TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

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

IF the Provincial Secretary is correctly reported in some St. John papers, our Government are, or have been, in correspondence with that of Nova Scotia on the subject of a Legislative Union of the twe Provinces. This fact may or may not seem inconsistent with the Attorney General's remarks; that depends upon the origin and nature of said correspondence. It will be remembered that it was shown in our issue of last week that the Attorney General had expressed himself guardedly on the general question of union, and indicated the basis upon which it should alone be made, namely, the deliberate convictions of the people.

It is a most natural conclusion to come to that we are inevitably drifting on to some change in our position. This arises out of local considerations as well as those of a more general character connected with Dominion affairs. Had Confederation not taken place, the Maritime Provinces would now, probably, be in Legislative Union; now we are in confederation, it is a matter worthy of some consideration how far the union now proposed might complicate affairs and be more difficult of consumation than before the larger union took place. Looking at the subject casually, one is impressed with the idea that, if the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were merged under one Local Government and Legislature, it would conduce largely to the general prosperity of both, while it should materially lessen their expenses. With the several local interests aggregated; with a larger population, thinking, acting, aspiring in accord, their interests identical, it is not easy to perceive why great good should not result. Still it is not upon any censuring view or, as put by the Attorney General, any mere sentimental feeling that this proposed change should be brought about. The whole scheme in all its details; its probable effect financially and political, not forgetting the results likely to accrue socially and morally, these must be put tangibly before the people and thoroughly understood by them, so that there may be no mistaking the responsibilities involved when the people are asked to determine upon the question. The union, if it comes, must not be the mere work of mere politicians, but of the thoughtful voters. We do not know how the rank and file of our political men regard the proposition, but it is very evident that leading public sentiment is now running in that direction, and there is no use in trying to hide the fact that the general character of our own Local Legislature influences a good many minds in their conclusions.

We trust, with the Attorney General, that no precipitate steps will be taken to promote the agitation, but that it will come as the natural outgrowth of our condition and circumstances as they become developed.

THE vote on Tibbitts' bill to divide the County of Victoria into two ridings, in the House last week, is one that illustrates the evil arising from purely party or personal action. Several gentlemen, we have reason for believing, voted against the bill simply because either that it was introduced by a gentleman who had voted for the Government or that Mr. Theriault had secured their sympathies by voting for the opposition. The agitation for some kind of a division of the County of Victoria is no new one; it is one that was forced upon the people years ago, and arises as well out of geographical as natural circumstances, and we fell satisfied that the convictions of Mr. Theriault and of the French people have long favored the scheme. It is not a case as between Mr. Tibbits and his constituency; the convenience or interests of that gentleman are of course of minor consideration, but there are the general interests and the general convenience of the people which *are* of major importance, and demand alike wise and independent action on the part of the Legislature. We do not know that the school question should, as it was made to in the House, enter largely into the issue, although it is reasonable and proper, if the French, having a preponderance in numbers, show a disposition to ignore the school law and do what they can to overthrow it, for the English portion of the population inhabiting the lower division of the County to feel a very considerable amount of anxiety. Admitting, however, that it is not the province of the Legislature to consider mere sectional motives or special influences, it certainly is their duty to weigh well the general effects involved in a measure submitted and where no interest can suffer by its adoption, and much injustice and inconvenience will be perpetrated by its rejection, then the proper course to be pursued is quite clear.—We think it very unfortunate that the bill in question did not pass. It is idle to assert, as did Mr. Landry, that this was a mere attempt to set apart the French of Victoria, in an offensive way. For some time there has been a division of the County by mutual understanding, and the enactment of the bill would only have legalised an old custom and prevented any future complications or difficulties that may arise as the matter now stands. Nobody who knows the County of Victoria can think that it would be prudent or fair that its representatives should be two Frenchmen, and if so then it is prudent and fair to guard against the probability of such an event. It is just as important that the rights of a minority should be guarded as that of a majority—even more important, because the latter by power of numbers can maintain their own legal claims, while the others may be, under certain circumstances, helpless.

WE have received from the Medical Superintendent, John Waddell, Esq., M. D., a copy of his Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for 1871. During the year there were admitted sixty-two male and forty-two female patients. The total number under treatment was one hundred and ninety-nine males and one hundred and fifty-three females; and the number remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year was 128 males and 118 females, and of these 12 are from Carleton Co. The average cost of each patient for the year was $117.03. The total expenditure for the year was $27,939.41.

