

HOUSE OF COMMONS

He gave the necessary notice that always given in such cases, and certainly supposed that he intended to make a general motion on our policy connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway. He said he was going to make a motion, on that subject, and



make his Budget speech with you in the chair instead of coming to my feet. He would not do so. He would insist on the necessity of making the announcement in connection with the Pacific Railway. Had we gone into committee of supply, the hon. gentleman would have made in the ordinary Parliamentary way, his motion of confidence. But he witnesses that our own House, which goes for something, in the next place there is the evidence of the hon. member for South Westworth, which goes for something, (cheers.) I would quote authority which the hon. gentleman opposes, and do so, to despatch, that the hon. member of the *Globe* (cheers) and (cheers) We have also the authority of the *Mail*. The *Mail* publishes articles, which we sometimes approve of and sometimes don't approve of; but no article in all my experience of that newspaper the *Globe*, that has ever appeared in the *Globe*, and no proposition therein, has been so generally disapproved of as all been accepted and pronounced. (Cheers.) We all know that they are in the most intimate connection with the representatives of these papers—and I must say of that paper, that it has very able representatives and they deserve all the confidence which hon. gentlemen place in them. Now, how can I defend the correspondence of 11th August say? If Mr. Huntington's motion of which he gave notice to-day, we suppose will refer to some transactions brought to light by the Americans which have been concerned in the Pacific Railway transactions from an early date. Tomorrow is looked forward to as a day when Mr. Huntington's motion is of course equivalent to an expression of want of confidence and until it is disposed of no other business can be transacted." I wonder if the hon. member has taken his seat yet. Was his speech so confidential? The hon. gentleman intended it is a motion of confidence, and there is no reason why it should be so for the hon. member for Lambton founded on the same state of things his want of confidence of motion. But he should have given notice of his attack, for a more usual attack is unknown. If notice had been given that it was going to make that motion. True, the Government of the day is unworthy of their position unless ready to meet charges brought against them! But had we the most remote information respecting that personal matter and even when on the subject of confidence, the hon. member going to postpone to a future occasion further action, he did not venture to give the slightest intimation to the members going to attack the men whose characters he was going to attack, of what he was going to say; but he took us by surprise, and sought by bringing out documents, already presented to the committee, to make his statements for the purpose—certainly it would have been so if the committee had been granted as he proposed—of killing, as it was designed to kill, as it was bound to kill the effects of the Canadian people to get a body of English capitalists to build the Pacific Railway and that they could not do so. I have supposed that he would have got the inquiry through the session, but he supposed if the House had granted the committee on his statement, and it had gone home telegraphed by cable by the associated press with some hon. gentleman opposite seemed to have been surprised. He might have thought that it would certainly have affected the destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, throwing back for years the building of the railway, casting discredit on Canada and telling British Columbia men, that they had told them two years ago, that they could not build the railway. Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman did not speak in his remarks on the motion of facts within his own knowledge, the member for Marquette had done in his statement of facts. He only stated that he was credibly informed that the fact existed, and he would say that in the whole range of Parliamentary experience in England and wherever else fair play is known, no man could expect to have got any other than the one he got from the House. (Cheers.) The hon. member who rose in his place and said of his own knowledge, that he was credibly informed, of certain facts, then the House might consider those facts as proved at all events sufficiently for a *prima facie* case for inquiry; but the hon. member for Sheffield did not pretend to say so, but rose in the house and said he was credibly informed of those facts, and he was asked for a committee, by the Government and not only so, but to try whether the legislation of the previous session was corrupt or incorrupt; whether the members of Parliament were right or wrong, and whether that charter to which great credit was attached, was fraudulent or not. And the hon. member for the honorable gentlemen made the proposition we resolved to leave it to the House to say whether they believed that the facts had occurred when the honorable gentleman stated that he was credibly informed that such was true. The House voted down the motion. On the next day I gave notice of my motion, and the resolution which I did introduce.

Mr. Blake rose amid loud cheers from the Opposition, and said the hon. gentleman who has addressed the House for more than five hours has in a long Parliamentary experience learned how to conduct a case. He knows how to win the case with him, when he has got an honest straight case, no man knows better than himself the importance of marshalling all the facts in their order, of abandoning all irrelevant topics, of putting all else aside, and of confiding to the House the case as he presents it. He knows that no man is better aware than himself that when the case is different, as this case is, when the case is of such a character that it cannot bear investigation, that the only course open is to reverse the mode of procedure, to confuse the argument, to put a tender part now for a moment, and to attack the other side, and to do so, it is again, but with no connected strain, with no attempt at plain argument, to demonstrate that which it is impossible to demonstrate (cheers), and that other artifice which at the close of a long career he has brought into prominence to-night, and which has been copied from the professional experience of the House, followed in this debate, namely when he has no case, to abuse the other side. (Cheers.) Sir, the interests which are at stake on this occasion are too momentous, the circumstances we have to consider are of too grave a character, to permit us to give room to the time of this House, and to discuss these matters, and which is not for the determination of this House. (Near hear.)

As to the apostrophes by the hon. gentleman, which I have just noticed, he has been told that he said he now throw himself for judgment upon the feeling an intelligent judgment of the house and country, and of posterity, and last and highest on that member's "consciousness" which he says he possesses, and they should be told that he said this: that the hon. gentleman was called upon to vindicate before the people his policy. When he was called upon by reason and argument to sustain his course and to prove his title to the confidence of the country, it was not to these high and elevating sentiments he appealed; it was to Sir Hugh Allan's testimony, which he obtained by the sale of the rights of the Canadian people, which he held in trust. What have we to do in this great discussion with the question whether a letter had been stolen, whether McMillen sold or gave the letters of Sir Hugh Allan? Have these questions nothing to do with the question whether the hon. gentleman acted unworthily of his position, and betrayed the trust confided to him? These suggestions of his are interpolated into the debate most unjustly, and they are excusable only from the feeble condition in which the hon. gentleman that night stands. (Cheers.) But for that feeble condition, which I believe to be the result of his debate, he would have even he would have abstained from resorting to these arguments. If the hon. gentleman has any charge to make against any member of the house of having been guilty of acts unworthy of a member of this house, I do not doubt that at the proper time he will say that the hon. gentleman does not doubt that this house will be disposed to deal with that charge, and I do not doubt that even handed justice will be meted out as soon as he shall have established that they have acted in a manner unworthy of a member of this house, but he has no need to do to-night with the question whether the hon. gentleman can or cannot formulate such charges, or can or cannot establish them? We are dealing with men whom we impeach not as accused but as established criminals.—(Cheers.) This pledge of the prisoner who himself is in custody, but who we do to-night with the question whether the hon. gentleman can or cannot formulate such charges, or can or cannot establish them? We are dealing with men whom we impeach not as accused but as established criminals.—(Cheers.) 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that is an part with some portion of its ancient privileges. We ought to be most jealous with reference to each one of these. We ought to find not merely that there does not seem to be present a particular danger from the course of the campaign, but that there exists no possibility of danger from their abandonment. And even if we cannot see at the moment the danger, we must find some preponderating cause for abandoning them before we give up one safeguard which is our handy way to get out of, and which it is our duty to permit to remain in the hands of the Crown. (Cheers.)

