Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

TEMPLARISM IN JACKSONVILLE.

MR. EDITOR,—The members of Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 197, of British Templars, held their anniversary celebration in their Lodge room on Tuesday, 23rd inst. The evening was fine and the roads remarkably good for this season of the year; the moon, too, as if desirous of adding grandeur to the occasion, shone with all her splendor. Long before the appointed hour of meeting Templars were to be seen coming in all directions, heavily laden with baskets containing the many good things, which were well calculated to make glad the heart of man. At 8 o'clock the Lodge was called to order by the W. C. T., Bro. Josiah Murphy; all the other officers were also present. When the question was asked, "are there any to be initiated?" the welcome response came, "that there were seven," all of whom were then duly initiated members of our "Noble Order," this being the greatest increase we have had in one night since the Lodge was first organized. After the business of the Lodge had been transacted, we were favored with a grand musical and literary entertainment. The music was furnished by an amateur brass band, who played with a correctness that would have done credit to one of much longer experience. Much praise is justly due to the leader of the band, Bro. George Edgar, for the deep interest which he has taken in it, and for the degree of proficiency which he and those under his instruction exhibited on the occasion. We had three dialogues, the first entitled the "Wonderful Scholar," by sisters Louisa C. Good, Sarah Risteen, and Bro. Jas. Irving; 2nd, (entitled the Girl of the Period) Sisters L. C. Good, S. Risteen, and Cassie Simonson; 3rd, the Way to Windham, by Brothers W. H. Risteen and C. Risteen, all of whom acted their different parts in a manner that called forth the most hearty applause of the audience. There were also three recitations, entitled, respectively, The Snake in the Grass; A Mixture and Go! Feel what I have felt; by Brothers C. H. Emery, Chas. Risteen, and Sister Louisa C. Good, who also rendered their pieces in a very creditable manner. Appropriate speeches were made by the W. C. Templar, Bro. H. Cowperthwaite, H. Emery, and Rev. E. B. Moore. After which tables were spread, and on them were placed the richest and choicest viands of every description that were calculated both to attract the eye and sharpen the appetite, to all of which I need scarcely add that ample justice was done by the somewhat hungry guests. And, Mr. Editor, allow me to say here that for such rare feasts the ladies of Jacksonville have now almost become proverbial. After the tables were removed the Lodge was treated to an abundance of maple candy, provided by the Brothers, which was highly appreciated. As it was then nearly 12 o'clock, it was deemed advisable to adjourn. A unanimous vote of thanks was then given to the members of the band for their attendance, after which they played the National Anthem, and we adjourned, and all wended their way homeward highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. It is now four years since this Lodge was organized, during which time it has held a regular meeting every week, with not more than two exceptions, on which occasions the members could not attend on account of the severe storm which prevailed on both evenings, and now at the end of that time the Lodge is in as prosperous a condition as ever it was, and perhaps more so, now numbering over one hundred members. I think the great cause of the success of this Lodge is the deep interest taken in its welfare by its members, and especially by our Worthy Provincial Deputy, Bro. H. Emery, who has always labored with unremitting zeal for its welfare.

Yours, in the Bonds of the Order,
AN OFFICIO.

Jacksonville, April 27, 1872.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent, McN. Arthur, displays a friendly spirit in treating of the subject of education, which seems to be the great question of the day not only here, but in many of the European countries. He seems disposed to respect the opinions of those who do not agree with his view of the case, and I am certain would not use the uncharitable remark "that the demand of Catholics is more of form than of substance.—He admits the religious instruction of children to be an important duty, but thinks the school is not the proper place, nor the teacher the proper person to perform it. I think he will not deny, however, that were a school composed of pupils and teacher of the same religious faith, it would be just the proper place, and the teacher the proper person to impart instruction of this kind, especially as many parents are, unfortunately, incompetent to discharge properly this most important of all duties. He says further: "The real cause of difference in matters of education between the two peoples of this Province originates in the fact that it is believed on the one side and repudiated on the other, that children having learned to read fluently and understandingly either in the common school or elsewhere, are capable of obtaining from the Bible a knowledge *for themselves* of the plan of deliverance from the power and fear of death and the way of their admission into the heavenly state." Here is an apparent contradiction, for in the first place religious instruction of children is admitted to be "an important duty devolving upon parents," and now it is asserted that it is merely necessary to teach the child to read "fluently and understandingly," and then he will be able of himself to learn from the Bible what he should believe, and what he should practice. Your correspondent puts this forth as the belief of the whole Protestant body of this Province, and says "the present school law has grown out of this belief." If this is so, then the schools established uuder this law are just what they require; but how is it about the Catholics? who, he says, "repudiate" this belief. Are they to be compelled to support a system of education which, according to their belief, is wanting in that most essential element, religious training?—Are they to be refused a proportionate share of the school fund for the support of the schools of their choice because they happen to be in the minority? The Protestans of Germany view this matter of education in a very different light, and in that country the system is purely denominational, and religious teaching made compulsory, as the following extracts from a pamphlet written on the subject will show:—

"It was Frederick the Second who organised this system in Prussia in 1763, and it was subsequently introduced in all the German States." "There are Catholic schools for Catholic children, and Protestant schools for Protestant children." The classes are always begun with prayer, and terminated with prayers.

