Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Geo. White, Esq., in his letter which appeared in the SENTINEL of last week, makes the following statement:—"I think 'Native' will agree with me when I refresh his memory of the fact that, only for my influence, B. Lynch, Esq., would not have been appointed Trustee at the formation of the School Board in Woodstock," &c. &c. From this I would infer that Mr. White regards B. Lynch and "Native" as one and the same person. In this, however, he is mistaken; I am not the writer of the article in the St. John *Freeman*, to which Mr. White refers. I had no knowledge whatever of it until I read it in the columns of the paper alluded to. As Mr. White has referred to the appointment to the Woodstock Board of Trustees, it may not be out of place for me to state that if B. Lynch had not been appointed Trustee by the Government, he would certainly have had that honor conferred upon him by the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, which body, as Mr. White is aware, has the appointing of four members of the Board. Touching the other matters alluded to by Mr. White, I have no remarks to make. I think it due to him, however, to state that in any conversation had with him bearing upon the School Law, he always expressed a wish that some arrangement might be made by which the Catholic schools in the Towns might be conducted under the law.

I remember meeting Mr. White a few days after the Board of Education had published their School Regulations, and found him particularly severe upon the Government for the manner in which they were carrying out the law; that instead of pursuing a conciliatory course, they were rendering the law still more obnoxious by their foolish regulations. I was very much astonished, therefore, when in a few weeks after this I learnt that Mr. White had actually accepted a seat in that Government, thereby endorsing all their previous acts, including the famous millinery regulation.

I am always inclined to take a charitable view of men's motives, and therefore believe that Mr. White would like to do justice to the Catholic body in this Province, but would not risk his chances of re-election by advocating any concessions. He had not the moral courage to come before the people as Mr. Irvine has done, and declare that the present school law has failed in its object inasmuch as a large proportion of the children of this Province are not being educated under the law; and to propose, as Mr. Irvine has done, such amendments as might make the law acceptable to the whole people and thereby insure its success. To Mr. Irvine, then, belongs the honor of having grappled (as he himself expressed it) with this knotty question, and by placing the matter fairly before the electors of this County he has succeeded in convincing them that the concessions asked for by the Catholics are not inconsistent with free education.

Yours, truly,
B. LYNCH.

Woodstock, Nov. 10, 1873.

The following speaks for itself:—

ADDRESS.

To Mr. William Mackintosh, Teacher of the Superior School, Upper Woodstock:

We, undersigned residents of Upper Woodstock, being your former pupils in the above school, or their parents, on the occasion of your leaving this place for another part of the Province, beg to present you with the accompanying Goblet, as a memento of the esteem and respect entertained by us for you, now after thirteen years experience of your capability as an efficient Teacher. We trust you may be long spared and blessed with health and strength to continue those labors for others, which you have hitherto successfully exerted in our behalf, and that prosperity may attend yourself, Mrs. Mackintosh and family in your new location.

Names of Pupils—Gertrude Phillips, Harriet Cromwell, Helen Broderick, Julius Hartley, Arthur Smith, Julius Garden and others.

Upper Woodstock, Oct. 6, 1873.

REPLY.

My Dear Young Friends,—

I beg to return you my heartfelt thanks for your beautiful gift. Indeed I cannot express to you how much I feel gratified, and how highly honored I consider myself in being thought worthy of receiving at your hands such a memento of your regard. Had it been of far less value than it is, the kindly feelings which prompted such an expression of esteem and respect from those I have had the pleasure to instruct more than reward me for any thing I may have done in the discharge of my duty as your teacher. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever;" and, looking at your beautiful Goblet, my mind is filled with pleasure and regret,—regret at the thoughts of parting from old friends, familiar faces and cherished scenes, and pleasure, that our connection in the past has been of so pleasing a kind as to call forth on parting from my pupils such a "token of their approbation."

And, now, as your former teacher, perhaps you will allow me to make just one observation. In the conducting of a school successfully, there is one thing essential, and that is good order. In this the teacher will sympathize more especially with his younger pupils, who have much to bear on account of the needful restriction and enforced submission necessary to the good government of a large school. When children are young, they cannot see the necessity of this; but the time will come, in more mature years, when the efforts of a faithful teacher will be remembered with gratitude and approbation.—Thanking you again for your kind wishes for myself and family, I remain ever yours, faithfully,

WILLIAM MACKINTOSH.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

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

WE rather like the bold decisiveness of opinion which Mr. Irvine displays when he avows himself a non-believer in Immigration. True the theory of statesmen, political economists, and publicists, almost universally has been that the prosperity of a new country depends upon the extension and development of its agricultural resources, and that the increase of population by those whose labor is productive and reproductive is greatly to be desired. Mr. Irvine, however, forms his own opinion, and that opinion is not in accord with the theories we have mentioned.