The gentleman has argued this question historically; he has told us that a formal announcement of prorogation was made as from the Crown. I did not understand any such announcement. No such announcement was in words made. I have heard the hon. gentleman announce the intention of the Crown before we gave up such a charge. I have heard him announce what the advice to the Crown would be, and what he had been authorized by the Crown to state upon such topics. That on this occasion it will be said by him there was a formal announcement from the Crown. I say the house did not understand it. I say more; it is contradicted by what I have supposed to be the communication made formally through the First Minister, anterior to adjournment, communicated the intention to prorogue at the opening of the house on the 13th of August, the Crown would have sent a second communication to this Chamber, through you, Mr. Speaker, to the same effect; and yet, on the 13th of August, that you had that day received a communication from His Excellency that it was his intention to prorogue the house that day. I want to know, if a formal message had been understood by the Government to be communicated to the House through you, that intimation to the House through you to that effect? No, Sir, the whole idea of prorogation on the 13th of August was based of necessity upon the one theory of the result of the members of the Committee, namely, that their labors would be effectually prosecuted, and that they would receive the verdict of acquittal. I do not believe that the hon. gentleman would seriously argue that he intended that this house provided the evidence before the Committee established the charges, was to wait until next spring before it pronounced judgment upon the case; that this house would allow the Government to go on, and that the Government of this country after they had been clearly proved to be unworthy of the trust committed to them. I believe that a proposal like that would not be assented to by the house, and whatever was said, must from necessity of the case must be taken to have been said by the hon. gentleman who named. He himself would not have dared to say to this house, "though the evidence before the Committee proves my guilt I will still have Parliament not meet for business on the 13th; I will still retain power till February or March next." He would not have dared to say that. He would not have dared to say that innocence that he put forward, he chose to affirm that nothing whatever could be proved, and that the result of the Committee would be to establish his innocence, and therefore there would be nothing whatever for the house to do. Now, Sir, it was that I thought impossible for the state of the case, and the hon. gentleman was finally and definitely agreed upon, the adjournment should, under all circumstances, and under all contingencies remain as the settled state of things, is shown by our being here to-night, discussing this question, because the contingency which I thought it quite desirable to adhere to this programme of the hon. gentleman, declared to be settled and final. His programme was that Parliament should not meet till February. What do we hear now of a breach of faith on the part of the Crown? The idea was that we were not to meet until next spring, and is it not just as much a breach of faith for the hon. gentleman to sit in this Chamber, and to have summoned here on the 23rd of October, as it would have been to have been summoned for business on the 13th of August? We are here at a time when it was not expected, and the hon. gentleman's fixtures were and conceived on this one contingency, and that contingency not having happened, the Committee not having been able to do anything, we are here to-day, which, according to the hon. gentleman's view is a breach of faith, and these circumstances we have to consider this prorogation was by itself alone, but as a means to an end. (Hear, hear.) It did obviously accomplish one thing. On the 21st of July, the authorized announcement was made to members, that at the earliest moment this matter would be brought before the house, so as to be able to take evidence under oath.—It also appears that while the committee and its existence was contemporaneous with the existence of that session of Parliament, Ministers themselves thought it not fit to interfere with a Committee, although it could do nothing by issuing a Commission of Enquiry, the tribunal which may fairly assume, the effect of prorogation was to be to destroy the enquiry, to destroy the powers of the Committee, and that whatever had to be done would have to be recommenced. Under our Constitution, owing to a difference in its forms, similar results would not be produced by such a device. We have frequently said on both sides. This charge was in substance an impeachment.

At this stage of the hon. gentleman's speech, Mr. Holton suggested the adjournment it being half past two o'clock.

The House accordingly adjourned.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. Mr. Blake resumed the debate on the Address. He said that last night he pointed out that a great number of the topics introduced by the First Minister of the Crown were wholly irrelevant to the serious question of the day.

The House and the hon. gentleman know it is not my custom to shrink from a fair discussion of any public question at any time, or at any place, or before audiences from any of the Provinces whom the hon. gentleman seeks to array against me, and whose champion the hon. gentleman assumed to be. I am perfectly prepared to vindicate, and to believe, satisfactorily to establish, the motives by which I was actuated in consenting to the policy which my friends have pursued on public questions to which he had referred. But, Sir, it is not fit that we should insist on this with this discussion by the House, and I feel myself bound to insist on the discussion of the Address, because it is known to me, and it is known to the House, that the course of the campaign, and, according to the view of the hon. gentleman, the view of the hon. gentleman, is opposite. All I can say is that from the information I received, I am led to believe the First Minister's recollection is inaccurate as to the points agitated in the west. I believe if anything was said in Nova Scotia, that it was an attempt to get the House to believe that Province too much for her Provincial Building. Now, the conduct of the Government in the past has no more to do with protecting them against this charge than their misdeeds, if they have been guilty of any, should have an ill effect. In establishing the charges against them, it is to be remembered that the charges are not of a high order, and that they must not forget that charges of this description can only be maintained against persons who have borne very good characters. It is against persons obtaining positions of trust, who having, as they allege, assuming their arguments to be correct, maintained through their policy a position which they might use improperly, that charges of this description are made in defence of their imprudence. The concealment by a confidential clerk, of the betrayal of a trust by a bribe, could not be condoned by previous good conduct. At criminal trials witnesses are called to test the good character of the criminal, but they are not called to test the character of the witness, but upon this question the verdict of this House is asked, guilty or not guilty of the charges, and of conduct which merits the severe censure of this House. Upon that issue good conduct was immaterial. It was material in one sense, inasmuch as the confession of guilt by appealing to the House, was a statement of fact, and not a statement of opinion. So far from the Opposition being actuated by any sectional feeling as has been alleged against us in regard to our policy respecting the different Provinces, I believe it can be demonstrated that fair play on our part of this question has been the groundwork of our policy, and that the whole of the roundwork of our policy is for the future. He is the true sectionalist who seeks to array Province against Province. Let it not be said that in this House any member, coming from what Province he may, is not to be free to argue questions of public policy by appealing to the House, and that he is more or less touched by the malice before the House. In the first place, the hon. gentleman granted that the motion of the member for Sheffield was a motion of want of confidence. He did not think that was very material, but the proof in this matter were threefold; first of all, the fact that the hon. gentleman, in the Ottawa correspondence of the *Globe*, and he announced that the great party which my hon. friend leads, was irrevocably bound, because the *Globe* correspondent said, before it was known what the motion would be, that it was expected it would be a motion of want of confidence, and that the hon. gentleman said that the mere statement of it is its sufficient answer. Then the hon. gentleman turned to the member for Wentworth. My honorable friend did say his opinion was that the motion was intended as a motion of want of confidence. I did not so understand it, and I did not understand it as he did. He said that his views as binding upon the whole party. Lastly, the hon. gentleman said the mode of making the motion indicated it to be a motion of want of confidence, namely, by amendment to a motion to go into Committee of Supply. That is not the nature of a motion of want of confidence, and there is to be found two notable instances of the same, contradicting the hon. gentleman's theory, in which amendments to go into Committee of Supply were carried, and were not treated as motions of want of confidence. Well, Sir, what were the reasons on the other hand? The nature of the motion, which he himself avowed it was being called properly a motion of want of confidence. A motion for enquiry is not of necessity a motion of want of confidence. A charge is made; a charge of such gravity as to demand an investigation; and the proposal to have an investigation is a motion of want of confidence. It is no confidence in the Administration. Quite apart that the Administration make it a motion of want of confidence, but the motion itself, as projected by the mover, cannot be considered one of want of confidence. Then the attitude of the member for Sheffield in making the motion, and the attitude of the member for confidence. He made no speech; he made no attack upon the Ministry; he simply made his statement and the charge based upon it. Then the attitude of Ministers themselves stamps their argument out, because they themselves made a similar motion a few days later, and the same day the same day the same pressure was put upon him to go to the Committee. Well, of course we accept unreservedly the statement of the hon. gentleman, but it is established by the evidence brought forward last night in this House, that several supporters of the Government considered the charges were of such a nature as to require an investigation, and they informed the members of the Government that the most they would receive from them unless the Committee was granted. By what intimation the hon. gentleman became possessed of this fact it boots not to consider; suffice it to say that pressure was put upon the member for confidence, and he yielded to the pressure. Then the hon. gentleman stated that he never dreamed that the Committee would proceed at once. I ask every candid man in this House, except the hon. gentleman, whether he ever dreamed of anything of the kind. I am sure that in the discussion, the conduct of the various proceedings which ensued subsequent to the appointment of the Committee, did not at all point conclusively to the commencing at once, and prolonging the labors of the Committee beyond the session only in case it should be found impossible to deal with the matter in time. The hon. gentleman was bound, if he thought that this Committee would not meet to do business till after the return of these gentlemen, to have said at once that Committee could do nothing until their return. He was bound to have taken the house into his confidence in this matter, and to have said that he was referring with reference to which the hon. gentleman kept his supporters in the dark. All that time he had in his den dening papers—that contract between Sir Hugh Allan and his American associates—papers which have done the writer of them irredeemably through the House, and the hon. gentleman never took his supporters into his confidence in this matter, and I venture to say it was a surprise and a shock to many of them when they found that before this charter was granted, nothing had been done that could be

