**TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.**

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# The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

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

We published last week an epitome of the circumstances that preceded the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament on the 13th. To-day we submit to our readers the text of the memorial presented to the Governor General; his reply submitted in writing on the following day and the speech on proroging Parliament. The proceedings were attended with much excitement at the seat of government; an excitement akin to that which marked the close of the session of our own Legislature in 1857, when a debate, on a resolution introduced by Hon. Mr. Smith, calling upon the Government to resign, they having been defeated by a tie vote of the House, was closed summarily by the command of the Governor for the House to attend him in the Council Chamber to be prorogued for a dissolution.

The excitement has extended and in every part of the Dominion the conduct of the parties is being warmly canvassed.

The Governor General presents his own defence of his conduct; and he no doubt acted constitutionally; whether his advisers in view of the memorial showed wisdom in not reconsidering the decision to prorogue Parliament is another question.

It is very true that Government were not bound to pay any special respect to the Opposition, as such, nor to treat their representations with marked defference, but in this case it was not the Opposition but the whole people of the Dominion who were anxious for an immediate enquiry into the charges at issue, and knowing this, when the Government became aware that the feeling among the members of the Commons,—of a great many of their own friends and supporters, was expressed in the terms of the memorial, then we think it would have been good in constitutional law and better in policy to have acceded to the prayer of the memoralists.

It is very true the Government act like men conscious of their ability fully to vindicate themselves from the charges brought against them, but as the verdict in the case, after all, rests with the people, even a present defeat by the opposition, to be followed by a triumphant establishment of their innocence, would leave them in a position of greater strength and popularity than they can now expect. For popular feeling is easily and not always wisely excited. And it is well that the people should be jealous of the rights and prerogatives of Parliament nor easily satisfied over a seeming violation of them such as, it is argued, and with force, has been perpetrated in this instance.

It is to borne in mind, however, that the adjournment of the House was to the 13th of April, upon that day to be prorogued without transacting any business, and that in consequence a large number of members did not attend.

That the Governor General exculpates the administration from the charge of having sought or secured the disallowance of the "Oaths" bill.

That the Royal Commission now appointed is to procure and take down evidence which will be submitted to Parliament when it meets, and when it will with the whole transactions be subject to most thorough parliamentary investigation.

Believing as we do, and with a desire even stronger than our faith, that the Government will prosecute the investigation as speedily as possible, and that the Government will prove the charges false, we still regret the course that was pursued, we regret it as establishing a dangerous precedent and perpetuating an annoying and unhealthy excitement in the public mind.

THE MEMORIAL.

The undersigned members of the House of Commons of Canada desire respectfully to approach Your Excellency, and humbly to represent that more than four months have already elapsed since the Hon. Mr. Huntington made, from his place in the House of Commons, grave charges of corruption against Your Excellency's constitutional advisers in reference to the Pacific Railway contract.

That although the House has appointed a committee to inquire into these charges, the proceedings of this committee have, on various grounds, been postponed, and another inquiry has not taken place.

That the honor of the country imperatively requires that no further delay should take place in the investigation of charges of so grave a character, which it is the duty and the undoubted right and privilege of the Commons to prosecute.

The undersigned are deeply impressed with the conviction that any attempt to postpone this inquiry or to remove it from the jurisdiction of the House of Commons, would create the most intense dissatisfaction.

We, therefore, pray Your Excellency not to prorogue Parliament till the House of Commons shall have opportunity of taking such steps as it may deem necessary and expedient with reference to this important matter.

Ottawa, 13th August, 1873.

The following members signed the memorial:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglin, | Archibald, |
| Bain, | Bechard, |
| Bergin, | Blain, |
| Blake, | Bodwell, |
| Bourossa, | Bowman, |
| Boyer, | Brouse, |
| Buell, | Burpee, |
| Burpee (Sunbury), | Cameron (Huron), |
| Cartwright, | Casey, |
| Casgrain, | Cauchon, |
| Charlton, | Church, |
| Cockburn, (Muskoka), | Coffin, |
| | Cook, |
| Cunningham, | Cutler, |
| Delorme, | De St. George, |
| Dorion, | D. Borion, |
| A. Borion, Napierville, | |
| Edgar, | Ferris, |
| Findlay, | Fiset, |
| Fleming, | Forbes, |
| Fournier, | Galbraith, |
| Geoffrion, | Gibson, |
| Giles, | Goudge |
| Hagar, | Harvey, |
| Higginbothm, | Holton, |
| Horne, | Huntington, |
| Jette, | Laflamme, |
| Lankrekin, | Macdonald, Glengarry, |
| McDonald, Inverness, | |
| McKenzie, | Merrier, |
| Metcalfe, | Mills, |
| Oliver, | Paquet, |
| Paterson, | Pelitier, |
| Pickard, | Peezer, |
| Prevest, | Roy, |
| Richards, Megantic, | Richards, |
| Ross, Durham, | Ross, Middlesex, |
| Ross, St. Edward, | Ross, Wellington,, |
| Rymal, | Schultz, |
| Scriver, | Schibly, |
| Smith, Peel, | Smith, Selkirk, |
| Smith, Westmorland, | |
| Sninder, | Stirton, |
| Taschereau, | Thompson, Haldim, |
| Thompson, Welland, | and, |
| Trembly, | Trow, |
| White, | |
| Wilkes, | Young, Montreal, |
| W. Young, Waterloo. | |

