trains compulsory upon the company after the completion of the road. It was agreed to.

Mr. Maher moved the resolution relating to the School Act, of which he gave notice, conferring the same rights on the Catholic minority of the Province as are enjoyed by the Protestant minority of Quebec.

The resolution refers to numerous petitions in its favor, and to the action of the Dominion Commons relative to the Law.

Mr. Wedderburn took very grave exception to that part of the resolution referring to the action of the Dominion Parliament, and would vote against the resolution on that ground, if no other. He objected to the House doing anything recognizing the right of the Dominion to interfere with constitutional local legislation, and they have no right to dictate or advise in the matter.

Mr. Adams took exception to the last speaker's remarks and favored the resolution.

Mr. Gough also excepted Mr. Wedderburn's remarks and thought they had the right, knowing that a large minority of the people of the Province and inhabitants of the Dominion were opposed to said Act.—They had expressed an opinion in which the members from New Brunwick joined, including the present Finance Minister. He thought the Dominion Parliament was very moderate in its expression of opinion. He would vote for the resolution in the interests of education and to do away with jarring discords, and the cry of Protestant being arrayed against Catholic in the excitement with which members vote on this question.

Mr. Hanington was in favor of supporting schools by taxation, but thought some arrangement might have been made by which the School Bill would have been much more efficient, beneficial, and satisfactory to the inhabitants of the Province. He feared that there was great danger that the principal of the Bill would be sapped by persistent opposition to it.

Mr. Hibbard would vote against the resolution. The Province never had denominational schools and should not adopt them now. There was no similarity or comparison between the New Brunswick and Quebec School Act. He was not opposed to the 60th section of the Schools Act. If Catholics were compelled to listen to religious teaching in schools there would be some reason for compiaint. The action of the Local and General Governments should harmonize.—It was the duty of the Dominion Parliament to amend unconstitutional Acts of Legislature, but he would not tolerate for one moment their expressing an opinion or dictating a course to this House in enacting a law which is constitutional.

Mr. Lindsay made a good speech opposing the resolution.

Mr. Caie stated his reasons for leaving the Executive. He was asked by the late lamented Secretary to form one of the Government. He replied he would not if they brought in a school bill. The Secretary answered that the Government would meet his (Mr. Caie's) views on said bill, in as far as it was possible. He entered the Government thinking he could thus more effectually secure the rights of his constituents. If the bill had been left at the 59th section, much opposition and confusion would have been avoided. The dismissal of Mr. Bennett, the appointment of Mr. Rand, and the issue of the latter's regulations had set the whole country in a flame, which will continue until changes are made in the law.—He did not resign sooner, hoping the change would be made, and wishing to arrange certain affairs with the heads of departments. While in the Government its members worked harder than any heretofore in developing and perfecting schemes calculated to advance the best interests of the Province. The only difference of opinion between himself and the Government was on the Schools Act, and he left them with much regret, after doing all he could to secure a change in it, and in accordance with the pledge made to his constituents. He would not offer factious opposition to the Government, but could not act with them on the school bill, as a majority of his constituents were opposed to the principle of taxation for schools.

Mr. Maher said he had not introduced the resolution before, waiting to know the character of the Attorney General's amendment, which has had the effect of making the law yet more offensive if possible. It was a historic fact that the Catholics were opposed to the principles of the bill, and would always continue so, and there was no necessity for inquiring as to the reason. He had personal assurance in conversation with members of the Government, one of whom was now dead, another out of it, that every effort would be put forth to make the law satisfactory to all classes. He touched upon the old subject of extreme loyalty of Catholics in all ages of the world. A change in law would only be a matter of time, as Catholics would unite as a political party to secure it. The resolution was negatived by the following division:—

Yeas—Gough, Macpherson, Blanchard, Landry, Adams, Gillespie, Hanington, Donald, Girouard, Maher—10.

Nays—Fraser, King, Kelly, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, White, Willis, Wedderburn, Hibbard, Caie, Beckwith, Phillips, Napier, Coram, Butler, Palmer, Humphrey, Ryan, Williams, Covert, Harrison, Tibbets, Lindsay, Brown—25.

Messrs. Alward, Theriault, Montgomery, Otty and Robinson, were absent.

The Attorney General committed a bill legalizing assessments in several Parishes in Kent, which was agreed to.

