

**TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.**—The paper is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. Clubs of five or more at \$4.50 per annum. Single copies 10 cents. The paper is not returned unless immediately attended to. The paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of \$3, which is the price when not paid within the year.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

### Country Excursion.

However exalted an opinion the traveller, over our great thoroughfares may form, of the river Counties above Fredericton, he can have but an inadequate conception, from such standpoint, of the actual extent of clearing and cultivation which exists. Back of the hills which form the boundaries of the river on either side, and of the forests, which intercept the vision, on their tops, are scattered large and prosperous settlements, year by year increasing, and year by year approaching each other, giving promise of a time not far distant when a continuous settlement or extent of clearing will border the St. John and its tributaries, for miles beyond its banks.

There are few persons who travel more through these interior settlements than we, and still we are continually discovering settlements, before, personally unknown to us. So that we now take it for granted that wherever a bye-road runs from the great road, it will lead to a settlement of some importance. These thoughts are induced from the fact of having just returned from a trip to Fredericton on the Eastern side of the river and return on the opposite side, during which we made acquaintance with several, to us, new settlements. The drive to Fredericton, on the Eastern side, is a pleasant one, after the first few miles of hilly country are passed. The road through Northampton is however greatly improved of late years, and much more level than it was. By this route, the distance is shorter by several miles than on the Western side. We noticed a few features along the river which have not before been mentioned. Mr. David Gibson has in course of completion a Grist Mill, with cleaner, &c., adjoining his saw mill, on the Gibson stream, Northampton. At Southampton, Mr. Thomas C. Atherton is putting up a large addition to his tannery, with a water wheel to drive the bark mill. And at Queensbury, Mr. James Heustis has in operation a good steam saw mill. About a mile above Atherton's the road through the Campbell settlement turns off. Following it we reached at nightfall the residence of an old friend of the *Sentinel*, Mr. Henry M. Farlane, where a hearty welcome for the night awaited us. This settlement is some five miles in extent, reaching at its lower extremity the Nackawick, about a mile above its mouth, and extending in an easterly direction several tiers of lots; indeed, it will soon unite with the Nackawick settlement, so called, into which several of our townsmen have gone. The appearance of things in Campbell settlement is healthy and promising. Mr. M. Farlane informs us that he has cut 30 tons of hay this season, and would have had 60 bushels of apples.

A few miles below the Nackawick, is the Caverhill settlement which passes, before it again brings the traveller into the river road, some 15 miles, through Upper and Lower Caverhill, Greenfield, Scotch settlement, &c., all thriving localities, peopled by intelligent settlers; but our acquaintance with these settlements will be renewed shortly when we shall have more to say probably.

It may be of interest to any of our readers who may propose for the sake of variety or business to travel on the Eastern side of the river, to learn that there are two ways of reaching Fredericton. The one, and that most generally followed, being to recross the river at Bourgeois Ferry, so called, now kept by Mr. G. Chapman, formerly of Jacksonville; the other to leave the river road a little below the Heustis brick house, at Bear Island, and passing across the country to the Keswick Ridge, and thence down through Douglas, &c., crossing at Fredericton. This latter route we can confidently recommend as a desirable one, the country through which he passes being of a character to please the traveller greatly, the evidences of fertility of soil, and industrious and enlightened labor being eminently visible.

Returning from Fredericton on the Western side of the river, there are but few points of interest with which our readers are not thoroughly conversant. It is not saying too much to speak of the drive between Fredericton and Woodstock as being one than which it would be difficult to find one, through the same extent of country, more beautiful. All along the various centres of settlement rapidly improving and the population augmenting, while peace, competence and enjoyment seem to prevail. At Kingslear, where business engagements detained for a couple of hours, we enjoyed the oft-tendered hospitality of one of the veteran friends of our paper, Wm. Gibson, Esq. Having arrived at the excellent Inn of John Marshall, Prince William, that gentleman drove us out to the Lake George settlement, which is a large, and promising one, extending back to the Magalloway and thence connecting with the Megalloway. At Upper Prince William, we again diverged from the high way and, at a distance of three miles, entered the Poquebec settlement, so called, penetrating it a few miles; sufficient to ascertain that its settlers are of the right stamp to improve a country and make its wildernesses rejoice. Mr. John Scott, Senr., and his brother and sons have here fine farms with the appearance in good shape.