man caused the proclamation of disallowance to be issued illegally upon that day, in order to stop the proceedings of the Committee, and carry out the scheme which this gentleman had contrived to tempt from the commencement, this disallowance. [Cheers.] Sir, upon a telegraphic communication to the effect that the Act was disallowed, he advised and misled His Excellency causing him to commit a violation of the law, and officially proclaimed disallowance. Now, however, he has been told that His Excellency is physically incapable of performing the act of disallowance, because he had not yet received the certificate of the Secretary of State, which the law requires. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances it would have been fitting for the hon. gentleman not to have caused this proclamation to be brought out. It would have been well for him to have waited until the certificate which the law requires had arrived. The Committee could then have proceeded with and probably finished their labours, because, till the legal proclamation of its disallowance, it had as much force as an Order in Council. The object of the hon. gentleman, however, was not thus to be accomplished. His objection to the disallowance is necessary that the disallowance should be proclaimed, and the proceedings of the Committee stayed. The honourable gentleman alleges that this disallowance was the act of the Lord Chancellor of England, as I think he urged in the argument he advanced to you. I make him present of the proposition that that is the act of the Lord Chancellor of England, and I leave to the hon. member for Cardwell, who introduced the Bill in this House, to establish to the House as he established before, in spite of the exertions of his leader, that the Bill is not beyond our jurisdiction. I assume for the purpose of argument that the Lord Chancellor of England is only the constitutional question to put whether, the fact that it was *ultra vires* being established, it was fit that it should be disallowed. [Hear, hear.] I am aware that the hon. gentleman is grieved although not yet sworn, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and he says that he is not sure that he can do, or perhaps than I ever can do, of what takes place in that Council, and perhaps he knows that the Lord Chancellor gives to every order of the council his personal consideration and sanction. I am very much surprised to hear it, but I do not think that the hon. gentleman will hereafter be able to do so. I think that the Chancellor's duty to consider the validity or legality of every Order in Council. In this case, as is quite apparent upon the face of the despatch, the Lord Chancellor was not at the Council when the Act was disallowed. Considering that the disallowance was made on the 26th, and the result telegraphed on the 27th of June, I have a notion that the Lord Chancellor heard of the matter for the first time when that little breeze blew from this to the other side of the water. [Cheers.] but it is of no consequence. The decline, in matters of consequence, of the hon. gentleman from the Council, alone to be bound by the opinion of the Lord Chancellor of England, or any other officers of that country. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] The question, whether according to the well settled principles which regulate the conduct of Imperial authorities, the matters relating to the economy of self governing colonies, the act being *ultra vires*, the Minister acted worthily or unworthily in suggesting the course which was taken. He told us, then, very strongly, that the Crown had its independent right; that as an independent power, it had the right to this commission, and to send papers and despatches to the house for which they could find no one responsible. Let us steer an even course between these arguments, neither diminishing nor extending these prerogatives. They maintain that no word is sufficient to justify that invasion of the rights of Parliament which was created by the constitution of this Commission, based as it was on words spoken by my hon. friend in his place here, and for the investigation of the charges, it having to do, as it had with high Council, and with the Ministers of the Crown and members of this House, therefore it was the exclusive property of the people's House. What an instance of weakness that was; and what extremities was the hon. gentleman reduced to, when he was forced strenuously, earnestly, mightily to say that he was not sure that he had a right to issue the charges of the hon. member for Sheffield to the Crown, because he sent a Bill to the Senate to empower this House to examine witnesses under oath. That Bill did not say anything about these charges; it was a general law; but the hon. gentleman said that he would not permit himself to induce him to do that, fulfilling which he knew was a futile thing—obtain his assent to the Bill in the middle of the session. I know of no authorization for him to inform His Excellency of what was passing in this Chamber. I say it was the height of audacity, and an insult to the House, to say that by the act, of deed of the violation, infringement, or waving of the privileges belonging to us. The member, if he made it, on his own responsibility, and if he did he is guilty of a crime which he will not fortify him, but weaken his position before which he was utterly failed to produce a precedent for such a Commission as this. The hon. gentleman brought forward on a similar occasion the Ceylon Commission. That precedent, however, no longer did duty. It has exploded, but he brings forward another precedent, the Ceylon Commission, but he knew that precedent had no application, so in his defence he does not bring that forward as a precedent, but he falls upon a precedent in the Melville case, which was directly against him. This was a Parliamentary Commission, and not a Commission for examining witnesses. His reference to the navy, which had prevalence for some time. He asked the house if that be the nearest precedent for this Royal Commission? not sanctioned by the house. The precedent was the clearest and strongest proof that British history furnished no authority for the course which the hon. gentleman, however, says that the Crown, as the first branch of the Legislature had a right to exercise the prerogative. He also said there was nothing particular in these charges to prevent the Senate from having a Committee to investigate them. Certainly not, if the Committee were not to be a Commission, which would not properly have. There would be no authority for the Senate taking up the hon. gentleman's charge and founding a Committee upon it, nor was there any authority for the Crown taking up the hon. gentleman's charge. Did the right hon. gentleman tell us, in the speech which he advised His Excellency