"In the Catholic schools, before and after class the Pater, Ave and Credo, the Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity, with a canticle, are recited; in the Protestant schools, class is opened with a canticle, followed by the reading of a Psalm and the recitation of the Lord's Prayer." "All this is formally ordered by law (article 19). Every child in the Catholic schools must, on Sunday, attend at Mass, Vespers and Catechism, and during the week, at Mass, which is celebrated at a suitable hour." "The masters are obliged likewise to assist at these different offices of the church." "The prescriptions of the law for Protestants are somewhat analogous; thus article 23 makes it an obligation for parents to send their children to the school before the service of the church in order that the master may conduct them to the church."—"Every day the recitation and explanation of the catechism follows the canticle and prayer." "Thus the first lesson is consecrated to religion, and lasts for one hour a day, making six hours a week independently of Sunday." "Every six weeks the entire catechism must have been studied (article 19). Article 23 prescribes "that the masters shall ask the scholars on Monday what they remembered of the sermon of the previous day in order that he may be certain that they have been present at worship and have assisted at it with attention." "The elder children are obliged to draw out an analysis of the sermon in writing." "History is also made use of as an agency in imparting religious instruction to the children in Catholic as well as in Protestant schools. The Protestant Pastor or Catholic Priest gives this instruction himself; the master aids him in causing to be learned and recited the text of the lesson which he gives, and which he (the Pastor) must himself explain."

Here we have a rigorous system of denominational or "sectarian" schools. Here the school is the handmaid of the church and the youth of the country trained up to habits of order, and in that obedience to their superiors for which the German people are noted. It is this system of education that has produced the soldiers that have lately conquered France. We do not here find that sectarian animosity, that estrangement of feeling between the different religious bodies which, as has been falsely asserted, separate schools engender. On the contrary, we see the Catholic soldier of Germany take the field by the side of his Protestant fellow-countryman, and in obedience to the call of duty rally to the defence of his native land, and march on to the conquest of a people possessing a common faith with himself. He does this because loyalty to his country, and obedience to the laws which protect him are among the moral duties which he has been taught at school.

It is true that in this country, with its sparse population, the denominational system cannot be fully carried out; it is only in towns and populous districts it could be at all introduced, and this is all the Catholics demand. It was never contemplated to establish such schools in the country districts where it required the united efforts of all classes to keep up an efficient school, but in the cities where a number of schools are necessary, the denominations might have separate schools, and maintain them in an efficient state.

Yours, truly,
JUSTICE.

Woodstock, April 29, 1872.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Last winter a petition was signed by a large number of the best names in this part (I did not solicit one of them) to have your subscriber appointed a Justice of the peace.

A few days ago, Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P. P., informed me the said petition had been laid before the government but Mr. White objected to my appointment on account of me selling liquor. The truth of the matter is this he dislikes me, ergo there is no love ventured the other way.

Last January the County Council did not grant any licenses; I promised myself and friends I should sell what liquor I had (about $500) and not renew the stock; I was not desirous to throw it away, give it away or keep it for my own consumption, which promise I have kept, and now a few dollars worth when sold will remove the objection, Mr. White made, but knew would exist but a very short space of time. The liquor selling was a very opportune subject for objection, the only one White could make, as he is not *capable* to judge my ability and could say nothing against my honesty, but merely my occupation, not considering that it is one of the legitimate businesses of the country and yields nearly a third of that revenue which pays those collectors at St. Andrews and Bandon (vide shovels) and the mileage and so forth that *Honorable* G. W. White overdrew, and was honest enough (on conviction) to return; also the third of that proportionate part accruing from the Dominion, contained in a grant of $150 to G. W. White mentioned in the Auditor General's Report for 1871, for no purpose expressed therein: and hitherwards we wonder if it be for a few loads of stones put on the bridge in Centerville, (about half a day's work with a hand barrow) or for a new road cut through a high bank close to the said G. W. W'S mill.

The public does not know how he was influenced to vote for what he termed a rotten government when he went thither, but as such a change has come over the putridity of the body it is natural to suppose salt has been applied—or further rottenness engendered.

