

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

University of New Brunswick.

Dr. Hea, President of the University of New Brunswick, was in town on Wednesday last. His visit was made for the purpose of seeing and conversing with gentlemen interested in the subject of Education, with reference to the present position and future prospects of the University. We presume that the President intends to visit in the same way, and for the same purpose, other portions of the Province; and it strikes us that this will be found an excellent means of making the University known and respected. It certainly evinces a determination on the part of the President to make the Institution a popular one. We are pleased to know from the testimony of gentlemen here with whom Dr. Hea conversed, that his visit has been beneficial in the direction sought. Two students go from here immediately to the University, and others are promised. Dr. Hea informs us that everything in connection with the University is progressing in the most harmonious and pleasing manner, while communications from all parts of the Province show a commendable anxiety on the part of the people with regard to it. It is a most consoling fact—a fact scarcely however—that the press of the Province generally on all sides of politics, unite either in positively raising the President and his initiatory measures, or in expressing the hope, and almost expectation, of his success. We are glad that so soon after the establishment of the University its affairs have assumed so favorable an aspect. We are glad that the mouths of those croakers who were everlastingly proclaiming that to destroy King's College would be to inflict a severe blow upon the higher Educational interests of the Province, are closed by the fact of a full class roll composed of young gentlemen of various stations in life, and from various denominations, who have entered the Institution since the change or immediately before it, in view thereof. Retaining all the valuable appliances which were attached to King's College, as well as the services of its Professors, who are gentlemen eminently fitted for their several positions; with a more liberal constitution; with a Senate chosen from our most enlightened and intelligent men; and with a gentleman at its head of experience, and ability, firm of purpose, and of active and industrious habits, we see no reason why a cloud of doubt should rest upon our hopes of the future entire success of the Provincial University. There are now some 33 students entered. We may state that the President spent some time on Wednesday afternoon in the Grammar School (Mr. McCoy's) examining the classes, and while the pupils were delighted with their visitor, he was informed us, highly gratified with the school and the evidence of superior training evinced by the scholars.

We publish elsewhere extracts from the law relating to the University.

Jacksonville Tea-Meeting.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable aspect of the weather, the Tea-Meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, was very numerous and respectfully attended. The preparations as regarded the general convenience of the company and the particular details which went to make up the entertainment, were conceived and carried out in the most satisfactory manner. A large tent was erected in front of the meeting house, under which the gastronomic and intellectual exercises took place. The tea, coffee and candies were of the best; no stronger proof of their goodness was needed than the evident zest with which the company partook of them. The tables were furnished and presided at, by Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Anthony Kearney, Mrs. Wm. Alton, Mrs. H. Copelwhite, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. John Risteen, Mrs. J. Simonsen, and Mrs. John Payson. In the Chapel was erected a Christmas tree, which presented, when lit up, with its Chinese lantern, confectionery, fruits, &c., &c., a very pretty appearance.

A novelty was introduced in the intellectual part of the entertainment, undertaken and carried into execution by the Rev. Mr. Currie in a manner which afforded the company much pleasure, and reflected great credit upon the young misses and lads who engaged in the exercises. This consisted of, in the first place, a Dialogue called *The Rainbow*, in which seven young girls took part, each one dressed in colors corresponding with the colors of the rainbow. The next was a Dialogue by lads, representing scenes in the life of Joseph. Besides these sources of enjoyment were recitations and speeches, and at the close, auction sales of the fruit, &c., from the "tree" and refreshments. A very respectable sum, we are glad to learn, was realized.

Native Skill.

It is very agreeable, as it is our duty to notice particular evidences of skill on the part of our Mechanics, of whom as a body we have often spoken in the highest terms. We have in our mind's eye two pieces of workmanship which we wish to mention as being highly creditable to the parties concerned, as showing that we can here, in the woods, as the down river folk, consider us, produce the elegant and tasteful as well as the rough and unimproved. The first is a Coach of Major Tupper's, running on the Fredericton line, painted by Mr. John Lee, and upholstered by Stoddard & Baker; the second is a Chair, for the Master's Hall, made by Mr. Robt. Campbell, Cabinet Maker, and upholstered by Mr. John Haveland. The chair is made almost entirely of the wood work of black cherry, which looks quite as well in solid and carved work, of which latter there is a good deal, and well executed on the chair, as Mahogany. Indeed to a mere amateur this chair would pass for Mahogany. The covering is red morocco, and is very nicely upholstered. We intended to notice the "coach" some time ago but forgot it; but better late than never. We shall always be pleased to notice any production or evidence of native skill which may be brought under our notice.