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

It is quite unnecessary for me to assure you that any representations emanating from persons possessing the right to speak on public affairs with such authority as yourselves will always be considered by me with the greatest respect, even had not circumstances, already, compelled me to give my most anxious thought to the matters to which you are now anxious of calling my attention.

You say, in your memorandum, that four months have elapsed since the Hon. Mr. Huntington preferred grave charges of corruption against my present advisers, in reference to the Pacific Railway contract, and that although the House has appointed a committee to enquire into those charges, the proceedings of this committee have on several grounds been postponed, and the enquiry has not taken place.

Gentlemen, no person can regret more keeply than I do these unfortunate delays, the more so as they seem to have given rise to the impression that they have been unnecessarily interposed by the action of the Executive.

It may be premature at this moment to enter into a history of the disallowance of the oath bill, but this much, at all events, it is but fair to every one that I should state, viz., that immediately after I had assented to that Act, I transmitted a certified copy of it to the Secretary of State, in accordance with the instructions on which I am bound, on such occasions.

That leaning myself to the opinion, an opinion founded on the precedent afforded by the Act of the Canadian Parliament, which empowers the Senate to examine witnesses on oath, that the Act was not *ultra vires*, I accompanied it by a full exposition of the arguments which could be urged in its support, but on the point being referred by the Secretary of State for the professional opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, it was pronounced inconsistent with the Act of Confederation, and

That, therefore, the postponement of the enquiry, so far as it has arisen out of this circumstance has resulted wholly by the operation of law, and has been beyond the control of any one concerned.

You then proceed to urge me, on grounds which are very fairiy and forcibly stated, to decline the advice which has been unanimously tendered to me by my responsible ministers and to refuse to prorogue Parliament; in other words, you require me to dismiss them from my counsel, for, gentlemen, you must be aware that this would be the necessary result of my assenting to your recommendation.

Upon what ground should I be justified in taking so grave a step?

What guarantee can you afford me that the Parliament of the Dominion would endorse such an act of personal interference on my part?

You, yourselves, gentlemen, do not form an actual moiety of the House of Commons, and I have no means therefore of ascertaining that the majority of that body subscribed to the opinion you have announced.

Again, to what should I have to appeal in justification of my conduct?

It is true, grave charges have been preferred against those gentlemen, charges which I admit require the most searching investigation. but as you, yourselves, remark in your memorandum, the truth of your accusations still remain contested.

One of the authors of the correspondence which has made so painful an impression upon the public has admitted that many of his statements were hasty and inaccurate, and has denied, on oath, the correctness of the deductions drawn from them.

Various assertions contained in the narative of the others have been positively contradicted.

Is the Governor General, upon the strength of such evidence as this, to drive from his presence gentlemen who for years have filled the highest office of State, and in whom during the present Parliament has repeatedly declared its continued confidence? It is true certain documents have lately appeared in connection with these matters, of very grave significance, in regard to which the fullest explanation must be given, but no proof has yet been adduced which necessarily connect them with the culpable transactions of which it is asserted they formed part, however questionable they may appear, as placed in juxta position, with the correspondence appended by the person who has possessed himself of them.

Under these circumstances, what right has the Governor General, on his personal responsibility, to proclaim to Canada—nay, not only to Canada, but to America and Europe, as such a proceeding on his part must necessarily do, that he believes his ministers guilty of the crimes alleged against them? Were it possible at the present time to make a call of the House and place myself in direct communication with the Parliament of the Dominion, my personal embarassment would disappear, but this is a physical impossibility, I am assured by my Prime Minister, and the other report of the proceedings at the time bears out his statement that when Parliament adjourned, it was announced by him as the Leader of the House, that the meeting on the 13th of August would be immediately followed by prorogation, and that no substantive objection was taken to this announcement, and that, as a consequence, a considerable portion of your fellow members are dispersed in various directions.

I should therefore only deceive myself were I to regard the present assembly as a full parliament.

Since the adjournment indeed circumstances have occurred which render your proximate re-assembly highly desirable, but in the country there are physical circumstances which necessarily interpose a considerable lapse of time before the representatives of the various provinces, comprising the confederated Parliament of Canada can assemble, separated as some of them are by thousands of miles from the capital of the Dominion.