Mr. Irvine is favorable to the establishment of manufactories, but manufactories must follow, here, cannot precede agriculture. As Daniel Webster puts it, agriculture is the central pillar of the cluster upon which national advancement rests; without it we might not have Commerce; could not have manufactures. In this Province the recent extension and success of the manufacturing interest is the best proof we can find of the satisfactory state of the agricultural interest.

Mr. Irvine's idea appears to be that there is ample room for a more complete development of agriculture by the farmers we have without encouraging the extension of clearing and cultivation; and an inference we drew from his remarks on nomination day, is that the immigrants who settle in our forests are only competitors with the old settlers in a business that pays but poorly now. We should hope that our intelligent farmers will not be misled by such a representation. The agricultural population of our Province has increased very considerably in the past twenty years. Several new settlements have been established, where now the arts of agriculture are in an advanced state. Farmers have devoted more mind and skill to their calling. A much larger breadth of land under cultivation has yielded a proportionately larger amount of productions. And still there never was a time when better prices ruled for the various productions of the farm and dairy than now. The demand is at the farmer's own door. This country is being decimated of sheep and cattle—probably in October there was three or four thousand dollars left in this County for sheep alone:—butter and eggs are being sought for in every direction; oats, potatoes, hay, command good prices; in fact there are no articles produced from the soil; no animals, or the produce of animals, raised; nothing that comes from the dairy, or is spun or wove or knit by our farmers' wives, but is in ready demand at still advancing prices. So that the experience of the past is not suggestive of Mr. Irvine's idea. Not only so, but while our young country possesses many advantages, our agricultural resources, and those industrial interests that depend upon agriculture, have scarcely begun to be developed. Such is the current demands for the grain, that we import our oat and Indian meal; for our potatoes, that we have no starch factory. The same demand makes it appear more profitable for our farmers to raise and sell the coarse grains and import the wheat flour used. We cannot supply the demand for sheep and cattle without infringing upon the requisite home stock. So large is the Provincial demand for all we raise that there is very little, comparatively, exported, and in neither case do the farmers have to seek a market for the purchaser, and the money comes, as we have before said, to the farmer's door. And continually new openings are presenting themselves on this continent and across the Atlantic inviting an exportation of some kinds of farm productions.

These things being so, there is no ground for jealousy on the part of our farmers.

Mr. Irvine would reserve the remaining public lands as a source of revenue. As regards the lumber lands we have always advocated a different and more productive management than that which has obtained in this Province. But we know of no more profitable way in which the agricultural lands can be used than by devoting them as rapidly as possible to the process of cultivation. We may lock them up, but how will the revenue accrue. A very small proportion is enough to provide for the sons of our farmers, and their sons, should they desire to make new farms. Strangers will not come here and buy our lands when they can obtain, for nothing, those equally good in character elsewhere—and the strife to-day, in the United States and British Provinces, is as to how, by the most liberal promises and inducements, to attract the tide of Immigration; why? Simply because it is a recognized fact every immigrant, especially every one who comes for the purpose of settling our wild lands, who is secured, represents a certain amount of capital added to the local or general revenues, more properly speaking, an absolute addition to the wealth producing element of the country.

But Mr. Irvine thinks that if encouragement be given to immigration it should be by the general Government. It must be remembered that the whole people of the Dominion contribute to the revenues from which the aid given by the general Government is taken, and it is a wise policy to supplement local effort by general assistance; it would bear much more heavily upon the people, if all the expenditures for and inducements to immigration came from the general Government than the present system does, when, by giving lands which are otherwise valueless, and by some other special expenditures, supplemented by Dominion aid, we secure a wealth producing addition to our population. Besides, as a matter of fact, the direct pecuniary aid is ours, by the 80 cents per head arrangement. The general Government has but trifling, if any, direct pecuniary interest in the matter, being only equally interested with the Provinces in the abstract results that spring from a growing population.

Let our lands be reserved or locked up, and the result will be that instead of receiving, as we do now, a fair proportion of the amount appropriated from the general revenues, in aid of immigration, we would get nothing from that source, but would contribute to assist in the settlement of the wild lands of the other Provinces.

We confess, still, to hold to the old fashioned doctrine of encouraging by every proper means the reduction of the soil from a state of wilderness, and the establishment of productive fields. And believe, as a matter of sound financial policy, and having true regard to the future interests of the Province, whether as respects the local expansion of its trade and commerce or its political influence in the confederation, that a liberal, and comprehensive immigration policy is of first importance.

We trust we have not here *misrepresented* Mr. Irvine's views; if so, it is because we have misunderstood them. We compliment that gentleman in considering his opinions worthy of and demanding criticism, and may have again to refer to some of his nomination day utterances.

