American Railway, daily, or by the American boat thrice weekly. To those who are not subject to sea sickness we would recommend the latter route, as time and money are thereby saved.

From Fredericton, Woodstock and Houlton daily by rail. You can return home by the same or any other route you please. The St. John *Telegraph* and *Morning News* are sold on the streets on the evening of the day of their publication, and THE WATCHMAN is read weekly by a large number of admiring subscribers.

VISITORS.

The following are the names of a few of the parties from a distance who visited St. Andrews this season:—

Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Ottawa; E. R. Burpee and wife, Bangor; Mrs. Senator Wark and daughter, Fredericton; Prof. Bailey and family, do.; Rev. E. DuVernet, Ontario; Horace Geyer, Boston; E. J. Hall, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. J. A. Sears, do.; Miss G. Dyer, Washington, D.C.; Lt. Col. Saunders, Fredericton; Mrs. Woodruff, Boston; Rev. Mr. Kimber and wife, New York; F. Higgins, New York; John Gehan, Winnipeg; H. C. Edgerly, Boston; J. A. Nutter, Montreal; T. Major, Montreal; Mrs. Angell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. DeWolfe, Philadelphia; Mrs. Smith, Baltimore; J. F. Woodley, Quebec; Mrs. Smith and daughter, Baltimore; N. A. Blanchard, Boston; Mrs. Chas. Rourke, Boston; A. W. Briggs, Montreal; C. Wilson, Providence, R. I.; Hon. James Donovth, Boston; Rev. T. M. Praffe and wife, Hyde Park, Mass.; H. J. Beck, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, Montreal; Mrs. McNab, Belleville, Ont.; Mrs. Foote, do.; Hon. Judge Sherwood and wife, do.; E. Champlain, New York, besides a very large number, indeed, from Maine and various parts of New Brunswick.

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUG. 21, 1875.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The most remarkable phenomenon which has ever appeared in our Provincial politics has just been witnessed, the leading features of which we shall briefly describe.

About a year ago an appeal was made to the people of New Brunswick to decide as between two opposing systems of public Schools,—the Non-sectarian and the Sectarian—the Common and the Separate Schools. Every argument that could be brought to bear on either side of the question was called into use. No discussion could have been more thorough. The Government took its stand squarely upon the Non-sectarian, Common School platform; the people rallied round them with remarkable unanimity, and voted down all candidates who spoke of "compromise" or "concession," or who "trimmed," or who had what the Attorney General called "patent schemes" for reconciling the opposing parties. Not merely were such persons refused seats in the Legislature but Free School men who set up in opposition to the Government "ticket" were defeated wherever they appeared, so boundless was the popular confidence in the Government's stedfast adherence to the Non-sectarian principle, pure and simple, and their opposition to the Sectarian principle in whatever form it might appear. These results were reached without excitement, without violence, (at least on the Non-sectarian side), but as the matured, deliberate and most solemn verdict of a free, intelligent and not intolerant majority of the people in thirteen constituencies out of the sixteen into which the Province is divided. The verdict will be seen to have been exceedingly important when we remember how remorselessly all pronounced "trimmers" were excluded from the Legislature, so that there found seats in that body only representative men on both sides,—out and out Separate School men, and men who were pledged to oppose Separate Schools in every shape and form,—the numbers standing five to thirty-six. It may be questioned if ever in the political history of any country an important principle was more solemnly and sacredly settled than that which guarantees to New Brunswick her noble Free School Act,—free from any Sectarian warping,—free from interference by Sectarian hands. The people, when they gave their verdict at the polls, pronounced against all and every semblance of connection with Schools established for the purpose of supplying denominational instruction at the expense of the State.

In about a year after this principle has been settled by the people, there appear in two of the Government newspapers of this City certain propositions said to have been made by five Roman Catholic members of the House of Assembly to the Government, and accompanying these are the replies of the Government to the several propositions. That our readers may follow our remarks the more intelligently we here reproduce the document:—

COPY OF A MINUTE OF COUNCIL MADE BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR ON THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1875, APPROVING OF THE REPLIES MADE BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO CERTAIN PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. BURNS, O'LEARY, BLANCHARD, THERIAULT AND JOHNSON, MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, AS THE BASIS OF A PRESENT SETTLEMENT OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION:

PROPOSITION. No. 1.

"That the pupils residing in all populous places where there may be a sufficient number of children to form two or more Schools should be permitted to attend Schools outside of the districts in which they reside."

REPLY.

The power to admit to the Schools of a district children residing in another district is vested in the Trustees.

In the case of districts in which there are two or more Schools, the Trustees may, subject to proper provision for grading, allow children from any part of the district to attend any Schools within the bounds of the district.

No. 2.

"That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the Superior of any Religious Order, or where such persons hold no such certificate, that provision be made for the examination of such persons at their place of residence or School Rooms."

REPLY.