MR. NICHOL, C. E., with a competent staff, has been engaged during the past week in making surveys for the purpose of discovering the nearest and most practical route for the building of the Branch Railway from this Town to the main Riviere du Loup road. This work is being done, of course, under the direction of the New Brunswick Railway Company, and is, we trust, an evidence that the Company intends pushing forward the work of construction with all possible speed.

IN answer to the so oft propounded query, "when will the cars get here?" we can only say it is impossible to tell. All the provincial lines of railroad, except the N. B. & C., are open to travel, and on this road there is a large gang of men at work constantly and assiduously; and just so soon as their persistent efforts shall clear the track of ice, &c., just so soon will we have the trains at Woodstock again. Perhaps the road will be open by the first of next week.

MR. MUNROE'S second Concert on Wednesday evening last was quite as successful in every respect as was that of his first on the week previous. The selection of songs was good, and their rendering such as to give entire satisfaction to the large audience. The Woodstock Cornet Band ably supported Mr. Munro in making the evening's entertainment a pleasant one.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are indebted to Michael McGuirk, Esq., who is at present enjoying a visit to his friends in the Old Country, for fyles of late English papers.

We are indebted for like favors to Mr. E. D. Watts, of the Victoria House, St. John, who is now selecting his spring stock of goods in the foreign market.

WE direct the attention of all those who desire a musical education for their children to the card of Mr. G. Holland Snow, in this issue. Mr. Snow's proposition to afford the pupils attending our common schools an opportunity of receiving, for a small sum, the rudiments of an education in vocal music, is a good one, and entitled to success. It is needless to add that this gentleman is in every way qualified for the task he has undertaken.

A correspondent informs us that it is in contemplation the organization of a "Temple of Honor and Temperance," at Tracey's Mills, in this County.

DEDICATORY services will be held in the New Free Baptist Chapel, Knoxford, on Sunday, 14th inst., to which a general invitation is extended to Ministers and others. The opening services will commence at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

AN Ottawa despatch to the *Telegraph* states that Lord Lisgar has asked to be relieved of the duties of Governor General of Canada, that his request has been complied with, and that Lord Dufferin will succeed him in June next.

THE weather for the past two days has been more Spring like in its character, although it is still very cold for the season of the year.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Thomas R. Jones was in Town during the present week.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. Lindsay, M. P. P., for a copy of the Auditor General's Report.

BOOK NOTICES.—The April number of *Harper's Magazine* offers novel and unusual attractions. It contains sixteen articles, covering the greatest variety of subjects, and ten of these are illustrated, the number altogether containing over seventy-five engravings.

Moncure D. Conway contributes a second paper to Munich, introducing the reader to the rich art-treasures of that city, and profusely illustrated.

Under the title of "The Mountains," Porte Crayon commences a series of sketches of Southern life, not less entertaining from their humorous delineations than from the characteristic illustrations, which are engraved from the author's own drawings.

A second paper by Allen D. Brown, on "National Architecture, Past and Present," embellished with seventeen illustration, completes the history of ship-building from the beginning of the present century.

Rufus Home, in "The Story of Tammany" (illustrated), contributes a very timely and interesting paper, tracing the origin and development of the Tammany Society, and its connection with the political history of the state and the nation.

The most remarkable paper in this number is contributed by Edward Howland. Under the title of "The Social Palace at Guise," he gives a very minute and interesting account of M. Godin's Familistere—the most practical and successful attempt which has yet been made to effect a union between the interests of labor and those of capital. This paper shows that M. Godin has solved the most important problem of the age. It is embellished with eight illustrations.

The five editorial departments are unusually full and interesting.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for April, is bountifully illustrated, with fine engravings, fashion plates, etc., its literary pages are overrunning with good things, and altogether it is an extra number.

The Children's Hour, for April, will be fully appreciated by the young folks, for whose especial tastes it caters in an unexceptional manner.

Communicated.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SENTINEL,—Since my last letter to you, we have been in high glee over the defeat and break of another great *Ring*—Erie. On Friday, the 15th, the repeal of the Erie Classification Bill took place in the State Legislature. Of course, there was great rejoicing with all friends of the road. The ring has been under a cloud since the death of Fisk and the smash-up of Tammany; on Thursday night there was a regular "set to" between the Gould-Fisk officers and the true representatives of the road, and the latter got possession of the office in the Grand Opera House, also the safe with all the books and papers; and they also secured a document that was never intended for the public eye.—The *Herald* publishes it in full; it is a statement of the real standing of the road, intended for no one but the eyes of the ring; had you the room to spare, I would forward you a copy of it for publication, but as you have not, I will give you but a couple of lines:—

