotland, to show that only free systems have met with the approbation of enlightened educationists. He spoke with much scorn of the argument that one half the sum paid for rum, if raised for educational purposes, will ruin the country. He considered that the youth of the country should be provided for by the State.—He told his famous Bull story to illustrate the attempt made by Moore to frighten the House in reference to taxes. He referred with pride to a gentleman of wealth in his own Town, L. P. Fisher, Esq., who is a strenuous advocate for free schools, and wished some other gentlemen would follow his example. In reference to Moore's demand that the House should pause, he thought the time had arrived when the subject should be grappled with. If there was any truth in the reports of Inspectors that the children of some districts are growing up in ignorance, it was time that the evil should be abolished. What is $2 a head? What man can educate one child so cheaply as that. Men who have enough of this world's goods should not complain if called upon to educate a half dozen children. He thought this was a progressive age when he looked at the railroads, telegraphs, and other improvements, and thought there should be progress in our school system.

March 31.

A long war of words was carried on this morning over the manner of presenting bills. It became evident that some system of precedence must be adopted, as more time would be occupied by quarrels for the floor than would be given to the bill. Motions were made to call the roll and allow members to move one bill when their turn came—this practice was adopted last session—and to take up the bills in the order of their introduction. The last motion prevailed, and bills passed to incorporate the New Brunswick Stave Company, to revive and continue the act to build the Albert County Railway, relating to the improvement of the Nashwaak river, and to amend the act in amendment of the County Court act.

A bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Assessors for St. John was advocated with great warmth and persistence by Mr. Keans, who called Mr. Quinton the representative of the Parish of Lancaster, and opposed by the members of the City and County under the leadership of Hon. Mr. King.

Most of these bills are of a purely local character, and it is difficult to get a quorum together for their consideration. After the committee of the whole gets in session it is not necessary that there should be fourteen members present. So when a gentleman wants to move his bill he goes out to the Speaker's room, the Library, and the committee rooms, and coaxes a number of gentlemen to come in and take their seats for a minute. Some coaxing is necessary to accomplish the task. It is very tedious to sit and listen to Parish squabbles. The St. John assessment bill comes under this category, and who can blame members for trying to escape being bored with the details of the Sessions and Grand Jury of St. John? The gentlemen perseveringly speak to the Chairman, Reporters and empty benches. A motion to postpone the bill three months was lost, and the first section of the bill was also lost. As that was the only section of importance to the mover, he abandoned the contest and had progress reported.

The School Bill was then committed, and Mr. Moore spoke in favor of his motion to postpone it three months. He had been mistaken, he said, in some of his calculations, and gave figures to show how large a sum would be required under the bill.

Hon. Mr. Lindsay said he had been mistaken in his figures, too. He had found that the sum paid for intoxicating liquors amounts to $20 for each child between the ages of six and sixteen. He spoke earnestly and forcibly in favor of the bill, and threw much ridicule on the attempts made by Mr. Moore to alarm the country with the story of taxation.

Mr. Bliss followed on the same side, making a practical speech. He referred to the working system in Nova Scotia, and said no public man there dared to express an opinion adverse to it.

April 1st.

A bill to provide a Police Magistrate for Fredericton, and a Bill to incorporate the Riviere du Loup Railway Company, were agreed to, and the House went into Committee upon the

School Bill.

Mr. Needham took the floor, and began by giving a history of the agitation for a good school system. He had prepared a bill at one time for the purpose of getting his ideas enacted into law, but had not been successful. He would not detract from the glory of the men who established the present system. There was then no other system that was practicable. He believed in free education for children—believed it the duty of the State to provide for it, but it did not follow that the expense should be provided for out of the public chest. People must be made to value and take an interest in any system of education, and that can never be done when it costs them nothing. The question, he thought, should be approached without regard to party, pelf or power. When the attempt was made to take the provincial grant from King's College, he had felt inspired with the force of Boanerges or of Samson, and that power had gone out of him and saved that institution from ruin. Even so he felt now, when he occupied the proud position of standing on the floor of the House and speaking in favor of so good a measure. He was indebted for the education that enabled him to occupy such a position, to the liberality of the province.

The principle that people should be educated up to the principle of assessment for schools is wrong, and should find no echo in the breast of a true liberal. The man who is not prepared to go before the people and lead them into the right path does not deserve the name of a statesman. The people may not be educated up to it now, but the idea is gaining ground, and will soon find universal acceptance. Every state, every community, requires all the power and ability that exists in it. If children are allowed to sink into vice for the want of being educated, does not their blood soil the skirts of the State. Better that we should die ten thousand political deaths than that we should put forth our hands to stop the progress of this great reform. Everything—party, Government, all—should be lost sight of in considering this question.

