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TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, removed to Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

We were surprised last week to find the *Reporter* expressing the hope that the Government would not bring down a school measure. Our hope is that there may be found in the Executive sufficient patriotism to induce them, whatever the consequences to themselves, to redeem the character lost when they withdrew the bill last year. They have learned pretty well what is required by the people, and if the people themselves in some instances don't know what they want, an Executive of ordinary intelligence should be able to judge for them in a matter of this kind. Surely we have had enough of this battledore and shuttlecock work with the greatest interest of our Province.—Surely our people have languished long enough, laggards in the march of mental improvement for the want of a good school law. Look at our local politicians of to-day and we need look no further to conclude that unless there be a change we may run out entirely of the right kind of men even to legislate for us. Where rests our future hopes but upon the mass of young persons, many of whom are of necessity growing up in ignorance of that rudimental education which should form the basis of a high and beneficial intellectual superstructure. Bring in a measure and don't be afraid. Launch a bill as complete, as proficient, and as simple as you can make it, and trust to future legislation to improve upon it. Prune from it those complexities and otherwise objectionable features which marred the bill of last season. But let us have something tangible to work with. On every hand we find our sister Provinces outstripping us. Nova Scotia delights in a system for which on its passage she execrated Dr. Tupper, its progenitor. Ontario still in the van, has made her system mora perfect by making attendance at the common schools compulsory, recognizing the fact that the children of the state are its property, and should not suffer through the prejudice, ignorance, or neglect of their parents.

We happened, a short time since, upon a speech of the President of Parana and Brazil, in 1854, to Provincial Assembly, in which he says: "The people oblige themselves to be vaccinated. They respond to this without fail, for vaccination is a preventative from fatal pestilence. Now, primary instruction is, so to speak, a moral vaccine which preserves the people from that worst of pestilence—ignorance—from those crude notions which brings man to the level of the beast, and which change him into the fit and final instrument for robbery, assassination, revolution, and, in fine, for all evil. Primary education is more; it is a kind of baptism in which a man is regenerated from the dark ignorance in which he is born, and truly effects his entrance into civil society and into the enjoyment of those rights and privileges which are his heritage."

Pretty sound doctrine that. Let our Government do their duty in this matter; if they fail, let some one make a name for himself, by prompt action, knowing that whatever the present effect may be,

"Who for his dust a tear would claim,
Must write his name on living hearts."

THE Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the Royal Orange Institution of the Province of New Brunswick, was held in the Orange Hall, Woodstock, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and by adjournment on Wednesday, the 22nd.

Present most of the Grand Officers for the past year, also a large representation from the different Counties of the Province. The following are the Grand Officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—

Geo. H. Pick, W. G. M.;
Jas. Baker, Sr. D. G. M.;
Wm. Staples, Jr. D. G. M.;
Jas. H. Jacques, G. Chaplain;
John A. Kane, G. Trea.;
C. E. Goddard, G. Sec.;
W. H. Anderson, G. Lecturer;
John Lee, D. G. Trea.;
J. E. Bell, D. G. Sec;
W. A. Henderson, D. G. Sec.;
Robt. Scott, G. D. of C.;
Geo. Baird,
John Thompson,
Jas. Elliot,
J. Smith, } Deputy Grand Chaplains.
D. S. Daplisia,
R. McHarg,
D. Holmes,
Alex. Currie,
D. C Constantine,
E. H. White,

SUICIDE.—An Inquest was held in the house of R. B. Bulyea, in this Town, before John T. Allan, Coroner, Thursday morning last, on the body of a young man named Charles Peters, who hailed from Eastport, found about eight o'clock that morning dead in his bed, with his throat cut; a razor was lying on the floor. The evidence before the Jury showed that the young man was laboring for the past few days under mental weakness. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that he came to his death by his own hand, under mental disability.

☞ As will be seen by our Fredericton correspondence, the Government has tendered its resignation, it has been accepted, and Mr. Hatheway called upon to select nine men, possessing the confidence of the House, and capable of advising His Excellency in affairs of state. The government did wisely, we think, in at once, when satisfied they did not possess the confidence of the House, handing in their resignation, and not prolonging the event at the expense of the country.

Just as we go to press we learn that the Government has been reconstructed, and now comprises the following:—

Hon. T. R. Jones, President of the Council,
" Mr. King, Attorney General,
" " Hatheway, Prov. Secretary,
" " Stevenson, Surveyor Gen.,
" " Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Board of Works,

and Messrs. Caie and Covert without office. On Tuesday evening the House was prorogued, to be called together again, it is said, the 5th April next.