To conclude, I do not wish my commission to issue previously to a readjustment, as part of the slough might adhere to it and so tarnish the very diminutive ermine necessary to be symbolical in this County.

Yours, with respect,
HARRY T. SCHOLEY,

Centerville, April 27, 1872.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir, in answer to my communication of the 27th, you seem to infer that I have been personal. I am sorry to find you think I could be guilty of such a breach of good breeding, and I assure you being personal was "far from my thoughts."

That I intended nothing personal, let the fact that I sent the correspondence to you to publish be a proof; for if I intended to be personal, I could not expect you to publish but suppress it as almost any other person would do in the same case.

Men may differ in politics and have a respect for each other personally. I may think your ideas of the good of the School Act run to one extreme, and you may think mine run to the other. I may criticise your opinions, you have a right to do the same with mine.

I consider I choose an inauspicious name when I took that of "Fair Play;" for our government has given it the "cold shoulder," and are training the people to disregard it also. Fair Play is not for a large portion of the community, and it may go under as well as not, for all that is thought of it, so this is the last you will hear from me as

FAIR PLAY,

Jacksontown, April 30th, 1872.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SENTINEL,—We were present on the 27th at the examination of the school taught by Mr. J. E. Porter, at "Tracey's Mills," and were very favourably impressed therewith.

The scholars and teacher acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

The school is in a very efficient state, some 93 pupils having attended during the past term.

Yours truly,
PEDAGOGUE,

Wicklow Carleton Co., April 29th, 1872.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to ensure insertion.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

Notices respecting Notes of hand &c., 3 insertions $1.00.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

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

THE "Blue Books" of the Dominion are coming in upon us, and they are matters so bulky as not to be criticised in a very short time. We give a few items from some of these Reports now. From the Auditor's Report on the Public Accounts we learn that the expenditures of the year have been less than the estimates, while the revenues have largely exceeded the estimates, the improvement being noticeable under almost every separate head of revenue, the aggregate increase being $1,975,560. The net debt, for the first time we are told in the history of the country, has been diminished $503,224.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries shows that the fisheries have been in a highly prosperous condition during the past year, especially in Nova Scotia.—The actual value of the product of the fisheries for the purposes of trade is $7,-573,200, being an excess over the previous year of $998,160. The estimated value of the home consumption is $609,-000; amount of capital engaged in fisheries, $15,000,000; persons employed about 87,000; collections for the year, $12,408; expenditure, $42,592. The report states that in conformity with the expressed wishes of Her Majesty's Government, fishing vessels belonging to United States citizens were not subjected to molestation or seizure, solely for the flagrant offence of fishing within the three mile limit. The claims of Canada in respect of headlands and excluding foreign vessels from her ports were kept in abeyance. The Report says, "It is extremely desirable that during the consideration of the pending Treaty proposals, there may exist no uncertainty as to the necessary measure of protection which, in the meantime, will be adopted and enforced by Canada."

Those of our readers who are interested in our Militia will like to know, as appears from the recently issued Report of the Minister of Militia, that the active force of 43,174 is divided as follows:—Infantry, 35,573; garrison artillery, 3,-844; field artillery, 949; cavalry, 1,571; staff, 64; engineers, 132; marine corps, 174; at schools of gunnery, 200; at infantry schools, 189; force on special service in Manitoba, 318. The reserve militia in 1869 numbered as follows:—Ontario in 1869, 315,352; in 1871, 330,886. Quebec in 1869, 215,216; in 1871, 222,-854. New Brunswick in 1869, 55,622; in 1871, 59,923. Nova Scotia in 1869, 69,876; in 1871, 80,345. Total in 1869, 656,066; in 1871, 694,008; total increase in two years, 37,942. It will be seen by this return, therefore, that the Dominion possesses a reserve force for the purposes of defence of nearly 700,000 men.

Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners shows the amount expended between December, 1870, and April, 1872, to be over eight millions and a half dollars. Expenditure in last fifteen months is over five millions. Expenditures are as follows:—Works and permanent way, $3,441,590; Rails, $527,783; Iron Bridges, $169,344; Cross ties, $92,634; Track laying and ballasting, $4,274,463; Buildings, $90,293; Engineering and Survey, $236,331; Legal expenses, land and survey, and valuation, $15,438; Management, $25,558; Printing, advertising and stationary, $3,791; Right of way, $56,300; Rolling stock, $372,711; Cordwood, $600.

The work is nearly completed on several of the 23 sections.

The bridge across the Miramichi has had to be increased in length by another span two hundred feet long, to insure good foundation, which adds to the expense of bridging at that place forty-five thousand dollars, and necessitates, an extension of time to contractors. It will take the whole of the present and next year to complete it.