Mr. White's bill establishing certain courts in the Parish of Madawaska, was committed, and passed as amended.

The House then adjourned.

April 10.

The following Bills were read a third time:—

A Bill establishing certain courts in the County of Madawaska.

A Bill to aid in the construction of certain railways in this Province.

Mr. Robinson recorded his name against Maher's resolution of yesterday.

Mr. McQueen committed the House to the further consideration of the bill relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company, and an additional section was added, giving to any company constructing a branch railway from Woodstock intersecting the Riviere du Loup line the same subsidy as given to N. B. R. Company.

Mr. Willis' Bill relating to Corporations was agreed to in committee. It provides that all incorporated companies shall hold annual meetings and make yearly statements of affairs to the stockholders.

The Secretary's bill, repealing the laws relating to export duty, was agreed to unamended.

Mr. Blanchard called the attention of the Government to the spread of small pox in Gloucester, and also asked if the Government had or would issue location tickets to applicants, under the Free Grant Act, from said County.

The Surveyor General answered that the Government had the matter under consideration.

Mr. Wedderburn's bill preventing frauds on creditors by secret Bills of sale or personal property was taken up.

After a lengthy discussion, in which several of the members favored the principle of the bill, and others opposed it, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. McQueen's Bill in addition to the Free Grants Act of 1872, passed in committee without amendments.

Mr. Gough committed the House to the further consideration of the Bill relating to the qualification of members to serve in the General Assembly, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair.

Mr. White moved the three months hoist, which was lost by 12 to 16.

The first section passed by a vote of 15 to 13, after a very lengthy discussion.

Mr. Napier moved the nine months hoist, which was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Stevenson, McQueen, White, Caie, Gillespie, Phillips, Napier, Otty, Robinson, Coram, Butler, Humphrey, Williams, Maher, Tibbets and Lindsay—16.

Nays—Messrs. Fraser, King, Kelley, Crawford, Gough, Macpherson, Alward, Blanchard, Hibbard, Beckwith, Donald, Palmer, Covert and Brown—14.

Mr. Butler's Bill amending the Homestead Act got a three months hoist.

Mr. Covert committed the Bill to further amend the Act incorporating the Fredericton Boom Company. The object of the bill is to increase the rates of boomage ten cents per thousand.

Mr. Covert and Mr. Maher favored the bill, while Mr. Hibbard, the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary opposed it.

Mr. Lindsay moved the three months hoist, which was lost.

Yeas—King, Fraser, White, Theriault, Hibbard, Phillips, Donald, Girouard, Lindsay and Brown—10.

Nays—McQueen, Gough, Blanchard, Landry, Gillespie, Hanington, Robinson, Butler, Palmer, Williams, Maher and Covert—12.

Messrs. White and Phillips spoke against the bill, and Mr. Hibbard moved the six months hoist, which was carried.

April 12.

The Attorney General moved the order of the day, a resolution relating to the codification of the laws. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners with power to employ clerks, said commissioners being allowed one year in which to perform duties and make reports. Carried, Gillespie, Hanington, Landry, Maher and Gough voting against.

The Provincial Secretary's bill providing for the repairs and improvement of roads, bridges and other public works, read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Crawford committed the House to the further consideration of the bill indemnifying owners of intervale and other lands for damages from lumber driving.

Hon. Mr. White moved the three months' hoist. Carried. Mr. Gough moved a reconsideration. Carried. He then moved the six months hoist. Lost.

Mr. Crawford moved that progress be reported with leave to sit again. Lost.

The Secretary then moved that progress be reported with leave to sit again. Carried.

Commissioners of Board of Works introduced a bill authorizing the sale of certain lands held for purposes Cap. 19, Revised Statutes. It was read a second time.

White committed a bill altering the dividing line between Parishes of Kent and Peel, Carleton.

Mr. Gillespie moved three months hoist. Carried.

Wedderburn read the final report of the contingent committee; and Mr. Mahar introduced a resolution that hereafter no reporter receive money from the public treasury unless the same is recommended by the Contingent Committee.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House the message of His Honor relating to the supplimentary estimates. The House in Committee on the supplimentary supply voted $4,500 for the development and encouragement of Mining operations for the current year, and $5,000 for the codification and revision of Statutes.