☞ A poor widow woman, Mary Martin, is desirous of information regarding her son Peter Martin, who sailed from Richibucto, some 14 years ago, for Liverpool. It is supposed he was in Boston the summer of 1869.—Any information with reference to said Peter Martin, forwarded to his uncle, Michael McDermit, St. Stephen, will be gratefully remembered by the lonely mother. Boston papers please copy.

☞ There was a large audience to hear Mr. Weldon, agent of the G. Lodge, B. T., on Thursday evening.—We have but space to say that the lecture was a good one—well delivered—well received.

☞ We are requested to state that Elder Garraty, from St. John, is in Town, and will preach this (Friday) evening, and on Lord's day, 26th inst., in Brown's Hall. Subject this evening, "Peter and the Keys of the Church." Commences at 7.30 o'clock.

☞ There is nothing as yet of importance from the Dominion Parliament to lay before our readers. The senior Editor is at Ottawa, and will keep our readers informed hereafter, of parliamentary proceedings.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to apologise to our "Lawrence Correspondent" for the non-appearance of his two last letters; but so much of a special local character has crowded our columns, that it was impossible for us to do otherwise Next week one of his letters will appear.

☞ Hon. Wm. Lindsay has our thanks for a copy of the Governor's speech, and proposed reply thereto.

☞ We are requested to say that Rev. Mr. Addy will preach a sermon especially intended for the young, in the Methodist Church, here, to-morrow, (Sunday) evening.

BOOK NOTICES.—Through Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, St. John, we have the March No. of *Harper's Magazine*. This is one of the most popular Magazines published.

Godey's Lady's Book, for March, and what shall we say of it? Simply that whether in the engravings, fashion plates, work or literary department, the present equals any former number of this justly popular magazine for the ladies. No lady in justice to herself can afford to be without the *Lady's Book*. We can furnish it to subscribers to the SENTINEL for $2.25 per year

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In looking over the last week's SENTINEL, I notice the Justices return of delinqaents list left with them for collection, and mine among the rest. I notice further the remarks of Roger McElroy and John N. Raymond, Councillors of the Parish of Simonds, as reported in the SENTINEL. They are made to say, "but we have reason to believe that S. G. Burpee, Esq., J. P., has collected money on delinquent list not accounted for." I would like to ask those gentlemen what is the foundation of their belief. I paid every cent that I received, and the man that says I did not he is a l—r and the truth is not in him.

I remain, yours truly,
S. G. BURPEE.

Florenceville, Feb. 21, 1871.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

CARD OF THANKS.

MR. EDITOR,—A large number of the inhabitants of Eel River Station, met in McAdam's new Hall, on the evening of the 14th of January. The ladies had provided refreshments of the choicest kind, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. After some interesting speeches and fine singing I was made the recipient of $37.63 in money and other valuable articles.

May the Lord reward them for their kindness.

G. R. CAMPBELL.

Lower Woodstock, Feb. 16, 1871.

CARLETON MUNICIPALITY.

SPECIAL SESSION, February 16, 1871.

Warden in the Chair.

Councillors present—Messrs. Dibblee, Ketchum, Kilburn, Lovely, Lindsay, Raymond, McElroy, Tompkins, Hartley, Irvine, Estey, Hovey, Bull, Upton, Williams, Crawford.

The Warden stated that this meeting was called on two Requisitions, one for the purpose of considering the question of aid to the proposed Riviere du Loup Railroad and the other for considering the question of aid to the Woodstock railroad.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Tompkins called attention to the fact that Mr. Lovely's name had not been published as a Revisor for Peel.

The Secretary Treasurer read a statement from the returns of Parish meetings to vote on the Railway question as follows:—

	Yeas.	Nays.
Woodstock,	56	5
Wakefield,	22	83
Richmond,	11	182
Simonds,	45	20
Northampton,	173	
Peel,	31	17
Wicklow,	66	8
Wilmot,	60	8
Kent,	95	10
Aberdeen,	32	4
Brighton,	50	4
	641	339

