

## The Carleton Sentinel.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

The Editor of the *Head Quarters* has, like another Don Quixote, mounted his full-blooded Rozinante, "Loyalty," and gone forth to do battle in behalf of an old flame of his, an ancient young lady, Miss Conservative, a near descendant of one Despotism. Long and pleasant was their love, until in an unhappy hour their engagement was broken off: some say because her guardians, by extravagance and misdealings, had lost to her the control of the immense possessions which had descended to her, and the match wouldn't pay; some say that he saw in Miss Liberal fresher, fairer and more profitable attractions; and some—perhaps the most reasonable conclusion—that the whole thing was a scheme understood between the "lovers," and that he, having accomplished certain views, was to return to the warm and welcome embraces of Miss Conservative. To that haven he has returned;—and now, windmills and towers and lions, beware how ye presume to think or speak disrespectfully of that chaste fair one! We wish him joy, and doubt not that he will succeed in his enterprise as well as did the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance."

We are sorry to think that the long experience he has had with the people of New Brunswick can encourage the belief that they are verdant enough to swallow the druggat he has prepared for them, or so timorous as to be frightened by his assertions about loyalty, party government, United States, &c. We imagine that it won't go down. The changes have all been rung and re-rung upon this term "loyalty," and the people are being awakened to the fact that they who are loudest in their protestations of loyalty, who pretend to watch with so jealous an eye its sanctity, may just possibly be at heart the least worthy and sincere of its worshippers. The people begin to see—aye! they know, and are firmly established in the conviction—that true loyalty is compatible with progress; that it is fostered by liberty: that, in a word, just in proportion as we are left to the operation of self-government, allowed to manage our own internal affairs, so in proportion does our loyalty (that principle which has become a deep-rooted, heart-nourished love for our Queen and Constitution,) increase in vigor and extent. It is worse than idle, it is an insult to the good sense of New Brunswick, to utter such absurd notions as that enunciated by the *Head Quarters*. He places before him the idea that we should have and will have an elective Governor,—and lo! it becomes to his imagination a Behemoth of disloyalty—lo! it rises like a mountain to shut us out from the sun of England's glory. This, he says, would be a severance of the last tie that binds us to Father-land;—and we say such language is absurd; and, without wishing at this time to enter into the subject of elective Governors, we do repeat that it is an insult to the good sense and true and loyal feelings of the inhabitants of the Province.

But our venerable Editor begins to see, as well he may, the end of that dynasty in which he takes so much pride, and he delivers some very sage advice to the Liberal party: in other words, he supplants thus:

When you do return to power, it will be exceedingly wrong for you to remove from office those who don't agree with you in politics;—true, you may have among your own friends men as well qualified, men as honest, men as loyal:—true, those who hold office now, at the last election, after having experienced your indulgence during your term of office, turned against you and most unnecessarily and determinedly opposed you;—true, that portion of the Press who dared maintain their integrity have met with the frown of the Departments, and the Crown Land advertisements and the Post Office advertisements have been taken from Liberal papers having large circulations in Liberal Counties, and given to papers either opposing you or too faint-hearted to join either party: yet for all this it would be very bad for you to turn them out of office. Oh, no! you should love your enemies, and keep in office those who would turn you out!

Well, we shall see what we shall see.

## CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS.

We are pleased to learn, by the Advertisement of the Wakefield and Brighton Agricultural Society that Cattle Shows are not to be entirely neglected in this County; but that the Farmers of the above named Parishes have the wisdom to appreciate, and the energy to extend the benefits of such exhibitions.

In the United States, Cattle Shows and Fairs are becoming every year more popular, and this

Fall they will be held in almost every County in every State. While it is difficult to show a reasonable objection to these Shows and Fairs, the advantages arising from them, are so extensive, and so desirable, that they must recommend themselves to every thoughtful mind as well worthy of promotion and perpetuation.