Any person who has undergone training at a recognized Training or Normal School in another country, or who holds a diploma from a chartered College or University, is eligible for examination for license under Regulation 30 of the Regulations of the Board of Education.

The certificate of the Superior of any of the Roman Catholic Training Orders is recognized as rendering the holder eligible for such examination; and it would not be necessary for such person to attend the New Brunswick Training School.

Where such certificates are not held attendance upon a Training School is required.

No. 3.

"That in the Schools taught by the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity, or which may be attended by Roman Catholic children, the Teachers shall not be compelled to use any books which may contain anything objectionable to them in a religious point of view, (referring now more particularly to the History and Readers prescribed by the Board of Education.)

REPLY.

The greatest care has been taken to keep the school books free from matter objectionable to any on religious grounds, and it will be the aim of the Educational authorities to render the text book suitable for all. In reference to the prescribed History of England, the Council are prepared to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Board of Education, the adoption and insertion of notes, compiled from Lingard, upon such portions of the text as may be deemed objectionable in a religious point of view, when presented to the Board on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority.

No. 4.

"That provisions shall be made that the Trustees shall allow religious instruction to be given in the school rooms under their control after regular secular school hours, old hours to be shortened to the extent allowed for religious instruction."

REPLY.

It is obvious that if the Trustees be required to allow the Teachers to give denominational instruction after School, to the pupils assembled for public purposes under the authority of the School Act, the direct tendency of such a provision would be to render the selection and appointment of Teachers a matter to be determined rather by their denominational views than their fitness to discharge the specified duties required of them during School hours.

Where, by negotiation with the governing bodies of Schools existent at the passage of the School Act, arrangements are made by Trustees under 36 Victoria, cap. 12, Section 58, no restriction is placed upon the use of the buildings after the close of the School.

Certified,
(Signed) F. A. H. STRATON,
Clerk Ex. Council.

These "replies" now form the Government's policy. Every member of the Government who retained his seat after this document had been adopted in Council is responsible for it, and as there has been no intimation of any resignations, we presume there have been none. A marked feature of the document is the bald manner in which it has been given to the public. We are not told under what circumstances these proposals were sent to the Government; there is no letter of acknowledgment; there is no correspondence given, although public rumor some time ago led to the belief that correspondence had passed. The authority of these five gentlemen for acting for "the Church" is not presented, nor are we told the meaning of the terms "present settlement." Formerly, when the Government wished to secure an expression of public sentiment, or desired to take the country into their confidence, they found means of conveying information to the reading public, at least, through the public journals. This was notably the case during the Free School controversy, when elections were pending, and the fate of the Government "hung trembling in the balance." But here, soon after a General Election, we have a new issue raised in connexion with the subject then discussed—an issue of vast moment, which concerns every man, woman and child in this Province; and there appears connected with it no other official or semi-official information than the bare announcement of "proposition" and "reply," while those public journals which stand nearest to the Government have apparently been instructed not to discuss the subject. We must confess that this is not treating the Provincial electors with the candor and courtesy which they had a right to expect, and it is a line of conduct which they may reasonably be expected to resent, especially in the case of men whose former candor and courage they had rewarded, when appealed to, by a renewal of their confidence.

The proper way to judge of the value and bearing and public appreciation of these "propositions" is to ask and answer the question—*"Would the People have voted for them in June last?"*—for the Polls constitute the highest Court of Appeal; the People are the only arbiters in this controversy. The reply is found in the case, say, of Mr. Robert Marshall, who came forward as a "compromise" candidate in this city, willing to assist in carrying out the leading features of the School Act, but desirous of "harmonizing" the jarring interests. It did not appear from anything which Mr. Marshall stated in his Card, or anything in his speeches, that he was willing to go as far in the direction of Separate Schools as the "propositions" and "replies" to which the Government to-day stand committed; but so firmly were the electors' minds made up in opposition to anything not entirely in accord with the spirit of the Act, that Mr. Marshall, though otherwise very acceptable to the electoral body, was defeated by a large majority. It never entered into the imaginings of those who voted Mr. Marshall out that the gentlemen they were voting in would, so soon after their election, present a "compromise" platform and take their stand upon it; nor will those who, at the General Election, threw aside all personal considerations and supported the "ticket" in the several counties, now be willing to believe that they have got much the best of the bargain. All who made a study of the Election of last year, and who can appreciate the motives and judgment of the mass of the electors, must believe that the latter are wholly unprepared for the change of base which the Government's "compromise" seems to foreshadow.

One point is clear enough, namely, that whereas the Legislative orations which preceded the General Elections, the editorials of the Government Press, the speeches at Party meetings and on the hustings, and, finally, the voice of the People in all public gatherings and at the polls, were all in a direction opposite to Separate Schools in any form or under any disguise, the present object of the Government's "replies" is to point out how, through what is already possible under the Act, and what the Government "are prepared to recommend," Separate Schools may virtually be secured and State support obtained for them. It is of this that the country has a right to complain, for if this "compromise" be executed, the Church will again have triumphed over the State, and the General Election will have been run merely to extend a Government's lease of power, instead of fully securing the Non-Sectarian School Act against denominational inroads.