FOR two or three months we suppose political excitement will rule throughout the Dominion. In each of the Provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia, there willl be one or more elections consequent on the acceptance of office in the new Government by the gentlemen named in another place, and of the appointments made. The probabilities are that in some of the Provinces these elections will be contested, and although as a rule there is a dislike to opposition being offered to gentlemen thus coming back for re-election, it will be argued that, as these elections will afford the people an opportunity for giving expression to their feelings on the questions in which the resignation of the late Government was involved, the opportunity should not be lost. It is true the resignation of Ministers is an acknowledgment that a majority in the Commons was against them, and probably it was known that, in case they waited for a vote and were defeated, the Governor General would not dissolve the House; still it is equally true that the people, by a popular vote, have not passed upon them.

Mr. Irvine and Mr. Stickney differed on declaration day as regards the vote.—The former claimed that it was, under the circumstances, a large vote, being within about five hundred of the vote thrown at the Ottawa election. Mr. Stickney said the vote was so small that defeat was almost as satisfactory as success. The fact is, it does not speak well for the electors of an intelligent County that only a little over half the votes were polled. Admitting that all who voted for Messrs. Irvine and Harding, did so, actuated by hostility to the school law—and of course this is not the case—it would only prove that one third of the voters are so hostile.—The electors, by their neglect, place the successful candidate in the anamolous position of representing not a majority but, in this case, a small minority.

John B. Gray, the Halifax post office defaulter, has been tried and acquitted, though Judge McCully charged strongly against him. Gray belongs to a very respectable family in Halifax.—*Ex.*

It is to be inferred that the respectability of the family prevented justice being done.

Mr. Wm. Baker, of 7th Tier, showed us the other day a vegetable curiosity, being 13 well formed though diminutive cabbage heads on one stock.

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Blake's speech, which virtually closed the debate, appears to have been a powerful effort. He closed with this prophecy:—

"They were about to see the end of twenty years of corruption in Canada, and set up again the standard of public virtue."

Without stopping to inquire whether the former assertion is correct, let us hope that come who will into power the standard of public virtue may be exalted and maintained pure as it should be.

We have published a resume of Mr. Tilley's and Sir John A. McDonald's speeches, and we now give those of Mr. Pickard and Mr. Isaac Burpee,- these three and Mr. Domville being the only New Brunswick members who spoke:

Mr. Pickard said the subject they were at present to decide was of grave importance. They were laying the foundation for the future, and the subject should not be treated in a light and trivial manner, in which it had been treated by some hon. gentlemen last session, when the hon. member for Shefford made his motion in the House. Respecting the negotiations with Sir Hugh, he thought the Committee would be granted at once; however, the motion was voted down on the Government saying there was nothing wrong, but twenty-four hours changed their mind, and they came up to the House and asked for a Committee to be struck. He (Mr. Pickard) was willing to grant the time afterward required, and voted with the Government. He had the curiosity to go to Montreal on the 2nd of July. He then entered upon a humorous description of the expedients and the delays of the Committee at Montreal, when it was finally decided to report back to the power by which it was created. He was present on the 13th of August, found no report was to be presented, and that to his mind was a wrong and a violation of the rights of the people. With regard to the question of corruption, he believed their was an understanding come to. He could not think there was any man so mean as Sir Hugh was, who would give as much money as he had given to the Government without expecting to receive something either directly or indirectly. The hon. member for Cumberland had appealed to the sympathies of the House for the purpose of saving the first Minister of the Crown. He (Mr. Pickard) could not extend his sympathy, when the interest of the country was at stake. The welfare and reputation of the country should be considered, and so that they might make it so inviting as to attract people to it to make it their home. He intended to vote for the hon. member for Lambton's amendment.