was delivering on the 13th of August, he was enquiring the issue of a committee or a Commission to enquire into the charges? The hon. gentleman from Thorne stated that the Committee would enquire into the charges, but he would not enquire into certain matters connected with the Pacific Railway. For all I know, that Commission was perfectly legal; but when the Commission was issued, instead of being that character, it recited the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield, and the order of the day, and that was the motion. The hon. gentleman ought to have presented to this House some better argument, some better reason for the advice he gave. Upon that occasion he tells you that there are statutes which justify it, but my hon. friend from Durham has shown clearly that the statutes merely provided for such Commissions coming before the House, and that the hon. member depicted by the Minister last night? Going about the country asking one judge and another to become his judge in this great State trial. He would ask one judge to come who would say "I cannot, but I recommend you to so and so." The right hon." gentleman had caused a Commission to be issued, the charges were laid, and the hon. member efforts to make it so that the judges must be impartial, but such arguments as that ought to convince, and I hope every man with a sense of public duty is convinced that that was one which cannot be sustained. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman is not fond of ancient precedents, and asks us to go to modern precedents. He says, "The new light we possess, we can safely abandon the old lamps that have guided the footsteps of our forefathers for so long a period. I profess to be a Conservative of the Constitution of the country, the principles of British labour, and the securities for popular rights." (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman said those precedents which ought to serve us as guides in the future. (Applause.) Let me add an instance which serves to show the fallacy of the hon. gentleman's argument. He says, on one part, the prerogative was dangerous because it was used by the Crown. The most dangerous instances of the prerogative were those which we have known, which have conflicted with the interests of the people, have been abuses of the prerogative by Ministers. [Hear, hear.] In the time of Charles the Duke of Buckingham was impeached, and that impeachment had gone a certain distance when a select committee, of which the hon. gentleman was appointed to prepare articles of the charge. Some of the articles had been prepared. The impeached Minister used in that Committee, as the hon. gentleman had used in this Committee, the prerogative of the Crown to stay the proceedings. The hon. gentleman's Minister induced the Sovereign hurriedly to prorogue the House and stay the hand of his accusers. Sir, what happened immediately afterwards? Two days later the Committee of the Commons, who had been appointed to prepare the charges, received a message from the Sovereign, signed by the Attorney General, requesting their attendance. They attended, and a request was made to them. Let me read you the answer these eminent men return. "Whereas, this morning, when we attended upon a commandment from His Majesty, signed by yourself, you were told that the Duke of Buckingham had been appointed to the Star Chamber against the Duke of Buckingham, of such matters as he stood charged with in Parliament, and to that end required to be instructed what proofs we had to maintain the several charges prepared against him; and according to your advice have considered thereof together, and entreat you to take knowledge that whatsoever was done by us in that business was done by the command of the house of Commons, and by their direction some proofs were delivered by the Lords with the charges, and that we have used according to the liberty reserved to ourselves, either for the maintenance of the charges or upon the reply, we neither know nor can we undertake to inform you. Elliott, Pym, Glanville, Selden, and others. Not satisfied with that, the impeached Minister said, "I think that Sir John Elliott taken before the Privy Council, where they endeavored to extort answers with regard to the evidence. Sir John Elliott responded that what he had learned he learned only in the house for the service of that house, and not except for its service would he make any statement. He said that the charges in the Star Chamber went on, and were entirely of the sham character, and sham results took place, and there was an end to the attempt made in those evil days by an impeached Minister to use the prerogative for the purpose of transferring from the house the accusation against the Duke of Buckingham. The hon. gentleman says, notwithstanding the objection to its constitutionality, notwithstanding the absence of precedent, notwithstanding immensely greater objections, that the Commission moved for by the Minister himself, specially for the trial of himself, that was the Commission which the hon. gentleman is to be tried by its works. I think those works will result in the verdict given when that question came up before us. I think the hon. member for Cardwell during the last session pointed out the difficulties that would arise from a Commission being appointed to enquire into the charges, and, as it would remove this matter out of the hands of the Commons, and a feeling of joy on learning that the right hon. gentleman had yielded to the general view. I think, Sir, these observations have been more than fortified by the fact that the hon. gentleman has withdrawn from this position. I expect to find him maintaining the inexpediency of any such transfer as that which has taken place. I maintain that there exists evidence to show that this Commission was eminently unsatisfactory. Questions were asked by the Commissioners that ought not to be in many instances, and have been put in the mode in which they were. A witness, for instance, on being questioned respecting the payment of \$20,000, instead of offering the witness to the bottom, the Commissioner said to him, I suppose you signed it inadvertently; and the witness adopted the suggestion and adopted the suggestion to escape which the Commissioner gave him. Although the newspaper gave this question and answer, the question is omitted in the report before Parliament, and it appears to be a voluntary expression of the witness. Again, leading questions of a most objectionable character were asked, and the witness, and amongst these I will give an instance. One witness a Mr. White I think after giving the evidence relating to the large expenditure in Montreal on the part of the Opposition, had the question put to him:—"You were out bought in fact?" and the answer was, "I cannot say I was, we were out-bought." That question was a most objectionable one, but the witness would not take the question, which he found objectionable, and he was exempted from a large mass of improprieties which could be brought forward. The opinion shared by all in this country, and I am satisfied, entertained by the majority of this house, is that the hon. gentleman's action was as call for the instant action of Parliament. The disclosures which were made were such as to require at the earliest moment possible that the question should be submitted, and the sense of the house taken upon it. In that spirit, in that view, was the motion of my friend from Lambton made abandoning the question, and the hon. gentleman, as well as the disclosures, not recognizing the legality of the Commission; yet we find the case so strong, so plain, that we would have been recreant to our duty if he had hesitated to place in our hands a motion upon which the sense of the house may be taken; and although the hon. gentleman rambled on one subject to another in his long and tedious speech, the motion was so plain, and yet he failed altogether to touch any hon. friend proposed to this house as the real root of this matter. It had been known in this country before the late elections that bribery had assumed proportions. It had been known that it was on the increase. It had been known in this country how long popular government could be maintained if corruption were further continued. The attention of those had been directed to it who are interested in the elevation of the people, in the purity of the people, and who are interested in the honest people in this country how long popular government could be maintained if corruption were further continued. The attention of those had been directed to it who are interested in the elevation of the people, in the purity of the people, and who are interested in the honest people in this country how long popular government could be maintained if corruption were further continued. The attention of those had been directed to it who are interested in the elevation of the people, in the purity of the people, and who are interested in the honest people in this country how long popular government could be maintained if corruption were further continued. 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now proposes in his desperation to sweep away all the Commission and make arrangements for a new Commission of three judges, who are to perambulate the land from Dan to Beersheba, searching out all the iniquities that have taken place, and putting the seals of all the members of this house at the disposal of those gentlemen. I have an objection to as many Commissions as the hon. gentleman pleases to ask for, but I very much doubt whether any of these gentlemen feel grateful in their heart of hearts to the hon. gentleman for proposing such a scheme. Well, Sir, when he proposes it we shall discuss it. I have no objection to as many Commissions as he pleases, but I want to have one that will do speedily justice. If this Commission is to perambulate the land, Parliament would be over before the first constituents were dealt with. But of course the hon. gentleman will take the Ministerial decision first. This proposal, which is thrown out as a bait to lead the House away from the topic, is simply another instance of the hon. gentleman's exhibition of his argument to this house. The moment the Election Committee is the palladium of our liberties; the next moment a Commission of three men, to be chosen by ballot. The hon. gentleman has said that being pressed by the enormous expenditure on the part of the Government, he was driven to do what he would gladly have avoided. Sir, I have pointed out that the hon. gentleman's scheme was concocted when he refused a pure law for trying elections. I proceed to point out that he knew that the consequences of that refusal were that he would spend money, and intended to spend money. Before he and Sir George Cartier left Ottawa, as appears by his own evidence—before this frightful expenditure on the part of the Opposition had set in at all—before the writs were issued, the hon. gentleman was already preparing these and other means for influencing the people of this country. (Cheers.) On page 104 of the evidence, he says:—When Sir George Cartier and I parted in Ottawa, he went to Montreal and I to go to Toronto, of course, as leading members of the Opposition, we were anxious for the success of our Parliamentary supporters at the elections, and I said to Sir Geo. Cartier that the fiercest contest would be in Ontario, where we might expect to receive all the opposition the Ontario Government could give us and our friends at the polls. I said: "You must try and raise such funds as you can to help us, as we are going to have the chief battle there." I mentioned the names of a few friends to whom he might apply. Sir Hugh Allan among the rest, and that he was interested in all these enterprises which the Government were bringing forward. At that early day he had seen that, to carry Ontario, he would want more than his personal influence, more than the patronage of his Government, more than the arguments which in the open face of a man may fairly address to his fellow-countrymen; that he wanted Sir Hugh Allan's money. (Cheers.) By that early day he had pointed out to Sir George Cartier the importance of getting at Sir Hugh Allan's money, and not his alone. I am interested in the gentleman says: "What is \$45,000?" Does the Minister pretend that he has got from all sources for the elections? He says he got some friends in the west and from various quarters to contribute money to an amount which is not in the slightest degree indicated. That was only a portion of the election fund which was obtained by an abuse of the trusts and power of the government. In addition to the political subscriptions of his friends at the time the Minister confessed he thought of Sir Hugh Allan. He knew Allan was interested in the enterprises which the Government were forwarding, amongst others the Pacific Railway. Sir George went to Montreal and he found that instead of Sir Hugh in his present frame of mind at all likely to "shell out," as he expressed it, he had established a committee and adopted a position which enabled the ruin, and which he intended to use for the purpose of raising, politically the Government of the day unless they would yield to his terms. (Cheers.) This great contractor, this powerful man, got him self into such a position that the confidence of a number of leading men would be given or withheld from the Government as he decided. At that moment he was exercising that influence in an unfriendly spirit, at that moment he was raising a spirit against the Government because they were not yielding to his views; at that moment he was exciting discontent and suspicion in the ranks of their supporters, and was making his power felt, as the evidence shows. This friend of the hon. gentleman called him, was Sir George Cartier, and he was willing and honest enough to declare it—if the word can be used in connection with his name in any sense; he was willing to sell his influence and calm down the spirit he had raised, if he could only be secured in the object of his desires. (Cheers.) I am going to investigate the subtle question how far Sir Hugh Allan's letters are evidence in this case, but I think any man of common sense will agree with me that letters written at the time, with perfect frankness, upon the subject of the transaction, given to me, are, and they are not distinctly contradicted or explained away, the best evidence of what the facts were at the time the letters were written.