The receipts from all the sources from which the Inland Revenue is now derived is as follows for 1867-8 (the first year of Confederation), 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

	1867-8	1869-70	1870-71
Excise,	$3,078,222	$3,664,465	$4,301,389
Public Works,	486,811	543,596	579,132
Culling Timber,	70,886	66,475	63,228
Bill Stamps,	119,712	136,276	184,255
	$3,755,621	$4,410,816	$5,128,004

The increase in 1870-71 over the preceding year has therefore been $717,188, or 16 1-4 per cent. Of this increase $636,920 is due to excise, being an increase of 17 per cent. on that branch of revenue, $35,536 to public works, being an increase of 6 1-2 per cent. and $47,-979 to bill stamps, being an increase of 35 per cent.

Every article subject to excise has yielded an increased revenue, and, with the exception of tobacco, this has been the result of increased consumption.

The increase in the consumption of spirits as compared with 1870, has been 408,217 proof gallons. The increased revenue being $257,388 and $888,119 respectively. At the commencement of 1870-71, the quantity of spirits in warehouse was 860,281 proof gallons, at the close of the year, the quantity was 1,486,-546 proof gallons, showing that notwithstanding the increased demand, the quantity made was in excess of the wants of the consumers. The quantity exported in 1870-71, was 271,332 gallons. The exports in 1969-80 were 316,137 gallons, and in 1868-9, the exports were 286,838. As compared with both years, therefore, there has been a falling off in exports.

In the consumption of malt and malt liquors there is a large increase over the consumption of 1869-70; but as the consumption of that year was exceptionally small, the comparison will be more fairly made with 1868-9. The increase in the revenue over the revenue of that year is $17,966, and the increase in the quantity of malt entered for consumption is 3,940,-145 lbs. The increase in the quantity of malt liquor produced is 853,548 gallons. The quantity of malt in warehouse on 1st July, 1870, was 10,864,430 lbs. On the 30th June, 1871, there were in warehouse 9,782,518 lbs. The demand, therefore, was in excess of the production. The quantity exported in 1870-71 was 6,524,850 lbs., against 5,573,119 lbs. exported in the previous year—an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

The accrued revenue from tobacco is largely in excess of the revenue obtained from the same source in any previous year, exceeding that of 1869-70 by $254,-505, and that of 1868 9 by $488,569. The license fees are included in this comparison.

Comparing the quantity taken for consumption, we find that in 1870-71 it was less by 228,109 lbs. than in 1869-70, but it was 582,122 lbs. in excess of the quantity taken in 1868-9.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco exported in 1870-71 was 689,532 lbs. In 1869-70 it was 407,001 lbs.; while in 1868-9 the exports only reached 170,722 lbs.; there has, therefore, been a satisfactory increase in this branch of trade.

THE *St. Croix Courier* is in favor of corporal punishment in schools. He discusses the propriety of "sound thrashings" with a vim that induces the belief that were he a teacher he would lash an erring pupil with as much relish as, in his present admirably adapted capacity, he lashes an adversary with his pen. If all men were wise as "Solomon" and meek, forbearing and considerate as some other worthies of whom we read, then the negative advice of the "wise man" might be followed with advantage, perhaps, in our schools. But the fact is, teachers are quite as prone to the variable influences of disposition and temper as other mortals in our day, and where one is found who can, complacently, displaying a sweet evenness of temper, decide upon the wisest nature and measure of punishment in a particular case, there are fifty, we fear, who will punish under the influence of aroused passion and reflect afterwards.

The following, which we clip from the *True Dominion*, puts the matter fairly, and we endorse the sentiments as entirely meeting our view of the case:—

Corporal punishment in the schools ought to be abolished for the following among other reasons:

It is in itself debasing and demoralising to teacher and pupil.

Teachers disagree as to the class of children requiring to be thus severely treated.

Teachers cannot tell how much suffering a child will bear before it will yield, and the amount of physical force used is almost always more than the offence itself warrants.

It produces the worst results—the timid resort to deception to cover wrong doing; the low enter into personal conflict with the teacher.

Teachers are apt to whip in anger and under the influence of excitement, whereby they lose the power to judge, and beat a child who has committed an unintentional wrong as severely as though it had been done intentionally.

It often results in the temperorary and sometimes in the permanent injury of the child, as proved by the writtan testimony of medical men in all countries where it is practised.

It appeals to the lowest class of sensations instead of to the higher faculties and impulses.

It demoralises the teacher, for no one can habitually cause harm and distress without growing indifferent to the suffering he produces.

Teachers whip children on the representations of others and without their own personal knowledge of wrong doing.

