The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

Editorial Correspondence.

LONDON, C. W., Sept. 21, 1865.

This is a city of 17,000 inhabitants; twenty years ago, it is said, its site was little more than an unredeemed swamp—this to indicate its rapid growth and present importance. We arrived here last evening, having been in constant travel from the time of leaving Woodstock at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, and having in the interim passed over more than a thousand miles. The company here, now, number some 46, representing the three maritime provinces, and the several Legislative and Executive branches of each, while the professions have also their representatives. This number will be vastly swelled, it is anticipated, next week at Montreal. It were impossible to overate the uniform kindness and attention with which the whole party has been treated while coming here, and since our arrival. The attentions have been generous and thoughtful in the extreme, and still have been attended by such a spirit of unostentatious and genuine regard as to make them acceptable. Of course, up to this time, with the exception of this city, we have only seen Canada in riding through it rapidly by rail. The general features thus far observed do not lead to the belief that the soil east of this is at all superior to that of New Brunswick. But the extent of cultivated territory stretching in an unbroken level on either side; the scores of towns and cities and growing hamlets which one passes in sight of, crossing over the Grand Trunk, fill one with amazement, and gives more correct ideas of what British America is and what it may become. It would not be interesting to describe minutely this City of London, which has a thriving business, being the *entrepot* for the whole Western trade, which is brought into and passed through it by three lines of railroad. The public buildings are of a very superior order as are its private residences, and its hotels, we judge from the "Tecumseh," are not only large and numerous but of a first order. The Exhibition here is the grand event of the week; yesterday, there were some 22,000 persons on the grounds—to-day there are thought to be more. So it is easy to judge of the populous character of the surrounding country. The Exhibition building,—octagon in form—has not the capacity nor the architectural beauty of the Fredericton palace. Of the articles exhibited we need say but little. They presented samples of every department. The fancy goods, paintings, needle work, &c., &c., were shewn in great profusion, but were not in point of excellence superior—in some respects the reverse—of those exhibited at our last Provincial show. In flowers there was neither the taste in arrangement nor excellence in character which would please New Brunswick amateurs; but in this department a novel and pretty design was prominent, being a vast *cornucopica* formed of evergreens bound with flowers the mouth of which was filled with the choicest fruits and grains. There were some fine specimens of woods and musical instruments. The manufactured articles in wood and iron, embracing steam engines, smaller castings, agricultural machinery in great variety, taken as a whole could not be surpassed either in design or finish. The departments most attractive to us were the roots, grains, and fruits. In some of these the quantity shown was not as large, we understand, as was anticipated. Many of the roots were extremely fine, some varieties of potatoes particularly so, but many of them scarcely came up to, none of them excelled, our Exhibition produce—this applies especially to garden vegetables. The tomatoes and onions were fine, the show of the latter the best we have ever seen. In fruits the specimens of pears, peaches, and grapes were very fine. The specimens of apples not very large but varied; in size and appearance they did not surpass many of *Sharp's* varieties, and the specimens of plums were no better than his. But then *Sharp's* are nearly perfect, and Canada raises in profusion what we have only a meagre supply of. In grains, the Indian corn seemed to us particularly excellent; the wheat, barley, oats and other grains, and pease, which appear to be raised here abundantly, were of course, as we would expect them to be, in every respect good. We happened to have with us a specimen of Fife wheat raised on Hon. C. Perley's farm this summer, and on comparing it with some of the "First Prize" Fife shown here found that with the single exception that it was not so bright in color, Mr. P.'s was quite equal to the original Canadian. The oats were very heavy and clean—they don't weigh their samples and so we could not as nicely compare them with our own. In dairy produce we thought the show meagre. The horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were magnificent. Of this latter we must remark that Mr. Perley has a 5 months old boar which is superior to anything of the age we saw here in that department.* A large number of black *Galloway* bulls, cows and calves were on exhibition, and attracted special attention; probably no one State or Province in North America could make a better show in the cattle department just referred to than is here. Indeed, yesterday, in coming here, we met several extensive trains of cattle going east filled with most conclusive evidence of the stock raising capabilities of Western Canada. We shall have further reference to make to this show and its accompaniements at a future time.

Last night there was a ball given in honor of the guests from the Maritime Provinces at which a few short responsive speeches were made, the first by Hon. R. D Wilmot of New Brunswick. The Confederation element was very strong and demonstrative in the company, but the hon. gentleman wisely abstained from referring to the question. Confederation is evidently a strong feeling here—a feeling, perhaps, which would seek Confederation as an avoidance of the possibility of annexation. The feeling was evinced by the decorations of the ball room, which were suggestive of the strength and greatness which would result to British North America from union. To-night a banquet is on the tapis, at which we anticipate hearing some of the prominent speakers of Canada. The party of English tourists who have been creating an excitement in the United States arrived here to-day and were handsomely received, and proceeded on to Niagara Falls where our party goes to-morrow.