He did not want to die either a natural or political death, but would like to live longer than the Lord would let him; but if he were to be immolated for his adherence to Free Schools, he should die a blessed martyr. He felt that his little body was not big enough.

He would like to be able to stand with one foot on Mars Hill and the other on the St. Croix and proclaim in a voice of thunder: Awake, you slumbering dust! shake, your dry bones! arouse and hasten the adoption of Free Schools.

Hon. Mr. King rose and withdrew the bill in a few common place remarks, which contained nothing of an explanatory nature.

Mr. White said he must say a few words. If he kept silent it might be inferred that he approved of the course of the government. But he had not changed his views since first he proclaimed them on the hustings. He felt the want of an education, and he should always be ready and willing to support any man or any government that would attempt to carry a measure for placing the school system of the Province on a basis of assessment.

Hon. Mr. Lindsay said the course taken by the government was not an unusual one, as governments have withdrawn measures before. He had not changed his views, however, but still adhered to the belief that the assessment principle is the true one, and would assist any government or party to carry it.

Other gentlemen made some consolatory remarks. Mr. King, if no other gentleman of the government, appeared to feel bad enough as it was, and no gentleman said anything very sarcastic in reference to their course.

Dissensions in government councils had more to do with the withdrawal of the bill than the opposition with which it met.

After considerable debate Mr. Needham's Bribery and Corruption bill, with an amendment, was agreed to.

April 2.

A bill to aid the Carleton Branch Railway Company to the amount of $15,000 was agreed to with a unanimity that leads an individual to believe that there must be some more measures of this kind in the pockets of other gentlemen. The amount is to be raised by debentures bearing not more than 6 per cent. interest. The road is to be built from Fairville to Sand Point, a distance of three miles.

A long discussion followed on the claims of Buchanan on account of land which he had entered under fictitious names and which the land department declined granting him. It was finally referred to the government, where it should have gone in the first place.

Mr. Gough's bill to abolish the Provincial Board of Agriculture was taken into consideration, and disposed of in rather a summary manner in the absence of its author. It seemed to be the opinion of the great majority that it was too late in the session to consider a bill of so much importance.

A number of local bills from St. John were kicked out on account of the representatives from the metropolitan county failing to agree on them.

The Bastardy act of last session, which only applied to St. John, was made to apply to the whole Province by a bill which was agreed to after discussion. Some hon. gentlemen were accused of being personally interested, and the warmth with which they advocated it might possibly be so construed by the evil disposed.

Hon. Mr. McAdam introduced a general Railway facility bill, which proposes to divide a large portion of the public lands among the projectors of the numerous railways now contemplated.

A bill relating to fences, trespasses and pounds was agreed to. It makes some change in the law relating to empounding cattle by defining the situations where lawful fences are not required to be built.

The remainder of the day was taken up in the discussion of a bill to enable the Woodstock Railway Company to build an extension to a mill. It was claimed that the bill was for a private purpose, and should not empower the Company to take private property against the wishes of its owners even though compensation were made.

Mr. Moore tested the principle and was sustained by only five votes.

April 4.

After the disposal of some routine business, the House went into committee of the whole on Needham's Indemnity bill. He made a speech of four hours duration, in which he attempted to prove that the Judges had no power to declare null and void any act of the Legislature, that such power is lodged in the government of Canada alone, that the acts of Provincial Legislatures are binding until disallowed, and that we have the right to amend any act now on our statute books which has not been consolidated by the Canadian Parliament. He quoted numerous authorities to sustain these positions, and succeeded in making his views acceptable to every member except Moore, Botsford, McQueen and Caie, who voted against the bill.

The bill to declare null and void the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen *vs.* Chandler was then withdrawn, and McAdam's Railway facility bill was committed. It proposes to give 10,000 acres of land for each mile of road built. No grants are to issue to the Riviere du Loup Railway Company till $100,000 have been expended on the road.

Mr. Lindsay spoke in favor of the bill, and said he wished he could get parties in other parts of the Province to take land and build Railways, as it was the only way in which the country would be opened up to settlement. The lines mentioned in the bill are from Woodstock to Edmundston, in Victoria County, and from Woodstock to St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton.