And, finally, the practice of whipping in schools has been abolished in Prussia, Holland, Belgium, Austria and France, also in those schools taught under the Poor Law Boards of England, and in the public schools of New York and New Jersey, with the best results,—the moral tone and character of the pupils have improved, their desire to learn increased, their love of order and routine settled into a habit, and parents and teachers made happy. Let corporal punishment be abolished here, and equally beneficial results will ensue.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION. The Carleton County Grammar School, by an arrangement made under the provisions of the Common Schools Act, is now the head of the Town system of Schools—a free, non-sectarian high School, with the further feature of being open to pupils from all parts of the County who have made a certain amount of progress in school studies. The Grammar School is managed by its own Trustees and the Town School Board jointly; so that it can scarcely go astray for want of proper government. The half yearly examination required by the Regulations of the Board of Education took place on the 29th last. There were present Rev. Mr. Neales, a Trustee of the School, D. Munro, Esq., a member of both Boards of Trustees, and the County Inspector, Jas. Edgar, Esq. These gentlemen, with Mr. McCoy himself and his assistant, Mr. Isaiah McCoy, conducted the examinations, which extended over the English, Latin and French languages, English, Roman and Grecian History, Chemistry and the elements of Natural Philosophy, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. Owing to the want of time, some of the classes in Latin and Greek were crowded out. The principles of chemistry and their application to the things of common life, occupied a prominent place, and during the examination of these classes an opportunity was given the spectators of witnessing the manner in which the teacher was enabled to illustrate and aid his lessons by the use of chemical apparatus. The Grammar School, under the new arrangement, is very large, having seventy-six pupils on the Register, the past term, with an average attendance of over fifty. Relieved of the labor of attending to very young pupils, which was a matter of necessity in a school supported by tuition fees, Mr. McCoy is enabled to devote himself more than ever to the advanced studies. A most gratifying feature was the presence of a large proportion of young girls as pupils. At the close of a long examination Rev. Mr, Neales and Mr. Munro addressed the school, expressing their gratification at its state.—*Com.*

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A young lad, named Wallace Ritchie, whose parents reside in Canterbury, was run over by the up train on Friday of last week, near Robinson's mills, receiving such severe injuries that he died on the following morning.

It appears that the boy was leading a mule near the track, and on the approach of the train the animal became frightened and started across the rails dragging the boy with him. Poor Ritchie's foot tripped on the irons and he fell, his head and body lying within and his legs across the rails. In this position the entire train passed over him. He was immediately placed aboard the cars and brought to Woodstock as the speediest way of getting him medical assistance. Dr. Smith had been telegraphed to and was in waiting to receive the patient. On the arrival of the train Mr. Joseph Estabrooks acted the part of the good Samaritan and offered his house as an asylum whither the sufferer was taken. An examination by Drs. Smith and Colter showed that the bones of both legs from the knees down were completely crushed, and that amputation of the limbs would be but inflicting useless pain. Sedatives were administered to allay the suffering, and after lingering till 4 o'clock in the morning the boy died. The same morning the remains were carried home by train, in company of his friends who had arrived during the night.

As will be noticed by reference to our report of proceedings at last meeting of Town Council, it has been decided that, at least so far as the Collector's book goes, the School tax shall be kept separate from the other items. Unless attended with considerable extra expense, we know of no valid argument that can be used against having the Collector's book show each tax payer the exact amount he pays for the various services. But if there is to be a separation of the items at all let it be general; let us know what we pay for Ordinary, Fire and School purposes. At the meeting of Council referred to Councillor McCaffery made a motion which, in our opinion, was full and fair, viz., to let the tax book show each item of tax classified as just suggested by us. This motion, however, was withdrawn and a motion prevailed as reported by us, It seems to us the present action is doing just what the friends of the Steam Fire Engine did not want to do, that is giving room for the suspicion that it is wished to keep the tax payers in ignorance of the amount of increased taxation in consequence of the purchase of the engine, Of course this was not the design of the resolution that carried, but nevertheless it might be construed thus. We trust the Council will reconsider the matter and, if decided to make a separation at all, let Councillor McCaffery's motion be passed, and then the whole subject will be readily understood by every tax payer.

It is to be desired that the attempt being made in Parliament to repeal the "Bankrupt Law" will not succeed. And we are glad to find the Government, with one exception, opposing such attempt.—It has been greatly detrimental to the interests of our Province the occasional and short-lived "white washing bills."—Amendment may be required in the law, but we want a good, permanent act upon the statute book for the relief, not of dishonest debtors, but for the relief of trade.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Fair Play misconceives if he supposes we used the term "personalities" in the sense he implies. But we do think his former communication contained remarks strongly verging on the personal.