Majority of yeas, 302

While waiting for a definite motion,

Mr. Irvine remarked that the resolution passed by the Council in January was based not on the official petition presented, but the supplementary statements of Mr. Inches. Now we have a prospectus issued by the Company, and it is certainly at variance with the statement of Mr. Inches, who told us distinctly that the Company intended to build the road from Woodstock, on the margin of the river, and that the stories about carrying it back was a myth originating in Woodstock, and that such a route was impossible, quoting from Mr. Fleming's report to prove its impracticability. He (Mr. Irvine) knew that Mr. Inches' statement about the route was incorrect, because a survey had been made by the late Mr. Hartley and Mr. Buck, who found a line quite feasible. He did not believe Mr. Inches then; he did not believe now that the Company intend building by the River. The Council had done everything in an honest, candid way, and in such spirit was the question submitted to the people, who had responded favorably except for the most part some timorous men who feared there was danger of being cheated. The feeling abroad was if they will build the the road by such a line as would give the people generally a corresponding benefit, "we will go for it." The result of the late vote proves conclusively to any reasonable mind that the people of this County are willing to tax themselves for any important work not purely local. In view of the fact that the Company have changed their programme, and that by the tone of the St. John and Fredericton press, those cities were jealous of Bangor and anxious to keep the road away from Woodstock, and that only a branch was now proposed for Woodstock, and as a change in the terms of the Council will become necessary, it was a question whether or not, with the light they now have, the Council should not reconsider its former action. If the County had had a live man in the Legislature at the passing of the facility bill, it would have been so guarded as that if the Company did not carry out its proposed intentions and do justice to Carleton County, they would not be permitted to take the land. His suggestion would be to adopt a resolution, the preamble of which would comprise the statements of Mr. Inches and the prospectus of the Company, providing to give a bonus or subsidy of $100,000 to any Company constructing a road from Woodstock railroad or Richmond railroad, to go the extent of this County along margin of river. Victoria County, he believed, would adopt a similar measure.

Mr. Dibblee did not agree with Mr. Irvine that the statements of Mr. Inches, the petition, and the official documents were inconsistent with each other. The prospectus does not ignore us at all, and he believed the Company intended in good faith to build to Woodstock. He thought there should be a provision to compel the Company to make a connection with the Woodstock railroad. He read from the *Colonial Farmer* the action of Parish meetings in York County, and moved—

Whereas, the rate-payers of this County have recently authorized, by a majority of votes, the proposition of this Council at its last January session, to aid the New Brunswick Railway Company by a grant of $100,000, on the terms of the resolution of this Council, passed as aforesaid in January, one moiety of said $100,000 to be given toward the construction of a Bridge over the River St. John, at Woodstock, and the other moiety towards the construction of the said proposed Railway to the Riviere du Loup therefor;

Resolved, That this Council do now confirm the vote of the rate payers on this question, and that the draft of an act recently published to give effect to this grant be so amended as to require the said New Brunswick Company, or any other Company undertaking to build the proposed Railway and Bridge, as aforesaid, to connect the said proposed road with the present terminus of the Woodstock Railway Company at the Town of Woodstock, and to authorise the County Council to make bye-laws regulating the issue of debentures and to determine their amounts, and to provide generally in said act for the due protection of the interests of this County involved in the said proposed grant.

Mr. Hovey seconded the resolution.

Mr. Irvine said provisions for bye-laws regulating the issue of debentures, &c., were already provided, and would vote for no such resolution to compel the Company to make a connection with the Woodstock road, for it would be to the interest of the Company, as well as to others interested in the traffic over the Woodtock road, to complete that link. So far as the charter is concerned, that simply gave authority, but did not compel them to build to Woodstock; we seek to bind them to bring the road there. If the rest of the road was built, Wicklow would build two or three miles to fill up the gap.

Mr. Dibblee was allowed to strike out certain words in his resolution referring to sinking fund, &c.

Mr. Irvine thought there should be a time specified within which the work should be commenced; that the poll tax should be fixed at 50 cents per head—as it was only by poll tax they could get at some property in the County. There were two points in the bill which should be carefully pondered—the one empowering the tax to be applied to Woodstock, the other was that the route of the trunk line should be defined, and the donation made contingent upon the construction of that, so that our money might not be taken merely for a branch line. The bill should determine that the road must run by the margin without diverging in any one point more than one or two miles from the river, from Woodstock to the upper line of the County.

Mr. Kilburn thought the donation should be contingent upon a vote of the rate-payers, and that the bill should be a permissive bill, so that rate-payers as they become advised of the true position of things may meet such difficulties as might arise. He spoke of municipal institutions in Canada and other countries, and urged that they should be extended in their operation here, and the system of Township incorporation introduced. He thought additional legislation would be required in order to reach the rate-payers of Woodstock.

The Warden—The bill prepared by the Secretary Treasurer covers that.

Mr. Kilburn—The act of incorporation exempts, then will not the two acts clash?