Mr. Stevenson wanted the bill to express whether the road is to start from the Town or Parish of Woodstock.

Mr. Hammond said he could inform the learned gentleman that the Town and Parish of Woodstock are both on the west side of the river.

Mr. Needham said it would make no difference, as there would have to be a bridge built any way.

The bill was then agreed to without amendment.

Mr. White's bill to extend the time for building a bridge over the St. John, at Woodstock, occupied most of the evening session. The mover made an introductory speech, showing the importance of the work and the benefit the country would derive from it.

Babbitt, King, Kelly, Hibbard, Stevenson, McLeod, opposed the bill, and Lindsay censured them. After a debate of some length, progress was reported on it, and the prospect of passing it this session is very poor.

A bill to incorporate the St. John Academy of Music, and a bill relating to the Police Court, St. John, agreed to.

The Indemnity bill was recommitted, and an additional section added to it.

April 5.

A bill, the object of which is to make York County Agricultural Society independent, in a measure, of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, was defeated, after a desultory discussion, which occupied two hours.

Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Dock Company and Home for the Aged Society passed.

A bill to reduce the Executive Council to five members was committed.

Mr. Sutton said he would support it, as he believed that five members were enough; but he would leave it to hon. gentlemen to vote as they pleased.

Hon. Mr. Lindsay said the hon. gentleman (Sutton) complained the other day of the absence of part of the members of government from the House, but if this bill should pass he would sometimes find none present. He would reduce the Executive if the House were reduced.

Mr. McQueen said five or six members were enough.

Mr. Moore said five members of government were sufficient on the floor of the House, but in consideration of the onerous duties devolving upon the representatives of government in the Legislative Council there should be at least two members there.

Hon. Mr. Beckwith said the saving that would be effected would not compensate for the loss of local knowledge that would be the consequence if all sections of the Province were not represented at the Council board. He knew it would be easier for a government of five members to agree on a policy than for one of nine to do so.

Mr. Needham said his opinion was that no member of government should sit on the floor of the House except the heads of departments.

He thought a Government of three members who could not sustain itself would not be worth saving. He regretted that party lines had been obliterated, and hoped the time would soon come when Governments would be opposed and supported on political principles.

Mr. Sutton again took the floor and said the offices of Surveyor General and Chief Commissioner of Board of Works might be amalgamated.

Mr. Kelly said he found the duties of the office of Board of Works as much as he wanted to attend to.

Mr. Peck was not so much opposed to the numerical strength of the Government, but when he found a sectional Government, devoted to sectional interests, and neglecting sections not represented in the Government, he should oppose it. He was happy to state that the present Chief Commissioner of Board of Works and Surveyor General had visited his County, and given him assurances of carrying forward reforms there. He then went on to deplore the abolition of the office of Solicitor General, saying that the doors of the Council were now closed to his profession with the exception of the office of Attorney General.

The bill to tax St. Stephen in aid of the Houlton Branch, which was thrown out a few days ago, was again introduced and carried through the House to-day, after the most strenuous opposition had been offered to it by Messrs. Stevenson, Hibbard, and Frye. In vain these gentlemen declared against the injustice of robbing the small taxpayers of St. Stephen in aid of a rich corporation. Many members who had voted against the bill before, and others who could not bring themselves to support a bill which was opposed by the members from the County, absented themselves.

March 6,

A bill introduced by Mr. Butler as an amendment to the bill to revive and continue the Liquor act passed. It abolishes the granting of licenses for $5 to persons in remote districts, increases the fine for unauthorized sales, throws the burden of proof on the person keeping liquors on hand when charged with selling, and gives two-thirds of the rate payers in any Parish the power of preventing the granting of any licenses for their Parish by petition. The bill to revive and continue the act allowing the rolling stock of one Railway Company to be transported over the road of another, met with much opposition, but was finally carried.

Attorney General Wetmore called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that some members have over charged for mileage.

A resolution which originated in the Upper House passed, abolishing the office of messenger between the two Houses, and assigning the duty to the clerks. One formality abolished you see.

An address bringing the Legislative Council Clerkship resolutions to the notice of the Lieut.-Governor, passed.

The regular Supply Bills were disposed of, and nothing more is to be done but the reception and disposal of the Contingent Committees' Report.

The second bill for authorizing St. Stephen to aid the Houlton Branch Railway, passed the Lower House after a hard struggle, but it is likely to be thrown out of the other if committed there at all, as it is not likely to be.