There is no point along the river where, perhaps, greater improvement, in the appearance of things, within a few years is manifest than at Ed. River. And it strikes us that in this improvement is evinced the power of example, and the benefit which oftentimes accrues to a locality from the labors of one individual of superior taste. Every one remembers how little there was in the appearance of the place a few years since to invite notice, but now, as soon as we rise the hill beyond the Bridge, the eye is caught by the neat and handsome cottage of Mr. Grosvenor, around which everything is in the most complete order, presenting now, with its elegant villas, gracefully tapering the front of the building, its well arranged flower plats with the varied hues of dahlias, gladioli, stocks, portulacas, anemones, verbena, and a host of other well selected flowers, all of a character which would do credit to, and be the pride of, even a city connoisseur. Such an establishment is a credit to the noisier; is a boon to the locality, and must have the most beneficial effect in encouraging good taste and a love for neatness and beauty. We like to write about our rambles through the country, but find it difficult to go over the same theme, time after time, and make the story interesting, without repeating words and ideas already used. Why we like to write about this subject is, because as we travel through the country, and find so much of

contentment and happiness among those who are the pioneers of the greatness which, it may be, awaits the future of our country; find them cheerily laboring for themselves and for posterity, our faith in that country is enlarged and stimulated, and we would fain do what in us lies to encourage the self same feeling in the breast of every New Brunswicker. From this, as from every similar tour, we have reminiscences to treasure up; kindly words spoken; kindly acts done; words of encouragement and acts which prove, louder than words, that the efforts of the *Sentinel* to be worthy of the support it receives is not unappreciated.

Without committing ourselves to the expression of an opinion either way as to the morality involved, we should like to know of the Editor of the *Reporter*, wherein lies the essential difference between galloping horses galloping for a prize, and trotting horses trotting for the same. There is no change in this very changed world more marked than that observed in the opinions of people, with regard to the morality of certain things, and the duty of Christians in reference thereto. For instance, this very subject of horse racing—within our recollection attendance at a horse race was considered as rendering an individual subject to most severe discipline, in some churches; but now some who, then, would have been horrified at what was considered a brutal display of animal power and speed on the race course, are found patronizing or countenancing the turf, and lauding its objects and its effects as good. Again, in these progressive times how inconsistent some very good people are. But a short time since we met a gentleman, who has long been noted for the correctness of his life, and who is so strict in his views that he looks with abhorrence upon dancing at social gatherings of young people, yet this person takes the ground that it is too strict for civic authorities to impose a tax by way of license upon itinerant performers visiting our towns and cities, as such tax may have the effect of keeping such companies away. The view entertained evidently being that the social dance is more immoral and dangerous and debasing in its tendencies, than the low negro singers and buffoons which frequently come along. Another inconsistency occurs to us. We used to hear the most unqualified denunciation of those books which come under the title of novels, from the pulpit; indeed we still do so frequently, but it is only a little ago that we observed in a denominational newspaper in a leader, a most favorable criticism of Eugene Sue's last novel, "Les Misérables." A criticism recommending the work to the readers of that paper. We put down these thoughts, not for the purpose of expressing our own opinion on these several points, but only to mark the curious changes taking place in the opinions of men, which seem to be approaching the antipodes of what they were.

The Soiree, under the auspices of Mr. Salmon's Church, went off on Thursday evening in a manner pleasant to all. The hall was comfortably filled, and the tea, coffee, and eatables, all in profusion and of the best kind were, evidently, most heartily enjoyed. There was a piano and instrumental and vocal music of the most pleasing and appropriate kinds. The lady of Rev. Mr. Salmon, and Miss Wilson, presided at the piano forte, while a number of ladies and gentlemen vocalized. Short, pithy, and pointed speeches were made by Wm. Lindsay, M.P.P., who presided, L. P. Fisher, Esq., Rev. Messrs. M. Laidy, Glass and Wilson, and the Editor of this paper. The company separated at an early hour, all well pleased that they had been there. We noticed a large number of people from the country present.