JUSTICE—We cannot mistake your fling at us. Please look at our remarks upon your former communication, and note that we did not say that the demand of the Catholics *is* more of form than of substance. What we did say was:—

"And we think it would be as well for 'Justice' to remember what was asked by the Catholics when the system was about being inaugurated—it was certainly more for matter of form than matter of substance—before complaining of a majority by force of numbers doing violence to the minority."

No one knows better than "Justice" the difference between *is* and *was*, and we supposed that he would comprehend our reference, as he is perfectly conversant with the particular point to which we referred, and which has already been discussed in our columns.

Mr. Costigan, M. P. for Victoria Co., has introduced a bill into the House of Commons to compel members of Local Legislatures, offering for the Dominion Parliament, to first resign their seats.—It is manifestly unfair, in Provinces where dual representation is not allowed, to permit a candidate who aspires to a higher position to cling to the lower one pending the elections; and we think Mr. Costigan's bill should pass.

A grand question is just now agitating the public mind of St. John, judging from the space devoted to its discussion in some of the papers. The question is, which is the more respectable, a dry goods or a grocers clerk, and the discussion has grown out of an early closing movement by the former. Of course we only presume to mention the fact and wait, with the rest of the world, anxiously for the determination of the grave querry.

THE examination of the various schools in town by the Trustees, on Friday of last week, resulted very satisfactorily to all parties. It being our day of issue we were deprived the privilege of being present at the examinations.

"We learn that G. D. Bailey, Esq., one of the members for Queen's has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Bailey is extensively engaged in lumbering and mining operations,"

So says the *Telegraph*. The last sentence seems an ample guarantee of fitness for the position.

WE have the authority of gentlemen who were present, and in every way qualified for judging, for the statement that the examination of the Superior School, taught by Mr. Murphy, Jacksonville, on the 26th ult., was in all respects creditable to both teachers and taught. We regret not being able to attend.

MISSIONS.—The Anniversary of the Home Missionary Society will be held, D. V., in the Wesleyan Church, here, on Tuesday evening next, May 7th. Several Ministers and lay gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.

PURCHASERS of dry goods in Fredericton will find at McDonald and Kedey's an extensive and choice as varied stock of goods to select from. From a personal inspection of the stock and premises we speak with confidence, while we know the gentlemanly proprietors to be most reliable and agreeable in their conduct towards customers.

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply to a memorial, has distinctly re-affirmed that his government does not intend to endow denominational universities.

MAY DAY was a charming one. Warm sun, balmy air, &c. The roads are drying up nicely, and general business is reviving.

THE *Ida Whittier*, Capt. Rideout, the first boat of the season, arrived here on the 26th ult. The *Ida* is now running regularly between Fredericton and Tobique, carrying large freights both ways.

OUR reporter says that the performance of the Dominion Minstrels on Wednesday evening was quite a creditable display of native talent. They had a full house.

FIRE.—A house on the east side of the river, opposite this town, owned and occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Bragdon, was burned down on Wednesday last. Two women were the sole occupants at the time, and nearly the entire contents were destroyed.

THE Steam Fire Engine for this town arrived by train on Thursday evening.

WE are sorry to learn that the Government have determined not to remove or reduce the postage on newspapers, the expenditure of the P. O. Department being largely in excess of the revenue.

We should judge that New Brunswick is very liberally remembered in the estimates this session, as we learn from a *Freeman's* despatch that:

Returns show that the Dominion receipts from July 1st to March 31st were $14,452,-877. and the expenditures were $11,620,605.

The Estimates have been submitted. The amount to be voted, including Public Works, is $19,962,682. The amount authorized by Statute is $9,712,773. The increase over last year is $2,179,000.

For New Brunswick $150,000 is asked as a revote for increased Railway accommodation at St. John and Point Duchene, and $84,-000 for a Deep Water Wharf at St. John.

$500,000 is asked for work on the Bay Verte Canal.

For rolling stock and improvements on the Shediac Railroad, $82,250; and $17,000 for a Pier at Sackville.

For a Bridge at Towpath, St. John River, $1,000.

For St. John Post Office, (revote,) $50,000.

For Chatham and Newcastle Custom House $10,000.

For Bathurst Harbor, $2,000; for Miramichi Harbor, $2,000; for Richibucto Harbor, $25,000, and for removal of wreck, $3,-000.

For Quaco Harbor of Refuge, (revote,) $16,000; for Grand Manan Public Landings, $7,000; for Grand Manan Harbor of Refuge, $15,000; for improvement of Dredge, $4,600; for additional repairs to St. John Custom House, $3,000.

For a Light Ship in Miramichi Bay, $4,-000; for Cape Spencer Light, $5,000; for Beacon Lights at Tracadie and Neguac, $1,-600; for two Beacon Lights at Grand Lake, $1,000; for a Fog Whistle at Miscou Point, $7,000; for Time Ball at St. John, $1,000.