Let us look at the several "propositions" and "replies" in detail. It will be admitted on all sides that the object of the five Catholic members was to advance the interests of Separate Schools, and that each and all of their "propositions" has solely this end in view. Therefore, they say, in effect: "We wish it pointed out, I, how we can get Roman Catholic children all together, so that they may not attend the Common Schools." The Government reply, "We will show how this can be done," and they explain the *modus* accordingly. (See reply to No. 1.) The Catholic members next ask: "Show us how, having got these children together, we can have them taught by the Christian Brothers, at the expense of the State." The Government reply, showing how,—they having arranged that the "certificate" of a foreign ecclesiastic, a "Superior" with his head-quarters in Paris, shall have the same authority as a British or Canadian University. Having got the children together and placed them under the Christian Brothers, paid by the State, the five members next ask: "Show us how you can prepare a History of England that will teach the Roman Catholic version of certain historical facts,—such, for instance, as the St. Bartholomew Massacre." The Government, after exercising their ingenuity, propose to meet their views by "the adoption and insertion of notes, compiled from Lingard [a Roman Catholic historian] upon such portions of the text as may be deemed objectionable in a religious point of view, when presented to the Board on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority." (It must be remembered that this revision of English History in use in the Schools follows a revision previously made by order of the Government, when all matter which it was feared might be offensive to "the minority" was carefully expunged.) Having got the children all together, under the Christian Brothers, in their robes, and paid by the State, and having secured a Roman Catholic History of England, the five members next demand denominational religious instruction as well, and the Government assure them that they can have it where former denominational schools come under the Act,—that is, after regular school hours. We calmly ask: Is anything else needed to secure the establishment of Denominational and Separate Schools, supported by the Government? Is there a single link missing? There might have been one, had the Government declined to supply school books specially prepared for Sectarian Schools; but they have not declined. On the contrary, they have supplied the missing link, and presently we may hear of a batch of full blown Separate Schools "coming under the Act," and shortly after, we shall have brick school houses erected for these Separate Schools, and they will be duly entrenched and fortified within the Act, and form part and parcel of the "Non-Sectarian, Free School system" of the country! And for this ending we have all been fighting the battle of the Constitution—the battle of Non-Sectarian Schools—the battle of the Government and the "ticket"—and thrusting "compromisers" and "bolters," and all other bad men, into the background! "Only this, and nothing more!"

Now, it may be asked, "How has all this been brought about?" Who and what is at the bottom of this "compromise,"—rather, let us say, this "unconditional surrender" to the Separate School Party? On the one side there appear five Roman Catholic members, several of them quite respectable gentlemen, but none of them men whose opinions on Educational systems are entitled to any great weight with the majority of the people. On the other side are eight or nine gentlemen, probably three or four men of ability, all owing their present positions to the decided stand they had taken in favor of the principle of Non-sectarian Education in the Common Schools in its real and full significance. These few gentlemen are the parties responsible for what the majority of the electors, when they come to understand the question, will declare is the establishment of Sectarian Schools under the wing of the State. In assuming a line of conduct so opposed to their attitude during the elections,—in undertaking to pilot the Sectarian body through the tortuous channels which lead up to Separate Schools, our Government have assumed a grave responsibility and a most dangerous mission. They have done more. They have, apparently, gathered up all the intense conviction, all the earnest effort, all the zeal of a host of persons who saw in them the champions of a cherished principle of State Education, which was was set in deadly array against that other principle which crushed out true patriotism under Ultramontane teachings; and they have deliberately thrown this aside as no longer of service to them in their political future, and they have struck out on a new course which, if it brings political fortune to them, will certainly imperil that great cause which gave them their present position. But we take leave to doubt if even temporary political fortunes are to be made by the abandonment, whether wilfully or in ignorance, of a cause dear to the hearts of the people, a cause which has sunk deep into their souls and will yet be defended with all the vigor and energy of which the human mind is capable. The Government may yet learn that they can not trifle with the reason, the sentiments, the convictions and the most sacred interests of three fourths of the people of this Province; and that if they have lost their heads, the people have not the slightest intention of being led from one view of a question to a totally opposite stand point without good reason. And if behind the politicians there stand the Priests, so much the more reason for manfully upholding our School Act and its true spirit, since nothing for the common good can be hoped for from a quarter whence so much that is purely Sectarian and intolerant has proceeded. In June last the Priests and the People had a trial of strength, and although some persons may have forgotten the result, there is no room for doubting that the People decided wisely then, and are not yet prepared to succumb either to Priests or Politicians.