A Society for the encouragement of the growth of improved kinds of Fruits and Flowers has been formed in Fredericton, under the most promising auspices. It seems to us that the membership of that society might be increased in this neighborhood, if a branch society could not be formed. In flowers, as yet, nothing has been done here, but as to fruit, having seen the orchards of Mr. Sharp, Mr. George Jackson and others at Upper Woodstock, we come to the conclusion that Woodstock can't be beat. A sight of the orchards referred to must convince the most skeptical that the old notion, that apples of a superior kind cannot be raised here, is a fiction. We know that Mr. Sharp has apples equal in all the essential qualities to those of any country; that he has plums which we never saw excelled in the United States—plums equal in size and richness to the most perfect peach. And we are quite well satisfied that any one can, taking his varieties and following his directions, raise good apples as easily, and more profitably, as potatoes.

We publish "Observer's" letter, entertaining the opinion, however, that it will have but little effect, as men and Christians will in this day exercise much latitude of conscience as to how far they may consistently indulge in jest and sport and repartee. The Puritans were godly and good men; and persons; still we know enough of our friend "Observer" to know that he would not care to submit to such a discipline as forbade a man to kiss his wife on Sunday—a very unnecessary and it may be silly practice on any day of the week, but one to which fallen human nature is happily addicted. While, in the most worldly spirit, we might, these hard times, sigh for the days of plain bonnets and fashions, we are not disposed to find fault with those who choose to laud the present fashions, which, sooth to say, in point of looks we admire.

Lord Lyons and suit arrived at the "Blanchard House," here, on Thursday evening, having come through by carriage from Riviere du Loup. Mr. Newcomb of Tobique conveyed the party in good style in 30 hours travelling time. His Lordship expresses himself very much pleased with the appearance of the country along the river St. John. The distinguished gentleman left at 6 o'clock on Friday morning for Fredericton.

WHAT IS IT?—We have seen and felt that mammoth cucumber, at Judge Wilmet's, which is positively over seven feet long and some four inches through. It is of the species called "snake cucumber," although we observe that our friend of the *Former* is exercised at people calling it a cucumber at all, he says it is a gourd or squash. No matter, it is shaped like a cucumber, and is a wonderful production, and we incline to the opinion that, if left long enough, it will prove itself a veritable snake, and establish the theory that snakes are vegetable. We have not time now to enlarge upon the very wide field of science here opened up.

Mr. Owen Jones has retired from the position of Superintendent on the St. Andrew's Railroad. The employees of the road have presented Mr. Jones with an address, and a gold chain worth \$60. The address and reply exhibit a frank good feeling between the parties, and reflects credit upon both head and heart of each. Mr. Jones' retirement will be regretted generally, as he was very highly esteemed by all who had business with the road.

Remember the Tea Meetings next week at Williamstown, Peel and Upper Woodstock.

**LOVELL'S GEOGRAPHY.**—The want long experienced of British American school books for British American children is rapidly being supplied. Last year we had occasion to refer to the "General Geography" of John Lovell, Montreal. We have now from the same publisher who, by the way, has entered upon the work of supplying the deficiency above referred to, with an enterprise worthy the great interest involved. "Easy lessons in general Geography," with maps and illustrations, which is a capital book for beginners in this study.

We have also received a prospectus of the "B. N. A. Almanac, and repository of general information," a work which, carried out according to this prospectus, must form a most valuable repository of interesting statistical information.

In Fredericton, a few days since, we had the pleasure of participating in a Pic-Nic of the Baptist Sabbath School, held in that delightful retreat, "Odell's Grove." There was a large gathering and a good time.

Rev. Mr. Wilson will preach on the subject of Temperance, in the Methodist Chapel in this town, on Sabbath evening next.

Mr. Sciotte has been appointed, notwithstanding his opposition to the Government, to a Judgeship in Lower Canada.

### Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR,—After the splendid manner in which the Florenceville Tea meeting came off, last week, and the pleasing description you gave of it, it would seem almost ill-natured in any one to offer any critical remarks on the success of the occasion, upon the closing part of it especially. In attempting this, I know it is necessary to see that our motives are right, and with the full conviction that to know ourselves is one of the hardest lessons in life; I hope that my only wish is to promote the cause of virtue among the people of our country. Now, I am always pleased to see people indulge in a happy and joyous frame, as it will not only help to make others happy, but it is better for our health than all the pills that have ever poured in upon us from our neighboring Republic; and the more we mix together in the way of tea meetings, &c., the better feelings we shall have toward each other. But some of our old-fashioned Divines would hardly endorse the sentiment of one of the speakers, that these kind and generous feelings proved that man had not lost all his primal purity. But the Christian in all his intercourse with men should endeavor to be known as such by all his conversation and carriage. Many are now living who are not so, but who, Wesleyan ladies were known everywhere, by their plain attire throughout; not a particle of ornament on the bonnet, only a ribbon across the top and tied under the chin, which certainly was a great credit to them and to their religion; why, then, should it be sneered at, when this course was commanded, and these "outward adornments" positively forbidden in the Bible. How horrified would they have been had the criminal been introduced in that day; yet now how lamentable to see it used indiscriminately, although attended by such inconvenience, so that I see they are making loud complaints against the people who have transgressed in our city, and in the churches. I am glad that our noble Queen, Victoria, has come out against it. I was very sorry to see our Ministers on the platform, indulge in so many foolish and trifling remarks, which had a tendency to raise a laugh from the crowd, when there are so many useful and pleasing subjects to be discussed, and the "foolish talking and jesting" is so plainly forbidden. Besides, it would be a serious drawback upon their pulpit usefulness, for let them preach the great truths of the Bible with the greatest force and solemnity, how natural for the thoughtless person to say, it did me no good for I could not help thinking about the funny speech he made at the tea meeting.

With best wishes for the success of your valuable paper, I am, Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

Florenceville, September 9th, 1863.

### ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 15th, 1863.

DEAR SENTINEL,—I have just wrote you, great and mighty things have transpired in our city. The Commander-in-Chief of the armies of New Brunswick has issued his orders, and the troops in the City of St. John have been called out. The total number of the militia in the six wards of the City of B and C classes numbered about two thousand men. They were commanded by Col. Thurgood and Robertson, and Napoleon, in setting out for Moscow, could not have felt more proudly the importance of his position than did the two veterans above mentioned, as they galloped up and down the serried ranks of their "awkward squad," and endeavored to impress upon "the sons of freedom" who were to follow, the lessons of the day for a mighty purpose, and that their Queen, country, and liberty demanded the sacrifice of at least one half day in the year to their cause. The men, however, could not appreciate the sentiments of their officers, and clamored loud and long to be led forth by their gallant commanders—not to invade Yankee land, but to see the general, and get "a treat for the crowd." Much relief was shown by some of the companies; in fact they did not seem at all disposed to receive instruction in military drill, but to put in the half day as pleasantly as possible.

The stork of war, with Vice Admiral Miles on board, arrived in the harbor of the week. His Excellency paid a visit to the Lieutenant Governor in Fredericton, and both returned to St. John, on Wednesday night. On Thursday both gentlemen reviewed or inspected the Volunteer Artillery Battalion, which is a really creditable body of men, and they were in drill and appearance with the regulars. The Artillery returned to Halifax on Friday. He is a fine looking old gentleman, a little stooped in the shoulders, and with a severe, determined, and very intelligent expression. He appeared to have an unusually large quantity of gold lace on his garments.

On Friday afternoon the Lieut. Governor inspected the Volunteer Infantry Battalion on the sands, and expressed himself highly pleased with their proficiency. The Volunteer Artillery were inspected on the Barneek green, but the conduct of some of the young officers in the garrison so disgusted His Excellency on that occasion, that he refused to associate with them on the following day, and had the inspection on the sands in the rear of the City, thus administering a deserved reproof for their lack of decency, as shown by some of the young officers, among whom it was said, was young York, who lately figured so ingloriously in Fredericton, inviting one or two of the flash "women about town" into their rooms during the review, throwing open the windows looking out on the parade ground, where was His Excellency and the most respectable ladies and gentlemen of the community, and there, in the face of a whole army, they were sitting, sipping wine and chatting in the most familiar manner with two of the most abandoned prostitutes of the City. This circumstance has been made the subject of some severe remarks in the newspapers, and you and your readers can judge, from the narrative above, whether the castigations were not well warranted. It is to be hoped that the effect of curing some of our fashionable young ladies of their partiality for the red-coated gentry; but if they persist in keeping the company of these shameless young men, they must consider that they place themselves on a par with the other female companions, of whom their guests on parade day, are a sample—courtesans of the most common kind. It is reported that Mr. York had nothing to do with this affair, but that a young man named Coetgen was the aggressor.