LONDON, C. W., Sept. 22, 1865.

Another inspection of the Agricultural Show has justified the opinion already expressed regarding it, as manifesting an adaptation of the soil and an energy on the part of the people not surpassed anywhere for the production of bread stuffs, fruits and roots; for the raising of cattle, and for the production of articles in all the branches of industry, of a high order. Again let us say, if we have perhaps said it before, that the show of grains, of cattle, and of agricultural implements has, we believe, never been surpassed,—cannot be surpassed on the continent,—and in this we have the concurrent testimony of gentlemen versed in the matters as well from the United States as from the Lower Provinces.

Last night a banquet was given to the visitors from the Maritime Provinces, and we had the pleasure for the first time of hearing one of the Canadian Ministers speak. It was the Hon. Mr. McDougall, Provincial Secretary, and although this gentleman is not among the most famed of Canadian orators, his address was so excellent as to make us more anxious to hear Brown, McGee and McDonald. Confederation was here, as it is everywhere in this Province, the favorite topic, and McDougall put it as a result which must occur, and as one which the Canadians desired, not from any mere locally selfish motive, but as one in which the Provinces are mutually interested, and in which each can aid the other; and as an event necessary to the perpetuation of British supremacy in British North America.

Whatever may be in the hearts of men here their tongues on all the public gatherings at which we have attended have been most ready in the utterances of devoted attachment to Her Majesty, the flag, the Constitution and the institutions of Great Britain. At this banquet, above mentioned, Hon. Mr. Wilmot in responding to a toast took occasion to say, that while the people of New Brunswick at their last election had, by a large majority, declared against the Quebec Scheme, still their was a vast number of the people who were in favor of a union of the Colonies, and he intimated the opinion that by avoiding anything like coercive measures in operating upon public opinion in New Brunswick, that the time would come when a union with Canada might be consummated.

Hon. Mr. Whelan, of Prince Edward Island, who, by the way, is a remarkably clever and winning speaker, said that the Island from which he came would be all right, on Confederation, whenever New Brunswick removed the obstacle she had placed in the way. He expressed great pleasure at hearing the remarks of Mr. Wilmot because, in coming here, a member of his (Mr. W.'s) government had told him that there was a large majority of the people of the Province of New Brunswick opposed to any closer union with Canada than now existed. He defended the Quebec scheme as a compromise of minor local objections on the part of those who framed it, and as being sound in its fundamental principles.

To-day an address of welcome was presented by the Agricultural Association of C. W.,—a graceful and a grateful expression of good will and amity toward the Lower Provinces generally—and an invitation received and accepted to proceed to Niagara Falls over the Great Western Railroad.

NIAGARA, Sept. 23, 1865.

The Great Western Railroad Directors placed two sumptuous cars, one for the ladies of the party and the other for the gentlemen, at its disposal and brought us express at the rate of 45 miles an hour to this place, feasting and caring for us on the road in a manner the most sumptuous.—And by way of additional compliment the Hon. Mr. McMasters, the leading Director of the Company, came with us and greatly contributed to the pleasure of the trip. At Hamilton, a dinner; an address of welcome from the Corporation; a capital speech by the Mayor, Mr. McGill, and by some of our party; a drive in carriages through the very beautiful city—which though only a quarter of a century old is now a city of wealth, population and commercial importance—awaited us and were participated in. In this city is situated the Wesleyan Educational establishment with which Rev. S. D. Rice is connected. From Hamilton, the journey to the Falls was rapid and agreeable. The country through which we passed is of a charming character. Here the eye is not pained with that monotonous dead level which stretches itself out on either side of the Grand Trunk from Toronto to London, but the surface is broken and presents the pleasing variations of hill and dale.—Arrived at the Falls, we found the "Clifton House"—a splendid house it is—ready to receive the party.