Concluded next week.

ACCIDENT NEAR LYN.—Some time about the 1st ult., a man supposed to be of unsound mind, and who had been wandering in the neighbourhood of Lyn and the Tin Cup for some time previous, was attacked near Lyn by a vicious bull, on the property of one of the neighbouring farmers, and so severely mauled by the animal that he died in two hours afterwards, nothing being known with regard to his friends or relatives, he was taken at once to the Episcopal Methodist Cemetery at Lyn. The name Milton, together with some Christian name, was indistinguishably marked on one of his arms, in India ink, but no other means of identification were found upon his person. The parties who performed the last offices for the dead are anxious that his friends should be aware of the fact, and with that end in view, have furnished us with the above information.—*Ontario.*

A number of petit jurors were the other day fined \$10 each in Kingston for being absent when their names were called by the presiding judge.

Weekly circulation, 3,800.

# The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

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do do do 3 months, 12.00  
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JOB PRINTING done in good style, and on the lowest terms.

JAMES POOLE,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

# The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE NOV. 12, 1873.

It is becoming unpleasantly evident that the recent commercial panic in New York and other American financial centres is going to produce fruit more bitter than was at first anticipated. People were disposed to take a very hopeful view of the situation just at the time it was most prominently forced on their attention; but in the confusion which prevailed most of them overlooked the intimate relations existing between the financial and the industrial enterprises of the country. These are now coming to the front, and in a manner calculated to carry consternation to the homes of thousands entirely innocent of any connection with the stock gambling and financial speculations that were the immediate cause of the trouble. It was at first thought that most of the financial concerns that went down with the crash would shortly resume business. It is, however, becoming a pretty well established fact that but very few of them will ever be able to do business again. There is, therefore, a stringency in the money market that is daily enlarging its dimensions while it is shutting the doors or at least reducing the operations of factories of nearly every kind all over the country. Not a day passes now without bringing news from some of the manufacturing towns in the Atlantic States that working time has been reduced, or wages cut down, or doors closed altogether. Coming just at this season of the year this state of affairs is well calculated to cause wide spread distress among the operative classes, whose daily bread depends so very largely upon their daily labor. Thousands are already out of employment or only working half time; and it is said by many that the worst has not yet come.

The Tribune says the hard times, of which we warned our readers are already upon us and the signs of them may be read by the most ignorant to whom the reflex action of capital and labor and current of trade are inscrutable mysteries. They can see that a sudden paralysis has fallen on business; that half the meat is left on the butcher's stall; that the dry goods stores with their purple and fine lines are almost empty of customers at this the busiest season of the year; that rubies and diamonds are left to blaze unnoticed in the jeweller's cases, and worst of all, that in every manufacturing town thousands of unemployed men and women are swarming ready for starvation to-morrow. The millionaire broker looks up his check-book when the millionaire manufacturer comes for a loan; and the tradesman's wife draws her old hundred or two out of the savings bank and decides it to a stocking or teapot. Both of them, as indeed all of us, are convinced that there never was more money in the country than now; better crops, more foundation for solid prosperity, yet every man looks sallow at his neighbor. There may be no reason for the panic; so much the worse; as a shrewd financier said recently, "You can't fight a reason; but this is a prejudice." Yet there is after all some reason for the prejudice, or whim, or terror, whatever we may call it; and we have to look for it in the factitious basis on which all business has been carried on among us for years; the fever for speculation; the restless ambition which drove every man, and still more, every woman, to live in a style befitting a larger income than he or she possessed. That the first failure was that of a man trusted for his integrity and high principle may account for the electric repulsion with which the chill of alarm penetrated through the country to quiet country towns and farm houses, whose great financial operations were unknown, but where Jay Cook literally represented the religious part of the Government. If there was something rotten in the part of the State of Denmark, what part is sound? who can be trusted?