The steam boats are again with us; the river having risen last week to a height sufficient for their plying. This was occasioned by a fall of snow up river—at Tobique, we have been told, on Friday last over 4 inches fell. This is very early for snow; we have had one or two dry ones here.

A fine horse, the property of Mr. Thomas Miller, valued at £60, was drowned on Monday. The driver had left his horses with the reins fastened to the stake of the wagon, on the steam boat wharf, and they backed over. It was with much difficulty that one of the pair, the least valuable, was saved.

The Cattle Show takes place on Wednesday next, and we anticipate a large attendance and good exhibition. The ploughing match will be on Monday. In the field of George Ball, Esq., just below the Methodist Chapel, and known as the ground on which the circus was held.

Carleton Circuit Court.

The following is a record of the cases tried at the last sittings:—

Charles Perley vs. John Dickinson. Assumpsit. Undecided: verdict for plaintiff. L. P. Fisher Col. for plaintiff.

Stephen Smith vs. John W. Raymond Overseer of Poor. Assumpsit. Atty. General Col. for Defendant; L. P. Fisher for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

Doe ex demise Peters vs. Gigg. Ejectment. J. C. Allan and George L. Dible Col. for plaintiff; L. P. Fisher for defendant. Jury divided the land in dispute.

English vs. Hartley, Trover. Plaintiff claimed £25 value of a horse; verdict for £12 10s. John C. Allan and John C. Winslow Col. for plaintiff; L. P. Fisher for defendant.

Queen vs. Phelan. Indictment for stealing horse. Defendant acquitted without Jury leaving their box. Atty. General for Prosecution; L. P. Fisher Col. for prisoner.

Queen vs. Clark. Defendant in custody charged with child murder and concealment of birth. Grand Jury ignored bill. Upon application of L. P. Fisher the prisoner was discharged.

Queen vs. Owen Finnegan. Indictment for shooting. Upon application of L. P. Fisher the cause was postponed till next assizes; prisoner admitted to bail in penalty of £100, two sureties £50 each.

Queen vs. Patrick Finnegan. Indictment for an assault. Upon application of L. P. Fisher the cause was postponed till next assizes. Prisoner admitted to bail in £30, two sureties of £15 each.

Bull vs. Luman. Trespass. This cause has been tried several times before and arose out of disputes about the line between Richmond and Woodstock grants, but was through exertions of Council settled. Atty. General, and L. P. Fisher, for Plaintiff; J. C. Allan, and A. K. S. Wetmore, for Defendant.

Doe ex demise, Thomas Stewart et al. vs. Samuel Armstrong. Ejectment: settled. J. C. Allan, for Plaintiff; L. P. Fisher for defendant.

John Broadstreet vs. Eliza A. Cunliffe. Assumpsit. Action compromised. G. Connel for Plaintiff; L. P. Fisher, and J. C. Allan for Defendant.

George Connel vs. William Lindsay. Slander for words imputing fornication. Defendant denied speaking the words. John C. Allan for Plaintiff; L. P. Fisher for Defendant; verdict for Defendant.

Thomas Oliver vs. Francis Elliot and Robert Campbell. Trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff, £15. J. C. Allan, and L. P. Fisher, for Plaintiff; and Attorney General for Defendant.

The Prince in the United States.

The Prince (Baron Renfrew) has been received, thus far, in his journeyings in the States in the most kindly and gratifying manner. The following from the *Chicago Journal* is a fair indication of the feeling evinced. The address is couched in language evincing good taste and at the same time betraying a generosity of feeling which must have pleased abundantly the Prince. The italics in the address are ours:—

LORD RENFREW IN CHICAGO. Lord Renfrew, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germain, Maj. Gen. the Hon. R. Bruce, Lord Lyons, Dr. Adams, Mr. Engelhardt, Maj. Tweedale, Capt. Gray, Mr. Jenner, Mr. Warren, and the attendants, reached this city last evening, and took rooms at the Richmond House. An immense concourse of people were in waiting at the depot, who warmly greeted the distinguished visitors, but we were rejoiced to see, with no symptoms of flattery, that there was but little demonstration of any kind. Every one went to gratify curiosity, and having gratified it, went home and the show was over.

The Prince this morning visited Sturgis & Buckenham's Elevator. He expressed himself highly pleased.