Through the attention of Mr. Daley of Montreal, Emigrant Agent, who was the active *caceron* of the hospitalities of the trip, every provision for our comfort had been made, even to the entries upon the Hotel register. And during dinner a polite invitation was received from Sir Morton Peto to attend a Ball the same evening at the "International House" on the American side. Evening had closed in upon our arrival, and the air being somewhat heavy the immediate presence of the *Onyakarra*, the Iroquois name of the Fall, of which Niagara is a corruption—the "mighty, wonderful, thundering" water, was only intimated by its continued roar.—In the morning the party was early on the alert, and the remainder of the time of our stay here was busily occupied in doing Niagara and its surroundings. Byron shrunk from an attempt of a word description of the battle of Waterloo, and made a wise retreat under a sulphurous canopy. The writer who could imagine that he could succeed in making a pen and ink sketch of these Falls, such as would give his readers an approximate idea of their grandeur, would show more temerity—or self conceit—than did the poet before named. It is not so much the mere fact that three millions, five hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and fourteen barrels of water every minute pass over the Falls a descent of 164 feet, although the consideration of such a vast quantity of water ceaselessly pouring from the inland lakes, which are not sensibly affected by the waste, is a strange one. But the broken, turbulent surface of the water for some distance above the perpendicular fall—its seething, angry outflow below—the bold scenery of rock and forest that is associated with it—the form of outline which the worn rocks give the volume as it pours over them—the effect in color of the sun light upon the waters—its column of eternal mist, and its promise bearing rainbow,—these, and the associations and legends which have gathered in the past around the locality, make it what it is, one of the unsurpassed among the grand productions of nature. Among the items of interest to the tourist are the Suspension Bridge—800 feet long, cost $500,000; the ground on which the battle of Lundy's lane was fought; and some well stocked Museums in which are exhibited many exceedingly rare and interesting specimens. Here are some of the best preserved mummies we have seen. From the Observatories the finest and richest view of territory is to be obtained that can be embraced by the eye from any one point, perhaps, in America; it embraces portions of some five States and Provinces, including Lake Erie, and Queenstown heights in the distance, while below, the Niagara river, the Falls, and the delightful country with its trees, its farms, and its princely residences, form a magnificent centre ground. By the kindness of Hon. Mr. Street we had an opportunity of obtaining some magnificent views of the rapids and the Falls, and at the same time of traversing his beautiful grounds, part of which are washed by the waters in their descent.

TORONTO.

We have bidden good-bye to the Falls, to numerous kind friends on the route, and to the Great Western railroad. On our arrival here, the first thing done was, as was right, to present a complimentary address to Mr. McMasters.—The Great Western is one of the first institutions of Canada, and a few figures about it may serve to give our readers an idea of the magnitude of the concern, and also an idea of the amount of business which flows through Canada from the western sections. The Capital Stock is £5,000,000, of which only £60,000 are owned on this side of the Atlantic. The annual earnings are £700,000 stg. The earnings for last week were $95,500. They have 92 engines and 1500 cars; employ 2,200 men, of which 1200 are employed at Hamilton, and pay $12,000 per week wages. The length of line is 345 miles, of which 226 are main line. There are three branches; from Hamilton to Toronto, Hamilton to Guelph, London to Sarnia, while the main line is from Windsor to Niagara bridge. The road is one of the most completely equipped in America, and is one of the smoothest to ride over. When we are over with the Grand Trunk we will have some items regarding it.

The ovations of welcome to our party had not culminated when we reached this city, for here we found a band of music, a torch light procession, an address from the Corporation tendering us the hospitalities of the City, and carriages to bear us in triumphal procession to the "Queens Hotel," awaiting us, where we at present write from, and where we spend Sabbath and Monday, after which we expect to have large additions of information regarding some of the most important institutions of this Province. Our whole party now numbers some fifty. New Brunswick is strongest numerically, but in point of position and ability Nova Scotia is ahead of us, as her Government and professions are represented by several very able gentlemen. It is to be much regretted that more of our leading men had not accepted the invitation which, however hurried in its presentation, and unfortunate in some of its connections, was still, there can be no possible doubt, given with the sincerest motives of friendship and desire to have it largely responded to. It is to be regretted that there are not more members of the press of New Brunswick here, for this trip affords material for profitable digestion and discussion for months to come. The following list comprises the names of the whole party at present:—

New Brunswick. Hon. R. D. Wilmot and lady; hon. J. H. Ryan, M. L. C.; Wm. Lindsay Esq., M. P. P.; A. C. DesBrisay, Esq., M. P. P.; Thomas Temple, Esq., Sheriff York County, and lady; L. Donaldson, Esq., President Board of Trade; W. H. Smithson, Esq., General Post Office; J. A. Beckwith, Esq., Vice President P. B. Agriculture, and lady; J. L. Inches, Esq., and lady; J. DeWolfe Spurr, Esq., and lady, Mrs. McGrath and Miss McKay; John Ferris, Esq.; Edward Willis, Editor St. John *Morning News*; Samuel Watts; C. H. B. Fisher, Esq.; Wm. Grieves, Esq.; Joshua Chandler, Esq.; J. P. Chandler, Esq.

Nova Scotia. Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Sol. Gen., lady and daughter; hon. A. McFarlane, M. P. P. and lady; hon. S. L. Shannon, M. P. P.; hon. W. C. Whitman, M. L. C.; Lewis Hill, Esq., M. P. P., and lady; F. R. Parker, Esq., M. P. P.; J. W. King, Esq., M. P. P.; Dr. Hamilton M. P. P., and lady; J. H. Thorne, Esq., Clerk Executive Council; Jas. Tobin, Esq., Clerk of House of Assembly; Mr. Knight; John Cragg, Esq., City Clerk; Peter Lynch, Esq., and Miss Lynch; W. A. Johnson, Esq; R. T. Muir, Esq.; Mr. MacIlreith and Miss MacIlreith; John Compton, Esq., Editor *Express*; J. C. Crosskill, Esq., Editor *Reporter*; Charles Pilsbury, Esq., *Colonist*.