CONDITION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Policeman McLaren, in a letter to the *News*, endeavors to account for the evidence of other members of the Police Force against him in the Murphy Arson case. While nominally a defence of himself, this letter and the charges with which it is filled resemble rather the parting shot of one whose official career appears to have been abruptly terminated by his associates, and who is disposed to resent such treatment and "carry the war into Africa." As Mr. McLaren's name has been very freely used in the newspapers, and the charge of perjury unequivocally laid at his door, and as the policeman named in his communication have made no denial or explanation of his statements, we deem it only just to him and them to quote a portion of his letter:—

It will be remembered that McManus was subsequently arrested for a brutal attack upon Hegan, and, as is well known, I was one of the principal witnesses against him. Well, then, I suppose if I could be disposed of quietly in such a way as to give him credit for his truthfulness a great point had been made.

As regards Sullivan, he had been for some time drinking heavily and had been placed upon the beat with me, and I had orders to report him if he drank. The night previous to my examination he and I had a dispute about his drink, when I intimated my intention of reporting him.

Thus I am led to judge from this that both McManus and Sullivan had a motive in securing my dismissal from the force and injust condemnation to a felon's cell. Crane, also, is a drinking man, having been reported on a previous occasion for that offence; and to the drinking part of the Force I was, and am still, obnoxious on account of my temperance principles. Here permit to ask Sergts. Watson, Hayes, Ryder, and Policemen Briggs, Hamilton and the others who were witnesses against me in the Murphy arson case, to point out a single act of mine which, to their own personal knowledge, I have committed whereby I should be condemned. Is it not, sir, a strange fact that only the drinking portion of the Force came forward to testify against me? Policeman Moore, a sober, upright man, would not make the same glaring statements as the others; and why were the other policeman who were summoned for the defence in the Murphy arson case not sworn? Simply because they were sober men and would testify to the truth.

If the statements of either Mr. McLaren or the other men are true,—and certainly the truth, or rather, the reverse of the truth, is among them somewhere,—it must be re-assuring to our citizens to learn the real condition of the Police Force, from the tips of the men themselves. The newspapers have been called upon to make some severe strictures on the managament and condition of the Force, and private conversation among our citizens has been decidedly censorious, but nothing to equal the revelations brought out by the examination at the Police Court and the trial in the County Court, had been either imagined or uttered. All this is a matter of deep regret to journalists as well as to the majority of citizens, who could better afford to have their suspicions and criticisms shown to be unjust than to find them far within the whole truth in a matter of this description. To add to the confusion created by these untoward revelations, we have nine of the twelve jurymen who acquitted Murphy publishing a card declaring that they did not hesitate to believe Mr. McLaren's evidence, having acquitted the prisoner on other grounds,—a proceeding quite unprecedented and one which the Court will probably take occasion to rebuke when a fitting opportunity offers. The fact, however, and the action of the Grand Jury have a certain influence on the public mind, and this influence is, to a certain extent, favorable to Mr. McLaren's general standing.

SWEET RESIGNATION.—The *Freeman*, in the midst of a mass of words which set forth no opinions, in reference to special railway rates of the Brydges pattern, says:—"It is exceedingly "difficult for a newspaper writer who has no opportunity of ascertaining all the circumstances of "a case to say positively whether in such case the "rate charged is or is not enough." This is very consolatory doctrine for journals who wish to say nothing in a matter of such momentous interest to patrons of the railway. "Newspaper writers," according to this representative of the Fourth Estate, are trespassing on forbidden ground and must not offer an opinion different from what they understand to be popular at head-quarters. All railway matters are to be handed bodily over to Brydges & Co. to manage as to them seems most fit, and the Press is not in a position to discuss the subject! This may do on the Grand Trunk, but it won't do here in St. John, where we claim to exercise some influence over the affairs of a Government Railway, even with Mr. Brydges at the head of them. It never seemed to strike the *Freeman* that the facts on which newspaper criticisms of public officials are generally based are supplied generally from well informed quarters. We know how papers like the *Chronicle*, of Halifax, get their supply of railway "facts," and it might have been suggested to the *Freeman* that when bad men conspire to injure the State, it is open to good men to collect and publish those facts which show the tendencies of the men in power.

"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."—Jimuel Briggs, in the Toronto *National*, satirizes the efforts of both of the political parties in South Victoria, Ontario, to secure the Irish Catholic vote. We republish his letter in another column. The parody on the "Wearin' o' the Green" contains many clever local hits. The local leaders on both sides, as well as influential journals such as the *Mail* and the *Globe*, appeared to prostrate themselves for a time before "the Irish vote." The Ontario Government had become very unpopular in the constituency, where it was found necessary to re-elect a member of the Government after taking office. Three Irish Catholic orators, Messrs. Fraser, Donohue and Merrick, were sent into the constituency to rally the Irish electors and save the Government; and as they went fresh from a compact with the Government, who had promised offices and other rewards in return for Irish votes, they were able to speak with authority and to assure the electors that they really held the Government in the hollow of their hand. The Government won the seat by a majority of 76, a "pull down" of from 200 to 300 in the constituency within a few months. It is this political battle which Mr. Briggs celebrates in prose and song.