The Provincial Secretary's bill providing for the repair and improvement of roads, bridges and other public works, passed in Committee.

The Provincial Secretary introduced a bill providing for certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province. It was read a second time, committed and passed.

The Chief Commissioner's bill authorizing the sale of lands held for certain purposes under Chapter 90 revised Statutes was agreed to in Committee.

The Provincial Secretary said that Government had in preparation, a bill providing for the compulsory vaccination of people in Cities and Towns.

April 14.

The following bills were read a third time:

A bill providing for the defraying of certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

A bill providing for the repairing and improvement of roads, bridges and other public works and services.

The Secretary introduced a bill providing for vaccination. On his motion it was read a second time. It was then committed, and passed unamended. It provides for compulsory vaccination in cities, incorporated towns, and such districts as the Governor in Council may deem expedient. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be deemed proper. All expenses may be either partly or wholly a local or a provincial charge, according to circumstances.

Mr. Gough asked if the Secretary was at present solicitor of the New Brunswick Railway Company.

The Secretary answered that he was not. He also said that no formal negotiations have taken place between the Local and Dominion Government in order to place the late clerk upon the Dominion pension list.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., His Honor the Governor arrived at the Council Chamber, and after assenting to the bills passed read the following Speech from the throne:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you upon the termination of your labors, and to thank you for the unremitting diligence with which you have applied yourselves during the session. The Act relating to Common Law proceedings will, no doubt, prove highly beneficial, as it must tend to simplify and expedite the trial of causes, and thereby promote the speedy administration of justice, a result very much wished for by the judiciary of the province as well as by suitors themselves. I heartily approve of your liberal action in reference to immigration. With a prudent and judicious expenditure of a similar appropriation from year to year the result cannot fail to justify your liberality in the rapid conversion of our present unproductive wilderness into fertile farms and thriving homesteads. I sincerely hope the encouragement you have offered to the young men of the province to settle upon the ungranted lands will induce a large number of them at an early date to avail themselves of your liberality.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal appropriations placed at my disposal for the public service, and I trust that their prudent expenditure will hereafter receive your entire approval. I cannot forbear expressing my belief that the justice and fair dealing of the Dominion Government in reference to our financial claims will enable you hereafter to greatly extend your liberality in opening up the province.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The exclusive powers assigned to you by the British North America Act are of such magnitude and importance as to require legislative skill and experience of a high order, and it has been most gratifying to me to observe the care and thoroughness with which you have conducted the legislation of the session. It must be gratifying to us all to observe the rapid progress of our new Dominion in every department of productive industry, and its consequent financial stability at the present time.

The House was then prorogued till the second day in May.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—For some time past there has been a great agitation throughout the County about education, school bills, etc.—Now what does it all amount to? Those who are experienced realize the value of good education in the refinement as well as the advancement of the world in general; but the young and inexperienced cannot see far enough ahead to appreciate it. For according to the appointments frequently made by the Government of the country, there is no great inducements to strive for learning, as we see offices of much consequence filled up by illiterate men; persons entirely void of learning created supervisors of roads, Custom House officers, and Magistrates to no end. Now, Mr. Editor, where is the use of fighting so much for education, when men of liberal education, and just as respectable, capable of doing their own work according to the duties of their offices, are left at home and know-nothings in the same neighborhood preferred. This is a riddle I cannot solve.—I'll have to give it up.