They are useful inasmuch as they promote among the people a desirable rivalry. Ambition to excel leads to inquiry and search after the latest discoveries of science and appliances of art, in order to attain that excellency. The Farmer, having in view the "Show" of the following Fall, devotes his leisure hours of the Winter in poring over those printed theories, which are the result of scientific inquiries into the science of Agriculture, and its belongings; or in reflecting upon and comparing the results of his own experiments and experience. Thus his mind gains knowledge, and in this case truly "knowledge is power;" and the succeeding Spring and Summer, we find him applying this information in the preparation of his "compost," the "making ready" of his land, the selection of his "seed," and of the localities best adapted for the different kinds, the care of the growing crops, the choice of his fruit trees, the management of his orchard, and the careful improvement of his stock. The same principle applies with the same effects to the mechanic and to the artist; the productions of whose skill or genius is to be thrown into competition with the skill and genius of others. And thus each succeeding year's Show presents a daguerreotype view of the actual progress of the people in the above; and presents the triumphs of science and inventive genius as directed to the improvement or production of those things which give wealth and importance to the community.

But not only are they useful because they bring upon the stage the Farmers, with their choicest fruits, and cattle, and horses, and swine, and sheep; and the Mechanic, with the various productions of his skill,—but they prove beneficial and delightful in that they afford an opportunity for the Ladies to exhibit the fruits of their industry or skill or taste in the productions of their Dairies, their looms, their knitting, as well as in the more ornamental productions of their needles.

We would respectfully ask the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the lovers of progress generally,—to turn over in their minds the benefits accruing from Cattle Shows and Fairs, and then, we are satisfied, the result will be, that instead of decreasing they will steadily increase, until every Parish will have its well conducted annual Show, to afford delight and profit to its population.

We should like to see—but ah! those Railroads which we have not got! We were about saying we should like to see an annual Provincial Show held, but until the railroads are built, so that articles could be gathered together from all parts of the Province, it were only a waste of time and paper to mention its benefits.

The Supreme Court for the County of Victoria commenced its sittings on Wednesday last, His Honor Judge Parker presiding. His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was in substance as follows:

"It gives me sincere pleasure, on returning here, after an interval of four years, to find the goal without a prisoner, and not a case upon the criminal docket to be brought under my notice. It is peculiarly gratifying to find that a year has passed, and, among so large a population, following such a diversity of pursuits, no case should arise to occupy the attention of the Grand Jury."

"The settlement of the boundary between this Province, Canada, and the U. S., is a matter of congratulation, as a difficulty occurred last year in the conviction of an offender, owing to the unsettled state of the boundary question. Improvement has been made in the law, by which parties arrested for theft may be tried in the County in which they are arrested, and not, as formerly, have to be taken to that in which the offence was committed. Another enactment of the last Legislature deserves notice, viz., that law, which comes into operation on the 1st January next, by which parties may appear in certain cases as evidence for themselves, and likewise be summoned to appear on the opposite side. I hope and think this law will prove beneficial here, as it has in England, Ireland, Scotland and Nova Scotia."

His Honor complimented the people upon the new Court House. He said it was more comfortable, and had better accommodations, than any other in the Province.

"The working of the Reciprocity Treaty is favorable to the interests of the community, opening up, as it does, new markets for our produce and manufactures."

"We are happy in the enjoyment of that system of self-government which the mother country is extending to us, as calculated to bestow the greatest amount of benefit on the largest number of people. We ought to appreciate more highly the blessings which we enjoy,—our peaceful, prosperous existence under the sway of England, protected by her army and navy,—when we look at the neighboring Republic, torn with dissensions on the subject of slavery throughout its length and breadth."

"One event worthy of notice which has occurred in the past year is the establishment of peace in

England, effected by the happy union of England and France, for the purpose of protecting the oppressed."

After an hour's recess, the Grand Jury came into Court, and, having nothing brought before them, were dismissed, with congratulations by His Honor.