In Nova Scotia, grants are asked for a Whistle at Sable Island, a fog Whistle and Light Ship at Halifax, and a Beacon Light at the entrance of Wallace Harbor.

TOWN COUNCIL.

APRIL, 26, 1872.

An adjourned session of the Town Council was held this evening, with a full board.

Counillor McCaffery submitted the report of the Finance committee, recommending an assessment as follows:—

For interest on Railway Debentures and Sinking Fund,	$1400.00
Fire Department,	1300.00
Ordinary purposes,	500.00
Total,	$3,200.00

Upon submitting this report, Councillor McCaffery stated that the members of the committee staked their financial reputation on the correctness of their estimate.

The Clerk read a communication from the Board of School Trustees, notifying the Council that the amount required for school purposes, over and above the sum receivable out of the Legislative grant and County School Fund, to cover the rental of lands and buildings, the care of school property, Teachers salaries, fuel, light and insurance, the purchase of books for indigent pupils, maps and apparatus, interest on debentures, contingent expences of the Board, including Secretary's salary and other current expences, is $3,000. And that the further sum of $3,000 is required for the purchase of school property, &c.

On motion the report of the Finance committee is adopted, and an assessment ordered according to the terms thereof.

On motion the application of the School Trustees is complied with, and an order of assessment for the first $3,000 named therein passed.

On motion ordered that debentures for school purposes, to the amount of $3,000, be issued, redeemable in equal proportions, in 5 and 10 years, with interest payable semi-annually.

On motion the commission allowed Collector is placed at 1½ per cent. on amount collected and paid over.

There were three candidates for the office of Collector, viz., Messrs. Robert Stephenson, C. H. Bull and Wm. Skillen. Mr. Stephenson elected.

Ordered that the Collector be required to enter into $3,000 bonds, with two sureties to be approved by the Mayor.

Dr. Stephen Smith is appointed Apportioner of Rates.

On motion ordered that the assessment list placed in Collector's hand shall show, in separate columns, the amount taxed each individual for ordinary purposes, and the amount for school purposes.

Ordered that Councillor McCaffery be a committee to have the Regulations of the Board of Health published.

(Some conversation here occurred in regard to the transactions of the Board of Health, his Worship stating that two difficulties existed to hinder the efficiency of the board; one was the impossibility of getting the members together to consult, and the other want of funds. In fact, according to the Mayor's statement, the Town has been for some time virtually without that very important body a live, active Board of Health. The Council speedily did away with the last and seemingly greatest obstacle by at once coming to an understanding, that if the Board of Health find it necessary in the interests of the community to expend any sum of money, the Town will guarantee the payment thereof. It was also understood that steps should be taken to secure a proper building in a suitable locality where, if necessary, patients may be taken. The facts above stated with reference to our Board of Health having been developed, the people, no doubt, will thank the Council for their prompt and decisive action in the matter.)

The following accounts passed: P. Ryan, straw for Lock Up, 50 cts.; J. McElroy, wood for do., $1.75; Finlay, repairing hose, $3.80.

Councillor Baker stated that the residents on Chapel street had raised by voluntary subscriptions some $125.00 towards building a side-walk on said street, and thought the Council might justly assist the undertaking. The matter was held over, and Council adjourned until Friday evening, May 3rd, at 7½ o'clock.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

By Telegram from McAdam Junction we learn that a brakesman on the Bangor freight train, named Bean, of Passadumkeag, was killed at St. Croix Bridge, on Thursday evening, by being struck by the irons of the Bridge.

A Boston despatch to the *Telegraph* announces that the partially erected coliseum for the use of Gilmore's Musical Jubilee, was blown down the evening of the 26th ult. The immense trusses fell with a great crash, and fragments of the wreck were strewn in all directions.

Those who suffer from cough or any Lung complaint should, without delay, try the effect of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, a few doses of which will relieve the sufferer and cause easy and natural expectoration. If a cough is allowed to continue without using such a preventative, a more serious casuality may arise and confine the patient to the house, if not to a bed of sickness. This is a remedy of extraordinary power, acting directly upon the lungs, and no preparation has before been found which produces such a beneficial effect on those organs as this Balsam.

Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills have now been before the public a sufficient length of time to prove their efficacy and virtue, and the truth of his system as to the cure of disease. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are found by experience to be harmless to the most tender age or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in their operation, ever offered to the world; and at same time the moss powerful, searching out the roots of any complaints, and performing a cure, if within the reach of human means.

The treatment of rough or broken knees in horses is a subject of great importance. We have seen many apparently hopeless cases restored by the free and continued use of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. It is a perfect remedy for every kind of superficial inflamation, which soon looses its angry character under the use of this invaluable Liniment.