Prince Edward Island. Hon. J. C. Pope, M. P. P., President of Council; hon. Edward Whelan, M. P. P., Editor *Examiner*; Andrew Mitchell, Esq.

TORONTO, Sep. 25.

A too brief visit in Toronto has about closed—a visit which has been marked throughout by the most continued and generous manifestations of kindness and respect. Not only by the civic corporations and by the citizens have these manifestations been accorded, but even the clergymen in some of the pulpits yesterday gave us the benefit of their prayers. Toronto is a city of magnificent institutions; here are the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; "Osgood House," a superb pile of buildings devoted to the Chancery and higher Courts, in which the departments appropriated to the several courts, the Library, the Benchers room, &c., are of the finest proportions and finish. Our party happened in just as the Chief Justice was delivering judgment in some case. The Judges wear colored robes which do not become the dignity of their position as do the plain black ones worn by our Judges. Here, too, are the Normal Schools and general Educational establishments of Canada, presided over by Dr. Ryerson who, as is well known, has brought the educational system of Canada to a high state of perfection—but to this future reference must be made. And here, too, is the Toronto University, an institution which stands high in public estimation, and whose influence, if it be proportionate to the magnitude and ampleness of its appliances, must be very great.—Here, too, we saw the "Toronto Globe" office, one of the most complete printing establishments in America, and from which that *thunder* is manufactured which has such a mighty influence in moulding the political destiny of Canada. In Toronto is likewise published the next largest and most important political sheet in Canada—the "Leader." Between the two papers named, it would appear, there is a constant rivalry, although upon the Confederation question they agree, differing somewhat as to the manner of carrying out the details. Upon both these establishments a great deal of energy and enterprise is expended, and we are indebted to gentlemen on the staff of both these papers for courtesies and valuable attentions. In these, as in the remaining public institutions and the private residences, there is a completeness not to be surpassed. To-night, at a dinner given in honor of the visitors, Hon. George Brown made a speech from which we could gather an idea of his peculiarities and ability. His style is exceedingly vigorous; his arguments conclusive, and although his address and utterances are not to be called pleasing he yet produces on the minds of his hearers a very powerful effect. Toronto, like many other cities we have visited, cannot be described fully in the space of a short letter and, therefore, this is but a reference.

KINGSTON, Sept. 26.

We are at our last stopping place in Canada West. Here, too, a warm hearted welcome awaited us. We have been driven to inspect all the public places of interest in the City—Fort Henry, a fine specimen of fortification of the old style; the Penitentiary, which is for both Provinces, and in which there are now some 700 inmates. This institution is most perfect in all its arrangements—very much like the Massachusetts States Prison—order, cleanliness and comfort are the prevailing features. In the mechanical rooms a variety of manufactures were being prosecuted on a vast scale, some 200 men being employed at shoemaking alone. In these departments the most approved kinds of machinery are in use. The Lunatic Asylum for criminals is here, an interesting institution, and we observed in the establishment for the criminals as well as insane a uniform degree of kindness exhibited by those in charge which was most marked. At the last named place a handsome lunch was provided by the resident Doctor. After the noon time meal, having seen all the city, a steamboat was placed at our disposal and at present writing we are sailing among the magnificent scenery of Kingston Bay; the head of the St. Lawrence, the thousand islands, &c. In Kingston Bay is situated Garden Island on which Calvin & Beck, the most extensive lumberers and ship owners in this part of America, have their establishment.

Again the order is to pack up; we have bidden adieu to the friends at Kingston, their last kind testimony being a magnificent dinner, at which as usual the most feeling expressions of kindness toward the people of the maritime provinces and desire for further and more intimate acquaintance, have been given and as warmly reciprocated on the part of the visitors, whose number has been greatly augmented by fresh arrivals from the three Lower Provinces. And now for the Grand Trunk and Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.

Upon our arrival here this morning, a renewal of the attentions paid by other cities awaited the party, which gained a valuable accession in the person of the hon. S. L. Tilley. An address of welcome was the first item on the programme. After breakfast, a trip up the river some twenty miles, on the cars, and the descent of the Lachine rapids in a steamer was enjoyed. The best idea we can give as to the character of these rapids is to suppose the Maduxnakik rapids intensified a few times. Returning, we pass under the Victoria bridge, that great triumph of art, to which we make a formal visit in a few days. This evening, by invitation, a large number of our party attended a "St. George's Society Concert," at which there was very good music by amateur vocalists, and by a military band. But the feature of the evening was a speech by hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, a speech, however which did not present him, for the first time, to a stranger, in the most favorable light; still, one could gather from it such an insight into Mr. McGee's powers of rhetoric as to sharpen the desire to hear him again. Mr. McGee very happily referred to the spirit of concord that existed among all classes at present in Canada, as illustrated by the fact, that with him upon the platform were the presidents and representatives, severally, of the Society's of St Patrick, *St. Jean Baptiste* (French), and St. George. He dwelt upon a letter in the London *Times*, from Dr. Mackay, which conveyed the impression that the people of Montreal were not well disposed toward Confederation, but rather had annexation proclivities. This he (Mr. McGee,) characterised as false and repugnant to the general tone of public opinion.