MAGAZINES.—Mr. W. K. Crawford has received *Harper* for September, an unusually interesting number; the *Young Ladies' Journal*, an English literary and fashion journal which has secured wide-spread popularity; and all the other magazines that are usually called for. Mr. Crawford has also on his counter *The Danbury News*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and other readable Canadian and U. S. weeklies, including the *Ledger, N. Y. Weekly*, and other favorites.

CONDITION OF THE LANCASTER LANDS PROPERTY.

WATCHMAN correspondence in reference to the Lancaster Lands appears to have moved several other correspondents to tell what they know and something which they do not know, the amount of useful information they have given on the subject being comparatively little. As intimated in our last issue, our correspondent's statements, though valuable, needed correction, and through inquiries at the office of the City Engineer we are enabled to state pretty exactly the present condition of at least a portion of the Lancaster Lands owned by the Corporation. When the City bought out the improvements of tenants under the "Lewin Lease," or rather one of the Lewin leases, it resumed control of a property fronting on the Manawagonish road and extending from the present residence of Mr. D. J. Seely, on Moore's hill, on past the (Yorkshire Tavern to and including a three corner lot at the entrance to Mr. Manchester's grounds,) and running back to the Western Extension Railway, being in extent about ninety acres. For "improvements" the Corporation paid some $24,000 in Corporation debentures bearing six per cent. A number of the houses on the property remained unoccupied for two years and some are still without tenants.

The following disposition appears to have been made of the properties:—The three corner lot, with house known as the Moore property, which cost the corporation about $1,700, was sold to Mr. Manchester for the same figure. The Yorkshire Tavern property was sold to Mr. Moore at a figure which probably more than covered what the Corporation paid for it. The Thompson property is in the occupation of Messrs. Calkin, at a rental of $300 a year for seven years,—a sum far in advance of its value, notwithstanding the fact that there are some 8 acres of land attached to it,—and the Corporation will probably find it necessary, in equity, to reduce the rental. The next lot, the O. D. Wetmore lot, is without buildings and is unrented. The Stevens house and land, a very nice property, is occupied by the City Engineer, who has made many necessary improvements on the premises and is willing, no doubt, to pay whatever rent the Corporation deems fair, there being at present no special agreement. Mr. Peters has the oversight of the whole property, which calls for a moderate portion of his time. The Brown property has an unfinished house, which, of course, is vacant. It is a desirable lot, and the expenditure required to put the house in good condition need not be large. The Melrose property, a large, well built house, with moderate out-buildings, on a good lot, is vacant. It is a desirable property. Then comes a vacant two-acre lot; and the last of the residences on this road is the house, with fair out-buildings, occupied by Mr. James Notman, who has made many necessary improvements at his own expense, and who pays the Corporation $100 a year. In the rear are several small houses, which are occupied by laboring men and others, and some lots have been rented on which there are no buildings. George Henry has rented a two-acre lot at $30 a year. A Mr. Smith has a house and several lots at $70 a year; Mr. James Gray, a house and lot at $50 a year; Benjamin Cooper, the same at $30 a year; Mr. McLaren, two lots at $37 a year; and applications have just been made to the Lancaster Lands Committee for two two-acre lots, at the upset price of $30 a year each, for 21 years. Some of the lots named have been leased for 21 years, but a number are for short periods. The City Engineer estimates that of the $24,000 paid by the Corporation for the "improvements" on this block of land, the city has got back, either in principal or interest, a capital equal to $15,000, and it has still to dispose of twenty-nine two-acre lots, besides the Brown, Stevens and Melrose houses, and one or two small tenements in the rear. It ought not to be difficult to secure to the Corporation more than the interest on the debentures, although, of course, the two years' loss of interest on a large portion of the purchase money should not be forgotten. In private hands, this fine property might be made to realize a fortune for the owners, but there are difficulties attending the management of real estate by a corporate body (but especially by the representatives of popular bodies), which are very serious, and ought not to be forgotten. It will be expected of the Corporation, however, that it will so handle its real estate in Lancaster that it shall prove a source of revenue rather than a burthen to city tax-payers.