Mr. Dibblee said if the matter had not already been submitted to the people, there would be something in Mr. Kilburn's argument for a permissive bill. Probably at the meetings all who were opposed to the donation voted. In Woodstock very few people voted at all.

Mr. Irvine—I am glad to get that information.

Mr. Dibblee—That may be important.—A provision in the Woodstock Railway bill exempts the people of that Town from a certain tax, but they have to pay County taxes—rather more than is fair—and the bill as prepared by the Secretary Treasurer provides for taxing the Town of Woodstock.

Mr. Hartley complained of the people on the west side of the river always trying to prevent the poor back settlers obtaining any facilities. No matter if the road went back, it must prove a great benefit to the people of this County. The Company have a right to build where they please, and as the people have decided to give the donation, why should the Councillors now talk so much about the matter. He had always been of opinion that the road should be built back through the lands where settlement can be promoted. The people along the river have good means of getting to market, but still are not satisfied. He would like to see some great power move the St. John back 20 miles.

Mr. Dibblee's resolution was now put and negatived.

Mr. Ketchum said they had no right to alter the body of the resolution upon which the rate-payers voted. He still believed it was the intention of the Company to build the main road into Woodstock; if they do not they cannot claim the $50,000, and if we get a bridge across the river any where above the Meduxnakik for $50,000, we will get good value for the money.

Mr. Ketchum moved, seconded by Mr. Hartley—

Resolved, That the bill be presented to the Legislature to authorize the County to aid the proposed Railway, provided that the donation may be made to the N. B. Railway Co., or any other Company, and that it further provide that the debentures shall not bear more than 6 per cent. interest, and that it provide that the road shall be built as near the margin of the River St. John as the same can practically be built, and further that the bill provide that the work be commenced on said road at Woodstock and built from Woodstock, and that the County Council shall have the right to withhold any portion of said donation, if the Railroad is not constructed as required by the resolution passed by this Council.

Mr. Irvine, was willing to give the donation to the N. B. or any other Company, but was not willing to do so under the regulations made. He was not prepared to give $50,000 for a bridge it it does not connect with a railroad; unless this point were properly guarded it might be taken advantage of by some other Company in the future to build an ordinary bridge.

Mr. Laverty said he would move an amendment to make the resolution provide that the road shall be made from the terminus of the Woodstock road.

Mr. Irvine moved for a committee of five to prepare a resolution suggesting such alterations as may be necessary in the bill, with authority to employ any lawyer they please to consult with in connection with Mr. Jones and report at 7 p. m.

Mr. Dibblee thought it would be sufficient to settle the basis of the bill now, and leave it to the committee with the legal gentlemen to prepare the bill and send it down without coming back to the Council.

Mr. Kilburn objected to delegating their authority while they could not their responsibility by leaving the bill to others.

(To be continued.)

Local Legislature.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FREDERICTON, Feb. 17, 1871.

This morning the various standing committees were appointed.

Hon. Mr Kitchin introduced a bill to provide for better Government of the Parish of Portland, and presented a petition in favor of the same.

Mr. Napier, of Gloucester introduced a bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the County of Northumberland.—He also introduced a bill to appoint a stipendiary magistrate in the County of Gloucester.

The committee on Rules submitted the following report:

1st. Stationery should be supplied by Board of Works on order of Clerk for Clerks, and $26.00 for members.

2nd. Franking should be continued, but no member should frank for any but his own correspondence.

3rd. No contingency shall be recognized unless by written order of Chairman.

4th. All contingent accounts shall be handed in one week before the close of the House.

Mr Otty presented a petition in favor of a bill incorporating a synod of the Church of England.

Gough gave notice of motion of want of confidence for Monday next, on first paragraph of the address.

Moore, from the committee on Debates reported in favor of publishing.

Tibbits, of Victoria, thought the money might be much better expended in opening roads through the back settlements. Besides they must also be published in French.

Crawford, of King's, would not go for incurring this useless expense. Their revenue was limited and the demands of the country were too pressing to warrant the expenditure the debates would incur. Here was a chance to economize and the House should seize on it.

Covert said it was a waste of public money, which might better be expended on bye roads.

Montgomery spoke to the same effect.

Moore agreed with remarks as to the wants of the country, but thought the money would be well expended in sending the information to the country.

Hannington, Mahar, Willis, Landry, Dr. Alward, Weddeburn, Caie and Hatheway also supported motion for debates; while Ryan, Hibbard, Donald, Robinson, Napier, Harrison, Kelly, Beckwith, White and Lindsay spoke against.