The House prorogues to-morrow at noon, and the Gentlemen who have been legislating will cast a long, lingering look at the seats which they may never occupy again. Their constituents must

Take them up tenderly—
Handle with care,
Fashioned so slenderly—
Young and so fair.

☞ As will be noticed the government were forced to withdraw their School Bill. Mr. King, in making known the determination of the government to pursue this policy, gave but little explanation as to the causes which influenced government to this course. We sincerely trust that the people will not allow the agitation in respect to an improved School Bill to drop, but that the question may be thoroughly canvassed by the different constituencies of the Province, and, when the time comes, such an expression of opinion may be given as will force our next Legislature to take the matter up, and give the country a school system compatible with the spirit of the age.

Plaster.—Mr. Jarvis Dibblee has left at our office a fine specimen of the Tobique Plaster Rock. The Plaster made by this rock is said, by the farmers of this County who have tried both, to be superior to the Nova Scotia Plaster. As will be seen by advertisement in another column, Messrs. Edgar, Dibblee & Co., have erected a Mill at the "Three Brooks," Tobique, for grinding the rock, and supplying our farmers with this fertilizing article. We trust the gentlemen named may be amply rewarded for their enterprise.

☞ We notice that Corporal W. O. Raymond, of Woodstock, passed a creditable examination for second class certificate at the Military School examinatian in St. John, the other day.

Horses Drowned.—On Saturday last, Mr. James Clowes, of Northampton, lost a valuable span of horses, sled, and a quantity of lime and oats, by breaking through the ice on the river, at the foot of Bull's Island, opposite this Town. Mr. Clowes' loss cannot be less than $300.

☞ We are requested to intimate that the Rev. Peter Keay, of St. Andrews, will (D.V.) preach in the Kirk at Richmond, on Sabbath, 10th April inst., at 9 a. m., and in the Kirk here at 3 p. m. same day.

☞ It is now 70 days since the "City of Boston sailed, during which time nothing has been heard from her. All hope of her safety has disappeared from the minds of the most sanguine. The general belief now is that she has been sunk in an encounter with an iceberg.

☞ A Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in Woodstock, on Wednesday evening of this week, by District Deputy J. A. McInnis.

☞ A Lodge of British Templars was organized at the School House, Northampton, on Saturday evening last, by Prov. Dep. Jas. Watts. Bro. G. W. Hovey was elected P. D., and Bro. G. E. Shea, W. C. T. May the future of this Lodge be prosperous.

☞ Since our last issue there have been two alarms of fire in Woodstock, but in neither case was there any damage done.

Hon. Mr. Connell's Speech in the Dominion Commons, on the election Bill.

[From Cottons Hansard.]

Hon. Charles Connell said the measure now before the House was of vast importance to the people of the Dominion, and the Bill, therefore, deserved the most serious consideration. There were of course some provisions which he desired to see changed, but in the observations made by the members for St. John and for Bothwell, they had gone so fully into the theory and practice involved that it was not desirable for him to go fully into the question at the present stage of the proceedings. He had risen chiefly for the purpose of speaking with regard to a few points that had apparently been overlooked or not sufficiently explained. With regard to the proposed machinery, he believed it to be too complicated and too expensive. He thought that in use in the Province of New Brunswick was as simple and inexpensive as any that could be devised. By it the assessors of the different municipalities were charged with the duty of making up the lists which were afterwards corrected and modified by the revisors, wherever a necessity arose for doing so. The work was conducted in a very simple manner, and the whole machinery was attended with very little expense. In the county which he had the honor to represent, and which contained a population of 20,000, the whole expense was only about $200.—By the present bill the machinery would be much more complicated and the expense greatly increased. There did not appear, either, to be any mode of apportioning the districts prescribed, although he presumed that each county would be treated as a district, there being no indication in the Bill to the contrary.

Sir John A. MacDonald said that each constituency would be regarded as a district.