Total liabilities,	$118,688,884
Total assets,	5,420,400

Which, according to figures makes the road one hundred and thirteen million worse off than nothing; of the trifle of $268,484, we don't think it worth mentioning in connection with the first item. By those two lines your readers will understand how the finest road in America was conducted. But I will leave Erie and turn to something nearer home,—our Mayor—he is on trial yet; one poor juror has been "bored" to death, and had to pay the penalty by death; Mr. Clark was a delicate man, and the close confinement of a hot court room was too much for him, and on Thursday night he died; so now they have got to empanel a new jury, and that is to be in the next term of the court. During the past week they had an exciting time over the evidence of A. J. Garvey, the contractor for plastering *that* New Court House; and he let a very large cat out of the bag when he stated, under oath, that several of the city officials proposed to him to plaster and fresco their buildings, and charge it in the bill against that new City Hall, and he got a commission of $5,000 for the trouble of putting it on paper, but it is useless for me to enumerate, for it would fill the SENTINEL, and then not one half the rascality of one office holder would be told.

Our Controller has made his report, and one paragraph makes all business men stand aghast. The taxable cost *per capita* is at least $50. It is ascertained that the bonded debt is $80,000,000, with a floating debt of $40,000,000, and unadjusted claims amounting to $00,000,000 more; put those three items together and it will make a very respectable bill. But this is a land of freedom; if you don't like it, why—"well, what are you going to do about it?" But the end is not yet.

The Stokes-Fisk trial is laid over till the April term of the Court of Over and Terminer; in the mean time the Sheriff is busy making up a panel of Jurors—3,000 is the number called for—and the general belief is that John Graham, Stokes' lawyer, will not get a jury out of that number.

Dexter A. Hawkins, a prominent member of the Union League, has thrown a firebrand among the Roman Catholic population, by the publication of a pamphlet on donations of city money to sectarian schools, of which I send you a copy.

We are somewhat agitated on the Alabama claims yet,—for we hope that England will be considerate enough to pay that "little bill"—about $000,000,000,—if she does not. Grant is a fighting President; it was that element that put him there for the first four years, and the same element will put him there again, that there is no question about. Both parties will endorse the "little smoker" if he will only stick up to big John Bull.

The *Herald*, under the influence of *Grantism*, is urging the importance of this country taking care of Mexico; of late it has had some very lengthy leaders on the subject; and it is well known that Ulyses goes for spreading the wings of the Eagle; you will recollect how hard he tried to spread them over San Domingo, and would have done so only for that sticker, Senator Sumner; he is out of the way now. But you shall "know all about it" in due time. W.

New York, March 23, 1872.

TOWN COUNCIL.

March 29, 1872.

A special meeting of the Board was held this evening; all the members present except Councillor Connell.

3 months tavern license was granted to proprietor of the Cable House.

A bill of Geo. Tolford's for shovelling a road to Engine House in Wellington Ward, for $3, was ordered to be paid.

Councillor Bridges intimated that there was a possibility of the Council being able to secure the North-west corner of the lot on which Christ's Church stands, for the purpose of a Steam Fire Engine house. The attention of the Fire Committee was directed to the matter. Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Fredericton, March 23.

On laying before the House a statement of the expenditure for the past, and the estimates for the present year, the Prov. Secretary, congratulated the members on the fact that the Province begins present year in a better condition, financially than last year.

The abstract of receipts for 1871, compared with the estimates, show an excess of receipts to the amount of $3,568.94, and the abstract of expenditure for same peri d shows the expenditure to be $3,497.15 less than was estimated; the Government had kept the expenditure within the appropriations.

He estimates the income for 1872 as follows:—

Dominion Subsidy,	$228,021 60
Yearly Grant,	50,000 00
Additional Grant,	63,000 00
Balance due 1st July, 1871, on new census,	13,492 00
Grant from General Government For immigration,	10,000 00
Amount of claim for railway iron,	45,157 05
Export duty,	65,000 00
Casual revenue,	45,000 00
Fees—Provincial Secretary,	5,000 00
Fees—Supreme Court,	2,000 00
Interest Commercial Bank,	
Lunatic Asylum,	1,000 00
Miscellaneous Receipts,	600 00
Balance on hand, 31st Oct., 1871,	95,734 13
Giving a total of	$825,404 78
Deducting proportion of Dominion subsidy one sixth belonging to 1873, say $57,000, and for old appropriations $45,000, leaves available for expenses of 1872,	$564,404 78