Hon. Mr. Lindsay said there was no debates published at Ottawa, and no coaches employed. He said 150 miles of road could be opened up for what it cost to print the debates last year. They would do better to encourage the young men to settle in the country by spending the money in this way than by publishing debates.

Mr. White said the debates last year were a failure. They were generally 3 weeks old when his constituents got them. In Carleton they only had 600 copies for 4000 freeholders. He would oppose it; but if resolution passed he would go for $10,000 worth.

Bailey opposed the motion. The question was then put and the resolution lost by the following vote:—Yeas, Moore, Gough, Weddeburn, Landry, Adams, Caie, Girouard, Hanington, Otty, Alward, Coran, Mahar, Willis.

Nays, Beckwith, King, Kelly, Lindsay, Theriault, Bailey, Blanchard, Montgomery, Hibbard, Crawford, Stevenson, Babbitt, Phillips, Donald, Napier, White, Hatheway, Robinson, Ryan, Gillespie, McPherson, Covert, Harrison, Tibbits, McAdam.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18th.

Several local bills were introduced this morning, also there was a second reading of other bills.

Mr. Weddeburn introduced a bill to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and make other provisions in relation thereto.

I think the object of this bill is to unite the offices of Surveyor General and Board of Works.

Wedderburn also gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move the following resolution; Whereas His Excellency the Governor General, in his speech upon opening the Parliament of Canada on the fourteenth day of February inst., announced that a measure will be presented relating to Parliamentary Elections; and whereas in the opinion of this honorable House the ballot, one of the essentials to freedom and purity of election has been enjoyed for many years by the people of this Province; *therefore resolved*, that an humble address from this honorable House be forthwith transmitted through his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor General to the Governor in Council, praying that in any measure which shall be submitted to Parliament, provision may be made by which the privilege of the Ballot shall be continued to the electors of the Province of New Brunswick; and whereas among the benefits distinctly understood as a result of Confederation of the Provinces, the people of New Brunswick were led to anticipate that the Currencies of the Dominion would be assimilated at an early day; *Therefore resolved*, That in the opinion of this honorable House the time has arrived when such assimilation should be made, and that is a measure urgently demanded by the exigencies of trade and Commerce, and as an act of justice to the Province; and that the humble Address of this honorable House shall further pray that a bill may be introduced by the Government of this Dominion to Parliament, at its present session, providing for the assimilation of the various currencies of this Dominion upon a fair and equitable basis; and further resolved that a Committee be appointed to prepare such address, and submit the same to this honorable House.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the publication of the Journals of the House, and also the subject of the public printing, and the propriety of putting it up to public competition. The discussion arose on a report of the committee which had been appointed to enquire as to cost of printing, &c. The report was that Mr. Fenety, Queen's Printer, would publish the Journals at $1.50 per copy for the first 500 copies, while several Fredericton Printers offered to do it for $1.00, and one as low as 90 cents.

Nearly all the speaking members, including many new ones, took part in the debate. There seemed a pretty general willingness to allow the Queen's Printer the preference, provided he would do the work as cheaply or nearly as cheaply as it could be got outside.

Mr. Babbit, one of the committee, stated that $2,000 or $3,000 could be saved yearly by getting the work done outside the *Gazette* office.

Mr. Hibbard said if they were going to put any printing up to competition it should all be done so. It might be the printers in Fredericton had offered to do the work at a very low rate, hoping to break in upon the Queen's Printer. He thought he should have a reasonable preference because if they gave out this work they did not know how it would effect the cost of other printing he must do. While he believed the charges were too extravagant it would be but courtesy to go first to the Queen's Printer and give him a chance to reduce to near what the other printers would charge.

Mr. White said he would go for accepting the lowest tender, provided they had guarantees for the proper performance of the work. If they could save $2,000 or $3,000 in this way they ought to do so. The Queen's Printer had been paid for his work in the past and that was all he had a right to ask for. He would move that the printing of the Journals be given to whoever would do it cheapest, giving security for the due performance of the work.

Hon. Mr. Lindsay stated that the public printing did not cost near so much now as in 1868. In that year it cost $16,682.34 while last year it was something over $8,000. He thought if they put this work up to competition they must do the same with the rest. But the House ought not to loose sight of the fact that they must have an official organ in the country, as they had in all the other Provinces, and in every country. He said that a good deal of the public printing was ordered by the House, for which the Government were obliged to pay. As for the work Mr. Fenety had done, he believed it had been faithfully performed. At the same time, although he was entitled to the public printing, he did not believe the Journals should cost over $1.00 a copy.