In regulating the times and seasons when Parliament is to be called together, the Executive is bound not only to consider the reasonable convenience of these gentlemen, but also to protect the federal right of the provinces which they represent, and under these circumstances I have concluded, on the advice of my ministers, and even if I differed from them as to the policy of the course, which I do not, it is a point upon which I should be disposed to accept their recommendation, to issue a royal commission of enquiry to three gentlemen of such legal standing, character and authority, as will command the confidence of the public.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Act, Vic. 31, Cap. 39, on the other hand, I have determined in proroguing Parliament to announce to the members of both Houses my intention of their re-assembling, immediately the Commission of Inquiry shall have concluded their labors by those means, an opportunity will be afforded for the preliminary purgation of these unhappy matters before a tribunal to take evidence on oath; ample opportunity will be given to the members of the more distant provinces to make their preparations, in view of an Autumnal Session, and within two months or ten weeks from this date a full Parliament of Canada will take supreme and final cognizance of the case now pending between my ministers and their accusers.

Gentlemen, the situation we have been discussing is one of great anxiety and embarrassment, but I can hope that on a calm retrospect of the various considerations to be kept in view, you will come to the conclusion that in determining to be guided by the advice of my ministers, on the present occasion; in other words, in declining to act as though the charges which have been advanced against them were already proven, and in adhering to arrangements upon the faith of which many of your colleagues are absent from their places, I have adopted the course most in accordance with the maxims of constitutional government, and with what is due to these whom the Parliament of Canada has recommended to my confidence.

SPEECH:

*Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg leave to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your public duties.

Among the measures you have adopted are laws of great importance to the well being of the Dominion.

The interest of trade will be promoted by the Act relating to the inspection of the staple articles of Canadian produce, as well as by the statute regulating weights and measures.

The several Acts respecting our merchant shipping will greatly tend to the success and development of the great branch of our national industry, and to the protection of the lives of our seamen.

By the Act relating to the trial of controverted elections of members of the House of Commons, you have adopted the system which is new in successful operation in the mother country.

I sincerely congratulate you on the admission of the colony of P. E. I. as a Province of the Dominion.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—*

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted; they will ensure the vigorous prosecution of the great public works, so imperatively called for by the wants of this growing country.

*Honorable Gentlemen:*

I have thought it expedient, in the interests of good government, to order that a commission should be issued to enquire into certain matters connected with the Canada Pacific Railway Company, to which the public attention has been directed, that the evidence before such commission should be taken on oath.

The commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the inquiry with all diligence, and to transmit their report as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons as to myself.

Immediately on receipt of the Report I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for the despatch of business, to give you an early opportunity of taking such Report into consideration.

Meanwhile, I bid you farewell.

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IT is stated, with a show of authority, that the Governor General has received a despatch from the Imperial Government, respecting the Costigan resolutions on the School question of New Brunswick and the Governor General's despatch accompanying them. The Imperial Government pronounces, or rather it is a re-affirmation, the School Act entirely within the power of the Local Legislature. Nor can we see how any other decision could be arrived at in the face of our written constitution that is so explicit on the point.

We are glad that this decision of the Imperial authorities has been received just at this time, as it will tend to remove from the pending election canvass in this County, for the Dominion seat, the School question, which otherwise might be introduced when it should not be. The only way now in which the School question can be made an item of the canvass is as an introduction of the broad and very important constitutional question, shall the Confederation Act, in respect to its assignment or continuance of distinct powers to and in the Local Legislature, be maintained inviolate? or shall the Dominion Government and Parliament be encouraged to outrage the rights given to the Provinces by that act? Of course, except so far as, influenced by strong feelings, certain extremists are anxious by any possible means to overthrow the School Law, every body will acknowledge that it is of the greatest moment that there should be no infraction of our local constitutional rights as every body who thinks at all must perceive the great danger that must attend such infraction. Indeed, as we have more than once said before, those who are now willing that the constitution shall be violated to meet their views on a special subject must be quite as much interested, generally, in the maintenance of constitutional local rights as any other portion of the inhabitants.

Whatever is to be done on the Educational question in the Province, must be done by the Local Legislature. To that Legislature the dissatisfied must appeal for redress of any grievance under which they suffer and rightly expect that there justice will be done. We do not believe that, as some affirm, one or two individuals control, in this matter, the Government and Legislature, nor do we believe but that, if a good case be made out of real grievances, a majority will be found prepared respectfully to consider and, if practicable, to relieve them.