We acknowledge the receipt of communication containing remittance from E. S. M., Georgia. His remarks political, we shall be happy to receive. We take from his letter the following account of a storm which occurred in his locality:

"SCARBORO, Georgia, Sept. 2.—On Sunday, 31st ultimo, a most terrific tornado passed through our country, demolishing every thing in its way. The largest pitch pine trees, white oak and hickory were twisted off, like so many straws. Houses were torn down, and carried to great distances from their foundations; shingles were carried one mile, corn stalks were carried two miles."

"We had our steam saw-mill completely destroyed, together with nine dwelling houses, in which were men, women, and children—in all about twenty-four souls; and strange to say none were seriously injured. Heavy thunder and rain attended it. The storm was about two hundred yards wide and twenty miles long, doing damage to the amount of \$10,000."

"The fine forest presents the appearance of an extensive harbour of shipping. Previous to this disaster—two weeks—we had the boilers of our mill blown up with such force as to throw half of a heavy boiler, 75 yards, and bricks one hundred yards. Fortunately none were hurt, though I with six others, were about ten feet from it at the time."

What is going to happen? The *Journal*, as will be seen by reading the following extracts, has really fallen into Mr. Connell's views on one subject:

"... 'The time was coming when no office-holder would be allowed a seat in the Assembly, and he hoped ere long to see it so.'—*Ex. from C. Connell's speech during short Session, as reported by T. Hill.*

"... 'What palliative, then? This: by indirect means to purify the House as much as possible from Government office-holders and expectants; by excluding from the Assembly by law all those, not members of the Executive, who, by holding salaried offices from which they may be removed at the mere pleasure of the Government, are liable to be improperly influenced in their parliamentary conduct.'—*Journal.*

From the London correspondence of the *St. John Religious Intelligencer* we take the following, which, we think, will be read with pleasure by our subscribers:

LONDON, Aug. 29th, 1856.

As the inhabitants of New Brunswick are loyal subjects of their Queen, they will be glad to hear that her Majesty is safely on her way, according to last despatches, to her Highland home. Balmoral Castle is the usual retreat of Royalty as the autumn comes on, and this year is no exception to the rule. The Scotch are of course delighted with this partiality of the Sovereign to their native land, and poor Paddy has to be put off and console himself with the notion that she would be as partial to the Emerald Isle if it wasn't for the salt water that roughly rolls between. Yet the Queen is fond of the sea, and is reputed to be an excellent sailor. It is said, however, that in her late cruise in the Channel the stormy weather had an effect not the most agreeable in the world. The sea is no respecter of persons, and sea-sickness is a most uncourtly visitor. Guernsey and Jersey were not reached on that account. The young princes, as they grow up, will have to choose their profession, which, since there is no cardinal's hat to offer, will be between the army and the navy. The Prince of Wales will mount the red coat; so that, if he has a salt-water taste, Prince Alfred will wear the blue. The domestic connection of the royal children is said to be most carefully conducted,—rather rigorously on the part of Prince Albert, it is whispered. One story told me on good authority was, that a certain young R. H., having been detected in a trick on one of the servants, was brought face to face with the latter by the Queen herself, and, having received the servant-maid's pardon, was ordered to buy her a new gown, as a compensation for the annoyance inflicted. Never was the Court of England so pure as it now is; and whatever faults Prince Albert is chargeable with, (which a part of the press love to exaggerate, if not invent,) they are not of a kind to offend the decency of the people, and to ruffle in its tenderest place the bosom of his wife and sovereign lady. If the "first gentleman in Europe" were now to appear, he would find himself quite strange in a region where he played for so long the gilded fool as regent and as king. Depend upon it, the heir apparent is not brought up in the belief that George IV. was the beau ideal of a British monarch.

The *Saint Andrews Standard* comes to us this week in but half a sheet, the office of that paper having been destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. Our contemporaries in *St. Andrews* are unfortunate. "May they rise Phoenix-like," &c.