A steam mill boiler exploded a few days ago opposite Indian Tower, the fragments were thrown in all directions, but nobody was hurt. Three of the men injured at the explosion of the boiler in Petrie's mill, Straight Shore, have died. Two still live. A brick battery, in addition to the one being erected on Carleton Head, is being constructed at Red Head, and will command the entrance to the Flats.

The newspapers of our City appear to be neutral in politics at present; indeed, we do not appear to have any political papers now. Their whole time is taken up with little petty local matters. Some pitching into the Police force, and endeavoring to get up a sensation on some Goat and Goose story; others endeavoring to injure the reputation or blacken the character of their brethren while one at least, occasionally says a word for the Federal cause, (which appears just now to be in the ascendant) for which it receives some sound drubbings from the seceders. Occasional articles appear about the Inter-Colonial Railway, but the titles of these only are read, for the people are sick of the subject. The prospects of the new branch line are rather slim. All depends upon the action of the Canadian Government, and it is made up of a party of intrigues. See the appointment of Mr. Sciotte, of delegation notoriety, to the judiciary, and consequently out of opposition. The hon. Mr. Tilley has been starting it on the Canadian stage lately, and returned after "a pleasant trip up the Kennebec" in company with Lord Lyons' on Friday evening in the American boat. What he succeeded in accomplishing with reference to the Railway has not yet transpired, and perhaps never will.

The loss of the "Pactolus," a steamship direct from England to Saint John, and the pioneer of a regular line between the New England States, was very unfortunate, as it will create an unfavorable impression at home as to the safety of our coast, and put a stop to the present to such enterprises. Mr. Wm. Thomson, of this City, went to great pains to induce this enterprise, for which he deserves much credit, but it has all resulted in nothing but the loss of many of our merchants, who are deprived of their first importations of fall goods. Notwithstanding, the trade has opened brisk, especially in the dry goods line.

Robert Jardine, Esq., the very excellent Commissioner of the E. & N. A. Railway is very low indeed, and it is feared that he will scarcely recover from his illness. With what appeared to me very much the appearance of a man who was in the midst of a discussion as to the advisability of abolishing the office which he now holds in case of his death. Without being at all in the secrets of the Government, I think that the office would have been done away with some time ago had it not been that the war and the people engaged in it, were so good, and Mr. J. of course would have been the man selected as New Brunswick's Commissioner, and he was therefore retained in office while matters progressed favorably, but now that the whole affair appears to be "knocked in the head," and your very shrewd and calculating representative, Mr. Jardine, will have to invent some other mode of hauling wood to the Woodstock Iron Works, I think that Mr. Jardine will not remain in office should he happily recover, and that Mr. Carville will be called upon to fill both offices, a duty for which he is now well qualified.

American affairs call for no special notice from me. Your readers know as much, if not more about the war and the people engaged in it, than I do. The American Government, however, punishes with great severity those found deserting with bounties. One young man belonging to this City has enlisted as a substitute eleven times, each time pocketing private and State bounty. In one house in Boston, he was told he had been conscripted, and changed the clothing which had been furnished him as a soldier, and is now in Liverpool, England, fitting out, no doubt, with the proceeds of his rascality, a vessel to go to the blockade. Other of our young men, however, were not so fortunate, and it was reported that five of them were to be shot in Boston on Monday for attempting to desert.