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The *Freeman*, after quoting from an article in the SENTINEL on Mr. Dunphy's letter, says:—

"Catholics object that any Board should have the right to direct what books their children shall read in or study from, and demand that all books used by their children shall be approved of by their parents and pastors. and that the teachers of their children shall also be approved of, and that the whole course of their studies shall in like manner be so approved of. In a word without wishing to dictate to others, they demand that they shall have for their own children such books, teachers and instruction as they think desirable or necessary. This, it will be said, means separate schools. So it does, and the honest admission made by the *Sentinel* proves that nothing less can ever satisfy those who value their faith above all earthly advantages. A negative training in indifference and ungodliness would be bad enough, but positive instruction in what they believe to be error, such as the *Sentinel* confesses to, is worse, although only in degree. If faith be destroyed, it matters little by what process the evil is accomplished."

Now while we are not so advised as to accept the *Freeman* as authority touching the Roman Catholic view of the School law, we are quite prepared to admit that if in the books, or any of them, prescribed by the Board of Education for use in our Common Schools there is matter directly or covertly intended or calculated to undermine or shake the faith of Roman Catholic children; to impart perverted notions respecting the dogmas of the Church, or to convey wrong or distorted impressions respecting its religious or secular history, then Roman Catholics—clergy and laity—have not only a right but are conscientiously constrained to object to the use of such books by their children. But this objection, if the facts justify it, is not against the School Law, but simply against the particular prescription under which the books are used. And if valid, the cause of the objection should be removed. Surely the *Freeman* will not claim that there may not be books, for each class and each grade of every department of the Schools of the Province found, which may be used by all children, without danger of their religious faith being thereby tainted or weakened. This, the *Freeman* would call "negative training in indifference and ungodliness" and consider it but a little better than "positive instruction in error."

Unfortunately, constituted, as society is, everybody's child is liable to that kind of negative training, but the objection put forward by the *Freeman* is one that may be removed and all parties be satisfied, that is providing all parties are willing to meet on a common ground of secular education, and consent, not to make religious teaching subordinate but superior to secular, and secure this end by separating them. If their faith may be thus preserved and the children of the Province draw from the same sources the benefits of education while they, being brought into constant intercourse, learn to know and respect each other, we think it will be better for all classes.

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OUR brethren of the press over the lines are exercised very much over the recent grant of money by the British Parliament to Prince Alfred. We copy a criticism by the *Maine Farmer*, and a short but pungent retort by the *Aroostook Pioneer*:—

Another of the royal paupers which the English people are to provide for, is about to be married and Parliament has just made an appropriation of $125,000 a year for his support. If he lives economically he ought to be able to get through the year on this sum. This time it is Prince Arthur who is to marry the Princess royal of Russia. The Queen has several unmarried children which must be provided for in time. It costs money to support royalty.—*Maine Farmer.*

And it costs money to support republics, if salary grabs and credit mobiliers are to be considered a portion of the expense.—*Aroostook Pioneer.*

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IT has been represented to us, upon good authority, that an attempt made by Hon. Mr. White at the last session of the Legislature, to have a fair and equitable basis established on which to apportion the road money to the different Counties was nearly successful; indeed it was supposed that consummation had been reached when quibbles suggested by some members of the committee upset the arrangement.

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CORONER Dr. C. P. Connell held an Inquest over the body of Mr. Abraham Webber on Wednesday last, when the following facts were elicited: It appears that Webber, who belongs somewhere in the State of Maine, was visiting friends in this section. On Tuesday last, in company with a Mr. Stairs, he left Woodstock, in the evening, in an express waggon, to go to Nackawick. They had got down as far as Rodgers' ferry, it being between 9 and 10 o'clock, where Stairs concluded to call at a friend's house and enquire if they could stay there for the night. He left Webber sitting in the waggon, stepped over the bars of the gate, and started toward the house, but hearing a noise as of some one falling, he ran down to the bars and found Webber lying on the ground breathing heavily.—The wounded man was carried into the house, and after one breath expired. It would appear that when Stairs left the waggon the horse had attempted to get over the bars, and in doing so had thrown Webber and the seat of the waggon out. A *post mortem* examination by Dr. Smith showed that the fall had broken the unfortunate man's neck. It is said that Webber was quite intoxicated. A verdict in accordance with above facts was rendered.

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THE Royal Commissioners in the Pacific Railway case are Judges Day, Pollette and Gowan. Only one of these, it is said, received office from Sir John A. McDonald, and two of them are reformers in politics.

We trust the work of the Commissioners will be proceeded with forthwith, and that Hon. Mr. Huntington will reconsider his determination not to appear before them. We consider it very unwise the disposition evinced by many of those who think that Parliament should alone have controlled the investigation, not to recognize the Commission. It is a means of speedily getting at the truth if it be not the most satisfactory way, and the truth is what the country wants. And besides, whatever attitude may be assumed by parliamentarians, the Court of the Commission being an open one, the proceedings will be reported day by day and the people will have decided the verdict before Parliament meets again.