The following is an abstract of estimated expenditure:—

University of New Brunswick,	$8,884 48
Public Health,	6,500 00
Pensions,	180 00
Fishery Bounty,	160 00
Auditor General,	1,600 00
Elections,	2,000 00
Public Printing,	9,000 00
Surveys and Gov't Inspections,	4,000 00
Registry of Marriage Certificates,	900 00
Interest on Carleton Railway debentures,	750 00
St. John Public Hospital,	1,200 00
Public Works,	189,500 00
Education,	124,908 00
Lunatic Asylum,	28,000 00
Executive Government,	22,470 00
Immigration,	20,000 00
Legislature,	19,840 00
Agriculture,	11,000 00
Judicial,	10,010 00
Contingencies,	11,000 00
Unforseen expenses,	4,000 00
Total,	$472,901 81
Deduct estimated expenditure from available income, and the balance is	$91,501 97

March 27.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Incorporation Act of Woodstock. It gives authority to the Council to appoint firemen, to place the different amounts to be assessed in one sum, to dispose of the Woodstock Railway stock at auction, to oblige the Treasurer to increase his sureties because of the additional monies to be placed in his hands, and to prevent persons who have not paid their taxes from voting at the election for the Municipal Council. The bill was agreed to after much discussion.

A bill to incorporate the Albert County Railway was recommitted and carried.

In the afternoon the House went into committee on Adams' bill relating to sale of spirituous liquors. It provides that the sessions shall grant licences in any Parish unless a petition against it be presented, signed by a majority of the rate-payers, the signatures to be verified under oath before Clerk of the Peace. Progress was reported. Several petitions were presented in favor of bill to incorporate Orange Lodges.

Wedderburn introduced the St. John Liquor License Bill, with a petition signed by Wm. Welsh and nine hundred others in favor the reof. He desired it to be known that he would move in the matter early next week.

Wedderburn also introduced a bill to extend the time for issue of executions, without *scire facias;* a bill to enable executions to issue on judgments recovered in Court of Common Pleas before the passage of the County Courts Act; and a bill to abolish the Legislative Council.

This bill provides that from a certain day the Legislative Council shall be abolished; that henceforth the Legislature shall consist of the Governor and Assembly, to be styled "The Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick;" that all powers, etc., now vested in the Legislature, as at present constituted, shall rest in "The Legislative Assembly;" that all acts relating to the election of members or otherwise relating to the House of Assembly not inconsistent with the proposed bill shall be continued and all inconsistent acts repealed. That nothing shall be taken to interfere with the prerogatives, etc., of the Queen or Queen in Council; the Governor General, or the Governor General in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Council.

March 28.

This morning Bailey presented 6, Stevenson 2, Covert 1, Lindsay 2, and Tibbits 3 petitions asking incorporation for Grand and Subordinate Orange Lodges.

Wedderburn read a petition asking for legislation to render the Maduxnekeag river navigable, it being now obstructed by piers, booms, etc. C. N. Skinner appears for the persons who want the obstructions removed. Wedderburn, Coram, Crawford, Harrison, and Lindsay, were appointed a committee to consider the matter.

Wedderburn made some remarks with reference to the Secretary's budget, and expressed regret that he was not present to hear his speech thereon. Re said the people and those who were watching our Better Terms claims—including the Legislators and Press of the Upper Provinces—would wonder how it was that we were asking for more funds to carry on our public services when we could show a balance this year of $95,734.13. The amount of existing contracts for roads and bridges would go to reduce our balance, and had it not been for the extraordinary receipts mentioned, we would have very little balance this year.

The Secretary had, no doubt, explained that over $80,000 of that sum came from the original Reserve Fund of $200,000, which we were continually compelled to draw from to meet our current expenses. Besides that we had this year over $45,000 from the Dominion for Railroad Iron, and some $24,000 from the Commercial Bank, which could not again be estimated on. These sums, besides the increase of our casual and Territorial Revenue during the past year, and our Immigration grant, had swelled our finances and made our spare funds seem large—too large when unexplained to justify an argument for Better Terms.

Tibbits moved the House into committee, Wedderburn in the chair, on the bill to divide the County of Victoria into two ridings for electoral purposes. The bill proposes to make the parishes of St. Basil, St. Leonard, Madawaska and St. Francis one riding, and the parishes of Grand Falls, Perth, Gordon and Andover a second riding, under the name of the South Riding.

Tibbits explained that there are not more that thirty English people in what it is proposed to make the North riding, and that the interests of the two sections of the County are altogether different from each other.—He read a portion of a petition from a number sent to the House last year in favor of making a civil division of the County. The Counties of the Upper Provinces are divided in this manner.

Theriault said he had always given the same consideration to one portion of the County as to the other. He moved three months hoist.

White favored the bill, believing it would be better for both French and English if the division was made.