Mr. Connell said with respect to the franchise in New Brunswick, which the hon. member for St. John said was the same as that provided by this Bill, he thought the honourable gentleman was mistaken. In New Brunswick there was a diversity qualification. It might arise from the possession of real estate worth $100; or from personal property, such for instance a house worth $400 built on leased land, a very frequent occurrence there; or from goods and chattels in a house of the same value, or from the possession of $400 a year income, either as a salary or otherwise. The election law, as it stood, gave very great satisfaction in New Brunswick, but such changes as were here contemplated, would disfranchise many of those who were best qualified to vote, and would otherwise give eminent dissatisfaction. He noticed in the Bill that the Minister of Justice provides that for polling purposes the districts are to be so divided that 600 shall vote at each polling place. He believed that this would be found to be a most objectionable provision. In many parts of the country, which were thinly settled, there would probably be many neighborhoods in which there were not 50 electors, so that in order to exercise the right of franchise it would not unfrequently happen that the people would have to travel twenty or thirty miles, at very great inconvenience, and practically to the exclusion of many from the polls, which, in so far as it did this, would be, he did not say designedly, to deprive them of the franchise. In New Brunswick the districts were defined to be the parishes, and whenever it was found that the voters in a parish became too numerous an application was made to the Legislature to change the division for electoral purposes so as to reduce the number to a reasonable limit. He thought, however, that it was desirable to avoid too frequent applications to the Legislature and that the Bill itself should provide for such cases. Turning then to the question of the ballot, which had been made law in New Brunswick in 1855, he knew that that law had worked satisfactorily there, having first been applied to the election of Municipal Councils. He had no wish to press the amendment of which he had given notice, so that it would take effect, beyond New Brunswick. But he was satisfied that the principle was a sound one, and would ultimately be adopted, and he said frankly that if an amendment were proposed by any member from another province, he would feel bound to vote in support of the affirmation of the principle. He trusted that the Government would see fit to yield on this point. The people of New Brunswick had always been very quiet, conducted their operations without noise, and made no disturbances. They had joined these Provinces without any promise that the mode in which they voted should be preserved, but he felt confident that the members of the House would do what was right and respect the wishes, even if they should regard them as the prejudices, of the people of New Brunswick. He had been glad to hear the remarks of the member for St. John, as he might now congratulate himself that all the members of the Province were as one on the subject. He thought England was almost the only country having representative institutions in which the ballot was not made use of in elections. He found that the ballot was employed in France, America, Italy, Spain, Wallachia, New Zealand, Australia, New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia they had not exactly the ballot, but during the last meeting of the Legislature a Bill had been passed involving that principle. In England the ballot was employed in scientific societies, in the election of boards of directors, to banking and other corporations. In the British House of Commons a measure of this nature had gone to a second reading, the mover, Mr. Latham, stating that the ballot was the only remedy for the great evils that existed, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable to the protection of voters against landlords and priests, and other leading men had spoken strongly in its favour, the Marquis of Harrington deprecating any debate before the Report of the Committee was heard, which included the ballot amongst its recommendations. These utterances showed what was the feeling with regard to the ballot in the British Parliament, and it was said a few days ago that Mr. Disraeli had made some important statements favourable to the same view. If it was attracting so much attention there, it might well be worthy of some attention here also. He had with others, a great regard and respect for the opinions of British statesmen, but there were measures affecting this country which it was necessary should be judged by the country itself. He called the attention of the Minister of Customs (Mr. Tilley) to this subject, as he did not see how he could support this bill with the ballot clause left out, considering his past course in dealing with the question. It was the Government of the honourable gentleman which had passed the law in New Brunswick, and he had himself been a strong advocate for the measure, had spoken much in its favour and had actively forwarded it in every way. He (Mr. Connell) was at a loss, therefore, to conceive how he (Mr. Tilley) could vote in favour of the present bill, which would deprive New Brunswick of the privilege which his Government had been the means of obtaining and which the country so highly valued. The Minister of Customs could not be unaware of the feeling which existed in his own constituency.

Mr. Connell here quoted from the St. John *News*, and *Telegraph*, to show the feeling in favour of the ballot in New Brunswick—and proceeded.

With regard to the other provisions of the Bill, he thought they were prepared to take it up, and to give it a fair hearing, and when the proper stage arrived would go into the details of the measure, and move such amendments as might be necessary. He still trusted that such amendments would be made by the Minister of Justice himself, as would render the Bill satisfactory to New Brunswick. And he should be glad when he went home, to be able to tell his constituents, that there had been one act of legislation brought in and passed through the House, on the part of the Government, of which he could heartily approve. Knowing, as he did, the strong feeling which existed on the part of New Brunswick, he felt, and the Government could not but be aware, that it was one which they could not ignore. He trusted the Government would move of their own accord, and accept of their own free will, the clauses which he had given notice of his intention to move. If not at the proper time, he would do so himself. He had received letters couched in the strongest terms on this subject, but not stronger than the existence of the feeling in the Province warranted, and he trusted that the majority of the House would comply with the well understood wishes of New Brunswick and confirm to them a privilege to which they attached so much value, that feeling being grounded on the experience of the beneficial result of the system gained during the period in which it had been in existence.