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AT a public meeting held at Caraquet on Sunday, the 10th inst., the school law and regulations were under consideration and denounced. J. P. McManus, J. P., is reported in a letter to the *News* as having made a very foolish speech. We quote:—

He denounced Protestantism, and declared that "Catholics had never got justice from Protestants but would be continually persecuted as they were in former times." He declared that "the French and Irish, had fought side by side at Waterloo, and they should do the same here until they got what they wanted."

It is only fair to remark that Mr. McManus's inflamatory speech was not generally endorsed by those who heard him, and indeed, I may add that the Rev. Mr. Pettetier has expressed his regret that McManus should have gone so far in his abuse of Protestants. He brought his remarks to a close by saying that as regards the carrying out of the School law, the cry of Catholics should be *jamais! jamais! jamais!*—never! never! never!

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JAMES BEATTY, JR., two letters from whom to Geo. W. McMullen, were published lately as tending to substantiate the charges of the latter, has now published a lengthy explanation, in which he relieves, so far as his knowledge goes, the Government from any liability to the charges. Mr. Beatty argues that the fact that none of the Americans to whom the Pacific contract is alleged to have been sold, have any connection whatever today with that enterprise, shows that there was "a sale without buyers" if there was a sale at all.

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We find the following report of speeches made at meetings of members, held in Ottawa, on the day of prorogation, in an exchange:—

The Hon. A. J. Smith, in his speech deprecated the wide range which the spseches had taken in the afternoon. He thought those who assembled should have confined themselves to the constitutional question, and vindicated the rights of Parliament, and the purpose for which it was convened, without entering into the question of the guilt of ministers, in the scandal matter. They were there not to assume or to prove that ministers were guilty, but to affirm in the face of the world, and in the name of British traditions and liberties, that the Parliament had the exclusive right to deal with charges against the Government, and that the Government had no right to oust Parliament, and to seize and control the machinery by which an alleged inquiry was to be conducted. (Cheers).

Mr. Smith, without entering on the question as to the Governor General's right to take the advice of ministers and prorogue Parliament, condemned that advice as impolitic on the part of ministers, and as an assault upon the rights of Parliament, by shutting it out from the inquiry it had resolved to make, and not even permitting the investigation committee to report. He believed that the resolutions adopted by the meeting represented the general voice of the country. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Isaac Burpee was equally emphatic.—Had he not witnessed the outrage perpetrated on Parliament, he could never have believed it. He felt that it would be universally condemned.

Mr. Burpee added that, for his own part, he did not care how soon a general election was brought on. He would go to the polls at any moment on the question as to Parliament's exclusive and only right to inquire into charges against ministers. (Cheers.)

The Nova Scotia members, who spoke, illustrated very strongly their early training in the principles of responsible government. They derided the pretensions of the Executive to report, through their nominees, on their own conduct.

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REV. PIUS DEVINE lectured last Sabbath evening, in the R. C. Church here, on "The destiny of the Irish race." We were unable to hear the lecture, but are informed that the Rev. gentleman treated the subject in an able manner and was listened to attentively by a large audience, who contributed handsomely to the fund in aid of which the lecture was delivered—the building of a College in Dublin.

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A YOUNG lad, George Alfred Day, aged about 13 years, while at work in Murchie's mill, Benton, on Friday last, was in some way thrown against a roller, fearfully smashing in his skull. It was some time after the accident before Dr. Smith, who was sent for, could reach the sufferer, and when he did the poor lad was beyond the reach of human aid. He died early on Saturday morning.

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WE have been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to the dangerous state of the highway near the old Hay place, half way between Woodstock and Eel River. One side of the road has caved in, leaving a great precipice without anything to protect the small portion of the road left, which is scarcely passable.

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SOCIALLY and financially the Picnic at Jacksonville on Wednesday afternoon last was a complete success. There was a large number in attendance: the usual games were keenly engaged in: the refreshments were of the most enticing character, and the sum of $190 was secured for the purchase of instruments for the Jacksonville Band.

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MR. Henry Barnum, agent of Barnum & Co.'s world-renowned Menagerie, was in town last week, making preparatory arrangements for an Exhibition here sometime next month.

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THEIR Excellencies, the Governor General and lady, have been submitting to honization in St. John this week.

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WE trust that the 2,000 ladies and gentlemen will be forthcoming at the Grand Tea Meeting, to be held at Victoria Corner on the 2nd of September next. This number, and as many more, will find ample preparations for their comfort on the occasion. See advertisement.

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AT present writing, Thursday, the annual firing of the Carleton County Rifle Association is being proceeded with.—The day is fine, and a large number of the members of the Association are present. Next week we will give a list of the successful competitors.

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FIRE.—The barn of Mr. James Lowry, Canterbury, with its contents, 30 tons of hay, was destroyed by fire on the night of Saturday last. A horse, in the barn at the time, escaped after getting badly burned. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

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ONE of the most severe storms known for twenty years occurred in portions of New England, reaching as far east as Vanceboro', on the 13th and 14th. There was a large loss of property and obstruction to travel occasioned.