Mr. Burpee (St. John) rose amid cheers from Opposition. He said he rose with a great deal of perplexity and embarrassment on this occasion, because of the position he had heretofore held towards the Ministry.—He felt, however, his duty was to cast aside his personal feelings, and he was prepared to vote for the amendment proposed by the member for Lambton. (Loud Opposition cheers.) In justifying the course he had decided to take, he might have to go over what had already been said, and he asked the indulgence of the House. When the charge was made by the member for Shefford, it startled every member. He was very slow to believe that there was any truth in these charges. He was slow to believe that charges of that kind could possibly be made against any member of the Ministry on the floor of the House of Parliament, and when they had the assurance of the head of the Government that there was no foundation for these charges, he felt satisfied they could not be true. Subsequently the committee was appointed on motion of the Premier. When it met on the 2nd July and agreed to adjourn, it did so after passing a resolution which bore evidence on its face that the committee required to go back to Parliament for further instruction. Well, on the 13th of August Parliament met. He might say that there was a great deal of misunderstanding as to that meeting, but he certainly understood the Premier to say that the House would meet on the 13th of August to receive the report of the committee. Notwithstanding anything that had been said then, he thought the importance of the work the committee had to do, and the fact that they could do nothing till the House met, required that every member should be at his place on the 13th. If the report of the committee had been one of guilty, members should have been here to take action in the matter, and if it had cleared the Ministry, then all the members should have been here to render their verdict of acquittal. On the 13th a memorial was signed, asking that the House be not prorogued. He signed that memorial and was not ashamed of what he had done. If the Ministry thought fit to advise His Excellency to take notice of their memorial, that was their business, not his. He might say, with reference to the prorogation, he was entirely opposed to it. It was not his place to argue the constitutional aspect of the question at all, but the prorogation was entirely contrary to his opinion respecting the privileges of Parliament and the functions of responsible Government. During the recess, between July and August, the correspondence was published, and it caused a great deal of anxiety and astonishment throughout the country. That also added to the necessity of every member being ready for business on the 13th of August. After enquiry had been wrested from Parliament by the prorogation, and the Commission was appointed, evidence was produced before it which went very far indeed to convince him of the truth of the charges made by Mr. Huntington. In his opinion the parties accused admitted they were guilty of a great wrong. As far as he could see, the money received by the Government from Sir Hugh Allan pointed directly in almost every instance to the Pacific Railway matter, and he was convinced was given for the purpose of securing the contract of that enterprise. But leaving that feature of the case aside entirely, he believed the receiving of money by any member of the Government from Sir Hugh Allan for use in elections was a violation of their duty and of the law. (Cheers.) He did not wish to detain the House. It had been said that he was not acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, but he was prepared to abide the consequences. He was quite prepared to submit his conduct for the decision of his constituents. He was not here to be swayed by any one man or number of men. He spoke to several of his constituents before he came here, and they gave him the assurance that all he was to do was what he thought was right, any influence that might have been attempted to be brought to bear upon him from St. John since he came here did not affect him in the least. He believed that in this matter he was acting thoroughly in accordance with the Liberal principles of the province from which he came.

COUNTY COUNCILLORS.—The Secretary Treasurer has kindly furnished us with a list of the Councillors elect for this County. Those marked thus †, have held seats at the Council Board, but not last year; those marked * are new men, while those undistinguished by any mark held seats last year:—

Woodstock—H. E. Dibblee, R. B. Ketchum.

Richmond — †John Laverty, Ivory Kilburn.

Wakefield—L. R. Harding, Chas. J. Shaw.

Brighton—A. H. Hayward, †S. H. Shaw.

Simonds—*Geo. W. Melville, †John H. Perkins.

Wilmot—Colin King, John E. McCready.

Northampton—Geo. W. Hovey, Francis Cluff.

Kent—†John D. Giberson, D. W. Cox.

Peel—*Amos D. Hartley, *Chas. A. Harman.

Wicklow—†T. H. Estey, *Amos E. Hartley.

Aberdeen—*LeBarron Mooers, *Edward Gilmour.

PROBABLY it would not be possible to make a selection from the representatives of New Brunswick, on the late opposition side of the House, to take positions in the new Government that would give more general satisfaction, or would do the Province more credit, than the ones that have been made; nor, with a view to the securing of a ratification of the appointments by the constituencies, could the selection have been more politic.

PERSONAL.—S. B. Appleby, Esq., M. P., reached home on Tuesday evening last.

Sir John A. Macdonald is, unquestionably, a great constitutional lawyer: his decisions have uniformly been sanctioned by the Law officers at Home. His remarks on the prerogative and its exercise on the 13th of August are interesting as an exposition of a constitutional principle. He said in his speech on the 4th:

I am happy to say at this moment; in this age, the prerogatives of the Crown are a portion of the liberty of the people. (Cheers.) If we wish to preserve our present constitution, if we do not wish to have a "Long Parliament," or a "Rump Parliament;" if we do not wish again to have a Parliament over-riding every other constitutional authority, we shall preserve the prerogative of the Crown as being a sacred trust; as being a part of the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) Centuries ago the time was, when the Sovereign could come down with a strong hand and could seize or attempt to seize a member of Parliament for performing his duties in his place. The day was once when the Sovereign could come down and could banish and send to the Tower, and could send to the block, members of Parliament who were defending the privileges of the people; but when the Sovereign is no longer a despot; when the sovereign is a constitutional monarch; when the sovereign takes his advice from the people; when the sovereign, in his act of prerogative, takes his advice from a Committee selected from the representatives of the people and from the other Chamber, (which other Chamber has its power resting upon the basis of the will of the country and the will of the people,) then there is no danger of the prerogative being used unconstitutionally.