An Address in behalf of Richmond Lodge, No. 109, British Templars, to the Sisters and Brothers of the late A. M. Hanson:

We would wish to offer you our tenderest sympathies, when you have been called upon to mourn the loss of a kind and loving brother.

Though it may be hard to bear this trial, and in the bitterness of your anguish, you may ask why you have to endure so much, but it is the work of One whose mysteries man cannot pierce.

We, too, (as British Templars) mourn the loss of a brother. But a short time has elapsed since the deceased met with us in Lodge room, with every prospect of long life; but never more will he take part in our sessions to counsel and encourage; never more labor with us for human excellence; but in all the pride of youthful manhood has he left us, as we believe for a more glorious inheritance than this world affords.

Presented in Faith, Hope and Charity.

ALFRED CURRIE,
J. S. LEIGHTON,
J. HIRAM GRAY.

Richmond Station, C. C., April 2, 1870.

Communicated.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sentinel,—I have not much to say on any one subject, but will give your readers a melange of current events. The most important piece of news that I can give you is in regard to a high official of the government, Collector Bailey; he is a defaulter to the tune of $150,000. Now this will look like a large sum to your readers, but it is not a great deal—that is where a man had a chance to get half a million; the joke of it is that he has gone, and gone poor; for it is known to his friends that he took nothing with him; he had used it up in living, and keeping a set of spies on the Whiskey Ring; for you must bear in mind that we have many rings in this city, and the whiskey ring is no small affair; for two years ago they approached the Collector with a quarter of a million as an inducement for him to resign, and he spurned the offer. Where Bailey has gone but few know. Your correspondent thinks that the late Collector has made nothing, although appearances are against him. He was surrounded by a set of "strykers," who was drawing money out of him to help them get information to convict such and such a whiskey dealer, and at the same time these vampires would be bleeding the dealer; such seems to be the case. He has left a wife and family quite destitute; she on a sick bed. He has been hoping against hope for the last two years, no doubt. The fact is, he wanted experience; he was a novice at the business—embezzling, I mean—had he served a year or two in some of the public offices of the city department, under or with our Board of Alderman, he would never have left for the sum of $150,000. P. B. Sweeney, our city Chamberlain, has made in seven years seven million, and now he has been put out of office, and he turns round to the citizens and says I am going in for reform. Poor Bailey, he ought to have been a pupil of Sweeney's. Colonel Whitley, chief of the government detectives, with about twenty of his aids, is actively at work, and no doubt but he will find his man.

I see that you are somewhat troubled with the mania of Railroad extension; but in this city is where the malady rages; think of an Arcade road over Broadway, three miles long, to cost $20,000,000, and one under it to cost $8,000,000. The Broadway Arcade bill was brought up in our State Legislature only a few days ago, and $12,000 was paid for twelve votes; who can say money is scarce?

You Dominion people are going to pour out your vials of wrath on us because we won't pass a Reciprocity Treaty, and the first *drops* have reached us in the shape of our *silver change* coming back from loyal Canada. Well, you just keep on pouring it out; we can stand that for some time. It made my poor heart rejoice a few days since when a Britisher paid me fifty dollars in silver halfs and quarters.

If you New Brunswickers wake up some morning and find yourselves *annexed*, don't be foolish and make a noise, for you have got to come to it; for if we can't get fish any other way without money, we will annex you. I will tell you how the programme is made up, (but your readers they must not mention it). We propose, as you see, to commence at the "far off isle of the sea," San Domingo as an illustration, and then come towards home, and gather them in as we come. It is only a question of time. We have commenced to agitate even down among you.—I hope you will not take it that your correspondent is a hired agent; but people do a great many things that they should not. for Greenbacks; but we want New Brunswick, so set your house in order.

Some few weeds ago I gave you an account of the opening of a female banking house in Wall street; it has turned out a trump card; this week two sharpers done a little operating among the Gold gamblers, and they tried their hand on the "girls," but failed, or rather the latter won. It was like this: A very respectable man appeared at their counter and presented a check for $5,800; the lady looked at the check, sent it out to the bank where it was made payable, the bank certified it, the females cashed it, and two days after the drawer of the check declares it is an altered one, its real value being but $58; the bank that certified it is minus the difference. The sharpers passed two others in the same neighborhood without being certified. So you see that some of the gentler sex know how to do business.