FREE THINKER.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—I notice in the SENTINEL of the 29th ult., a letter from "B," St. Leonards, V. C., criticising my statements made in a former letter in the SENTINEL. * * * All Looker On has got he obtained by hard labor, and paid 65 cents per acre to Government for his wild land; he has been for 6 or 7 years back in the country, 15 miles from the St. John River, and not got a road yet that can be travelled in summer, without going through mud to the axles, and over roots and old logs. This shows how Government makes roads through and to the lands; the way most of our roads are made is, they are grubbed and levelled 10 feet wide, shunning all big trees, so that when done they are no better than common spruce logging roads. But anything is good enough for a back settler. I should like "B" to show what traffic a railroad will get along the River St. John to pay running expenses, let alone keeping the road in repair. The Company care nothing about the road, all they want is the land; they know the road never will pay, hence the cheaper it can be built the greater the gain. If Government had kept their lands and built a good broad guage road through the centre route, the lands would have sold for from one to four dollars per M stumpage, and would have opened up a great country which is now and will continue to be a wilderness until opened up by a railroad. * * * "B" says we have a liberal government; I say it is very liberal when it gives away the peoples rights to private individuals; I believe we ought to have a government responsible to the people, and it is the right and privilege of every loyal citizen to speak in condemnation of the government when they do wrong. Common sense dictates that the road should run through our wilderness lands, open the country, and establish factories all along the line; that would bring capital and labor here and be distributed throughout the country, instead of sending our raw material down to the seaport there to be manufactured. Suppose there were three or four establishments of mills here on the Miramichi, such as at Gibson's, and a railroad running from them to some market, would it not make a great country for miles around them; and this would be the case if there was a railroad running up through the centre of the country. I believe that two-thirds of the people of Carleton County will admit that the railway ought to go through the back country, and also that the Government has given the Company land enough to build a first-class road through to Riviere du Loup.

LOOKER ON.

Foreston, April 2, 1873.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In you last issue I observe a communication dated March 20th, and signed "S.," the writer of which claims credit for pointing out to the prospective Chase heirs that there is a committee somewhere who has perpetrated a very extensive swindle, and is enriching itself at the expense of numberless subscribers, many of whom, he says, are his friends. I think "S." is a little over ambitious of becoming a correspondent when he takes credit to himself for exposing a gigantic sell which had been previously published in some of the leading periodicals of the day. If "S." really had a prophetic view of the matter, he was too late warning his friends, the Chase heirs, to save their money, as they must be aware that the game is up and they have lost.

A. C. C.

Greenfield, April 4, 1873.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

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

AN EXTENSIVE OPERATION.—During the past winter a number of stores in this town have been entered with false keys, and large quantities of goods abstracted therefrom. The latest instance was when Mr. Manzer's store was entered last week, and valuable dress goods carried off. Nothing transpired until Monday last to point to the perpetrators of these acts.

On the south side of the bridge, in the building owned by Wm. Lindsay, Esq., one Beverley Belyea has been doing business for some months past; here he kept a boarding house and a shop stocked with a small assortment of general goods. He became noted for selling cheap, and had by this means secured quite a number of customers. On Monday last suspicions were aroused against Belyea, but no legal steps were taken against him, efforts being made for a compromise. These negotiations failed, and on Tuesday morning Justice McCaffery issued a search warrant, and the Marshal, with a posse of constables, at once proceeded to search Belyea's premises. Belyea was found in the hay loft, but as there were only some *five* officers present, it could not be expected that this *small* number could arrest and hold the whole of *one* man, so Belyea was permitted to escape. We shall make no comments at present upon the attempted compromise with Belyea, nor upon his escape, as a committee of the Town Council has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the Marshal in connection therewith. Upon searching the building, in almost every room from attic to cellar, under the floors, in nooks and crevices, tied up in sacks and lying around promiscuously, were found goods of every description, embracing silks, satins, coburgs, alpaccas, prunts, laces, collars, suspenders, gloves, ready-made clothing, patent medicines, musical albums, books, maps, boots and shoes, leather of various kinds, liquors, &c.; altogether forming what would be considered a very respectable stock for a variety store, with a boot and shoe factory, and tavern beside. Seeing their private marks on these goods was the first intimation, in some instances, that certain of our traders had that they had been robbed. It is the most extensive operation of the kind ever attempted in Woodstock, and the fact that Belyea hss been "running the business" for such a length of time undetected, does not speak very well for the police arrangements of the place. Doubtless there were others connected with Belyea in his operations, and it is to be hoped that all may yet be arrested.

Is it not high time that our Town Council took steps the better to secure the peace and order of our town. The duties and responsibilities of a Town Marshal make it imperative that this officer receive such a salary as will render him entirely independent of all personal influences, and as will give the town a right to expect from him a strict and prompt discharge of his duties. We trust the Council will immediately attend to this matter.