THE GREAT DANGER OF THE COUNTRY HERE,

as in England, is that the prerogative may not be strong enough to resist the advancing wave of democracy (cheers) and when in the undoubted exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, the Representative of the Sovereign came, not to this Chamber but to the proper Chamber (the Senate), and announced his will as the Representative of the Sovereign that Parliament be prorogued, he committed no breach of the privileges of this House or the other House of Parliament, and made no infringement on the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) It was charged that a great breach of the constitution had taken place. True, it is that we heard in a sort of minor key from the *Globe*, which had some character to lose, that although it was very inexpedient, it was no breach of the constitution, but every other paper. I believe—every organ of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite except the *Globe*—stated that there had been a great breach of the constitution of the people on the floor of the Parliament, and they were countenanced by the noise and clamour of Hon. Gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.) We ought to pardon them, perhaps, because we have seen cases of a similar kind in England. And then I can quite understand, and I do not much blame it as showing the

MOMENTARY FEELING OF DISAPPOINTMENT,

at the exercise of the Royal prerogative preventing the extension of the excited debate on a subsequent question and unwarranted by law. (Cheers.) The prerogative at present is valuable only as one of the liberties of the people, and it is one of the liberties of the people, because it is guided, as I said before, by the advice of ministers responsible to the two Houses of Parliament, not alone to this Chamber of Parliament—that is a great check. The prerogative is not dangerous, there is no hazard that any one of our liberties, personal or political, will be endangered so long as the prerogative is administered on the advice of a minister having support and requiring support from the two Chambers of Parliament. (Cheers).

The question then comes whether the present advisers of His Excellency the Governor General were justified in recommending the prorogation on the 13th day of August. If they had not given the advice they would have advised the Sovereign to break his word.—They would have advised the Sovereign to commit a breach of faith against every absent member of Parliament. (Cheers.) I can say in the presence of this House, in the presence of the country, and in the presence of the world, that if ever a pledge or agreement or arrangement was made, it was that the House should be prorogued on the 13th of Aug. The House had nothing to do with it. It is not a matter of agreement between the Sovereign and the people. It is a matter of prerogative. Did any educated man—any man who knows what the constitution of England is—believe that I, the first Minister of the Crown, could get up in my place and tell this House that on the 13th of Aug. it would be prorogued, and on that day there was no necessity for members being present because it was to be merely a formal meeting—that I—a Minister of nearly 20 years standing, (hear, hear) who ought to know by practice, and do know by study, somewhat of the British constitution, (cheers) should make that announcement unless I had got the authority of my master—had not the sanction of the Crown.

It is to be regretted that, before the Parliament was prorogued, an investigation was not had in the case of the alleged attempt at corrupting Mr. Cunningham, M. P. The reporter of an Ottawa paper having interviewed Mr. Alderman Heney, publishes the following:—

Q. Were you acquainted with Cunningham before?—I knew him by sight, and had a few words with him before. I told him that I believed from his speech in the House that he had not committed himself to either party, and pressed on him the advisability of supporting the present Government.

Q. Were you sent to Mr. Cunningham by the Government?—(Ald. Heney, indignantly)—No, never in the world.

Q. Did any member of Government send you there or speak to you about it?—No, never. No member of Government ever spoke of such a thing to me, nor did any member of Parliament or any one else on one side or the other.

Q. Did you make any proposition to give him money if he would vote for the Government?—No, I never did anything of the kind; he opened the question of money himself by saying that he was a very poor man, his election had cost him $1,900. I said to him that his next election would not cost him nineteen hundred cents if he voted for the Government now, as it was the wish of his people. I said I was confident of it from statements I had heard from parties who had arrived from Manitoba.

Q. What did he say?—He told me he had not committed himself to either side, that he was a poor man, and his election cost him nineteen hundred dollars. He would let me know at seven o'clock in the evening what he would do.

Q. How long were you with him?—About twenty minutes.

Q. Did he give you any hint that he wanted money?—He did not say so directly, but he repeated several times that he was a very poor man and his election cost him nineteen hundred dollars.

Q Did you mention any situation the Government were getting him?—Nothing of the kind.

THE appointment of Hon. S. L. Tilley to the Governorship of this Province, will, while many will, with us, regret the peculiar circumstances of the same, give almost universal satisfaction. Mr. Tilley has well earned the distinction, and the position is one for which he is personally well adapted. That his constituency and the Province can ill afford to loose him from active public life is sensibly felt, but apart from this selfish view all will concur in the feeling of satisfaction that he is relieved from the thankless and laborious vicissitudes of parliamentary life, and placed where he will do himself and the Province honor.

A correspondent writes us that at a public meeting of the inhabitants of that portion of Ranges 5 and 6, District 7, Aberdeen, lying North of the Miramichi road, held at the residence of Mr. James McKenzie on the evening of the 7th inst., "Northfield" was unanimously adopted as the name of the settlement.

WE have been requested to resume the publication of the Market quotations. We shall attempt it again next week, but have always found it almost impossible to obtain reliable information.