Of the new members Messrs. Tibbits, Willis, Landry, Crawford and Hanington were the other most prominent speakers.

The discussion resulted in its being ordered that 500 copies of the Journals should be published, and that the arrangement for printing, either by the Queen's Printer or any one else, should be left to a committee consisting of Covert, White, Gillespie, Hibbard and Babbit.

House then adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 20th.

Mr. Donald introduced a bill amending the act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill relating to non-resident traders in the several counties of the Province.

Mr. Gough introduced a bill relating to Gaol limits.

Mr. Weddeburn a bill relating to registration of deeds and other instruments in the Province of New Brunswick. Also a bill to continue the act relating to imprisonment for debt, and a bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, in New Brunswick.

Mr. Donald introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Gough gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move an address for all papers correspondence, &c., regarding the Botsford matter, opinions of the officers of the Crown, and ministers of the council, &c.

Mr. Weddeburn gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for a statement of all unadjusted acounts with the Dominion. Also for all public sales of lands in the Counties of York, Carleton and Victoria, and correspondence relating thereto.

At 12 o'clock Hon. Wm. McDougall, ex-Governor of Manitoba, appeared in the lobby of the House, in company with Mr. Chandler.

Hon. Atty. General moved that the honorable gentleman be invited to a seat on the floors of the house, referring in a short and complimentary speech, to the political career of their visitor, and the important positions he had held.

Mr. Moore seconded the motion. The Speaker said the House would have much pleasure in receiving Mr. McDougall, and accordingly he was led in to a chair by Mr. King, and took a seat beside the Speaker.

The order of the day was the consideration of the address in reply to the speech from his Excellency.

The Atty. General rose at 12 o'clock and moved, on behalf of the Government, that the order of the day be postponed until to-morrow. He asked it as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Gough replied: he said that in a case like this when the opposition had given the Government timely notice and had shown their desire not to embarrass them by taking them by surprise, he thought they should be prepared to go into the address. However, he was willing to waive his own feelings to those of his friends, at the same time no good could result from delay.

Hon. Atty. General: He was much obliged to his honorable friend for not wishing to embarrass the Government.

Mr. Gough: I hope you did not understand me to say that.

Hon. Atty. General: By postponing the debate he believed they would, in the end save time and lessen the expense to the country. The Government had been so much occupied with the ordinary business, (there being only five members it gave much more work to each one), that they had not been able to give to the matter the consideration they would like to. By to-morrow the Government would be able to determine to what length it would be proper, in their own interests and the interests of the country, to prolong the discussion.

Mr. Babbit, Mr. Moore and Mr. Otty, objected to the postponement and could see no reason for it.

Mr. Hatheway then rose and said only our consideration would induce him to consent to a postponement. He had received a communication from the Prov. Secretary stating that he was unwell. If this were the ground, he, as one of the opposition, would willingly extend the courtesy asked for.

Mr. Hibbard opposed postponement, as the Government might have a sinister motive for the delay.

Mr. White: Although he had no disposition to withhold any courtesy, yet any of the members of the Government might be unwell to-morrow, and so the business would be delayed from day to day.

Hon. Provincial Secretary: He had been for some time on the floors of the House and never had so insidious an attack been made against him as that just preferred by the member for Carleton. It was no light thing to charge that he would simulate illness.—For the past three weeks he had been under the Doctor's care, from a severe affection of the throat. To-day he was unfit to be in his place. If the House were willing to postpone the debate out of courtesy to him, he assured them they would not have to delay for another day, even if he were not able to be in his place.

Mr. White: He did not wish it for a moment to be inferred that he meant that a member of the Government might feign illness. All he meant was that it might be so through the act of Providence.

After a few more remarks from Messrs. Moore, Tibbits, McQueen and Hannington, the discussion dropped and the request conceded without a division.

The afternoon was occupied with local bills, and passing rules for the Government of the House. There was an early adjournment as there is little disposition for business until the want of confidence debate is over.

Feb. 21.

This morning Mr. White introduced another of the numerous bills which are being introduced to place bye-roads on great road list.

Mr. Tibbits introduced a bill to erect part of the Parish of Gordon into a separate Town or Parish.

On motion of Mr. Gough, a committee was appointed consisting of Gough, Babbit and Wedderburn, to search the Journals of the Legislative Council and ascertain what documents, despatches or papers has been laid before the House by the Lieutenant Governor relating to the attempted removal of Mr. Botsford.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE—ITS SUDDEN TERMINATION.