The first No. of a new paper, published at Sackville by Mr. Edward B. Bowes, has reached us. Its title is the *Borderer*, or Westmorland and Cumberland Advertiser. It is neatly got up, and we trust the proprietor will meet with the success he deserves and desires.

We hope our readers will excuse several typographical errors which occurred in our last issue.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

St. John, Sept. 25th, 1856.

Canada left Liverpool, 9 A. M., on Saturday, 13th, and arrived in Halifax, 11 A. M., on Wednesday.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is no political news.—The crimping system followed at Quebec is attracting attention.

The London Post, the government organ, recommends the Hudson Bay territory as the seat of a convict establishment.

FRANCE.—Rumours are correct that an exchange of Colonies is negotiating between France and England; France to give up her factories on the main land of India in exchange for the Mauritius. It is also reported that France wished to purchase from Denmark a strip of coast on Iceland for fishing Stations. Further, that the state of Algeria demanded large additions of troops. A division of gun-boats is to be sent to Senegal. The French exiles in the Basque Provinces are to be removed to the interior of Spain. The Emperor is still at Biarritz.

SPAIN.—No news. The country, with slight exceptions, is tranquil, but the same uncertainty prevails as to the future policy and fate of the O'Donnell ministry. The probability of Narvaez's return is more openly discussed. It is stated that the new constitution will be published on the 15th, but the new elections will be postponed as long as possible.

ITALY.—Vienna papers declare that the Western Powers have addressed a second note to Naples, in same spirit as the former, but in milder language. General Todleben is receiving warm welcome in Sardinia.

SWITZERLAND.—Prussia is said to have notified inclination to give up her claims on Neuchâtel in exchange for an indemnity to be settled by the European powers. France supports these views.

GERMANY.—The regent of Baden has assumed government on his own account, preparatory to marrying with Princess of Prussia. His brother continues imbecile.

PRUSSIA.—The trial respecting the stolen despatches has terminated in the sentence of Tchern, the accused police agent, to a long term of imprisonment.

SWEDEN.—The relations between Russia and Sweden, become more unfriendly.

TURKEY.—Kars was formally restored to Turkey on sixth September. The principal part of the ceremony was a dinner and champagne given by the Russians.

RUSSIA.—The continental papers profess to give the substance of the amnesty to be granted by the Czar at his coronation. It is reported that the Czar is about to affect a full understanding in religious matters with the Pope.

INDIA.—Calcutta, Aug. 9th. Bombay 30th.—Trade tranquil. The British are negotiating a treaty with the chiefs of the northwest frontier.—The sugar crop in the Mauritius is unusually large, amounting to 125,000 tons.

CHINA.—Insurgents took possession of Tanyang on 6th July. This brings them close to Sonchow, the capital of the Province and outlet of the commerce of Shanghai. The Imperial fleet, 40 sail, is blockaded near Nankin.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices of June 14th are at Liverpool. The balance of trade is in favour of the Colony. Agriculture and domestic manufactures are largely extending, and the mines continue productive. From New Zealand an encounter is reported between British Troops and the natives.

Discoveries of gold and copper are reported.

Latest by Mail.—It appears to be the common opinion in Paris that the French and English Cabinets are at issue on several points, though no one supposes these differences can essentially affect the alliance. The investment of O'Donnell with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, and the marked attention paid to Count Morny by the Czar, are not likely to please the English government.—The English Cabinet takes the same side as Austria and Turkey on the question of uniting the Danubian Principalities. The French government is still undecided on this point.

Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool.—The Russians are fortifying the entrance of the Bug, and the banks below Nicolaieff.

The English fleet had returned to Constantinople. The Sultan had bestowed the sword of the Medjidji, on Admiral Houston Stewart.

SWITZERLAND.—Prussia has lodged a protest with the federal government, against any interference on its part with the affairs of Neuchâtel.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* says, that on the 8th, being the anniversary of the capture of Sebastopol, the Emperor invited the 35th Regt. of the Line, which is stationed at Biarritz, to a dinner. The