SMALL POX.—There is no longer room to doubt the existence of small pox, of a malignant type, in this County. Two deaths have already occurred from it at Jacksonville, and the number of cases at present in that vicinity is variously stated at from 8 upwaads. There are also two case at Upper Woodstock. Notwithstand Dr. Reynolds, some days ago, pronounced the epedemic prevailing small pox, the people as a general thing refused to believe the statement, and it was not until Wednesday last, when Drs. Colter and Smith had been called to investigate the mater, and pronounced it as above, that any precautionary measures were taken to prevent its spread. Under the circumstances it will be wonderful if the disease does not become wide spread. It is to be hoped that our Board of Health, as well as the Health officers of this and the outlying Parishes, will become fully alive to the responsibilities of their office, and that no measures will be spared to restrict the disease and to care for the attacked.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—A party of four, among whom was Mr. Taylor, Secretary of the Kincardineshire Colony, from Stonehaven, arrived here on Tuesday evening last. These gentlemen express satfsfaction with the appearance of the country, so far as it has come under their observation. On Thursday morning, in company with the Surveyor General, the party left for the site of the new colony, Victoria County, their business being to secure proper furniture for the buildings erected there, and to get all things in readiness for the coming of the main body of immigrants, who are expected to arrive about the middle of next month.

DEBATING CLUB.—Some weeks since a number of young men of this Town, under the leadership of Mr. Chandler, organized themselves into a literary society for the purpose of mutual improvement. We are glad to learn that the institution has grown rapidly in membership, and that the meetings are proving interesting and instructive. The organization has our best wishes, and we shall be happy to assist it in any way in our power.

THE Dominion Parliament has passed the Ballot Bill, by a vote of 82—54.—Messrs. C. Burpee, Domville, Mitchell, Palmer, Smith, Tilley, J. Burpee, and Wallace, of the New Brunswick members, voted yea, and Costigan arrayed himself with the nays.

A Victoria County correspondent informs us that the small pox patients at Andover are all convalescent, and will be discharged from quarintine in a few days. Our correspondent says that Dr. Beveridge deserves much credit for the manner in which he has held the disease in check, especially when it is remembered that the patients were exposed to the cold from the burning of the pest house.

The ice has broken up in the river at Tobique.

WE call attention to the advertisement of the "Domestic Bible," for which Mr. Titus is at present canvassing the County. We have examined the book and can add our testimony to its very great worth to all seekers after scriptural knowledge.

FARMERS will do well to call at Mr. Carr's shop, in this town, and witness the working of the "Queen of the Harvest," advertised in another column. It is really surprising to see the thoroughness of the work performed. There is no longer any need of our farmers being troubled with buckwheat in their oats, as by this machine they are separated as completely as though done by hand.

PERSONAL.—R. A. Cutler, M. P., passed through here, *en route* to Ottawa, on Thursday last.

OUR Lady readers will be interested in learning that ornamented colored Handkerchiefs are the coming fashion, to displace the long continued reign of white cambric.

THE *Weekly Monitor* is the name of a newspaper just issued by Messrs. Sancton & Piper, at Bridgetown, N. S. The first number presents a creditable appearance.

"ROMEO"—Your letter will keep. We have been waiting to get through our press of legislative matter before publishing it Will probably print it next week.

THE Spring, thus far, has been unfavorable for sugar making.

EDITORIAL matter and some communications, crowded out by the rush of new advertisements.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

CONSUMPTION.—How much thought has been bestowed and what ponderous volumes have been written on this dreadful malady, which can be relieved; and if the lungs are not irretrievably injured through neglecting to use this remedy, can certainly and safely be cured by this soothing preparation. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam acts directly upon the diseased part, and so controls and commands the disease, that harmonized nature can effect a cure. Consumption can now no longer be the bugbear of the sufferer, since this Balsam is fully competent to subdue the most harrassing cough, and restore the miserable sufferer to health and strength.

THE NEXT BEST THING TO HEALTH.—Next to possessing good health we may fairly rank the means of acquiring it. This is not to be done by stimulating the organs into a false appetite or momentary vigor. Those who resort to such expedients will find that they eventually increase the evils they wish to remove. But it is to be effected by creating a new tone in the stomach, by purifying the blood, and altering the secretions. Then the first symptoms of returning health will be in a glowing elasticity of spirits, and a relish for labor, whether bodily or mental, which is always characteristic of a sound body. Make the experiment, then, and as the best means of insuring success, try Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Preserving Pills.