Maher said it was special legislation and thought it was a special case to suit the interests of the mover. If the Province was to be cut up into ridings let it be general.

Adams objected to the bill because no notice of it had been published. He thought Counties should be amalgamated instead of divided, and that the representation in Assembly should be reduced as promised by the promoters of the Confederation scheme.

Crawford said that when a division could be made between two classes as that aimed at under the present bill it should be made. Theriault had threatened that Tibbits could not be elected again in Victoria, and he believed that as everyone knew it should be taken as an additional reason why the bill should pass.

Blanchard thought Victoria was well enough as it is, and if it was divided for electoral purposes Gloucester and other Counties would ask for the same thing next year.

Tibbits said Theriault had turned a complete somersault since last year. Some years ago a compact was entered into that the French member should take charge of all matters affecting the French. Theriault, therefore, now had all the bye-road money, etc., for the French, and if another Frenchman was elected the County would not be fairly represented. Theriault said to him just before coming to the House—"If you do not go against the Government on the School Bill, I'll vote against the Division." Last year Mr. Theriault was in favor of it. The English want to get schools working under the new law and the clergy and Theriault had told him to resist it and refuse to make the assessment. He had been told that at next election two French or Catholic members will be returned and in view of the circumstances it was time the County was divided so that the interests of all classes could be properly represented.

The Attorney General read from the petitions of last year—which are in the main, headed by Catholic Clergymen, and in favor of dividing the County—to show that it was stated in them that unless the County was divided it would be impossible to give equal rights and privileges to all classes. He thought the House should not dispose of the bill too hastily.

Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Gough, Willis, McPherson, Theriault, Bailey, Blanchard, Landry, Adams, Girouard, Gillespie, Hanington, Philips, Otty, Alward, Williams, Maher, Lindsay—17.

Nays—Hatheway, King, Kelly, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Beckwith, Napier, White, Robinson, Coram, Ryan, Palmer, Humphrey, Covert, Tibbits—17.

Wedderburn gave the casting vote against.

House adjourned until Saturday.

March 30.

Wedderburn introduced a bill to incorporate the St. John Industrial School, and a bill to incorporate the St. Andrew's Society Curling Club.

The House in committee passed the bill sent from the Legislative Council, requiring the Albert Railway Company to commence the construction of the road six months from the passing of the Session's amendment of the Act, and finish it and open traffic in five years.

The House went into committee on the bill introduced by Wedderburn to authorize the issue of executions on judgements recovered in the Court of Common Pleas before the passage of the County Courts Act. Palmer, Hibbard, and Lindsay, thought the bill should be referred to a committee. Hibbard said that it was a wonder that it took five years to discover that the bill was necessary. All the lawyers in the House thought the bill should pass. Bill agreed to.

Stevenson introduced a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company.

At twelve o'clock Supply, the order of the day, was moved by the Provincial Secretary.

Gough took the floor at once, and said that some more full, satisfactory and explicit explanation of the figures put before the House by the Secretary ought to be made before the House was called on to vote a further sum to be placed in the hands of the Government. He referred to the declaration of New Brunswick's poverty, made by the Better Terms Delegation, and thought that in the face of that it should not be allowed to go to the Upper Provinces and elsewhere without explanation, that we had now a clear balance of $91,501.97. If the figures of the Secretary were calculated to show anything, they should show that our balance is $113,678; but the figures are false and misleading. Hatheway had said that the whole balance for the year should be $117,338, but a portion of that sum should go on account of population subsidy for 1873. The Secretary, Gough continued, should have stated on the pages of the estimates that the actual balance is only some $30,000.

Here a dispute took place between Gough and the Secretary concerning our debt to the Dominion, which Gough said should have been shown as some $200,000. Hatheway said that in the Dominion view of the case we owe it $350,000, but from a New Brunswick stand-point the Dominion owes us $27,000.

Gough went on to show how we had a balance of $83,064.86 on hand on 31st October, 1870, and made calculations to show that the Secretary, on his own principle of calculation, should have a balance of $113,678.16 on 31st October, 1872.

He said he intended to move an amendment to the motion to go into supply, and would show how he proposed to "effect a great saving in the running of this little political machine." He would reduce the Attorney General's salary from $2,400 to $1,600, and the salary of the Commissioner of Works from $2,000 to $1,600. He thought the honor of being Chief Commissioner of Works should be looked on as part compensation for services. The public buildings now cost $3,585.51 to keep them up, and he thought he could save $1,700 a year in that direction.