At half-past one o'clock, the Prince exhibited himself to the people from the balcony of the Richmond House. At two o'clock, the royal party went to Bridgeport to view the Hydraulic Works, thence to Brighton, where they took the cars for the prairie near Dwight, where the hunting excursion will take place.

The entire Royal party left their apartments upon the records of the city this morning. The Prince signed himself "Alfred Edward Prince of Wales," in a neat oval quill hand, followed by "Newcastle," "Lyons," "Germans," "Wilkins," &c., the list concluding with the signature of John Wentworth, Mayor of the city.

The Royal party express themselves highly gratified at their reception on the behalf of the citizens of Chicago, which was so fully in accordance with the wishes of the Prince.

The following address was prepared for presentation to the Prince by a committee of citizens yesterday. It was understood that no response was to be made thereto:—

RICHMOND HOUSE, Sept. 22, 1860.

To Lord Lyons, Minister of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, to the Government of the United States: My Lord.—The citizens of Chicago have deputed the undersigned to welcome Baron Renfrew to our young city.

As a representative, in a very high sense, of our mother country—that country to which we are allied by so many and varied interests and sympathies; to which we are bound by so many common ties of blood, and by our common customs, laws, literature, language and love of liberty—Baron Renfrew's presence among us awakens in the bosom of our people no common interest; an interest which receives additional force, from the earnest desire which is felt by our people to cultivate such relations of friendship and continue with the people of Great Britain, as shall forever obliterate the slightest traces of jealousy and unfriendly feeling.

As the son of the most admirable of monarchs, the best of women, and the noblest of Anglo-Saxon matrons, Baron Renfrew challenges our most affectionate and kind regards.

These, among other considerations not less marked, would have rendered it highly gratifying to our fellow-citizens to have received Baron Renfrew in a different capacity, and to have exhibited their respect for his country, for his royal mother, and for his Lordship's self, in a manner, if less demonstrative, at least not less cordial than that stimulated by the loyalty of his future subjects in British America.

But learning that his Lordship's fatigue, arising from the exciting scenes through which he has so recently passed, would render such attentions onus to him, we have far more from every demonstration to him, we have but to tender him our respects, and we very respectfully beg him to accept of them. We have ventured to solicit your Lordship, so well and favorably known to the American public, to assure Baron Renfrew, that under proper circumstances the people of Chicago would have cheerfully made every suitable demonstration on the occasion of his visit to our city. As it is my Lord, with this assurance, we have but to tender a cordial welcome to Baron Renfrew and suite to Illinois, accompanied by the hope that he and they will find on our broad prairies the recreation and repose they seek.

With every high respect and consideration, permit us, My Lord, to subscribe ourselves, &c.

Your most obedient servants,
Wm. B. OGDEN,
JOHN WENTWORTH,
Wm. BROSS,
E. W. McCOMBS, Committee.

Public Installation.

The doors of Carleton Division, S. of T. were thrown open on Thursday evening, to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the interesting ceremony of Installation of Officers. The meeting was interesting throughout, and the telling appeals, made to the Young Men of the division will, no doubt, inspire them with renewed diligence and zeal, in the great and good cause in which they are engaged.

We have received from Leonard Scott & Co. New York, their reprint of Blackwood for September. It contains the usual amount of first class reading for which Blackwood is noted. The first article, "Sir Robert Peel," is well worth a year's subscription.

THE TIME TO ACT.

In past years one of the great difficulties with which Reformers have had to contend in this Province, in getting Reform measures to become laws, has been the Colonial office. The Secretary for the Colonies for the time being has again and again interfered to throw obstacles in the way of those measures that our Legislature deemed necessary for the well-being of the country, taking on himself, at a distance of three thousand miles, to say that he knew better our condition and requirements than those in whom the people had placed their confidence.

The Home Government sends out a Governor, a principle with which we do not find fault, (as it is a connecting link between Britain and her colony,) provided they would send out men who are wise, energetic, and able to act in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. But the trouble has been that the men generally selected are those who by being related to Lord Somebody, succeed in getting a governorship over a colony, because there is no place at home which they fill with credit to themselves and their aristocratic relations. Governors have not all been of this class, but it has been the case with too many. When such men have been selected, they come to the colony with an idea of their own self-importance, and under the impression that the people whom they are thus placed over are away down beneath them so far that they are to be ruled something on the principle that prevails in Russia and other despotic countries. Such governors generally imagine that their will must be law, and look on any resistance to that will as downright rebellion. Allying themselves with kindred spirits in the Province, who have been brought up with similar ideas of self-importance, and who in the early history of the colonies imagined that they and their kindred alone should be the rulers and office holders, their minds are filled with views in relation to Colonial policy hostile to the interests of the Province and hostile to the true interests of the British Empire.