Sept. 28.

This forenoon the exhibitions agricultural, and industrial generally, were visited. In general manufactures, it takes precedence of the C. W. show, except on agricultural implements, in which, according to our opinion, the latter bore the palm. In horses, though not so many shown, the character, generally, was quite as good, there being many magnificent Canadian and imported horses on the ground. The sheep and swine were not out in as large numbers, nor was the quality as excellent, and the same statement applies, though not to the same extent, to cattle, in some herds of which the present show excelled that at London. In fruits and flowers this show was the best. The display of grapes was splendid, and there was an immense collection of rare sprouts and plants, with some fine specimens of dahlias, *immortelles*, phlox and pansies, ornamental grasses, &c. In apples, the kinds were not superior to our own Exhibition fruit, although they were very fine, and the assortment exceedingly varied. The fancy work department was not so fully represented as at London, but we noticed some beautiful specimens of wax and feather work. The vegetables, many of them was superior; the variety of potatoes very fine; grain of about a New Brunswick averge.

This evening a *dejeuner*, the most magnificent affair which has, during the excursion taken place, was given at St. Lawrence Hall, at which many notabilities were present, among them Mr Watkins, of the House of Commons, President of the Grand Trunk, hon. Messrs. Cartier and Ferrier, of the Canadian Government. The responses to the toasts of "our guests" and the sister provinces were most warm and demonstrative, the French Canadians giving vent to the utmost enthusiasm. Hon. Mr Tilley, who was present, was scarcely allowed to keep his seat until the latter toast, to which it had been determined he should respond, was given, so anxious were the Canadians to hear him, and when he did rise, the most vociferous plaudits and evidences of regard met him. He made one of his most powerful speeches—indeed we have never heard him speak more effectively, and every New Brunswicker present must have felt proud at the respect which was paid him. We omitted to state, as we should have done, that hon. D'Arcy McGee, last night, entertained at dinner, the several representatives of the Provincial press.

Sept. 29.

This morning we have had an opportunity of visiting several of the interresting objects for which this city is famous. First, the "French Church" on *Notre Dame* Street, which no visitor to this city should fail to see. The magnitude and impressiveness of the interior of the Church, its carvings, paintings, &c., are of themselves attractive, but it is the towers which claim specially a visit, as from their exalted summits, 280 feet high, a splendid view of the city and all its buildings can be had—in fact, no other way can the traveller, in a short time, obtain any idea of the extent, business, number of public buildings and splendor of the suburban residences and scenery. In one of the towers is the largest bell, it is said, on the continent. It is 24,752 pounds weight. Next the fire department was inspected in all its details. This is, we should suppose, as complete as in any similar institution anywhere. There is a central office, from which electric wires ramify to every part of the city, to alarm boxes, to which access is easy at all times. The completeness of the system was proved to our party thus: A young lady of the party, under the direction of the inspector, having turned the crank in the alarm box, in a few seconds the electric wires had conveyed the alarm to the principal office, and thence to the alarm bells in the districts, which struck, and in three minutes the hose-cart at the nearest station, over a third of a mile, had arrived on the ground, the hose attached to the hydrant, and the water was in full play. In giving an alarm in the second section, the hose, from over a mile away, arrived in six minutes, and was in play. They do not use any engines, such being unnecessary, as the head of water is such, that from the plugs the water is forced over the highest buildings,—at the fountain a stream of water ascends 90 feet perpendicular. For the whole force, there are only some twenty horses used, and as many men, besides officers, and these are sufficient, the city having the most effective fire arrangements on the continent. Fires are very frequent—there were three this morning—but they seldom get under much headway. A large number of our party are off to visit the Camp of Instruction, at La'prairie, where over a thousand cadets are being instructed in the military art, while others of us go to the Bridge. It is very easy to say that this is an immense square tube of boiler plate, or a number of tubes, each 240 feet long, bolted together, and resting on elastic friction rollers on immense granite piers; that the whole length of these tubes is 1¾ miles, and the masonery, at the approaches on either side of the river are of the most massive masonery, but having said this, and it is all that is to be said, one must see the structure to realise what a wonderful work it is.

This afternoon the visitors presented some pieces of silver plate, a claret jug, goblet and salver to Mr. Joseph H. Daly, of this city, as a mark of esteem for himself, and appreciation of his attention and kindness to the party, he having been selected by hon. Mr. McGee to escort them to London and back. The present was well deserved, Mr. Daily having proved a most invaluable guide in the journey. In the evening was a ball, eclipsing in splendor all the former entertainments. Here the beauty of Montreal was gathered, as was its elite of Canadian gentlemen, and the ball room was brilliant, and all the arrangements were correspondingly liberal. The Canadian ladies are law yet behind in that they do not appear to dress in the extreme of fashion; so far as we may judge, they are rather good looking than beautiful, and on all the occasions in which they have been thrown into contact, the ladies of our own party have appeared to advantage.