A WORD TO HORSEMEN.—Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment has been tested by the first horsemen of this country, and proved to be superior to any other. Dr. Dow, the inventor, knows all about horses in this Dominion in his possession. All who own or employ horses are assured that this will do all a Liniment can do. Always have a bottle in your stable.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of labor, often have a great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluid of horses. It is at these changes that they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorders of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in Yellow Water, Worms, Heaves, &c., all of which may be prevented by the use of Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

Oppression after eating, headache, and nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of Parsons' Purgative Pills will give immediate relief.

"Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

"Healing on the wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use have been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

A real spicy debate occurred in the Legislative Council on the 9th over the Government Bill relating to Common Schools. Mr. McInerney, especially, has, no doubt, won for himself undying honors. We copy from St. John papers:

Hon. Mr. McInnerney—It is a very little use to object to this bill, but I must record my vote against it. The Government well know that a large proportion of the people of this Province are dissatisfied with the present law. One denomination, one-third of the population, at least, are unanimously opposed. It is most unfortunate that the Government pursued such an intolerant course, and treated with contempt such numerously signed petitions. How can you give children proper instruction if you leave God out of the schools. You can't teach history, science, geology, etc., without teaching the Bible; for "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth." I will say nothing further, as I have said a great deal heretofore about the School Law.

Hon. Mr. Young said he felt called upon to make a few remarks in answer to Hon. Mr. McInnerney. A large number want separate schools in addition to common schools. In Quebec the majority wanted separate schools and gave the same privilege to the Protestant minority. The language of the hon. member was in perfect keeping with the utterances of the *Freeman*. I believe if left alone a large majority of Catholics would favor free schools. If denominational grants had been continued there would not be half as much opposition. He thought the word "contemptible" was too strong, and that the Government were justified under the laws of the country in all they had done. The hon. member is not able to show a single instance where the Government had used unfair means to carry out the school law in its integrity. The sessions have a right to carry out the laws as they find them and not to interfere with them. The affairs of Gloucester were in such a state as to necessitate an assessment irrespective of the school law.

Hon. Mr. Seely said the Hon. Mr. McInerney spoke insultingly when he called our schools "Godless" schools. Scholars taught in Protestant "Godless" schools compared favorably with those educated in Catholic schools. The petitions sent here so largely signed have all the names written by a very few different persons, and if Catholic schools are so excellent, why is it so few Catholics can write their own names; and if they could not write they could not read, and consequently could not know what they signed.

Hon. Mr. McInerney would still call them "Godless" schools, because the Bible was excluded from them. The Catholics thoroughly understand the policy of the school law. It is intended to Protestantize our children (cries of "oh, no.") "Oh, yes, and you can't make us believe anything else. The United States has given homes to hundreds of my countrymen who were compelled to flee on account of persecution." They had resisted 800 years, and would continue to resist.—There was 65,000 barren women in New York, and he wanted to know whether it was from natural causes or the result of "Godless" schools. The old Puritan element was fast dying out and immigrants were pouring in from England, Scotland and Ireland, and would eventually take the lead after all. The Americans have not done as much to advance religion and morality as the Jews. I defy any one to say that ever a Catholic man and wife were divorced. The doctrine of to-day is infidelity in preference to Catholicity. Our forefathers battled against it 800 or 900 years. Two-thirds of the prostitution of the United States is in consequence of Free Schools. The States have advanced in science, morality, and the arts, but in religion never.

Hon. Mr. Todd wanted to know how they compared with Catholic countries.

Hon. Mr. McInerney said let Catholics alone, and they won't bother any one else.—The School Act, of 1871, has retarded education for fifteen years. I would rather dispense with the secular education of my children than the religious. The Regulations are a disgrace to the Government, that made them, and those that supported them. You might just as well try to bail out the river with a pitchfork as to make Catholics accept the law. The Irish Catholics are better prepared to endure persecution than the French, as they were used to it for the last 800 or 900 years. They love their religion, and persecution will not make them give it up.—We might just as well amend the law now as next year, or 20 years hence, as it must be and will be in time, and we will go on bearing persecution until we get the concessions we want.

When the 20th regulation was made, the Bishop of St. John telegraphed to the Government to know if it was aimed at Christian Brethren, and received an answer that it would so interfere. He referred to the late German war, when Catholics in Germany took up arms against France, but thought they would not do so now, as Bismarck had taken away their separate schools since he came into power. If Catholics cannot get their rights constitutionally, they have a right to them some other way. He feared for the collection of taxes in certain portions of the Province.