The Colonial office receives wrong information in regard to our condition, and it is thus that when measures are passed for the general welfare, the Colonial Secretary steps in to thwart the wishes of the people, and to interfere in their attempts to govern themselves in accordance with their circumstances.

Now is the time to strike for whatever the interests of the Province require. The events of the last few weeks in Canada will draw the attention of the Duke of Newcastle to a short time since in making an attempt to strike down the power of the Legislature of New Zealand, and confer extraordinary powers on the Governor, complied with the attempts to override the laws of Canada and these latter provinces, in forcing on the people the recognition of a royal veto, and in seeking to alter the laws of the Colonies had abolished all connection of the Church with the State, will bring about such a healthy state of public opinion in England on Colonial affairs, that we may soon expect to see ourselves in possession of free government in reality.

The old sage says "to strike while the iron is hot," and we advise our public men who have hitherto brought in measures that have failed because of an intermeddling in our affairs where there was no danger to Imperial interests, to strike now. Now is the time. The British people will see the propriety of a well established rule, not only the people of the Colonies are loyal they will not be trampled upon either by Governors, Colonial Secretaries, or those who will bow their necks before such men.

Colonial affairs will be one of the chief topics for a time among the men of letters. Let us not then be caught napping. Let the argument run for their lethargy. Let bye-gones be bye-gones, and let them show themselves equal to the emergency, now that a good opportunity presents itself. If a Tory government were in power, we could expect nothing at their hands; let a Liberal government show that when the opportunity offers itself, not only the disposition to act but that they will act; and we would call upon a Liberal government and a Liberal Legislature to take advantage of an opportunity the like of which may not occur again in the reign of their present Majesty.—Globe.

The New York Tribune tells the following story of the Ball at Hamilton:—

"A peculiar arrangement of the platform for the orchestra attracted much enquiry. It was related with exceeding glee, by the managers of the Ball, that the only difficulty in erecting the building had been caused by an ancient Dutchman, who occupied a shanty on the site of the ground selected. The Dutchman, and to surround and surround his dwelling with the more majestic structure. Accordingly the hall was built, and the shanty indignantly covered, its roof arranged with much embellishment, and its accommodation of the orchestra. The crazy chimneys were brought into Doric columns, and from the transformed caves depended clusters of ribbons and bright flowers. The vaulting ambition of the Dutchman having overreached itself, was turned to sudden wrath. A message to the committee intimated that if liberal compensation were not swiftly tendered, he would shake the building with smoke on the Ball night, which looking through the chimneys and cracks, would doubtless put all festivities to an untimely end. To this the Committee held forth, in reply, warnings of fire engines, which should be freely used, in case of need. The Dutchman, however, still persisted in an outbreak of obstinacy, and on Wednesday evening was found disposed to execute his threats. But at sight of the engines which did appear as ordered, his resolution forsook him, and he yielded at last a graceful compliance to the superior will."

WALKER SHOT.—ARRIVAL OF THE REMNANT OF HIS PARTY.—NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—A British steamer has arrived with the remnant of Walker's party. Walker was shot on the 12th.—Rudler is still a prisoner.

The following will suffice to show how little is known of America by the great mass of the English people. One would have thought that the Duke of Wellington would have been posted up, but it appears that he was not. While the royal party were at Quebec a gentleman was sitting on a lounge at Russell's Hotel in conversation with Mr. Woods, the second in command of the London Times, when a package from the office of that newspaper was handed him. Tearing off the wrapper and opening his papers was but the work of a moment. The torn wrapper, which had been cast upon the floor, was picked up by the gentleman in a moment of amusement to him, it was as follows:—

A. Woods, Esq., Quebec, United States. (From the London Times Office, Printing House Square.)

The schooner Taylor which arrived at New Orleans the 26th, reports Gen. Walker safe and will return by the next vessel. Col. Rudler would have been released at first if they had claimed American citizenship or British protection. It is certain that they will not be shot, as the British captain declared he would not permit it.

The Prince of Wales has declined an invitation to visit the Southern States, for want of time, the end of next month at least being the time to which he will be able to prolong his stay in the United States.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

[From the London Times.]