At 12 o'clock, Hon. Mr. King rose and made the announcement to the House that the Government had tendered their resignation to His Excellency, which, he had no doubt, would be accepted. This announcement was not altogether unexpected, because yesterday rumors to that effect were floating around among the members. But there was surprise when the Hon. Attorney General, continuing his remarks, stated that Mr. George L. Hatheway had been called upon to form a new administration. There was surprise first, because it was supposed Mr. Gough would be called upon by His Excellency to choose advisers, and secondly, hon. members were surprised that Mr. King should not have left it to Mr. Hatheway himself to have made the announcement.

When the Attorney General resumed his seat, Mr. Moore rose and thought the House should adjourn until to-morrow. Mr. Gough then made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Hatheway, within the ten minutes (for he had just received a note from His Excellency) made Honorable, rose and stated that he thought it better to go on with the address. He was to meet His Excellency at one, and he felt sure he would be able to name nine men who would deserve the confidence of the House and the country. If they did not, it would be competent for the House to pass a motion of want of confidence against them. But at present he would urge them to pass the address, and then they would be able to ask for the public papers and documents which might be needed for carrying on the business of the country.

Mr. Crawford thought this would be the best course, as they might then go on with the work without delay.

A lively time then followed.

Mr. Gough, who had been so far acknowledged as the leader of the opposition, opening the discussion in one of the warmest speeches we have heard in the House. He appealed to the members of the opposition to support the motion for adjournment, in order that they might consult together and decide on the course most proper to pursue. While he would not impute any wrong intentions to the member for York, (Mr. Hatheway) yet he thought it only just to themselves to have some little time to consider the circumstances which had so suddenly come upon them. The speech was short and forcible, and Mr. Gough was several times interrupted by loud cries of "hear, hear," which showed that they were not prepared for the turn events had taken.

Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Hannington, and Mr. Babbit followed, speaking of the unusual course of having passed over the mover and seconder of the motion of want of confidence.

Hon. Mr. Kelley made a humorous speech advising the members of the opposition not to show want of confidence so soon in the gentleman who had been chosen from themselves to form a Government.

Mr. Landry, of Westmorland, and Mr. Adams, of Northumberland, replied well to a charge made, perhaps unintentionally, by Mr. Lindsay, who had spoken of the young men as having come to the House, ignorant of the affairs of country, yet, immediately signing a paper to condemn the Government unheard.

The result was that it was decided to postpone the order of the day until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, and the House adjourned at one.

During this discussion there was a lively passage at arms between your representative Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Gough.

The former gentleman was speaking, and was frequently interrupted by the member for Northumberland. These interruptions threw Mr. Lindsay off the line of his argument, and this fact may enable you to understand the speech, of which I give you below a summary. Among other things

Mr. Lindsay stated that it was unheard of for young men—new men—to come here ignorant of the affairs of the Country—(Loud cries of "Oh," "oh," and confusion). They had got together—

Gough: "Who got together?"

Mr. Lindsay: The loyal opposition. He had never attended a caucus, and had never signed a paper as some others on the floors of the House had done. The fair, manly and constitutional course would have been to investigate—

Gough: "They knew all about you before"

Mr. Lindsay: He was willing to place his character, public and private, in the scale with that of the honorable member. If his honorable friend should get his (Mr. L's) office, (of which there was not much danger) there were would not be much in it when he left. Wherever he was known in England, Canada or New Brunswick, his word was as good as his note.

Montgomery: "Neither worth much,"

The speaker here interfered, and the honorable gentleman was confined to the matter under discussion.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Dr. Wilson's Family Anti Bilious Pills are the most effective remedy for indigestion, Bilious and Liver complaints, Sick-Headache loss of appetite, &c. For elderly people, or when an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. For Females, those Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing Head Ache so peculiar to their sex, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, giving a healthy juvenile blood to the complexion.

The best cure for Calloused Sinews, Old Sprains, &c., is Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. It possesses a marvellous power over all muscles and ligaments of the horse, restoring them to perfect health, and raising every sinew to its natural standard.

We notice that the people throughout Great Britain unanimously recommend Clark's Derby Condition Powders It must be gratifying to Professor Clark to find a remedy the composition of which he spent so much thought and care, adopted in that country by his brother veterinary surgeons, where such a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the horse exist and the services of the worthy animal are held in such high estimation.