KING WILLIAM EMPEROR.—The States of Germany, Northern and Southern, have named King William Emperor. This may be a great and distinguished honor, which, we surmise is satisfactory to both parties; but we doubt whether as many heartfelt blessings of gratitude will be showered on his Imperial Highness as is constantly bestowed on he who manufactures the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, from those who have been cured by his wonderful medicine. The Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills thoroughly renews and invigorates the mind and body.

A good thing, Excelsior Cough Balsam.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, "Parsons' Purgative Pills;" they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for Rheumatism, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, and Burns, is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

The use of Hall's Vegetable Scilian Hair Renewer brings new hair upon bald heads, if the hair folicles are not wholly destroyed. Try it.

FOUND AT LAST!—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satelities which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On the 26th Cartier introduced a bill respecting the Canada Pacific Railway, and explained its provisions. It was of a threefold character: First, Government asks power to make an agreement with any company that might be incorporated this session for the construction of the whole line and running it, such company to be required to have a capital of ten million dollars and to deposit ten per cent. of it with the Receiver-General; secondly, they ask power to make a similar agreement with amalgamation of companies that may be incorporated this session; and thirdly, they ask, power to make a similar agreement with capitalists who may not be incorporated this session, but to whom they could give a charter by order in Council. Of course only one of the plans would be adopted, but they asked these powers so that they may make the best bargain possible. He then explained to the House the assistance the Government proposed to give to whatever Company or amalgamation of Companies that they might agree with to build the road. They ask that 5,000,000 acres be placed at the disposal of the Government for this purpose. It did not follow that it would all be given to the Company. They would make the best bargain that they could. These fifty million acres were to be made up as follows: the eastern terminus of the road would be at Lake Nippissing, and the distance from there to the Pacific was, at the outside, 2700 miles, and they ask for a grant of land along the line, consisting of alternate blocks of 20 miles in depth on each side, which, on 2700 miles, would make 34,560,000 acres. They could not, according to the terms of the agreement with British Columbia, get any more land from that province, and therefore they propose to ask that the balance of the fifty millions be taken from the other parts of the Dominion—the North West, Manitoba, and Ontario, and at the same time they ask that the remaining alternate blocks of twenty miles depth along the line be placed at their disposal to be sold in order to re-imburse them for their payment of a money subsidy for the building of the road. With regard to the money subsidy, resolutions to be introduced would ask for power to enable the Government to grant a subsidy not exceeding thirty million dollars. He expected that the Government would be re-imbursed for the greater part of this sum by the sale of lands. This is the whole scheme.

Mackenzie briefly pointed out some objections to the scheme, but did not indicate any particular line of opposition. He said the proposed grant would swallow up the best lands of the country; that to sell lands would keep out immigration, and besides, a large portion of the land belonged to Ontario, and the Dominion Parliament had no control over it.

The bill was then read a first time.

It is believed that the bill repealing the Insolvency Law will be thrown out by the Senate.

The debate on the bill to repeal the Insolvency Act occupied the entire evening.

Bellerose moved an adjournment of the debate to the 30th May. The motion was lost.

Cameron's amendment was then rejected and the bill passed the second reading—yeas 77, nays 61.

All the members of the Government, excepting Pope, voted in the negative.

In the House of Commons on the 29th Mr. Renaud moved for correspondence relating to the school act of New Brunswick and (we quote from the *Telegraph*,) complained that it was an injustice to the Catholics of New Brunswick, as it ignored the French language and prevented them from teaching according to the regulations of their orders; deprived them of rights which they enjoyed at the time of Confederation; was unconstitutional, and had been carried into effect in the most arbitratory manner.

Anglin made a long speech denouncing the promoters of the Act as a lot of fanatics, and declaring it to be unconstitutional. The Minister of Justice's opinion on the legal point might be correct, but as a matter of justice he should have disallowed this Act. The Catholic Bishop of St. John was anxious to make satisfactory arrangement respecting the carrying out of the Act, but the Regulations adopted rendered it far more detestable to the Catholics. He appealed to the French members from Quebec if they could tamely look on and see their brethern in New Brunswick insulted and wronged in their dearest interests. He hinted that the course of the Dominion Government was prompted by the hope of getting Tilley returned unopposed for St. John.

Sir John A. Macdonald argued that the Act was constitutional. He said the Government could only disallow an Act of the Local Legislature, first, when it was beyond their jurisdiction, and secondly, when the interests of the whole Dominion required its disallowance. Neither reason existed in this case. It was a matter entirely within the local jurisdiction of the New Brunswick Legislature, and if the Catholics felt aggrie