THE ST. JOHN GOAL AND ITS INMATES.—It is a noteworthy fact that every facility consistent with the rules of the institution, is always extended to those who may be desirous of visiting the City and County Gaol. A thorough cleanliness and maintainance of prison discipline are at once observable not alone with reference to the condition of the cells and building generally, but also with regard to the inmates, who can have the use of the bath room whenever it is thought necessary. The number of inmates on August 12th were as follows:—Three awaiting trial for murder on board the ship *Cedric*; eleven witnesses, held by order of the Attorney General; twenty, fined for drunkenness and assault, four of whom are females; eight debtors, and one for taxes. The names of the men charged with murder are Peter Connelly, John Gallagher and George McNutt. The witnesses are Francis McKenna, Henry Crawford, Joyle, Irishman, Frederick Freeman, of New Orleans; Louis Joseph, Belgium; John Dean, English; Thomas Hackett, Newfoundland; William Mogford, Welsh; John Higgins, Philadelphia; Taurson Gustav, French, and Jean Carrioinn, of Bordeaux. These men are quiet and orderly, although the confinement is of course irksome and galling. The spiritual welfare of the prisoners is under the direction of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, who holds a weekly service every Friday afternoon. The same zealous effort to alleviate the moral condition of the prisoners characterizes that gentleman's ministrations here as in the Penitentiary. His exertions in the cause of spiritual reform are signalized by an earnest solicitude for those under his charge. The labor of stone breaking keeps the criminal prisoners pretty busy, for which the Corporation pays the County the sum of twenty-five cents per day per prisoner. The prisoners we saw at work appeared to be of a higher grade of intelligence than those in the Penitentiary, with less of that habitual criminal expression than may be seen among the prisoners of the former class. The terms of imprisonment are rarely beyond a period of six months. Those confined for debt are held for small sums,—the cost of food exceeding in a short time the original amount for which they are detained.

ST. ANDREWS.—Residents of St. Andrews ought to be satisfied with the comprehensive sketch of their town which appears on the first page of today's WATCHMAN and strangers, who know not St. Andrews, should feel obliged to us for securing and publishing so presentable a statement of its varied attractions. St. Andrews is now the summer home of an ex-Minister of Finance and present Governor; of Dr. Tupper, the most active leader of a great political Party, and a possible Prime Minister of a Conservative Government; and of others of taste and culture from a distance. It is destined, we believe, to be included among the watering places which the Vice Regal Court of Canada will patronize,—for it only needs the construction of the Megantic Railway, with St. Andrews as one of its Maritime terminii, to place this charming seaside resort within easy distance of Montreal and Ottawa. Its summer attractions are really deserving of all the praise that has been bestowed upon them, and if any doubt the correctness of our contributor's information let them test their truth by personal inspection, for, assuredly, they run little risk in so doing. All the St. Andrews men who visit Saint John are healthy looking specimens of the race, and all the women are beautiful. The place boasts a delicious atmosphere, a hospitable population, good schools, an abundance of churches, fair hotels, pleasant drives, good fishing, and all those other attractions, "liquid and solid," which should be found at sea-side resorts, but which in some instances are unpleasantly absent. With the Megantic Railway built, St. Andrews may be expected to take high rank among Canadian watering places.

CARLETON.

What they say in Carleton about Civic Matters.—The Business Outlook.—Free Ferries Needed.—The Water Supply.—Important Additions and Improvements.—The Public Schools, Attendance, &c.

BY OUR REPORTER.

According to the impressions conveyed to us by many of the citizens on the East side of the Harbor, Carleton may as well be one hundred miles away from Saint John, for all the interest the Corporation generally take in its welfare. Neither is this feeling altogether exaggerated, for that there is an urgent necessity for reform in many directions is evident. But city improvements cost money, and that article now a days is too valuable to be lightly disposed of, without grave deliberation. So long, therefore, as taxation remains oppressively high, as at present, so long will matters continue to remain in a chronic state of dissatisfaction. Possibly they may improve with natural growth which business may create in the future, but until that desirable turn in the tide of commercial affairs takes place, city improvements must remain subjects for contemplation and discussion. However, the importance of the subject is worth the thinking over, and when that happy period of renewed activity arises, the tax-payers will have had ample opportunity for deciding what improvements are necessary and the best way in which they can be effected.

BUSINESS GENERALLY

is dull. This statement is getting to be worn out with repetition. With the exception of a couple of mills, there is no activity to be seen on the streets. Knots of unemployed workmen have their headquarters at saloon corners, and hang listlessly about the place, without having sufficient means among themselves to go inside and consume their money in liquor. From the appearance of these people they are not of the class of industrious mechanics, but rather savour of the type of those who, as soon as they can make a cent, spend it in drink.

MILL OPERATIVES.

Mill operatives are earning one dollar and fifty cents per day of ten hours, and boys from 40 cents to 80 cents per day. In one establishment that we visited work is given to forty persons, who, we are assured, are thrifty and economical.

Before detailing the public improvements which have been already effected and in course of completion, it will be well to convey a general idea of the opinions prevailing among some of the tax-payers upon the inducements which should be held out for enhancing the value of real estate in Carleton, as also for facilitating an increased activity in business circles. Before this can be accomplished it is thought that

A FREE FERRIAGE

should be secured. Under the present system an annual ticket cost $16 for a foot passenger; $40 for a single horse vehicle, and driver; $38 for a single cart, dray, sled, or other one-horse vehicle for hauling purposes; and $70 for a double wagon, sled, horses and driver, with proportionate increased rates for loads exceeding 4,000 pounds in weight. It is also supposed that a free ferriage system would increase the value of property and bring over a number of the wealthier merchants of St. John who would erect summer residences on eligible sites, which are at present unproductive and useless. The amount of assessment, in the estimation of those interested in this matter, would be proportionately small and the present charges for ferry rates are thought to be exorbitant and unnecessary.