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THE attention of the Speaker having been called to the fact of the existing vacancy in Carleton County, by Messrs. Pickard and Burpee, it is probable the writ will issue immediately.

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IT is said the Governor General assured Mr. McKenzie that Parliament would be called not later than the middle of October.

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FOR a mess of nice green corn we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. Hume. We are under obligations to Mr. Hume for many similar favors in the past.

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A destructive fire, which consumed buildings and other property valued at $4,000, occurred at St. Andrews on the 17th inst.

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A MOST timely rain came to these regions on Tuesday and continued for some time. It was much wanted in town and country.

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HON. S. L. Tilley returned to St. Andrews from Ottawa on Tuesday, and on Wednesday again left for Quebec to take steamer for England, where he goes on financial business of the Dominion.

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As will be noticed by advertisement in this issue, there is to be an excursion over the N. B. & C Railway on Tuesday next.

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The Albert County election resulted in favor of Mr. Palmer.

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THE STATE OF FRANCE.—The last quarter of the last milliard of the French war indemnity will shortly be paid, and the last detachment of the army of occupation only awaits that formality to leave the soil of France once more free from foreign soldiery. Meanwhile the trade of the country continues to expand and the revenue returns show an amount of elasticity which the most sanguine had not ventured to predict. In addition to these evidences of good fortune, France enjoys the very exceptional felicity of having a paper currency which is worth its face in gold. The notes of the Bank of France are at present practically inconvertible, but so deeply rooted is the nation's faith in the soundness of that institution that a largely inflated note circulation, combined with a noteable absence of the precious metals, prove insufficient to put gold at a premium or note at a discount. Perhaps the most encouraging feature about all this is that the commerce of the nation, and the payment of the indemnity have not been affected by changes in the government, by violent debates in the Assembly or by any of the incidents which keep Versailles in a chronic state of tempestuous agitation.

There is nothing so sensitive to anything like social insecurity as capital, and the fact that France continues to attract European capital on better terms than even the United States, shows that there is a well-grounded confidence in the self-restraint of the people and the permanence of the party order. It is now rather more than two months since the MacMahon Cabinet succeeded that of M. Thiers. There can be no question that the Government is very much stronger to-day than it was on its accession to power by a majority which a dozen votes would have turned the other way. It was reasonably expected that a formidable and aggressive opposition could be constituted by the union of MM. Thiers, Grevey Gambetta. The sections of the Chamber which follow these three leaders comprise nearly all the Republicans by conviction that are in it. The rest are Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists, first and chiefly, and Republicans simply from expediency, and as a temporary makeshift. Strong in the consciousness that France is Republican, the opposition might, during the closing weeks of the session, have put the Government on its trial before the country on several points of policy which would ill stand examination. The opportunity was frittered away, however, by merely irritating "interpellations" which Ministers treated in the most unceremonious way. M. Thiers has not taken his legitimate place as chief of the opposition at all, and the fractions of the Left have lacked that parliamentary discipline which is essential to success with a debating assembly of very mixed character and motive.

The Monarchial parties in France are undoubtedly very confident of ultimate success at the present moment. The Cable has been busied lately in reporting real or imaginary interviews between the representative of the Legitimist cause and the heir of the constitutional throne of Louis Philippe. A "fusion" of the claims of the elder and cadet branch of the Bourbons has long been talked of, and may, as likely as not, have been effected within the past week. But it is very questionable whether such a "fusion" will do much to strengthen either Orleanists or Legitimists as a party. The Comte de Chambord is the hope of the priesthood, of the remnants of the old nobility, and of all the most reactionary elements in France. The Count de Paris is at the head of a party whose ideal of Government is the Parliamentary *regime* of Great Britain, whose monarchy is simply a creation of the popular will, and whose king would rest his title on no mediæval fiction of Divine right. If the rank and file of two such parties are to act together on the understanding that "Henry V." will be succeeded by the Orleans Prince, they must necessarily make sundry concessions to each other's views, and in doing so must alienate a large proportion of adherents. Meanwhile the best proof that could be given of the doubts of the Monarchial parties as to the intentions of France, is the fact that eleven seats in the Assembly are vacant, and no election has been fixed to fill them. When we add to this fact the trifling indication of public sentiment to be found in the election of Republicans to the Councils-General of Normandy, the future of the Republic does not seem to be very doubtful.—*Scottish American Journal.*

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THE EX-LORD CHANCELLORS.—By the death of Lord Westbury the number of ex-Chancellors is now reduced to four, viz., Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Cairns and Hatherley. The pension of £5000 to Lord St. Leonards was granted when the first Derby Ministry left office in December, 1852; that of Lord Chelmsford dates from June, 1859, and was, of course, in abayance whilst his Lordship resumed the Chancellorship from July, 1866, to February, 1868; that of Lord Cairns was granted in December, 1868, on the resignation of Mr. Disraeli; and that of Lord Hatherly at the date of his retirement in the autumn of last year. Exclusive of the present Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland, the other Law Lords are Lords Colonsay, Penzance and Romilly, who have at different times resigned the respective posts of Lord Justice General of Scotland, Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, and Master of the Rolls.