In conclusion, permit me to say a few words to your Victorian correspondent, who so kindly notified my last letter. He says he does not intend to the primitive class. I fear he does, or rather he is not a man of modern times. Just advise him to come down this way after he gets in his buckwheat, furnish him with a letter of introduction to me, and I'll "show him the elephant." Is he a young man? If so, can he smoke cigars, wear kid gloves, sport a very thin moustache, drink a dozen glasses of brandy at a sitting, sneer at temperance societies, make love to half-dressed young ladies at the same time, and intend to marry none, because he has no (visible) means of supporting them play his cards for the evening, or order a few bottles of champagne, and let a lot of all-wise talk, or sing, "When this cruel war is over," and talk secess? If he can do all these, besides being able to lift his hat gracefully to a lady acquaintance when he meets her on the street, and hire a horse and buggy for an afternoon, and swindle the proprietor out of \$2, then he will pass for a youth of the present day. Or is he a man of faith, and happens to have two or three boys? Is he prepared to furnish them with pocket money, and to allow them to stand at the street corners, and wait dram shops, and discuss the qualities of good and bad, of ladies old enough to be their mothers, and the relative merits of the various brands of champagne; is he prepared to furnish them with a night-gown, and never expect to see them home until he is in his second sleep? If he is willing to allow these privileges to the youths, then he will bring them up according to the most approved and proper standard. If he is a portion of his family composed of young ladies, and is he willing to furnish them with a cottage piano, purchase the latest music, buy the most expensive dress, and thus render them objects of attraction to a young man qualified as above; is he prepared to allow them to learn nothing, but to flirt and to go-a-shopping on a fine afternoon, or is he an old bachelor like myself, with "no love, but himself, and a few congenial souls free from care in the world, except occasionally to moralize over the degeneracy of the present day? If he be such an one, then he's a happy man, was a boy when boys were boys, living serenely in the present, and hoping and trusting for the future.

Yours, A. T.

P.S.—Since the above was written, it has transpired that Messrs. Tilley and Tupper have been arranging in Canada for a survey of the Inter-Colonial Railway. Our Government desires to be severely censured for taking any further steps in the direction of the proposed Inter-Colonial Railway. It is but another political dodge on the part of Canadian statesmen.

### Colonial News.

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.—A person named Tobin, a cooper by trade, formerly of St. John's, N. F., but now a resident of this city, has just been relieved of a very respectable sum of \$50 sovereigns (£780 P. E. I. currency) in a somewhat remarkable manner. Tobin we are informed found it difficult to decide upon the safest and most profitable mode of employing his capital. In this dilemma, a Gipsy fortune-teller, who has been doing a pretty brisk business in this city and neighborhood for several months past, and with whom Tobin and his family had, by some mischance, become acquainted, volunteered his services. The fortune teller told him that he would be successful in the purchase of Tobin and his wife so unbounded, that the former was induced to get all his paper money converted into sovereigns at the bank. These the Gipsy counted over in their presence, and afterwards deposited—as they supposed—in a box or chest, and he then accompanied Tobin until he returned, and shortly afterwards, when two sovereigns were to be counted out for every one originally offered upon! Shortly afterwards, our Gipsy secesser was politely escorted to the steamer *Westmorland* by Tobin, and the lady with many expressions of regard and repeated assurances that all would come right, took her departure for "parts unknown."

At the time appointed, Tobin again repaired to Pownall Street Wharf, fully expecting to meet his friend the Gipsy; but he soon learnt to his chagrin and disappointment that the fortune teller and conjurer he expected was not on board. It does not appear, however, that any suspicion of deception had crept into the minds of Tobin or his wife up to this time. Finally, finding that the Gipsy did not make her appearance, the box was broken open—for she had been so long in carrying the key and then, for the first time, the appalling truth flashed upon these astonished senses. The bag was there, it is true, but instead of being filled with sovereigns, it was found to contain just five loz. of leaden slugs, the value of which our readers can estimate for themselves.—P. E. I. Weekly.

The Fredericton *Reporter* learns that the recent visit of Admiral Milne and the expected visit of Lord Lyons are associated with certain Provincial Military Arrangements, which are to be commenced and carried on with as little delay as possible.