Another cause of complaint is the fictitious values placed by the Corporation on City lots. The ground rents for lots surrounding the Carleton Mill Pond range from $10 to $30, this being the upset price fixed at auction. Were these lots reduced to $4 and $5 a piece, mechanics would be enabled to construct buildings of their own, and, in a few years, property would have a more reliable value. Supposing a man pays, say $20 for a lot, in many instances it would cost him $100 to $200 to fill it in before it could be built upon. As it is at present, a number of these sites bring no revenue whatever, are unsightly and used only for refuse and garbage, thereby germinating the seeds of miasma and malaria. Without offering any opinion as to the practicability of the various schemes proposed, we can affirm from personal observation that there seems to be a reasonable cause of complaint regarding the different depositories of household refuse. The effluvia in one or two instances is extremely noxious and offensive and a proper subject for the investigation of the Health officer. The uselessness of

THE PUBLIC SQUARE

is another cause of complaint among Carletonians, who think it should be divided up into lots and sold.

When the time arrives for the consolidation of Portland with St. John, the question of free ferries, including one from the Straight Shore, will, perhaps, be agitated.

THE RESERVOIR.

This important acquisition is one of the most valuable accessories, which cannot fail to be of benefit to Carleton residents. Its original size was at the top 150x180 feet; in the bottom 90x110 feet, and had a capacity of 2,250,000 gallons. With the additions, since made, its present size and capacity are as follows: At the top, 157x180 feet, at the bottom 98x120 feet; total capacity 2,720,000 gallons; giving an increase of 370,000 gallons.

THE COST.

The cost of the Reservoir, raised by debentures, bearing 6 per cent interest, was $13,000. Cost of Lower Pipe Line at Moore's Hill and making extension with main into and out of Reservoir, $7,000. Total cost $20,000.

CONSTRUCTION.

The Reservoir is built of heavy earth and clay, with clay facings on the inside slope, covered and inlaid with rubble stone and sand. By the last operation, in passing the water through the Reservoir, 10 feet have been gained; thereby facilitating the velocity of the water which is supplied from Spruce Lake, a distance of six miles. The head of this lake is 132 feet above high water mark, and the top of the Reservoir 20 feet higher that head. The object in placing the Reservoir at the present point was, that Carleton might not alone be supplied for fire or domestic purposes but to give a better supply to Fairville and the Lunatic Asylum. The people at Fairville pay a rate of $10 per year each family, and an increased rate for additional families and faucetts in the same house, with an extra rate of $2 for bath-room or other additional service. The revenue derivable to the Commissioners from these sources is about $1,200 per year.

The Gate House is built of brick, with two gates, controlled by wheels for turning water on the town and into the Reservoir.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

It is the intention of the Water Commissioners to lay an 8 inch pipe leading from near the Gate House, in front of the residence of E. D. Jewett, Esq., to a gradual descent to St. John Street, near St. Patrick's Hall, at 96 feet above high water mark; where it can easily be distributed to all points in the lower portion of the town.

At present, the distributing pipe commences at a point only 31 feet above high water mark, and a large portion of the pipe lays at a grade above that. The advantage is apparent from the fact that the contemplated improvements will give greater facility for water supply for all purposes. The estimated cost of this work, in round figures, will be near $5,000, which sum the Council sanctioned in July.

PRESSURE.

The average pressure at 20 feet above high water mark is 40 pounds to the square inch, which gives a continuous supply to all parts of the town; but a pressure of 60 pounds can be had, if necessary.

BACK TAXES.

The amount of unpaid Corporation taxes in Carleton, up to Dec. 31, 1874, was $2,917.71; collected on this account to Aug. 1st, 1875, $1,137.17; leaving a balance of $1,780.54 unpaid at that date.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The assessment for 1875, for Carleton Street Improvements, was $3,254.34. From this source there has to be deducted about $1,600 interest on Street Debentures, and $300 for firemen's relief, leaving the sum of $1,354.34 actually available for this service. The insufficiency of this amount for the purposes required is clear enough, and the penny wise and pound foolish policy may be illustrated by the following fact. On May 10, 1874, Samuel Gordon was killed by falling off Ludlow street into a hollow, through the insecurity of a rail which had been hastily put up as a means of protection. His widow has brought an action against the city for $5,000 damages, and there is a probability that at least half the amount of damages may be awarded, the Corporation having already offered, and she having refused, the sum of $2,000. Thus, the reader will see that the whole of the amount of the appropriation for 1875 will be wiped out, or in other words, over $2,000 will have to be appropriated from some other fund to meet the above damages. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that, considering the condition of the sidewalks, accidents are not of more common occurrence. Footfalls and man-traps abound in all directions, and common sense would suggest that if a larger amount were appropriated for street repairs, and those repairs properly made, the saving to the City of the consequences of similar disasters in the future, would enable the Corporation to use the amounts expended in damages to better advantage in the public interest.