PRESENT indications are that winter is fairly upon us. The river is full of ice; the steamers have ceased running, and there is sufficient snow on the ground for good sleighing.

Some of our readers have an interest in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, that some time ago was a theme of much newspaper writing. It was before "Plymouth Church" last week. A motion having been made to strike Tilton's name from the roll of membership. He,

Mr. Tilton, said—If I have a right to speak here to-night I desire to say a few plain words. Twenty years ago I joined this church, and many of the most precious moments of my life centre around these walls. Four years ago I ceased my membership; nor have I been from that time till to-night under this roof. In retiring from Plymouth church I did not ask for the erasion of my name from its rolls, because the circumstances were such I could not publicly state them without wounding the feelings of others besides myself. During these years of absence a story has filled the land, covering it like a mist, that I have slandered the minister of this church.

Mr. Sherman here rose to a point of order, that the question of slander was not before the meeting. The point was overruled, and Mr. Tilton proceeded.

He said—Last summer Mr. Beecher published an explicit card, in a Brooklyn newspaper, exempting me from this injustice.—Notwithstanding this public disclaimer by him on my behalf, a committee of this church by its action has given rise to injurious statements in the public press, that my claim of non-membership is made by me in order to avoid my just responsibility to the church as a member. I have, therefore, come here to-night not from any obligation of membership, for I am not a member, and not governed by any of its rules, and not because any committee has summoned me, but of my own free will, prompted by my self-respect and as a matter vital to my life and honor, to say to Mr. Beecher, in his presence, surrounded here by his friends, that, if I have slandered him, I am ready to answer for it to the man whom I have slandered. If therefore, the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me, let him now speak, and I shall answer, as God is my judge.

The speaker was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks.

The discussion of the main question of expulsion, or correction of the roll, was renewed, and resulted in a general complication of amendments and counter amendments. In the midst of this Mr. Beecher arose and advanced to the platform.

MR. BEECHER EXPLAINED

at length the difference between the Presbyterian and Congregational mode of church government, and also the practice that had grown up under his direction and influence, of the receiving and withdrawal of members from Plymouth church. In reference to this case Mr. Beecher said:—Mr. Tilton has been absent from the church four years, and that, to his (Mr. Beecher's) knowledge his relations to the church has been separated by Mr. Tilton's own act. That might not have been regular, but it was valid. There were many things that were not regular that were valid. In this case for four years Mr. Tilton has not been present at any of our meetings. We have known it, and never protested against it, certainly not to him. We now go back to it for the sake of drawing into the church a troublesome case of discipline, which is neither wise or according to the administration of the principles of membership of the church. He asks if I have any charges to make against him. I have none. Whatever differences we have had have been amicably settled, and, so far as I am concerned, buried, and, so far as he is concerned, buried. This whole matter has not been done with my consent, and this whole matter is against my judgment. I have said to the brethren that to take up this matter would only stop the proper business of the church; would carry them where they would end only just where they begun, and was not called for certainly by the judgment of the church. I have held this opinion from the beginning, and still hold it.

After a further discussion on points of order the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 221 to 13.

INFIDELITY IN NEW YORK.

Immediately after the adjournment of the "Evangelical Alliance" in New York, there was held a meeting of what was called the "Free Religious Association. The *Scottish American Journal* says:—

The most prominent apostles of the new belief were three clergymen, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. John Weiss, and Rev. T. W. Higginson,—two female preachers, Rev. Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Davis,—a scientific man, Professor Youmans,—an author, James Parton,—a Jewish editor, a frenzied poet, and two or three other persons of less notoriety.

It is strange that by far the bitterest speeches made against Christianity and the Bible at this Convention were by clergymen. We should have been inclined to suppose in advance that the female clergy would be still bitterer than the male; but this was not the case. There was even a vein of a certain sort of religion running through the speeches of Revs. Mrs. Blackwell and Mrs. Davis. Prof. Youmans did not render himself offensive by assaulting Christianity; James Parton discussed a subject which did not require him to express his anti-Christian views; and the unbelieving Jew restrained the more acrid feelings of his heart. But Rev. Mr. Frothingham, the President of the Convention, and Rev. Mr. Higginson let themselves loose, and, as the Arabs say, "ventilated their lungs," without regard to the consequences. By all odds, the most shocking display of ribaldry, however, came from the mouth of the great Boston infidel, the Rev. John Weiss. We happened to be passing the Cooper Institute at one time during the meeting of the Convention, and stepped in to take a look at it. Weiss had just mounted the platform to deliver the speech which was to be the leading feature of the session. It turned out to be most horrifying thing we have ever heard. We are not unfamiliar with the writings and speeches of the different schools of infidels. We were not unprepared for an outpouring of anti-Christian feeling. But such a torrent of blasphemy and ribaldry we had not expected, and could not endure. It was in the worst style—the very worst style of the most infamous passages of Paine and Voltaire.—He tore the Bible to tatters--metaphorically we mean—scowled at the Christian's God, sneered at the Cross of Christ, and ridiculed without stint the most sacred, tender, and pathetic ideas which it is possible for the mind of man to conceive. There stood this shrunken, gaunt-faced, glittering-eyed, squeaking-voiced old man, pointing his bony finger at Calvary, howling with insane rage at the Divine figure on the Cross, and jeering like a maniac at the grief which rent the Victim's heart. We think that the nerves of the most hardened of his hearers must have quivered, now and then, at the words he uttered. No jibe was too bitter for his tongue, and no theme was too lofty for his bitterest jibe; and we need not say that we soon left the place after we had found out the quality of the new style of "Free Religion." This Weiss recently was, if he is not now, a preacher in Boston. He is known there as an apostle of the "destructive" school, the object of which is to destroy Christianity in order to replace it with something which has not yet been discovered. We would not do the slightest injustice, and therefore we say that we believe Weiss's speech was by far the worst specimen of ribald infidelity displayed during the meetings of the Convention.—Frothingham, however, who sat in the chair, scowled when Weiss scowled, sneered when Weiss sneered, and applauded when Weiss blasphemed.