He moved a three months hoist.

Hon. Mr. Beveridge wanted to know what became of the consciences of Catholics in the rural districts, and spoke briefly and pointedly in favor of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Todd thought the assertion was too much when Hon. Mr. McInerney called schools "Godless," and in public and private called the supporters of them "infidels."

Hon. Mr. McInerney denied the charge.

Hon. Mr. Todd said New York is no criterion by which to judge of free schools.—True, it was one of the most wicked cities, but in the rural districts, we found men virtuously and morally trained in free schools. He said a writer had asked what made the difference between Scotland and Ireland under the same laws and institutions. The answer was, one had the Bible, the other not. The same answer would apply when comparing England with Spain, or the New England States and South America. Here we have the Bible free, and without any restraint. Their children will come up and bless the Government which enacted and carried out this law.

Hon. Robinson Owen thought McInerney made a very able speech. I don't agree with all his remarks, but there is a good deal of truth in many of them. He referred to the education of Hindoos, who received enough religious instruction to enable them to disbelieve their own religion and not enough to believe ours, and consequently made infidels and enemies to the Government. He wanted to know where the Bible would be if it had not been for the Catholics.

Hon. Mr. Seely said they kept it close.

Hon. Robinson-Owen did not want to see the Hon. Mr. McInerney alone and all opposed to him, so he would vote for him.

Hon. Mr. Lewis—I will second the motion for a three months hoist, in order to give Hon. Mr. McInerney a chance to record his vote against the bill, although I will not vote with him.

On the question being put the Council divided as follows:—

Yeas—McInerney, Robinson-Owen—2.

Nays—Hons. President, Todd, Lewis, Seely, Bailey, Beveridge, Young, Hamilton—8.

Hon. Mr. Young then made a few remarks on the bill, and 4 sections were passed, when progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mathew Morrison, aged 50, arrested on suspicion of killing Mary Fogen on the night of March 18, died last night in the Bellevue Hospital. He twice attempted suicide. The friends of Nixon, the convicted murderer, will give a dance in a Bowery hall on Monday night for the benefit of his family. Mrs. Lucy Raymond, who has been locked up for the past week with Mrs. Myers in the hope that she would learn something about the Goodrich murder, left the jail last night, Mrs. Myers continuing to be the "parrot that never talks."

BOSTON, April 12.—A large five story brick building, Nos. 45 and 47 Wareham street, south end, owned by C. T. Clark, was destroyed by fire this morning, and a small building adjoining crushed by a falling wall. The building was occupied by moulders, and painters, The New England Organ Company, and various wood working crafts, loss about $60,000

LONDON, April 12.—The Belgian Government has stationed a man-of-war at Ostend to prevent English fishing vessels encroaching beyond the prescribed limits.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Major General Canby and Dr. Thomas were killed and Mr. Meacham mortally wounded in a treacherous attack by the Modoc Indians during a peace conference on Friday morning, just outside the lines, near the lava beds. Orders have been issued for an attack upon the Indians and their capture or extermination.—The New York gas men announce their intention to strike in earnest to-day and express their confidence that the city will be utterly without gas in two days if their demands are not acceded to. A Honolulu letter reports that annexation with the United States is openly advocated, and meetings for that purpose are being held.

NEW YORK, April 14, 4 p. m.—Gold 118 7-8.—Telegraph communication is greatly interrupted by the storm of Saturday and Sunday. The latest advices from Rome report the Pope as in a critical condition, and his death is hourly expected. A false alarm that the Carlists were approaching, caused great excitement in Barcelona for a while on Sunday. The wheat crop of Southern Australia is very satisfactory, and it is estimated that 180,000 tons will be exported. The Carlists who lately retreated from before Pingcerda are reported to be in a critical position. The British brig Expertus, McLeod, master, from Bermuda for Boston, went ashore on Saturday at Scrute, near the entrance to Boston Harbor. The vessel and cargo will probably be saved.