In that distrust is the secret of the hard times; in no failure of crops or other rational cause beyond our country's resources of misdoing. We stand like gamblers arrested with the cards in our hands, spying each other suspiciously. Perhaps the suspicion may last long enough to teach us an effective lesson. When a won't lend to B, nor C credit D as far as his work's expenses, the day of destruction will have come for wild-cat banks, hypothetical railroads, fraudulent insurance companies. The millionaire will not make us abroad abroad by aping royalty, the clerk will be satisfied to live as a clerk, the mechanic as a mechanic; the laborer's scanty wages will go to buy bread, instead of a sleazy silk for his wife's Sunday wear. In short we shall all be driven to perform our business on prompt cash payments, instead of interminable shams on paper—to honesty instead of to shame. Whether, when the panic is over, and the money is made, the country comes out into its accustomed channels, we shall go back to our false state of building, each for himself, toppling gilt palaces on sandy foundations—remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that the suspicion and real, biting poverty which many of us must experience will not fail of their salutary effect, but leave caution and fair dealing as their wholesome fruits.

Many of our readers are already aware of the resignation of the Ministry which took place on the 5th instant, the announcement of which was made, immediately after the events of the Commons. After the events of the previous week it was quite plain that the Government could not stand, and, indeed, except to those who had a personal interest to blind their judgment, this was evident from the second day of the session. In truth it was hard to believe after the 13th of August, and after the facts of that day had been supplemented by the confession of the Prime Minister before the Royal Commission, that any Parliament would debate itself so much as to sustain the late Ministry. But the unexpected turn of affairs in Prince Edward Island at the recent elections added a most valuable contingent to the majority already created on the Opposition side in the older provinces of the Dominion. It is that at first, the facts arising out of that election were, as so many others have been, audaciously controverted, and the accident of the introduction of the Island representatives by Ministerialists for a moment gave authority to the pretension, but those who were well informed at Ottawa knew that the predictions of the four gentlemen who made the Prince Edward Island majority were all on the Liberal side. Sir John A. MacDonald spoke as if he expected down to a late hour to have a majority adequate to the carrying on of the Government, and thus hinted that the declarations of Mr. Smith were the determining cause of his resignation to-day. But we suspect that really his hope was that of saving off the crisis a little, and taking the chances which might turn up from the beginning of the session: We doubt if there was ever a moment in which a division would not have resulted in a defeat by some majority though possibly a very small one. As to the new cabinet there is little positively to be said, Mr. McKenzie received by his Excellency with the greatest cordiality, and at once accepted the task of forming a Cabinet. He left his Excellency with the impression that he would have at his hands the full measure of constitutional confidence and support.

The Montreal Gazette in a very candid article in reference to the political aspect of affairs in Canada, says, the new Government to which the destinies of Canada are entrusted are entitled to the greatest possible consideration. In the estimation of all true lovers of Canada there can be but one feeling, that of a desire for the progress of the country, and for the promotion of its interests, politically and materially. Mr. Blake, in his speech, characterized by most unfairness, but a speech, nevertheless of which Canada may well be proud, laid down the principles upon which the incoming Government is to be judged. They cannot complain if, accepting the doctrine laid down by Mr. Blake, they are judged by those high principles of morality upon which he so eloquently decanted. The true policy of the Opposition will be to yield to them the fullest opportunity of developing their policy. If that policy should turn out to be in the interests of Canada the great mass of the people will be prepared to sustain them; but they must remember that in accepting office they accept it with great expectations, justified by their own professions as to their conduct in the future. For our own part, as independent journalists, we promise them a fair and frank consideration of the policy which they submit to Parliament.

The papers of the Mother Country, which were at first disposed to side with the party in power, have at length come into severe condemnation of the Administration of Sir John A. MacDonald, whose acts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway they declare to say the least of it were not as an English Minister's ought to be, above suspicion. They further more ask a very pertinent question, how many more subscriptions such as that of Sir Hugh Allan may there not have been. The Ministry may not reasonably suppose, judging from recent developments, yet every public undertaking in the past, through the election fund mill, which doubtless had from many of them, far heavier returns in proportion, since so much was received from Sir Hugh Allan. The Government might almost be expected to have had success in the very unpromising undertaking of sucking blood from a stone, and it is more likely that other schemes were less trouble-

some and far more remunerative. They were, of course, far less troublesome, in only one or two cases did the cat get out of the bag; but these instances clearly showed which way the animal had jumped.

The following are the names of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet as announced in the House on Friday, by Hon. Mr. Holt. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Dorian, Minister of Justice; Mr. Blake, Minister of the Privy Council, without a Department; Mr. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Letellier de St. Julien, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Christie, Secretary of State; Mr. J. Burpee, Minister of Customs; Mr. D. A. McDonald, Post Master General; Mr. Coffin, Receiver General; Mr. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. W. Ross, Minister of Militia and Defence; Mr. R. W. Scott, member of the Privy Council without a portfolio.

Very extraordinary news has just become public; it appears that the outgoing Ministers have made a number of most important appointments on the very eve of their resignation, and apparently even after their resignation was announced, though it is hard to understand how they could then have been in a position to advise the Governor-General. However, several of them were actually in the House at the moment when the Premier announced that since the previous evening he had been convinced that he had lost the confidence of Parliament. The appointments in question are those of Hon. Hugh MacDonald to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Mr. Haviland, only the other day made a Senator, to a Judgeship in Prince Edward Island; Mr. Tilley to the Lieutenant-Governorship of New Brunswick; and Mr. Crawford to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. Except Mr. Haviland, all these gentlemen were in the House at the resignation, which they had no right to be, if they held these appointments; and two of them are actually Ministers against whom the House has just passed the gravest verdict ever rendered against Ministers in a British Parliament.

There will be universal rejoicing at the abatement of yellow fever in Memphis. Perhaps no city in this country has ever suffered so severely from the life-withering scourge. The decimation has been appalling and those who are now returning will see little for some time to come but memorials of sorrow and suffering. The Lady of Tears, who figures in the melancholy visions of De Quincey, will long retain her shade in the unfortunate city, and her bitter cries of lamentation and mourning will invade every ear. There will be vacant chairs, familiar faces gone, loved voices lost from the chorus. With the arrival of winter it is to be hoped that commercial energy will be revived and activity restored to the now deserted mark. But there must remain many vacancies that can't be filled and many funeral shadows to darken the lives of those who have survived so many loved ones. First came the cholera, then the fever, and now the plague. Both did fatal work. But let deep and cruel scars. Yet both are gone, and we trust that the survivors will not abate one jot or tittle of heart and hope, but will devote themselves with unabated zeal to the work of rebuilding what has been broken down and of restoring that prosperity which has been lost.

SAD DROWNING.—The News says on Tuesday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a boat, with 6 men in it, left Pigeon Island, where they had been fishing, to come to Kingston. While about half way between Pigeon Island and Nile Mile Point the boat suddenly disappeared, and the occupants were seen no more. The names of the persons, so far as we could learn, were James Eccles, William Davis, and Louis Cadotti, with three Americans, whose names are not known. The boat was found bottom up at Nile Point, and was a total wreck. It is supposed that she foundered during the severe gale of Tuesday, and the men were thrown overboard by the pitching. The heavy sea running prevented her righting again, and in consequence the men were drowned. Mr. Eccles was well known in Kingston and was much respected.

Death has been an unusually frequent visitor amongst the English Judges during the last twelve months, several legal luminaries having been called away, the majority of whom have answered the dread summons after but a very short warning. The last, and by no means the least, to respond to the call was Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died on Saturday. He was the son of Mr. B. Bovill, of Dunsford Lodge, Wimbledon, of whom nothing special has been recorded. He was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for some years on the Home Circuit. In 1855 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in the following year a Sergeant-at-law and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was appointed Solicitor General in June of the same year by the late Lord Derby; this station he occupied for a few months, as in November he was elevated to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas with a salary of £7,000 per annum. From 1857 till his elevation he represented Guildford in the House of Commons, where he made his mark as an orator of high standing.