A little additional light will be thrown on the character of the Convention, when we say that Charles Bradlaugh, the infidel English lecturer now in this country, was invited to become a leader of this "Free Religious" party, and to speak from its platform. Bradlaugh is a point-blank atheist, and a scoffer at everything in the shape of religion; and yet, we doubt if he has ever gone farther than some of the "clergymen," and others who are at the head of American "Free Religion." One of the illustrated papers here gave the other day, an imaginative picture of Frothingham—Rev. Mr. Frothingham who "preaches" every Sunday in New York—kicking the Bible out of the world, but even this bit of imagination does not misrepresent Frothingham's feeling and object.

What would these people give mankind in the place of Christianity and the Bible? Have they a better religion and a better revelation? Or do they think that mankind needs no religion or revelation? Just here is their weak point. They have no substitute for those things which they would destroy. If they proposed to set up the worship of Baal or to raise altars to the "Unknown God," we might listen to their arguments. But they would rob the world of its faith, and then appear before it with empty hands. They know of no Divinity, no revelation, no future life, no moral law, no hope for man. They all agree to attack Christianity, but no two of them could agree with each other about any any single positive principle in the whole realm of thought. They all agree to attack the creed of the Evangelical Alliance, but in place of this creed they give us only the chattering of Brazilian monkeys. This sort of thing has been tried before, tried thousands of years ago, tried by all sorts of people. It has never amounted to anything, and, in the nature of man, nothing can ever come from it. The chief difference between the present sort of thing and previous things of a similar sort, lies in the fact that the latter were undisguised godlessness, while the former calls itself "Free Religion," and has "reverend" preachers of irreligion for its apostles.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on the day of prorogation is thus reported by telegram to the *Freeman:*

The new Government, as announced in the House by Holton, is as follows:—

ONTARIO.

Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Works;
Cartwright, Minister of Finance;
D. A. McDonald, Postmaster General;
Senator Christie, Secretary of State;
Blake and R. W. Scott, members of the Privy Council, without office.

QUEBEC.

Dorion, Minister of Justice;
Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue;
Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries;
Isaac Burpee, Minister of Customs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Coffin, Receiver General;
Ross, Minister of Militia.

P. E. ISLAND.

Laird, Secretary of the Interior.

It now appears that the retiring Ministry have made the following appointments:—

Mr. Crawford, Governor of Ontario.

Mr. Tilley, Governor of New Brunswick.

Hugh McDonald, of Antigonish, Judge of the Supreme Court; and

Mr. T. Ferguson, Collector of Customs at Collingwood.

Sir John A. Macdonald asked attention to the Heney case, and discussed the composition of the Cabinet, declaring that no Government could stand without a representative of the Irish Catholics, and condemning the appointments without office as unconstitutional, and, except in one case, unprecedented.

Holton raised a question of order, which was debated until the Usher of the Black Rod knocked at the door.

The House was then prorogued.

Much indignation is caused by the appointments of Lieut. Governors and Judges, which must have been made after the resignation of Ministers.

SOME time since we noticed the departure of a number of persons from Andover, Victoria County, for the Western States. While at Andover, last week, we met some of the same party on their return; they bring gloomy accounts of business prospects out West, and advise none to leave New Brunswick with the expectation of bettering their fortunes in the U. S.

Mr. Israel Merritt's store, Simonds, was entered through the window, and a quantity of goods and money to the value of some $70 carried off, on the night of Tuesday last.