Sept. 30.

This morning we left Montreal amidst earnest manifestations of regret and good will on the part of the citizens; some of the party go west, some to Quebec and Ottawa, and some will spend the Sabbath amid the mountains of the Old Granite State, at Gorham, where the Grand Trunk cars lie over Sunday. Before leaving Montreal, we may state as an evidence of its rapid advancement, and its commercial importance, that during 1864, over 1,000 residences, stores and churches were erected.

*Prince Edward Island.

Carleton County Circuit Court.

The business of this Court was brought to a close on Monday last. The docket was not cleared, but his Honor's engagements elsewhere precluded his holding a lengthier session here. We give a list of the causes tried, with the result.—A number of cases, entered, were settled before and on the day of opening of Court. Judge Ritchie presiding.

CIVIL SUITS.

John Cogswell *vs.* F. R. J. Dibblee. An action of Trover for taking a horse, the property of Plaintiff, taken under an execution in favor of Lawton & Vassie, St. John, *vs.* W. D. Estey. Verdict for Plaintiff: L. P. Fisher for Plaintiff; Thompson and Winslow for Defendant.

J. G. and W. D. Balloch *vs.* Wm. Gilmor.—undefended. Wm. M. Connell for Plaintiff.

Messrs. Milligan *vs.* John Caldwell. Assumpsit; to recover the price of a grave stone. Verdict for Defendant. Thompson and Winslow for Plaintiff; L. P. Fisher for Defendant.

John Frost *vs.* Joseph Fairweather. Action to recover two promissory notes. Trial put off. W. Jack for Plaintiff; L. P. Fisher and A. Fairweather for Defendant.

Wm. Higgins *vs.* Squires and Tinker. An action of Trespass to recover damages for taking kitchen utensils. An important question arose in this case, whether the Insolvent Law, exempting kitchen utensils, &c., applied to an execution against the goods and chattels of the Plaintiff. It was argued by Mr. Fisher that it did; but his Honor seemed to think differently. No witnesses were examined on the defence, but Defendants rested their case solely on the point of law above mentioned. A verdict was entered for Plaintiff by consent, with leave for a nonsuit to be entered if the Court above should be of opinion that the Insolvent Law did not apply to an execution against the kitchen utensils of a debtor. C. Fisher and G. Connell for Plaintiff; L. P. Fisher for Defendant.

Owen Kelley *vs.* James Gallagher. Action of Trespass for going on Plaintiff's land. Verdict for Plaintiff, $7.50. Thompson, Winslow & Edgar for Plaintiffs; L. P. Fisher for Defendant.

McLean *et al*, Administrators, *vs.* R. L. Armstrong. Action Trespass. Partly tried and laid over until next Circuit. Thompson, Winslow, & Edgar for Plaintiffs; L. P. Fisher for Defendant.

S. Estabrooks *vs.* Thomas Gee and John Gee. Action of Ejectment. Verdict for Defendant.—C. Fisher and G. Connell for Plaintiff; Thompson, Winslow & Edgar for Defendants.

Doherty & McTavish *vs.* Coles Carpenter.—Assumpsit; undefended. Winslow & Edgar for Plaintiffs.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Queen *vs.* Felix Clarence. Horse staling; verdict guilty; two years in the Penitentiary.

Queen *vs* Maddox. Perjury. No one appeared to prosecute.

Queen *vs.* Charles Curless. Larceny. Grand Jury found a true Bill. Curless having escaped from custody a Bench Warrant for his arrest was granted.

Queen *vs.* Ann Woodard. Infanticide. A number of witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, including the medical testimony of Dr. Smith, Hagerman and Wiley.—There were doubts expressed in the testimony of Dr. Wiley as to the death of the child. No witnesses were called on the defence, but rested entirely on the testimony of Dr. Wiley. The trial was a very solemn one, and much sympathy was excited in favor of the prisoner. Acquitted. L. P. Fisher counsel for prisoner.

Queen *vs.* J. Frank Whittier. Poisoning his wife. Many witnesses were called on the part of the Crown, all of whom seemed to believe poison had been used: but after the prosecution closed, Dr. Babcock, a Chemist from Boston who came here expressly as a witness in this case, testified that there was no poison, either strychnine or arsenic, in the bottles used, and in which it was supposed the poison was contained.

The learned Judge in charging the jury while he appeared to think poison had been administered, told them there was no testimony fixing the crime on the prisoner. Without leaving their seats, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. L. P. Fisher, counsel for prisoner.

W. H. Needham, Esq., appeared as counsel for the Crown.

☞ We are pleased to place on our list of exchanges the *Western Record*, a new paper just started at Bridgetown, N. S. It is edited by C. E. DeWolfe, and the two numbers we have received present an exceedingly creditable appearance.