PARIS, April 14.—Prince Napoleon addressed a letter to his constituents in Corsica, protesting against his expulsion from France. He says: "Napoleons have twice been the saviours of France. The name can never be banished from the hearts of the people. It is prescribed because it is feared." The condition of the Pope has so far improved that he was able to-day to give audience to several visitors.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Fires are reported at St. Louis, loss nearly $100,000; at Bordon Mine, Alleghany County, Maryland, loss $60,000; and two mills belonging to the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass., loss $750,000. Despatches from Cheyenne, state that the severest storm known for years is prevailing on the Pacific slope, completely interrupting telegraphic communication with California. The troops in Porto Rico have revolted in favor of the Republic and much confusion has resulted; aid has been asked from Havana and two war vessels are to leave that city. One coach of a train on the Winona and St. Peter's Railway was thrown from the track on Monday, containing fourteen passengers, all were more or less bruised and two fatally injured.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Gold 18.—The large cotton factory at Chicopee, near Springfield, Mass., was burned last night; loss $70,000. Eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.—Washington despatches say that the extermination of the Modocs has been determined upon, not as a passionate revenge, for their atrocious murder, but as an act of justice as well as protection to the peaceful settlers in that part of the country.—Meacham, who was shot when Gen. Canby was assasinated, is recovering.

LONDON, April 15.—A riot occurred in Chatham yesterday between the engineers and marines attached to the arsenal; many of the participants were hurt. The troops restored order after arresting a large number of the rioters. It is now stated that the Pope's illness is lumbago, and he is rapidly recovering.

PARIS April 15.—Last evening it was rumored in this city that the Pope was dead.

ROME, April 15.—At noon to-day the condition of the Pope was unchanged.

LONDON, April 15.—Advices in regard to the health of the Pope are contradictory; some say he is dying, others that he is improving.

LONDON, April 15.—The reigning Khiva has executed his chief counsellor and imprisoned his uncle and other influential Khivans who were enemies of Russia; also released Russians held as prisoners and sent them to meet the expedition advancing from Crenburg.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Three little girls were killed, and two severely injured by the fall of a chimney at Matteawan, N. Y., Yesterday. A snow storm in Nebraska, which commenced on Sunday night, has not abated. Five feet of snow have fallen. In an attempt to escape from the Missouri penitentiary yesterday, one convict was killed and another wounded. A bloody riot occurred at Colfax, La., on Sunday. It appears that the negroes, having driven out obnoxious officials, who they alleged were elected by fraud, and entrenched themselves at Colfax, were attacked last Sunday by a force of whites and driven into the court house; that building was then set on fire and the negroes were shot down as they escaped from the flames. Reported that between eighty and one hundred were killed. Two white men were severely, and a few others slightly wounded. Gold 117 1-8.

Another account of the trouble between whites and blacks in Colfax, La., says: The riot culminated in the Court House being set on fire by the whites, and burned to the ground, together with from 200 to 300 negroes who were unable to escape from the burning building. Of all the whites engaged in the fight only two or three were killed or wounded. Very few negroes were in possession of arms or weapons. The United States authorities intend making an investigation into the affair for the purpose of securing the punishment of guilty parties, whoever they may be.

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41, St. Maurice Street, Montreal, P. Q., April 15, 1872.

Messrs. T. GRAHAM & SON,—Although I have repeatedly seen the good effects of your Pain Eradicator since I first had it in use near two years ago, it has far exceeded my expectation in the cure of Acute Rheumatism with which I had been attacked last winter and of which I have been cured in less than a week by the use of one bottle of this medicine.

I had some years ago suffered intense pain for more than three months from an attack of the same complaint, although under medical treatment during that time.

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McKesson's & Robbin's Lubricating Oil	"	"
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St. John, Sept. 27, 1872.

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H. M. G. GARDEN,
Issuer Marriage Licences.
Woodstock, Sep. 9, 1871.—6m-pd-37

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. W. H. Street, Mr. David Smith, of Richmond, to Miss Jemima, fifth daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bell, of Wakefield, C. Co.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. E. B. Moore, Mr. Benjamin Sweet, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Phebe W. Hayden, of Houlton, Maine.

At Woodstock, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Thomas Neales, Rector, W. W. Hemphill, of the Parish of Richmond, Carleton Co., to Lizzie, daughter of Wm. Price, of Woodstock.

DIED.

At Somerville, C. Co., on the 3rd inst., of Scarlet Fever, Martha P., daughter of Abner M. and Ruth A. Sipprell, aged 13 months. [Intelligencer pleace copy.

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