The liquor law and the school question remain the same. The ruling thieves at Albany got a quarreling among themselves, and everything else had to be dropped.

Two ladies of this metropolis committed suicide during the past week—one killed her recreant husband first, then shot herself. A Mr. Kelly, who had his curiosity raised by hearing a row in a bar-room, had his brains knocked out; a pawnbroker was garroted in his own shop at midday; three men found in the east river, supposed to be accidentally drowned, but coroner not sure; and there were only 1266 arrests by the Police during the last seven days. W.

New York, March 28, 1870.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL

Mr. Editor,—A profitable and interesting Temperance meeting was held at the Stickney School House, Brighton, on the 2nd inst. There was a very respectable gathering, although the heavy travelling was unfavorable thereto.

Remarks bearing on Temperance were made by Bros. H. Shaw, M. F. Hovey, G. S. Davis and the Chairman, Geo. Stickney, Esq.

The meeting was particularly noticeable for the good order and attention of the audience.—This is the third meeting of the kind held in this section during the winter and spring. The efforts of the "Friends of Temperance" appear to be appreciated by the people, although there does not appear to be any disposition on their part to revive their dormant Lodge.

Yours,
TEMPERANTIA.

P. S.—We are laid under obligations to our friend G. S. Davis for convevance thither, and sincerely hope he may "have his reward" for aid and comfort rendered to the good cause.

Northampton, C. C., April 4, 1870.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

An Arkansas, Sheriff, who couldn't get carpenters to build a gallows to execute a criminal, had the cheek to tell him that if he was in a hurry to have the show come off he would have te turn in and help to build it. The man declined, and told the Sheriff not to hurry on his account.

On the night of the 30th of March the Tomb of George Peabody was entered by burglars and the silver plate and handles stolen from the casket. The thieves were arrested next day and the plunder found.

The largest Masonic funeral ever solemnized in New York was that of Robert D. Holmes in the city, last week, which over 10,000 Masons in regalia attended.

An elderly Baptist lady, living up the Muskingum, says the Marietta *Register*, writes as follows to a friend: "We can't get to meeting this weather; but the minister stayed with us three days; we gave him ten pounds of butter and a ham, and you better believe we kept him praying while he stayed."

A monster petition, signed by 104,000 English workmen, was lately presented to the Home Secretary, praying government to maintain the existing relations between England and her colonies.

Indisputable Facts.—I used faithfully and perseveringly, there is no Cough or Cold, however obstinate or long standing, but what will yield to Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. Numbers of people who have tried all other remedies, and have been under the care of eminent physicians without deriving the slightest benefit, have been cured by a few doses of this matchless Balsam. For Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, &c., there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect.

Whoever would be well must see that every organ of the body does its share of duty. Every one may insure this by taking an occasional dose of Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills. Stomach, Liver and bowels, are all reached by the purifying powers of these Pills.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment is a most efficient remedy for external diseases and complaints incidental to horses and cattle. It cannot be too strongly recommended for its beneficial effects and is safely and successfully used in all cases.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders are the best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat soft and bright as satin, and purifying all the internal and urinary organs. They act directly upon the Blood, giving him a good appetite, regulate the bowels without purging, and are the desideratum so long sought for.

The process of "canning" eggs in their own shells was recently explained at a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club. It is done in this manner: When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shell closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. The eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward, and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

Over one hundred young women are at present studying law in the United States—many in the universities, but more in lawyer's offices, where they pay their tuition fees by writing.

Berezowski, the Pole who was in penal servitude for attempting to assassinate the Czar on the occasion of his visit to the Paris exhibition, escaped the other day from the French penal settlement in New Caledonia. After three days he was recaptured in a state of complete exhaustion. He had not tasted food for fifty-two hours, and under the pressure of his sufferings, although he had been kindly treated, his mind gave way, so that he is now almost idiotic.

Man Killed on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.—Yesterday evening a St. Stephen correspondent sent us the following telegram:

"Last night (Saturday), a special train from Canterbury, with a load of lumber, ran over a section man named Cook, about 11½ miles above Lawrence Station, killing him instantly.

"Cook, and another section man named Drinkall, had been down to Watt Junction with a lorry. They were intoxicated when they left there. Drinkall got out at his house. Cook went on and was killed within a few steps of his own house. They knew the train was coming.

"Coroner Rose went up, with a special train, and held an inquest this morning. The jury will give their verdict to-morrow afternoon.