MISSIONARY MEETING. The annual meeting of the Carleton Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Methodist chapel in this town, on the evening of Tuesday last. Hon. Charles Connell was called to the Chair; and after a few remarks by the Chairman, the following gentlemen addressed the meeting in brief but happy speeches:—Rev. Messrs. Milligan, Harrison, Simpson, Glass, Lathan, and W. T. Baird, Esq., and Hon. C. Perley.

☞ Messrs. McMillan, St. John, announce by advertisement, that their Almanac for 1866, will be published at an early date. The Almanacs gotten up by these gentlemen are really valuable works, containing besides the useful information to be found in an Almanac, a large amount of useful and interresting reading matter on various subjects. The number for 1866 promises to exceed in merit that of any former year.

☞ A lady dropped a cross-shaped gold watch key, somewhere between the Creek, and the residence of Mr. Stephen Parsons, Lower Corner on Saturday last. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at this office.

☞ In the next number of the *Scottish American Journal*, a new story, entitled "Second to None," by Capt. James Grant, is to be commenced. It promises to be an interesting tale, and will add another attraction to that valuable paper.

☞ On Monday last the men of the 1st Battalion Carleton County Militia, No. 6, Service Militia, C. W. Raymond, Captain, and on the following day Capt. Strickland's Rifle Company, were inspected by the Adjutant General, who, on both occasions, we understand, expressed much satisfaction at the proficiency of the officers and men.

☞ The annual session of the Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick was held here during Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The following are the office bearers for the current year:

J. H. Jacques, W. G. M.; Wm. Grieves, Sen. D. G. M.; John Miles, Jun. D. G. M.; Robert Wiley, G. T.; Robert Baxter, G. S.; John Lee, D. G. S.; Rev. J. Bleakney, G. C.; Rev. J. Folvard, A. G. C.; Wm. Thistle, G. L.; James Baker, G. D. of C.

BIG APPLE.—Mr. Darius Shaw, Wakefield, has placed upon our table some very fine apples. The largest weighed 15½ ounces, and measured 14½ by 13 inches. Half a dozen such apples would make a winter's supply for a small family.

☞ To Tobin's, and Brown & Bradbury's Expresses, through the agents here, G. W. Vanwart, Esq, and Balloch Bros., we are indebted for late American papers.

☞ The first letter of Editorial correspondence in this issue was intended for last week's paper, but did not reach us in time.

☞ "Western Extension" from St. John seems to be a fixed fact at last. Ground is to be broken near the Suspension Bridge, about the 1st of next month.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for October is to hand. Ladies, if you want a pleasant home companion send for the "Home Magazine."

COMPANION POETS FOR THE PEOPLE.—We have received from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston, the 4th number of the above publications. This number comprises "Lyrics of Life, by Robert Browning." They are published at 50 cents a No., thus bringing the best productions of the best poets within the reach of all.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR.—On the evening of Friday, September 29th, the friends of Temperance of the parish of Northampton, met for the purpose of witnessing a public Installation of the Officers of "Eureka Division," held in their hall. The hall was well filled, and a great deal of interest was manifest by the audience in the advancement of the temperance cause. There were also present several ladies and gentlemen from your own town, members of 'Carleton Division,' for which the members of 'Eureka Division' were very thankful, in lending their assistance, in making the meeting more interesting. After the installation of the officers, the meeting was addressed by Bros. J. Watts, McInnis, Mullberry, Campbell and Baker, of 'Carleton Division,' Brother Porter, of 'Garibaldi Division,' and Brothers A. Watson, T. W. Watson and Kerr, of our own Division, at the close of which the W. P., Brother John Morse, read the following address presented by the members of the Division to Bro. Allan A. Watson, who is about to leave us for a time.

ADDRESS.

DEAR BROTHER,—It is with feelings of deep regret that we learn you are about to leave us. We could not allow you to withdraw from amongst us, without thus showing you some small mark of our high esteem and regard for you as a Son of Temperance. We have watched with pleasure and encouragement the zeal manifest by you for the advancement of the temperance cause, and the promotion of this Division, which is founded on Love, Purity and Fidelity, and whose only object is to destroy the destroyer of millions, and conquer the enemy of our people. On your leaving us we feel that this Division is losing one of its chief corner stones, but ever rest assured, Dear Brother, that the supplications you have offered on behalf of this Order, and the advice we have received, as well as the remarks we have listened to from you, will never be forgotten, but will ever be cherished by every Member of 'Eureka Division.' And "when your star shall sit at life's close, may it sit as sits the morning star, which goeth not down behind the darkened west, but melts away in the brightness of Heaven."

Presented in Love, Purity and Fidelity, on behalf of 'Eureka Division.'

To which the Brother read the following

REPLY.

To the Members of "Eureka Division," No. 161, Sons' of Temperance.