A keen controversy has for some time been going on in the Australian Colonies in reference to steam communication with Britain. The Western Colonies, with the city of Melbourne at their head, took possession of the Suez route by arranging a contract with the "Peninsular and Oriental Company," from the benefits of which New South Wales and the Eastern colonies, including New Zealand, were excluded. The latter had no alternative but to open the route via San Francisco. For this purpose, representatives from New Zealand and New South Wales have been in London for some time past, negotiating arrangements with Lord Kimberley for a four-weekly mail from both ends. The representative of New Zealand favoured the plan of giving the contract and subsidy to an American Steam Company to carry this mail to and from San Francisco, which would thence be transmitted to London and Australia respectively. The other representative objected, and stood out for an English Company. The latter has succeeded in carrying his point, Lord Kimberley guaranteeing the safe carriage of the mails from San Francisco to London. This has caused a good deal of ill feeling, and has led Melbourne and the other Western colonies to arrange with the American Company for a line to suit the West. What will be the issue of the competition is not easily forecasted. In the meantime the English vessels begin running under the contract about the end of next month. The struggle is between the English and Americans for the trade of Australia.

The story of the burning of the steamer "Bavarian" adds one more to the melancholy catalogue of disasters in which human lives have been sacrificed. The steamer it appears, was off Oshawa, and fourteen miles from land, when two explosions were heard close to the engine room; smoke was seen issuing from the middle of the boat, and in an instant she was one mass of flames. Whether anything was done, or whether it was possible to check the spread of the fire, has yet to be learned. "Save yourselves who can" became the order of things, and there was a headlong and selfish rush made by the crew to the three boats, one of which was lost, it is plain, through haste and bad management. Into the remaining two crowded the most of the crew and two of the passengers, a man and a boy, leaving the remaining four passengers, three ladies and a gentleman, with the Captain and nine of his crew—fourteen persons in all—to a cruel fate. The ladies were accommodated in the cabin forward, and the fire cut them off from the stern of the vessel, where the boats were, and no attempt seems to have been made to rescue them. In one of the boats were the mate and eleven men and it is said they had hard work to keep afloat, it being nearly full of water. Whether this was owing to its bad condition, or its being overcrowded, remains to be ascertained, as the weather does not appear to be responsible. This boat, it is reported, made some attempt to rescue Captain Carmichael, who called the second mate by his name "Charley," but he was lost, although a boy near him was pulled on board and saved. The other boat under charge of a French Canadian pilot, Napoleon something, contained nine persons in all, and it is stated that its crew exhibited good forward in not trying to save the ladies and the others, the boat it is alleged being quite capable of containing those who perished in addition to the nine who escaped in it. Fourteen human beings were thus deserted and left to an awful fate by fire or water. Assistance was soon approaching the scene of the disaster some time after the boats left, but too late to be of any use.

The accession of Prince Edward Island to our young Dominion, apart from commercial, fishery and shipping advantages, promises through the character of its representative men to be a source of strength. Coming into the union, at such an eventful period in our Parliamentary history, and taking for the first time a part in the politics of the Dominion, the course that they would take has been subject of much speculation and comment since the debate on the Address began, and their decision, or the decision of a majority of them, was even said to be one stage of the debate to be likely to turn the balance of power on either side of the House. It is said that they were counted on by the government, who expected their support and who were much disappointed when they found the votes of P. E. Islanders could not be had in support of bribery and corruption, for either love or money.

A bad temper is a curse to the possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever it is to be found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scorched away by their evil spirit, is a sore trial. It is like the sting of a scorpion—a perpetual torture, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is deadly, and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we ought not to let the bad temper of others influence us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a blister upon the skin, and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any of its members. One string out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument; one selfish member, so if all the members of a church, neighborhood, and family, do not cultivate a kind and affectionate temper, there will be discord and every evil work.

Of the fall of the MacDonald Government the New York Tribune says:—This conclusion will be greeted by all friends of good government as a victory for right principles. It was never denied that the Canadian Cabinet received enormous sums of money from the Canadian Pacific Railroad contractors; that this money was spent in the election canvass as admitted, the only defence put forth is that it embodied in the able and ingenious speech of Sir John A. MacDonald and in the proposed "rote of confidence" in the House; is that the general management of public affairs by the Ministry has been pernicious to the country, and that the lavish use of money in elections has been confined to the Canadian Tories, and is sanctioned by British precedent. On this ground the MacDonald Ministry stood; on this they have been defeated. Public opinion in Canada, like that in the United States, sets the seal of disapprobation on public men who banish morals from politics, and the management of Governmental affairs. The lesson is worth much to the world.

Before the resignation of the late Government, John Crawford, Esq., M.P., was appointed Lieut. Governor of Ontario, in the place of Lieut. Governor Howland; and the Hon. L. S. Tilley Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick in the place of Lieut. Governor Wilnot. The retiring Governors have held office a few months beyond the prescribed time, but we do not doubt that the appointment of their successors will be received with satisfaction.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new Post Offices were established on the first of October: Golden Lake, County Renfrew, Peter Jeffrey, Postmaster; Prinyer, township of Marysburgh, County Prince Edward, George R. German, Postmaster; Tramore, in the township of Hagarty, County Renfrew, Peter Foy, Postmaster.

We have been requested to intimate that Dr. Mosyn has been obliged to leave home for a short time on account of ill-health. The Dr. has been very unwell for two weeks past and requires a rest from his duties. We trust he may soon return with renewed strength, and be long spared to take his professional rounds.

The new Captain General of Cuba has issued an address, in which he expresses himself determined to improve the condition of the laborers, keeping in view the agricultural and industrial interests of the Island, advises moderation, and declares his determination to govern the country in accordance with the wishes of the National Government.

James D. Centre, one of the jurors on Stokes' trial, was sentenced to 31 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$250 for contempt of Court in speaking too freely of the case while the trial was in progress.

Five of the men recently arrested in France for the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct the niece of President MacMahon, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Two coal trains on the Intercolonial Railway came into collision at Spring Hill junction, N. S., on Thursday, and both engines and tenders were badly smashed.

We are informed that O'Donnell, the Magistrate who issued the warrant for the arrest of Lepine at Fort Gary was dismissed by the late Government.

It is stated that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been appointed Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commission in the place of Mr. Aquila Walsh, who, it is said, has either resigned or been displaced.

The latest report from Africa states that Dr. Livingstone is a prisoner in Central Africa, held by a savage tribe, and is unable to pay the ransom demanded for his release.

SUPPER DEATH.—We are sorry to hear of the death of one of our old subscribers—a much respected man—Mr. Angus Macdonald, of Beckwith. He lived in that part of the Township called the "Derry," and was returning home after making a visit to one of his children on the evening of Monday last, when he was seized by apoplexy and a sudden stroke which deprived him of life. He was found on the road between his own house and Prospect, a few minutes after, quite dead but still warm. He has for many years resided in that neighborhood, and was known as a man of strictly temperate habits and regular living.