Gough closed by claiming that $10,534.75 could be saved in the four salaried departments of the Executive by amalgamating the Board of Works and Surveyor General's Departments, and giving the heads of them $1000 each, and reducing travelling expenses to actual sums paid out therefor. He moved his resolution, the preamble of which is nearly all copied from the report of the Better Terms Delegation, and sets forth the impoverished condition of the finances, as there truthfully laid down. The resolve is that the three salaries named and the expenses be reduced, as stated above.

Macpherson seconded the motion.

Palmer said the present was a most inopportune resolution to make at the present time, and involved a question which should no be hastily entered upon.

The Attorney General said he did not think it was in order. Allowing, for the sake of argument, that it was, it should not now be brought in. The present is not the time to make the reductions spoken of, even were it practicable to make them at all. In his opinion, some of the reductions named cannot be judiciously made. To pass the resolution in the face of our claims now before the Dominion for Better Terms would be to jeopardize our interests. He proceeded to show that we had been drawing from the reserve fund, or extraordinary resources, to carry on our public works since Confederation, and that over $200,000 then on hand was exhausted in five years, and was it not that we expect our Iron Claims to be settled this year, and will receive a grant of $10,000 for immigration, together with some other reserves outside our stated revenue, we would have scarcely a balance at all, with bankruptcy staring us in the face.

Wedderburn asked leave of the Attorney General to move an amendment to Gough's resolution. He read the proposed amendment, which sets forth that whereas our claims for better terms are before the Dominion Government, and as we have the assurance that we will be granted a sufficient sum thereon to preserve our public departments in efficiency without being compelled to resort to direct taxation, it is inexpedient at present to consider the questions raised in Gough's resolution, for which a three months postponment is moved. Wedderburn said that to reduce the expenses of the administration of our affairs now, even were it expedient or practicable, would be to cut the ground from under arguments on which our claims were based, and it was most unfortunate that Gough had been so short-sighted as to move in the matter as he had done.

The order of the day was then adjourned until noon, Monday.

Fredericton, April 1.

White introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to the imposition of a tax on unimproved granted lands and to provide a fund for opening roads in parishes where such lands are situated.

The House in committee agreed to the following Bills:—Bill relating to Woodstock Pleasure Grounds Association; Bill relating to paying damages assessed for lands taken for highways; Bill to extend the time for issuing executions on judgements in any Court of Record in the Province; Bill to divide the Parish of Grand Falls in Victoria County.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that it was a breach of privilege for members of select committees to make public any of their proceedings before they made their report to the House.

In reply to Gough, Hatheway explained, as he did on the day he brought down the Estimates, what the Government proposes to do in the matter of immigration.

McPherson said he had received a letter from Mr. Potts, stating that if the Government did not send the guarantee to Allan Bros., the three hundred men he had arranged for would not be sent.

King said that it was quite possible that the men who might be sent out by Messrs. Allan Bros. would scarcely be suitable, as there was no guarantee as to their character, or that they would stay in the country. It was understood that Mr. McPherson would personally select the men.

McPherson said he thought he had done pretty well, and perhaps it was true that the Government did not like to see him back so soon.

King said it was likely that the Railway Company would get Mr. Potts to make a personal selection of the men.

In reply to Willis, Hatheway said the Government was going to work to prepare land for the reception of the immigrants as soon as the immigration item was passed in the House.

☞ The House is now debating whether Gougir's resolution is an amendment to the order of the day or not.

Hibbard regards it as a square Want of Confidence motion. If it is not, he is opposed to it at the present time.

Hatheway will regard it as a vote of Want of Confidence.

(Special to Telegraph and Journal.)

After dinner Landry addressed the House, contending that Gough's resolution was in order as an amendment, though he expressed a wish that it might be withdrawn.

Gough said that, in deference to Landry's wishes, he would do so, and would not at present offer any further amendment to the motion to go into supply.

Hatheway said that on these conditions he would consent to the withdrawal.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, and passed the following items:—

LEGISLATURE.

Librarian,	$500
Books for Library,	400

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chaplain,	$60
Usher Black Rod, $3 per diem,	120
Door Keeper, $2 per diem,	80
Messenger, $2 per diem,	80
do $1.50 do.,	60
Clerk, including index, and all services,	1,200
Engrossing Clerk,	200

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Chaplain,	$60
Sergeant-at-Arms $3 per diem,	120
Door Keeper, 2 do.,	80
Messenger, 2 do.,	80
Three Messngers, 1.50 per diem each,	180
Messenger, 1 do.,	40
Clerk, including index and all services,	1,600
Clerk Assistant, all services,	400
Two Engrossing Clerks, $200 each,	400
Immigration,	20,000
Fishery Bounty,	160

Special grants will be taken up to-morrow. There was some discussion over the item of $400 for Engrossing clerks, which the Secretary said there was a promise to increase last year to $600, though he had forgotten it. It was decided to let the matter stand over until next year.