THE FIRE BRIGADE,

such as it is, does not answer the purpose it is intended to serve. The relief of $8 taxation to each member results in a want of interest in cases of emergency. So long as a man knows that he is free from taxation he ceases to exert his energies in case of fire with the same result as he might if some better form of payment were made. The nominal fine of 25 cents imposed for non-attendance when required, is scarcely felt. Indeed, the man's work is worth more to him, and he cannot afford to quit on every occasion. All being volunteers, there is a want of responsibility, and while each man may do his best, a thoroughly well organized department, with a controlling and responsible head, is greatly needed. There are 78 men in all, two hand engines, with about 1500 feet of hose. The importance of the subject demands the attention of Carleton aldermen.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following is a description of the fine new public school, which will be finished this fall:—

The site is the corner of Watson and Duke Sts. It is a frame building, with stone basement, the walls faced with quarry-faced freestone ashlar. The style is Renaissance, with French roof, shingled on slopes, and gravel and tar on the flat; the projection on the front is covered with a pavilion roof, dome-shaped, and surmounted by an octagon bell turret. There are three clock faces on the sides of the pavilion roof.

The building is 88x60 ft.; two stories, 12 ft. high; basement 12 ft. high, and rooms in the roof 12 ft. and 16 ft. high.

The accommodations afforded are ten school rooms, 28x32, and 12 ft. high; one Exhibition Hall, 80x28 ft., and 16 ft. high; two play-rooms, 27x31 ft., and 12 ft. high: Each school room will accommodate 56 pupils or more, according to age.

A cloak room, through which the pupils enter, is attached to each school room.

Apartments in the basement are provided for a janitor, and space for a furnace and fuel is also provided.

The halls are 20 ft. wide, and extend through the centre of the building, from front to rear, with an easy flight of stairs at each end.

There is a rear entrance to the yards and water closets, and ample ventilation is provided. The heating is done by hot water.

There are 17 free schools, three of which are Roman Catholic. The

ATTENDANCE ON THE OPENING DAY,

last Monday, may be taken as a fair specimen of the interest which parents take in the education of their children. It should be mentioned, however, that the number of pupils usually increases for a few days after the opening, when a settled average is ascertained.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. No. 1.—Grades 1 and 2, No. on Register 63; attendance, 36; teacher, Miss Robertson. Grades 3 and 4, No. on Register, 49; attendance, 34; teacher, Mr. G. E. Baxter.

No. 2.—Grade 1, No. on Register 60; attendance, 43; teacher, Miss Carland. Grade 2, No. on Register 36; attendance, 25; teacher, Miss Nannary. Grades 3 and 4 (boys), No. on Register 34; attendance, 25; teacher, Mr. Thos. O'Rielly.

No. 3.—Grades 1 and 2 (boys), No. on Register 42; attendance, 27; teacher, Mr. Geo. R. Williams. Grades 3 and 4 (boys), No. on Register 38; attendance 26; teacher, Mr. W. D. Basken. Grades 1 and 2 (girls), No. on Register 67; attendance, 37; teacher, Mrs. Henstis. Grades 3 and 4 (girls), No. on Register 47; attendance, 31; teacher, Mrs. Brittain.

No. 4.—Grades 1 and 2, No. on Register 41; attendance 27; teacher, Miss E. Moran. Grades 3 and 4, No. on Register 55; attendance, 33; teacher, Miss McWilliams.

No. 5.—Grades 1 and 2, No. on Register, 72, attendance, 44; teacher, Mrs. G. E. Baxter. Grades 3 and 4, No. on Register 44; attendance 28; teacher, Mrs. D. A. Thompson.

Total number on Registers of Primary Schools, 628. Attendance on opening day, 416.

ADVANCED SCHOOL, No. 1.—Grades 1 and 2 (girls), No. on Register, 48; attendance, 32; teacher, Miss Whipple. Grades 3 and 4 (girls), No. on Register 36; attendance, 22; teacher, Mr. Street. Grades 5 and 6 (boys), No. on Register 46; attendance, 29; teacher, Mr. J. D. Sprague. (Grades 7 and 8 (boys), No. on Register 50; attendance, 35; teacher, Mr. Montgomery.

Total number on Registers of Advanced Schools, 180; attendance, 115. Aggregate number on the Registers of Primary and Advanced Schools, 808; aggregate attendance on opening day, 531.

It must be remembered that the number of children—especially boys—who are obliged to work and assist to support the household, is large, and these usually attend school during winter time. There