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The Governor General sent for Mr. Mackenzie last evening, and it is said that His Excellency desired the Opposition leaders to refrain from inflaming public opinion unnecessarily on the points at issue. He (Mr. Mackenzie) is very reticent on the subject. It is believed that the Governor General spoke to him in reference to the selection of Commissioners who would be acceptable to the Opposition, and heard his views.—*Ex.*

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THE DELUGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, August* 13, 1873.—The rain storm that commenced at seven o'clock last evening continues and has caused great damage to property in this city and vicinity. Many cellars are flooded in the Nineteenth ward, and the water has risen so high in Berks, Hancock, Jefferson and Vienna streets that people have been compelled to wade almost knee deep in some places to gain either side of the street. The flood is so great that the cells of the Tenth district station house, corner of Front and Master streets, are inundated, and the prisoners have to be removed to safer and drier quarters. A mill owned by Thomas Dolan, in Oxford street, was overflowed and damaged to the extent of $40,000 by the breaking of a culvert, and residences in the vicinity suffered seriously from the same cause.

The Long Branch Railroad has been damaged considerably, as the tracks have been washed away in several places, and as the rain continues to fall, the breaks cannot be repaired. The train that left Camden at half-past seven this morning for Long Branch was wrecked a few miles from the former city half an hour after starting. The track had been washed away last night and was covered with water to a depth of eight or ten inches. The engineer slowed up, fearing an accident, but not in time to avoid disaster as both the locomotive and baggage car were thrown from the track at the break and were badly damaged. The engineer and fireman were both injured by jumping to save themselves, but neither seriously.

The streets in the vicinity of the Kingston depot were covered with water to a depth of one foot, and passengers *en route* for the early trains for New York were compelled to walk far out of their way to get to the station.

Along the Schykill River front the storm has created havoc, especially among the poorer classes, who have been compelled to vacate their premises rather than be drowned.

At Third and George streets the water rose up to the floors of the passenger cars; Trenton avenue, as far as the eye can reach, presents one vast surface of water, and business on that thoroughfare has almost been stagnated. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has been considerably damaged between this city and Wilmington by the breaking of culverts.

At Kirkwood, on the Deleware Division, the culvert was washed out to such an extent that the track was impassable for three or four hours, and several through trains were delayed. No lives have been reported as lost up to this writing; but, as the rain is still pouring down, it is expected that serious results will arise to-night. The damage caused by the storm in this city alone is estimated at beyond one hundred thousand dollars.

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FRANCE AGAIN FREE.—A London paper of late date, notes the following interesting coincidents and facts:—

On the 22nd of July, 1870, the Germans opened the war with France by blowing up the bridge of Kehl, and within a few hours of that time the advanced posts of the two armies had come into collision. On Tuesday last, being the 22nd of July, 1873, the German troops evacuated Mezieres and Charleville, and so brought the war and its sequel to a close. Three years exactly have thus sufficed for the conduct from beginning to end of one of the most momentous transactions of our time. Just three years after the invasion the French soil has been liberated from the invaders, and France, with the exception of the forfeited provinces, belongs to the French once more. The terrible events of the civil war and the still pending political conflicts at Versailles have perhaps diverted the attention of Englishmen from the circumstances of the hostile occupation; but a little reflection will show how deep must have been the wound inflicted on the sensibilities of our neighbors.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.—The condition of Spain is still most lamentable and fearful atrocities are being committed by the contending factions. A Madrid correspondent in an account of the vandalism of the Carlists at Iguclada, says that the Carlists were reinforced by 2000 men, when the inhabitants gave up in despair, throwing away their arms and fleeing to the nearest hiding places; others surrendering to the Carlists, and others taking refuge in the church. These latter were closely pursued, and when they refused to give themselves up, the Carlists broke down the doors of the church by firing cannon balls into them, and pouring in streams of sulphured petroleum through the breaches, and setting fire to the liquid as it flowed. The occupants of the edifice, blinded and suffocated, rushed out into the open air, only to meet the bayonets of their persecutors.

The bells then ceased tolling, and the little garrison of the bell tower abandoned their post, and the Carlists remained in possession of the sanctuary they so shamefully abused.

Some of the volunteers were massacred within the walls of the church. Don Alfonso entered the town next day, with the woman who is said to be his wife, and levied a contribution of 2,000,000 ($10,000) upon the citizens, collecting 200,000, and taking 80 prisoners as hostages for the remainder of the contribution.