The Botsford clerkship matter was resurrected, and the Secretary expressed his conviction that in a very short time the Government would be in a position to ask the House to agree to an amicable arrangement in reference thereto.

Lindsay made a slashing speech about that stationery that had been imported, and the portmonnies and "portmantles" given by the Clerk to members of the Council. The Carleton economist dwelt with vigor and severity on the temerity of the gentlemen of the Upper House in daring to set up their authority against the Commons and the people.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The Eastern question appears to be coming to the front again. A London telegram of the 21st, states it is the opinion in diplomatic circles there that the action of Russia in rebuilding and strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol is in direct violation of the terms of the treaty entered into between Russia and the allied troops at the close of the Crimean war. It is also believed that the action of Russia in thus setting the treaty at defiance may possibly be the means of causing further complications on the Eastern question.—*Tribune.*

An English physician declares that he has six paralytic patients, made solely by smoking tobacco.

Great Britain uses 20,000,000 tons of coal per annum for power, and thereby adds an equivalent of 133,000,000 of workingmen to her population.

P. T. Barnum advertises for three hundred men to travel with his great show; they must not drink nor use profane language.

At Sandwich, Eng., the curfew has tolled every evening for a period of seven hundred years.

Two hunchbacks celebrated their nuptials in Paris the other day, in the presence of 30 invited guests, also hunchbacks. At the wedding ball all the musicians were hunchbacks—as was every dancer.

The newest color out is called the "burnt love-letter tint."

Thomas Minshall, a young man residing in Chester, Penn., was terribly poisoned a week or two since by a species of hair dye in common use among barbers everywhere. The *Republican* says: "While coloring his moustache the barber suffered a drop of the dye to fall upon his lower lip, which was slightly chapped. In a short time after the part began to swell, became inflamed to an enormous size, and his whole face presented a shocking appearance. Convulsion after convulsion followed, and for some days his life was in great jeopardy. Within the last day or two, however, the swelling has somewhat subsided, and he is in a fair way to recover."

California boasts the largest orchard in the world. It contains 426 acres, and over 75,000 fruit trees.

900 poor families of London are indebted to the late Mr. Peabody for comfortable homes.

60,000 people go down to a drunkard's grave in the United States every year.

The New Orleans oyster trade amounts to $1,350,000 annually.

A Foxton, England, there died, at an advanced age, Wm. Chapman, a miserable miser, worth £5,0000, which he has left to an illegitimate son of his. His last wish was that his stick might be placed in his coffin, that he might give "Old Stratford a thrashing with it when he met him, because he disapp inted him of buying some land years ago!"

With this changeable weather will come trials to the delicately constituted, over which any one, moderately observant may pass, provided Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam be taken when the first symptoms of disordered Lungs show a departure from health. This mild and powerful expectorant is especially adapted to all liable to diseases of the Throat, and for all whose occupation, by confining them to the house, renders them particularly liable to catch cold. With moderate attention, and a supply of this Balsam, they will be enabled to regain their good health, and point out to others similarly situated how this remedy is their best and surest friend.

As Dr. Wilson is anxious to meet with the approbation, not only of the public at large, but also of his professional brethern, he begs leave most respectfully to suggest to the medical world that the use of his Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills is expressly confined to diseases having a common origin, or at least a bond of connection sufficient to justify their very general, if not universal, adoption.

Sufferer with Asthma, use Excelsior Balsam and get relief.

If you would have no gray hairs use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the only sure preventive.

The Pronvincial Board of Agriculture have determined to hold their exhibition at Sackville this year.

The Hon. William S. Rankin of Covington Cy., publicly declares that charges of attempted blackmailing have been made by Col. Crockett Sayers against Mr. Jesse R Grant, the President's father, who is Postmaster of Covington. At the same time Col. Edmund Jussen also publishes against Orvil L. Grent, the President's brother, an accusation of having proposed to him to engage in defrauding the revenue. Evidently there is a strong tendency in the Grant blood to make money by all means, just or unjust—[*N. Y. Sun.*

A Catholic priest in Boston recently returned to the giver, a donation of fifty dollars, because he was a liquor-seller, and the money was derived from his unholy traffic.

The Michigan liquor law has had the effect to bring out the following scheme for the sale of the popular beverage: "You put your ten cents on a spot marked 'whiskey'; the apparatus revolves, and directly you see a glass of whiskey standing before you, and you don't know, of course, who gave it to you, or how it came there.