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Princess Maria of Russia is to be solemnized according to the Church of England, and the Dean of Canterbury goes to St. Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

# MANITOBA.

Active steps have been taken with a view to the incorporation of Winnipeg as a town.

A Young Man's Christian Association is to be started in Winnipeg.

Firewood is not likely to be scarce this winter. Besides the large amount of cordwood on the river banks the Prince Rupert is bringing up each week large quantities from the direction of the Stone Fort.

The Manitoban says:—"A large quantity of butter is being brought into this Province by fat boats. This certainly seems strange in a country where pasturage is so extensive, and the facilities for carrying on the dairy business so good. Our farmers must live up to a bit, and prevent this sort of thing."

The Prairie Press this fall has been very destructive in some parts of the Province. This week the inhabitants of Headingley Parish had to go out in a body and fight the devouring element. They were not however successful, as several parties lost large quantities of hay amongst others, Mr. Wm. Tait lost 100 loads.

# BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs. .... \$3 25 to \$3 50  
No. 1 Fall ..... 3 15 to 3 25  
Buckwheat Flour ..... 1 75 to 2 00  
Buckwheat per bushel ..... 0 35 to 0 40  
Oatmeal, 40 lbs. .... 3 00 to 3 25  
Wheat, Fall, 40 lbs. .... 1 10 to 1 25  
Spring ..... 1 10 to 1 25  
Rye per bush of 56 lbs. .... 0 55 to 0 65  
Corn ..... 0 45 to 0 50  
Peas ..... 0 30 to 0 35  
Barley per bush ..... 0 50 to 0 55  
Potatoes ..... 0 30 to 0 35  
Pork per 100 lb. .... 0 60 to 0 75  
Mutton per lb. .... 4 50 to 5 00  
Beef per lb. .... 0 08 to 0 10  
Lamb per lb. .... 0 50 to 0 75  
Veal per lb. .... 0 05 to 0 08  
Butter in rolls per lb. .... 0 22 to 0 25

# RENFREW MARKETS.

Wheat, Spring ..... \$1 10 to \$1 20  
Fall ..... 1 20 to 1 30  
Oats ..... 0 40 to 0 50  
Peas ..... 0 10 to 0 15  
Beans ..... 1 50 to 1 60  
Flour ..... 6 50 to 7 00  
Butter, roll ..... 0 15 to 0 20  
Cheese ..... 0 12 to 0 15  
Pork, mess ..... 20 00 to 20 50  
Hogs, dressed ..... 0 00 to 0 00  
Hay ..... 12 00 to 16 00  
Waggon per day ..... 3 00 to 4 00  
Apples, per bbl. .... 3 00 to 4 00  
Hardwood per cord ..... 4 00 to 4 50

# BIRTHS.

At Glen Isle, Beckwith, on the 24th Oct., the wife of Mr. John Scott of a son.

# MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Carleton Place, on the 4th November, 1873, by the Rev. William Bower, Mr. Frederick C. Chatterton, conductor C. C. R., to Miss Mary Jane Reolin.

On the 11th inst., at Carleton Place, by the Rev. L. H. Eddowes, Mr. John H. Eddowes of the Township of Guelph, to Miss Sophia Link, of the City of Ottawa.

# DIED.

At Montague, on the 6th inst., Mary, daughter of Mr. James King, aged 36 years. Interred at Upper Wakefield, on the 3rd inst., Charles Gray, aged 25. Good funeral services by Rev. C. G. Parry, Parish Priest.

On the 27th of October, Ann Wilson, widow of the late John Wilson, of Montague, aged 77 years.

DEBTORS to this office will please take notice that all notices and accounts due will be sued without any further delay.

# Grand Concert

THE CARLETON PLACE BRASS BAND will give a Grand Concert, in the Town Hall, on Friday night, the 21st of November, for the purpose of procuring some of the best Musical Talent in the County. For particulars see programme. Doors open at half past seven o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

# THE ALBION HOTEL.

The undersigned wish to inform the public that they have leased the hotel lately occupied by A. McCaffrey, at Sand Point, and have furnished the same in first class style. The best wines and liquors always on hand. Good stables and stableing. A share of public patronage solicited.

Wm. C. Ross, Proprietor.

Sand Point, Nov. 10, 1873. (6-3)

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Moore's Hotel, Franktown, on Friday, the 21st Nov., two hundred acres of land, being Lot No. 17, 1st con. Beckwith known as the Glen Isle place. Terms of sale, the balance in three annual instalments at seven per cent interest, with security. Sale at one o'clock P.M.

JOHN PARRISON, Auctioneer, Franktown, Ont.

# FOR SALE.

That valuable property situated in the Corporation of the village of Carleton Place, consisting of about fifty acres of choice land, on which are erected a good frame house, two large barns, sheds, a well at the door, and all other buildings necessary for a first class farm. The property is known as that of the late Peter Cream. The property will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchasers. Application to be made to John Carr 11th concession Beckwith, or to Nell Stewart, of Ashton, (by letter post), or to the undersigned, the estate of the late Peter Cream. Carleton Place, 10th Nov., 1873. (6-4)

# CLARKE'S HOTEL, FRANKTOWN.

The undersigned having removed to the stand formerly known as Burrows' Hotel, and having for the purpose of the travelling public better than ever. A good clean yard with sheds and stableing. Meals supplied at all hours. Good liquor and cigars to be had at the bar.

THOMAS CLARKE, Proprietor.

Franktown, Nov. 10th, 1873.

# GLASS CUTTERS.

Our Glass is a Glazier's Diamond, but instead of the diamond point, they have a small hardened steel revolving wheel, the sharp edge of which cuts nearly as well as a diamond. They are durable, and will give entire satisfaction. Most Hardware dealers keep them, or will send to us on receipt of order. Where they are not for sale we will send one by mail, prepaid, on receipt of thirty-five cents.

MILLER'S FARM COMPANY, No. 78 Beckwith-st., New York.

# TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received up to the 29th Nov., 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the building and construction of a new house, in the Township of Carleton Place, by the Trustees.

Jas. Flott, Arch. McGeehan, Henry Leckie, Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1873.

# TEACHER WANTED.

For S. S. No. 4, in the Township of Ramsey, for the ensuing year, a male teacher holding Second Class Certificate, to take charge of the Senior Department.

Address: EDWARD L. LING, Sec. Treas., Clayton, N. S., 1873. (6-4)

# WANTED

at this office about ten pounds of clean goose feathers.

# FOR SALE.

That valuable farm consisting of parts of lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 12th concession of the Township of Beckwith, within half a mile of the thriving Village of Carleton Place. It is well fenced and watered, with a stone house, frame barn, and good out-buildings erected on it. Being on the banks of the Mississippi river there is a rare chance for an opportunity to erect Steam mills of any description. For particular apply to the proprietor on the premises.

RONALD McDONALD, Carleton Place, Nov. 6, 1873. (6-5)

# TENDERS.

Wanted, for the erection of a Cut Stone Building, in the Village of Amherst. Plan and Specification to be had of the undersigned, and delivered on or after Monday next and tenders to be received before the 25th inst. Application to be made to—

THOMAS WATSON, For Sheriff, Section No. 7, in the Township of Pakenham, a female teacher holding a third class certificate of qualification, for the year 1874. Also stable sales.

CHARLES MASON, Toronto, Wm. Watson, White Lake, Oct. 31st, 1873. (6-4)