"Cook leaves a wife and family."—*Telegraph.*

Troops for Red River.—A Montreal despatch of 31st March contains the following:—

"A force of between 2,000 and 3,000 men will, on the opening of navigation, be sent by steamer to Fort William, thence by land and water to Fort Garry.

It will consist mainly of volunteers. A small party of Indians for scouting purposes will accompany them.

A small body of regulars, probably of the Royal Artillery and Rifles, will form part of the force.

Col. Wesley will likely take command.

A recent telegram from St. Paul states that Donald Smith, who left Fort Garry on the 19th of March, on his way to Canada, says the council of provisional Government was in session when he left, discussing plans for adjustment of difficulties and basis of arrangements with Canada. Major Boulton and one half-breed prisoner were released on the 18th March. He believes the difficulties can be settled without further bloodshed. Fort Garry quiet when he left.

The *New Nation* states that four men were arrested for plotting against the provisional Government.

"Large numbers of the Canadians are leaving the country."

A British Steamer Sunk and Twenty-nine Lives Lost.—The screw steamer *Mary* collided with the mail steamer *Normandy*, near "The Needles" in the British Channel, on March 17, striking her abaft the midship section and cutting her to the water's edge. The *Normandy* sunk almost immediately. Only two of her boats could be used, and with these thirty one passengers were saved, but twenty-nine went down with the vessel, including the Captain and his chief mate. The brave Captain Harvey, says one account of the disaster, exhibited the greatest composure, directing the movements of the ship's engines and helm, with the view of keeping her head to sea. He was last seen on the bridge at his post, and the chief mate acting with him. The loss of life is chiefly due to the stupidity of an officer of the *Mary*. When the two boats were pulling from the Normandy to the Mary they met the life-boat of the latter ship, in charge of the second mate. He was urged to pull hard for the Normandy, as she was sinking; instead of which he pulled back to the Mary and asked for orders, when his captain replied, "You have my orders; proceed immediately for the wreck," and had he done so in the first instance it is thought that most, if not all, would have been saved.

At Southampton all the steamers in the docks were flying flags half-mast. The accident has spread great gloom over the whole town.—*Telegraph.*

Telegraphic News.

London, March 31.—Evening.—The boat race between the Renforth Tyne crew and the St. John Paris crew negotiated by Walter Brown, has been definitely fixed to come off at the close of July on the St. Lawerence River, near Montreal. Both crews agree to row with a coxswain.

New York, April 1.—Steamship Venezuelan of the West India and Pacific Steamship Co., of Liverpool was disabled in midocean on the 25th of March; her rudder and screw-post having been carried away on the 16th. The steamship Camilla for New York was signalled and took off her passengers the Captain and crew, forty five in number, remaining on board believing they could take her into port. Soon after there was a terrible gale, and it is feared the ship foundered and all remaining on board perished.

Ottawa, April 1.—In the Commons Mr. Blake moved an address to the Queen asking her to prevent the Canadian Parliament from disturbing the financial relations as allowed by the Act respecting Nova Scotia. He contented that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional and it was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a measure in the interest of the Union. An amendment was adopted to the effect that it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to control all expenditures chargeable to the public account of the country.

London, April 3d.—The House of Lords met yesterday expecting the Queen's message approving the Bill for establishing order in Ireland but it was not sent in. On Friday night there was a great indignation meeting in Dublin, at which it was represented that all classes are opposed to this measure of the Government.

Despatches from Calcutta state that the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, is making a tour of the cotton growing districts of that country, and urging upon the people the necessity of increased cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United States.

New York, April 4.—A passenger train on the St. Joseph Railroad was thrown from the track Saturday near Quincy, Illinois, killing ten and wounding twenty passengers.

London, April 4.—Evening.—The Royal assent has been given to the bills for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of peace in Ireland and to the coinage and minting bill. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said that he thought no compensation was due the widow of Mr. Gordon, who was executed in Jamaica. The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts to organize an educational department and make arrangements for several Exhibitions next year. The Prince spoke warmly in favor of the objects proposed by society.

New York, April 5.—The Democrats elected Mr. English, their candidate, for Governor in Connecticut, yesterday. The Dominion revenues and expenditure returns for March show a revenue of $1,313,710 with expenditures $469,583.

London, April 5.—It is Predicted that in the forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to 4d. The duties on sugar will be equalized. Alteration will be made in Brewers' Licenses and newspapers.

Tea and Coffee duties will be left untouched and a million pounds sterling will be kept on hand for special purposes. The tr