Fifteen men who held the citadel finally surrendered, when the Carlists shot half their number, first compelling them to sing their own "Deo profundis" before their death.

The Carlists lost 300, the inhabitants fighting like tigers. They sacked the town and destroyed its fortifications. They burned their dead, as is their custom.

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A GOOD WORD FOR THE METHODISTS.—As one reads of the brave doings and the religious festivities of Martha's Vineyard, it is not strange that the mind should wander back to those early days of English Methodism, when sweet Charles Wesley rode with his saddle bags over the highways and through the byways of England, composing and chanting, to cheer his travel, immortal hymns which are now sung by every Protestant congregation, and which literally criticism has acknowledged to be—next to those of Watts—the finest religious lyrics in the English language. One thinks, too, of the greater brother, John, preaching at the risk sometimes of his life, to drunken colliers and to ignorant peasants, incited to disturb and possibly to assault him by the Methodist-hating curate of the parish. One thinks of that little forlorn hope, the two devoted men sent by Wesley to America; of the infant church in our own John street; of the first rare conversions, and of the great things which have come of such small beginnings. Methodism, like Puritanism and Quakerism, was poor, and it has become rich; was but a handful, and it now covers a continent. It has had the usual fortune of prosperous religious bodies. It has floated somewhat away from the hard asceticism of its original, and has ceased to produce martyrs—partly, perhaps, because martyrdom is no longer necessary. But Methodism is still a great religious power, if only by reason of its fascinating traditions, its methods congenial to the popular taste, and its thorough church discipline, the master-work of its great founder. In its appeals to the rude, the poor, the illiterate, the cultivated, rich and somewhat scholarly as it has become, it is still an enormous force, potent for good continually, though it may be only partially true to its lofty professions.—*New York Tribune.*

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The total imports into the United States for the nine months ending the 31st of last March were $482,000,000. Of this only $123,000,000 was brought in American bottoms. The exports during that time amounted to $372,000,000. Of this amount only $121,000,000 was taken out in American bottoms. Thus it appears that only about one quarter of our American Commerce is carried on with American bottoms. What a shame! Oh, the unfathomable infamy of this high Protective Tariff! And how our poor State of Maine, which should be the leading Commercial State of the world is blighted and withered by it!—*American Ex.*

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The *Christian Visitor* says:—"If a minister's call to a church is to be measured by the amount of salary offered, then Rev. G. M. W. Carey has received a very *large* if not *loud* call from Michigan. The people in a growing city want him so much that they tempt him with the offer of $3,500 per annum. If that is not enough they will give him $4,000. If our brother was looking to dollars and cents as the chief thing, he would certainly accept this large call; but he loves his people and they love him, and they will probably give such tangible expressions of their interest in him as will induce him to turn a deaf ear to all these *trumpet tone calls* from abroad. Germain street, we hope, has the pluck to do the right thing regarding this matter.

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CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.—British Columbia papers state that the first sod of this railroad was, in accordance with the terms of the charter, turned in that province on the 19th of July, with appropriate ceremonies,

## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Nothing adds more to the beauty and comfort of a home than nice furniture. J. M. Rice, Gould building, Houlton, Me., can fit you in that line to a charm. Try him!

The influx of immigrants this year promises to be as great if not greater than last. According to the records at Castle Garden, the total number arrived up to the end of June was 160,258, being only a few hundred less than the corresponding figures a year ago. The total number of Scottish immigrants for the first six months of this year amounts to 4,961.

William Dodd, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., died Saturday evening from a somewhat remarkable cause. Deceased when a boy swallowed a beard of wheat, which lodged in his lung, where it remained for three years, well nigh causing his death from consumption. At the end of that time he coughed it up, after which he had robust health. Last New Year's Day a sudden strain reopened the old wound—as showed by the autopsy—and all the food he swallowed was coughed up through the lung, so that he literally starved to death. Deceased was 51 years of age.

A number of sea horses were born in the latter part of July at the tanks of the Manchester Aquarium. It is said that these are the first sea horses whose birth has taken place in Great Britain. There are thirteen of the young ones, and they moved about with great activity the day after they were born. Their resemblance to their parents is perfect, but the eyes are much more prominent. The pouch in which the young are hatched is in all cases in the tail of the male. The young horses are about three-fourths of an inch in length. On leaving the pouch of their parent they immediately swam to the top of the waters.

The drought in Asia Minor, in the neighbourhood of Angora, has been excessive, and in the small town of Geredah the enlightened inhabitants for some time past have daily offered up prayers for rain. No change taking place in the weather, it was decided that some "charms" must be tried, and they at last bethought themselves of an infallible one. It was simple, but one which, for fear of the consequence, in these degenerate day, could not be performed in the "good old style."—It consisted in cutting off the head of a christian, and throwing it into a stream or pond. As a live Christian did not