THE BEST FRIEND.—When overtaken with Weak Lungs, brought on by a neglected Cough, what would not be given to be freed from it. Dr. Wilson presents to all such the means of recovering their health and renewing their strength for a mere trifle. His Pulmonary Cherry Balsam invariably produces the most satisfactory results where sufferers are in danger of Consumption. The Balsam checks the cough, arrests the progress of decay, strengthens and does not weaken the Stomach, and gently and effectually restores the patient to his accustomed strength. Lung complaints of the most alarming character, which have withstood all other medicines, have yielded to this Balsam, which will ever prove the consumptive's best friend.

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On the death of one of England's most eminent Physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet marked "advice to Physicians," which brought a great price.—The purchaser on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use Parson's Purgative Pills; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.

Thousands of promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

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☞ A Norwegian woman, with twenty children, recently arrived in Milwaukee. The children were all her own.

The Dominion Parliament opened on Wednesday the 15th inst.

The following are the most important items of the Governor General's address:—

The acquisition of the North-West Territories throws upon the Government and Parliament of the Dominion the duty of promoting their early settlement by the encouragement of Immigration. This duty can be best discharged by a liberal land policy, and by opening up communication through our own country to Manitoba. The means proposed for the accomplishment of these purposes will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty's Government has decided upon referring the Fishery Question, along with other questions pending between the two countries, by a Joint Commission to be named by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. On this commission Canada will be represented. This mode of dealing with the various matters in controversy, will, I trust, tend to their satisfactory adjustment. Canada urges no demand beyond those to which she is plainly entitled by treaty and the law of nations. She has pushed no claim to an extreme assertion and only sought to maintain the rights of her own people, fairly and firmly but in a friendly and considerate spirit, and with all due respect to foreign powers and international obligations.

The thanks of the country are due to the Admiral on the station and those under his command for the valuable and efficient aid which they rendered to our cruisers during the past season, in maintaining order and protecting the inshore fisheries from encroachments.

The prospect of the adoption of an international currency, seems, in the present state of Europe, to be so remote that I recommend you to consider the propriety of assimilating the currency of the Dominion without further delay.

The extension to Manitoba of the Militia and other laws of the Dominion, and their adoption to the present circumstances of that young Province, will require your attention.

The decennial Census will be taken on the 3rd day of April next, and it is believed that a more thorough and accurate system has been adopted than any that has hitherto been obtained. It may be necessary to amend the act of last session in some particulars. Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you relating to Parliamentary Elections, Weights and Measures, Insurance Companies, Savings Banks, and for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Inspection Laws.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield said that Anglo-American Commission was not authorised to settle difficulties between the two countries. Their mission was simply to determine the mode of adjustment. If the mixed Commission preferred British claims would also be submitted to it.

The English Parliament is talking of interfering in behalf of France. The session of the Prussian Diet closed yesterday by Imperial message.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—There was a warm debate in the Dominion Parliament to-day on the Fisheries Question. Sir John A. McDonald replied to the Opposition at considerable length, stating that the interests of Canada would not be sacrificed by England to her own advantage.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons last night the pervading tone of debate was that England's weak hesitancy had lost her the respect of the belligerents and invited an early war against her. The French National Assembly has conferred the Executive power of the Government upon Theirs, and immediately after the vote the English, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors officially visited Thiers and recognized the French Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the United States steamer Tennessee, which sailed on the 17th ult. with the San Domingo Commission, and has not been heard from.—Gold 111 1-2.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Coal is arriving plentifully in Paris but there is no gas yet. Rothchild goes to London to convey the thanks of Paris for contribution of food. The Paris Journals say that if the National Assembly consents to the dismemberment of the Nation, the Paris deleguation will protest and withdraw. Small pox is raging in the North of France, and is especially violent at Lille. Trade is looking up in Paris. It is thought that the serious dissensions now existing among the Orleans princes will interfere with their chances. High hopes are entertained that Favre's visit to Versailles will result in securing peace. Prussia firmly refuses to listen to any advice or entreaty from Granville concerning peace. The appointment of Theirs as Chief Executive is well received in Paris.

(Special Despatch to Globe.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The action of the Government in the European complications are freely commented upon in the House of Commons. The general drift of the debate was that the weak, hesitating policy of England had lost her the respect of Europe. It is understood in official circles that the conditions of peace stipulated upon by the Germans take the form of an ultimatum, and that no amendment on the part of France will be allowed.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19.—M. Thiers has officially announced his acceptance of the powers conferred by the National Assembly, with the condition that he will select his own colleagues. In an address to the people he declares that peace is necessary and he hopes to obtain honorable terms. Guizot will probably be minister to England. In the Assembly yesterday several Generals expressed themselves sat