The London *Times* reports a discussion in the upper House of Bishops, presided over by the Primate of all England, on the Anthanasian creed. The Archbishop of Canterbury said. "As to the damnatory clauses, there is no person in this room who believes in them." Then the Bishop of Peterborough replied, "That is why I want to get rid of them." The Bishops did not conclude to eliminate from the Prayer Book the following:—"Which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefil-d, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly," although they agreed that they did not themselves believe it.

In strains of the Shoulder and obstinate cases of lameness, Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment not only gives relief to the horse, but by persevering in its use, effects a permanent cure. On the first attack of stiffness in any of the joints or cords, recourse should immediately be had to the Liniment, which will assuage the painful part, reduce the swelling, and subdue the inflamation.

Professor Clark writes to the agent of Clark's Derby Condition Powders, "By extraordinary care in the selection of the ingredients, and by the closest attention in compounding them, with all the skill a life-time has given me, I feel warranted in saying that the powders I am now introducing to the American public are as effectual a remedy as it is possible to produce, and will prevent distempers of various kinds to which horses are liable during the spring and summer months."

QUITE CORRECT.—The Indian medicine known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills will be found to be most reliable curative blood purifiers when spring after a long and inclement winter re-opens the pores of the skins and an alterative is required to transfer impurities from the body through these natural outlets. The Remedy and Pills can be confidently recommended as the surest, safest, and easiest means of attaining this desirable end, without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequent chills or impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, this medicine presents a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter, it may fairly be said of this celebrated Indian Medicine that it radically removes all corrupt and disordered elements from the sytem.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of the CARLETON SENTINEL, that "Parson's Purgative Pills" contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great success.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.

If a man wants a bottle of whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial" and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic), that will vitilize the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

CHICAGO BODY-SNATCHERS.—This morning at about 3½ o'clock, Police-officers Robert Bennet and James Grubb made the arrest of a brace of body-snatchers in charge of an express-wagon containing several corpses. The men were crossing the bridge at the prescribed slow pace, when the policemen's suspicion was aroused, owing to the fact that the wagon seemed to be laden with hay, and as hay dealers do not generally come to market so early, and bring hay in such small quantities, the policemen thought they would question the two fellows, Officer Grubb approached the wagon, and asked the men if they had not a load of corpses, to which he received an affirmative reply. He told them that he should have to arrest them, and ordered them if armed, to give up their weapons. The men offered no resistance, and immediately handed over two revolvers. The policemen mounted the vehicle and drove with their charge to the Union street Station. There it was discovered that the wogon contained no less than five corpses—two males and three females, one of the latter being that of a girl not over thirteen years of age. All the bodies from appearances, had been interred but a few days. The implements found with the resurrectionists consisted of two "picks," two shovels, a lantern and two long black masks. This morning the prisoners, Jerry F. Schaeffer, a medical student, and William Pembroke an e mploye of his, were before Justice Scully who sent them for trial in bail of $2,000 each. Schaeffer, on his way to the station, told the officers that body-snatching was an every night occurrence, and on that account begged the policemen to make the "case" light.—*Chicago Journal.*

WOOD TRADE.—From A. F. & D. Mackay's Liverpool Timber Circular of the 2nd March, we quote the following:

Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st February, 2 Vessels, 1,993 tons register, wood-laden, have arrived from British North America viz., 0 from Quebec, 1 from St. John, N. B., and 1 from other ports; at the same time last year, 3 vessels, 1,969 tons, had arrived.

Pine Timber.—The stock of square and waney board pine, from Quebec, is 1,444,000 cubic feet against 822,000 at the same time last year. From St. John the stock this year is nil against 22,000 cubic feet, and from other ports 38,000 cubic feet against 5,000 at the same period of last year. The sales of Pine which have been effected during the month have been in division, and chiefly by private treaty.

N. B. & N. S. Pine and Spruce Deals.—The stock consists of 5,675 standards from St. John, N. B., and other ports against 12,222 standards at this time last year. Prices are on the advance, caused chiefly by the smallness of the present stock. This condition of the market is likely to continue as in former years till the arrival of the new import which almost invariably operates adversely on the prices attainable.

LUMBER TRADE IN CANADA.—Few persons among us have any adequate idea of the enormous proportions of the lumber trade of the Dominion. Take for instance the trade of the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the tributary valleys. The Ottawa valley provided during the past season 100,000,000 feet of sawn deals, 285,000,000 feet of sawn boards, and the St. Lawrence valley provided 225,000,000 feet of sawn deals and 150,000,000 of sawn boards. In the