Of the King of the Two Sicilies, for a time, there is an end. The resistance offered to the insurgents on the mainland has proved even more effectual than that which was made upon the island dominions of the late Neapolitan monarch. How to relate the story will prove a problem to the future historian, for, in truth there is little to tell. Snow melts off a ditch, and water runs out of an earthen vessel which is cracked. Francis II. has dropped out of his kingdom—as apples fall to the laws of gravitation. To have been indeed an inglorious and an ignominious flight. There seems not to have been the nerve to strike one downright blow, or incur the slightest personal hazard for the crown that was falling from that unkingly head. It would have been idle to prolong the contest. A struggle would have led to an ill waste of time and blood. Why should a monarch undertake by force of arms to secure the loyalty of a people whose affections have departed from his House? If the bombardment of Palermo was not a convincing proof of his regard for his people, would he have availed him to lay Naples in ashes as further evidence of his paternal affection? There is much in this story of the latter days of Neapolitan Bourbons which reminds one of the end of the Stuart dynasty in our own islands.

It has proved with Francis II. of the Two Sicilies, even as it did two centuries ago with James II. of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. The last Neapolitan Sovereign was surrounded by obsequious courtiers, by a navy which was apparently loyal, and by an army which seemed disposed to die in his defence. Dutch William landed, and in a few days this pagentry of power and state melted into empty air. The phantoms of Ministers, Generals, Judges, Admirals were hovering to the last, the King's Sovereign; but when he most needed their help they were gone. The new historic exclamation "Est il possibile?" fell from the Royal lips on the tidings of each successive defection.

George, of Denmark shuffled off, and Churchill took his leave with a polished bow—so all the rest. Another subject which should engage the attention of the Scotch Stewarts then, as for the Neapolitan Bourbons now, the earth was revolving the wrong way. Treason was so general that loyalty became a crime.

Will any one now pretend to repeat the foolish phrase, the humbler ranks of the Neapolitan people, although it might have been a domestic and an iron rule to the tribe of lawyers and literary men? The answer to that proposition was received in England last night. Had the treasury of Naples looked its King with that fierce Venetian sentiment which is responsible for its history, the King would have been as to the tribe of lawyers and literary men? The answer to that proposition was received in England last night. Had the treasury of Naples looked its King with that fierce Venetian sentiment which is responsible for its history, the King would have been as to the tribe of lawyers and literary men?

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MEASURES OF REFORM.

As the time for the assembling of the Legislature is fast approaching, it might not be inappropriate to allude to those measures of Reform which the requirements of the age so urgently demand. The first subject which attracts the attention is the urgency, nay, the absolute necessity, of the Government presenting their Budget at an early stage of the Session. The evils resulting from delay in this particular are too well understood to need any lengthy argument to confirm the statement. The business of the Session is thus protected, and an opportunity is thus afforded the members of the Opposition to complain of the tardiness of the Government in pushing forward the public business; and an excuse left open to themselves, (which they are only too ready to take advantage of) for neglecting to introduce measures for the public benefit. In addition to the comfort which the Government would enjoy from the early introduction of the Budget, and the increased facilities which would thus be presented for expediting the public business, a large saving would be annually effected. Even in a monetary point of view, the subject is, particularly in these depressed times, one worthy of the earnest consideration of the Government.

A proper system for rapidly carrying on the business of the Session secured, next in order comes a measure for the more thorough and beneficial education of the masses. Everywhere we see the necessity of adopting the system of Direct Taxation for the support of Schools. It is true, the Government have gone a step in that direction, by allowing the system to be voluntarily adopted by the rateable inhabitants in the various districts; but it has been found, from a variety of conflicting interests, to be wholly inefficient. Until the system is made compulsory it is impossible to hope for a decided improvement of Common School Education—the School Houses will continue to be not only unsuitably, but a disgrace to the Province, the Teachers will be poorly paid; and, in fact, in almost every other particular a lameness will be observable, notwithstanding the most cheerful exertions on the part of the Superintendent and the Inspectors to modify the evils. The present Superintendent of Education, Mr. Bennett, is so far impressed with the necessity of adopting the Direct Taxation principle, that, in every district which he visits, his complete enforcement by a Legislative enactment. This question should be dealt with calmly and dispassionately, and apart from all political bias, we unhesitatingly assert. It is a question which each successive government for years past has been unable to cope with; the prejudices of one class have been too strong to be overcome by the efforts of the other; the remainder to be carried out, for anything approximating to a sound system of education could be successfully carried through both Branches of the Legislature. Hence the importance of the question necessarily demands that it should be considered apart from all political inclination.

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