Mr. James Brown, while at work with a Moulding Machine, at Connell Bros'. Foundry, on Wednesday morning last, had the two first fingers of the right hand cut off.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Peters' Musical Monthly*, No. 75, for November, is at hand, and contains its usual amount of fine Songs, Choruses, and Instrumental Piano Music. This work is printed from full size music plates, and gives every month several Songs, Duets, Choruses, and Piano Pieces, to the amount of at least $4; and yet all the Publisher asks is the modest sum of 30 cents per copy. Those fond of Music can save money by sending 30 cents for the November number. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

The Phrenological Journal, for November, confirms the oft-repeated opinion of the Press at large, that no one can read that publication without deriving some practical good. It is full of meat for the mind, well served and savory.—Witness articles like these: Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Pres. of Wheaton University; the Briton, the Inspirational Race; Our Immortality; Growth in Character and Heart; Conversations about Faces, with numerous Illustrations; Money, Its Functions and Requirements, which our Capitalists should all Read; Application of Art to Dress; Wives who Henpeck; Address to Young Men; The Late Panic; "Nothing New Under the Sun;" Coward or Hero, etc. Price 30 cents.—$3 a year. Write at once to the Publisher, and secure the volumes for 1874. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Any one who examines the November ALDINE will be surprised at the sumptuousness of its illustrations, as well as the high literary merit of its poetry and prose. Besides the two full-page original pictures, this number contains reproductions of three celebrated steel engravings, which alone would cost at the picture shops no less than thirty dollars. The ALDINE pictures are every way as fine as the steel engravings.—The first illustration is a full-page view of Lake Mohonk, in Ulster County, New York, by Kruseman Van Elten, of the National Academy. He depicts all the wild romance of the lake in the mountains. Homer Martin has a full-page picture of "A White Mountain Brook," grand, shadowy, and silent. "Home and its Treasures," after R. Carrick, is full of delightful remembrances of this Thanksgiving season of the year.—"A Chance Meeting," and "The First Visit," after Rudaux, are two tender and charming pictures of the love-life of an artist—the first a breezy, out-of-door scene, the second a warm, cosy interior. These last-named pictures are magnificent works of art, surpassingly delicate in tone and sentiment. The other illustrations are "The Robber of the Air," a spirited conflict between birds, by Deiker; "English Mastiffs," a group of three noble dogs, by Specht; "A Masterpiece," a scene full of humor and life; a large view of the grand entrance to the Ratisbon Cathedral; a very faithful and satisfactory portrait of the late Charles Temple Dix, the artist son of Governor John A. Dix, of New York, by H. Balling, and a sweet little scene of autumn, when "the ripened grain they took from the wain." We can say with truth that no art magazine ever gave its readers a dozen such superb illustrations in one number. The literary contents of the ALDINE for November are of superior quality and interest. The departments of music, art, and literature, are filled with carefully written articles on Philharmonic Societies, Progress of Photography, Longfellow, the Cary Sisters, Madame Schwartz and Thoreau. The other prose articles are "Lake Mohonk," "The Robber of the Air," "A Masterpiece," and "Ratisbon Cathedral." The poetry in this number is of unusual excellence, comprising a long poem by Mary E. Bradley, entitled "The Little Hero of Haarlem;" "The Painted Cup," by W. W. Bailey, and "Coming and Going," by Dr. S. T. Clark, the whole forming a collection of rare art gems, essays by our best writers, and sweet poems, not to be found in any other magazine in the world. Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, the author of "The English Governess at the Court of Siam," has commenced to write for the ALDINE. Her first article will appear in the December number. Subscription price $5.00 including Chromos "Village Belle" and Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

In *Wood's Household Magazine* for November, the table of Contents seems spread for a Thanksgiving feast, and gives evidence that no efforts have been spared that could add to its excellence. "A Sermon on a Skimmer," is not only pleasing in its quaintness, and originality, but contains sound logic. "Mrs. Pomeroy's Pin Money," is capital.—"Upon the Stand," is another meritorious sketch, by the popular writer Kate W. Hamilton. "Codfish and Potatoes," by Eleanor Kirk, is a short serial which opens well. "Growing Aged Together," by the Rev. Robert Collyer, is well worth the price of the year's subscription; it is full of this great man's eloquence—powerful in its very simplicity.—A new feature of the magazine is the introduction of pictures, and the illustrations, "Past, Present and Future," here given, is exceedingly pretty.

Price of magazine, one dollar per year—with the chromo "Yosemite," one dollar and a half. Address, WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburgh, N. Y.

Oliver Optic's Magazine, for November. This month's issue of this ever excellent Monthly is freighted with three chapters of Oliver Optic's serial story, "Money-Maker; or, the Victory of the Basilisk," in which may be found "Something about the Robbers," a chapter on "The Bill Griffin Bill," and other matters of interest to the friends of The Yacht Club. Elijah Kellogg continues his narrative of "A Stout Heart; or, the Student from over the Sea