Worthy Patriarch, Lady Visitors and Brothers:

It is with feelings of pleasure that I received the very kind and feeling Address, as a marked expression of your kind regards for me as a Son of Temperance, and a consistent member of our most noble Order. I have to regret, however, I have not made a greater effort to save those around me with whom I have associated from time to time, from that black and awful gulf which swallows up so much of hope and happiness. I very much regret that I have not manifested greater zeal in destroying that hydra foe, that demon intemperance, that allures so many on, till eventually they sink down to remediless woe. Nothwithstanding I have been sincere in discharging the duties which have heretofore devolved upon me, and now that my seat is vacant, and my voice heard no more in your circle, I hope that you will have added to your numbers many who will be more active and more zealous than I have been. As for the supplications which I have offered, for 'Eureka Division,' and for our great brotherhood generally, I still pray that you may receive greater manifestations, and still greater tokens of good in answer to those imperfect breathings, and be assured that when the regular night of our meeting occurs, that at the twilight hour, when the shades of evening begin to fold their mantle around me, I shall still rember 'Eureka Division.'

And now Worthy Patriarch, Lady Visitors and Brothers, remember the pledge, be faithful to your vows, and zealous in doing good; and may Temperance, founded as it is in the Divine wisdom, and based upon the principle of a holy Christianity ever prevail, and it will prevail, for truth is mighty and must prevail. And now may Love, Purity, Fidelity, Temperance and Benevolence encircle you as a halo of glory, and may the Great Patriarch above direct you to to that haven of rest, where sorrow is never known, and where love and harmony shall reign forever.

Yours in L. P. and F.

ALLAN A. WATSON.

Before closing Mr. Editor, I might here remark that the friends of temperance here have great reason for encouragement, as the people of this community are generally temperate, and there is not one licensed tavern in the parish of Northampton. Fearing I have intruded too much on your valuable space, I remain yours,

A MEMBER OF EUREKA.

Northampton, Oct. 4.

Colonial News.

At a *dejeuner* given to the visitors from the Maritime Provinces, at Toronto, on the 25th inst. the only two of the number from Carleton County were among the speakers.

We find in the Daily Toronto *Leader* the following report:—

Mr. WATTS editor of the Carleton (N. B.) *Sentinel*, being called upon, made an admirable speech in reply to the toast, though, as he said, called upon unexpectedly. He had been rather amused to-day in reading a paper published at Quebec, which said the people of the Maritime Provinces were such a miserable lot that they had to come up here to be fed. (Laughter.) Well, supposing they came here for this purpose, it must be said of the Blue-noses that they had succeeded this time. (Renewed laughter.) But they did not come here to be fed; they came here because they had received a most cordial and courteous invitation, and because they were anxious to see and know more of Canada than they already did. Speaking for himself, as a member of the press, he came here because he had heard a great deal about Canada; he had heard some people say it was a great country; others that it was a miserable country—some that it was rich—others that it was poor—with many other contradictory remarks of a similar character. And he must say it, that if, in the Lower Provinces they had believed all that some of the newspapers in Canada had said, they would have felt like believing that it was no great place after all. (Applause and laughter.) Well, they came to see for themselves, and he must confess it that whatever had been said of the greatness of Canada—of its prosperity, its richness, its wonderful progress, it had not been one whit overstated. (Cheers.) And so far as he was individually concerned—being no active politician, while taking a great interest in political matters, but belonging to the most important interest that existed—it would be his duty, to the best of his ability, to endeavor to instruct their people up to the height of this great question—so that by bringing together into one the scattered colonies of British North America they might build up for themselves a glorious future.—(Cheers.) And he was happy to see that a member of the present government of New Brunswick, his hon. friend Mr. Wilmot, had so far changed his mind since he came to Upper Canada as to go for confederation now.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—Union, not confederation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WATTS went on to say that he did not think that New Brunswick was so much in the dark on this question as some people imagine. It was true that, at the last election, a majority was returned to the Legislature opposed to confederation, but he did not think a majority of the people, upon a distinct vote, would have voted against confederation, or that they would now do it.—(Applause.) He knew the great influences which controlled the election were of a personal character. Many persons, for instance, would vote for his friend Mr. Wilmot, no matter what his views were, who would not vote against confederation. Whenever the government of New Brunswick chose to give the people an opportunity of voting upon the question, making the issue plainly, "Will you go in with Canada?" he believed a majority would go for the union. If he had time he would like to refer to some matters with reference to New Brunswick more fully than had yet been done, but time would not permit. Mr. Watts concluded an excellent speech with some reference to his own province, which he said he saw no reason to depreciate, and with thanks to the company for the manner in which the toast had been received. He was warmly applauded.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P.P., of New Brunswick, said he felt it his duty to make a few remarks in responce to the toast. He was very glad to meet on this occasion Mr. Wilmot, a member of the government of his Province. It had been said that New Brunswick did not desire a closer