The Western Canadian newspapers are filled with accounts of outrages committed by escaped slaves. A great many cases escape notice, owing to the lack of publicity the parents preferring injury to shame. The penitentiary is full of negroes convicted of like offences. Something must be done to stop this fearful evil. Slaves must not find a home in Canada. They put no restraint upon their passions, and female outrages is a daily occurrence where they reside. If the Legislature does not speedily interfere and take steps to remove the escaped slaves to some other country, the people of the West will rise en masse and kill them.—*British Whig*.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—The boiler in Baker's Mill opposite the falls, exploded Monday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock, and while a portion of it was driven into the river, the other, and by far the larger portion, was carried through the mill and up a steep hill, a distance of nearly one hundred feet, where it was embedded last night. An old lady saw it coming, Mrs. Partington like, ran into the house and shut the door to prevent its entrance. Fortunately it stopped before it got that far, or else the door would have proved a very slight obstacle to its entrance. The boiler had just been cleaned and the particular one was about two-thirds full of water at the time of the explosion. The mill being stopped the men were not in their places. The only person hurt was a Pond man, who got a slight blow from a stray brick.—*Globe*.

The Toronto *Globe* records a horrible tragedy that took place in Toronto last Saturday. A man named McGlynn gave a grudge against another named Elliot, sat fire to the house of the latter in broad daylight, and the flames spread so rapidly as to cut off the retreat of Elliot's wife, his two children, aged respectively four years old, and a year and eight months and another woman who was in the house. Mrs. Elliot who was in an interesting condition, (driven to desperation) jumped from a window to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and received such severe injuries that she died in a few hours; the other woman also jumped and received fatal wounds, but she will, it is thought, recover. The children were of course, left in the lurch. The *Globe* says:—

"After the close of an hour, the fire in Elliot's house was subdued, and Wm. Villiers and another young man entered by the window, while the crowd remained almost breathless silence. In two minutes Villiers presented himself on the roof, and announced that he had found the bodies of the children. A couple of baskets were handed up the ladder, and the bodies brought down. As the charred body of the little girl was carried down the ladder in view of the crowd, women burst loudly from the cheeks of strong men, while many, shivering turned away, unable to behold the harrowing spectacle. The head and trunk of the little girl were fearfully scorched, and her feet completely burned off; but the little boy seems to have been unharmed by the smoke in the cradle where he was found lying. He was slightly scorched on the brow and his mouth blistered."

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Professors and students of this institution met on Thursday the 31st inst., being the first day of Michaelmas Term, when the President delivered a short address expressing his satisfaction at the progress made by the students during the past academic year, and their uniformly good conduct. He trusted that those who had now returned to their studies, would so diligently apply themselves to their work, and so carefully attend to all the rules and regulations laid down by the University, that he might again experience the gratification he had then expressed in bestowing well earned rewards and well deserved praise. At the close of the address the Professors announced the subject of their lectures for the ensuing term. There were about 30 young men in attendance, and it was stated that there were many absentees. On Friday, the 1st of September, the Candidates for Matriculation were examined in the Classical Lecture Room, and 13 students admitted, who will form the Freshmen Class for the ensuing Academic year. Of these the following obtained County scholarships:—That for Northampton County was gained by James F. M. Curdy, That for York County by Edward C. Callender, but James Mitchell and Calvin Goodspeed were not to be but little inferior to him. That for King's County was gained by Albert McMonagle. And for Carleton County by Edward Spurr Frost.—*Courier*.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.—With a view to ascertain whether the Canadian Government had complied with the terms of agreement between the Colonial Government and the Quebec Conference, the Hon. Mr. McGehee made a motion "for the consideration of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. the Minister of the Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. the Minister of the Customs and Excise, the Hon. the Minister of the Militia and Artillery, the Hon. the Minister of the Public Works, the Hon. the Minister of the Agriculture, the Hon. the Minister of the Trade and Commerce, the Hon. the Minister of the Finance, the Hon. the Minister of the Justice, the Hon. the Minister of the Education, the Hon. the Minister of the Lands and Forests, the Hon. the Minister of the Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. the Minister of the Customs and Excise, the Hon. the Minister of the Militia and Artillery, the Hon. the Minister of the Public Works, the Hon. the Minister of the Agriculture, the Hon. the Minister of the Trade and Commerce, the Hon. the Minister of the Finance, the Hon. the Minister of the Justice, the Hon. the Minister of the Education, the Hon. the Minister of the Lands and Forests, the Hon. 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