Communicated.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

This is the season for fairs,—or, as the comic almanacs say, "about this time look out for cattle shows." The season was very auspiciously opened by the New England Agricultural Society, at Medford, Mass., on the second inst., and continued four days.—It is needless to say that it was successful in every particular, as have been all the exhibitions of this society, and it would be utterly impossible to give to your readers a detailed report of the proceedings. Not only is it impossible on account of space, but also for the reason that your correspondent is incompetent to the task of describing the many varieties of produce of the farm and garden, and fearing that he should get the Jerseys and Durhams mixed up with the Morgans and Fearnaughts; and the apples and pears into the same barrel with the turnips and lettuce, will leave it to the conception of the readers of the SENTINEL to draw the most beautiful imaginative picture that their artistic minds can develope, and then prescriptively add all the wonders of an hundred agricultural shows, and you will have a very impartial view of the New England Fair.—The exhibition of manufactures was exceedingly large, and shows that unusual progress has been made in this branch of industry during the past year. There were all kinds of farming implements, from a mowing machine to a model churn, and household articles from a sewing machine to a mouse trap. Furniture, lavishly gotten up and skilfully put together, was exhibited in compartments imitating in miniature modern parlor or sitting room, and looked very inviting to the strolling spectators. Machinery, steam engines, and, in fact, every thing that mechanical genius can produce was alloted a place and attracted the curiosity of visitors.

But the great feature of the show, and one that probably drew the largest concourse, was the races, which came off every afternoon. Every day the park was crowded with people of every caste and shade of life. The horses entered were all of New England stock, and were a fine collection—and good trotters. There were races for three-year-olds and four-year-olds, for three minutes and two-forty-lives, for gentlemen's driving horses and working horses, and races open to all comers. Everyone seemed to be betting, even to the mere youths, who would put up their last ten cents on the bay or roane. The betting naturally added to the interest, and from the time of the start till the home line was reached a perfect din and uproar was indulged in. Among the notables present was the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Pastor of Park street Church, in this city, and of Adirondack fame. He delivered the annual address before the society, and in that, of course, the Puritan farmers of New England could find nothing to censure; but his being present at a horse-trot was a rather nauseous pill for them to swallow. There was, however, a greater surprise still in store for them; for when the gentlemen's driving horses entries were called, it was found that Mr. Murray had allowed one of his own steeds to be a contestant for the honors. This excited a great deal of comment, and many of the old orthodox line went home with the belief that the country is going to rain. But I cannot say that the reverend gentleman acted at all inconsistent, for he has always been a great admirer of horses, and keeps one of the finest studs in the country at his farm in Connecticut. He has also just written a book entitled "The Perfect Horse," which is said to be the best treatise ever published on the noble animal. But in entering a horse for a race where there was betting he has laid himself open to censure, and people will talk, you know.

CHANDLER.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1873.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to ensure insertion.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

Notices respecting Notes of hand &c., 3 insertions $1.00.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs

NOMINATION.

The Sheriff's Court for nomination of Candidates to the seat in the House of Commons, vacated by decease of late Hon. Charles Connell, was held on Wednesday last. There was a pretty large and very respectable representation of the electors present, from the several Parishes.

After the legal preliminaries had been attended to, including the practically useless procedure of reading the law, nominations being called for by the Sheriff,

Geo. Stickney, Esq., came forward and stated that having been induced at the solicitation of many persons to offer, he had now concluded on the strength of a requisition signed by many of the same persons to retire. He should not, therefore, be a candidate.—He read the requisition, which included a pledge on the part of the signers to support him for the local Legislature, should he offer for that body. He thanked those who had interested themselves in his behalf, but was sorry so many would be disappointed. Referring to certain canvasses made against himself, he pleaded guilty to the charge of being a laboring man and gloried in it. Being of them he had always advocated the claims of that class and sought to advance their interests; would be proud to represent them, claiming that as a class they had never been properly represented. He claimed to have done more in the past year for the true interests of the country than half of all the inflated cocks combs in God's creation, dressed though they were in fine coats belonging to their tailors. He had warmly interested himself in the establishment and working of the system of local self-government. Opposed to Confederation, at first, because he feared that this Province and its interests would be sacrificed by the more influential Provinces. But on weighing the subject well, he had become convinced that nothing but Confederation would save us from the maw of the great Republic; then union among ourselves would give us strength and influence abroad, while, as many supposed, it would ensure us an Intercolonial Railroad by an advantageous route. In view of these large advantages he had given up his minor objections. He was frank to say that those who continued opposed to the measure were as honest as himself, and had entertained, in some respects, better views, and had we stood longer aloof we had probably secured better terms. In many respects the Province had been sold and re-sold and never bought back again. First, the Intercolonial was carried by a route we did not anticipate, and probably had Sir Geo. E. Cartier died ten years sooner than he did that road would have been built by the central route.

Mr. Stickney quoted Hon. Mr. McDougall as having stated that on the question of route the Government stood at first five to five, but over night Sir John A. McDonald changed his mind and thus decided the matter against us. Upon the same authority, he stated that the dispatch from the Colonial Office declaring against any but the northern route was written at the dictation of the Canadian Government.

However Mr. Tilley was influenced at the time, in his opinion, that gentleman would stand better to-day had he then resigned. One of Carleton's noblest sons, the late J. R. Hartley, was sacrificed owing to a cold contracted while surveying a road it was never intended to complete.

Second, we were sold by the Washington treaty—not the Washington treaty but, more properly, the conciliation treaty. He could not understand what good it was to Canada that Sir John A. MacDonald was on that commission, who was there only to do the bidding of the British Government. In fact Britain was afraid of a continental war (a voice, no!) and therefore was most anxious to conciliate the United States. In the matter of the fisheries, the American's got not only what they asked for but more—and what return did we get? The privilege of fishing along the American coast, which was about as useful a concession as would be the privilege to hang our hats on the north pole. He entertained no strong feelings against the Dominion Ministry—he was not opposed to them at all hazards. He hoped for the credit of the Dominion that they would come out of the present investigation all right, but had doubts about that. One thing he did not like their constant efforts to stave off investigation. As Sir John A. belongs to the Privy Council of England (?) he might have saved the Parliament the trouble of passing the oaths bill when he must have known it would be disallowed. [Sir John told Parliament the bill could not be allowed.—ED.] Still the Government had to be pronounced upon by the peoples verdict. In six months he believed there would be another election.—Whoever was successful would find it difficult to stand connected or unconnected with either party in Parliament. For himself he would be sorry to be connected with the Reform party, so called, who had little sympathy with the Maritime Provinces, of whose influence they were jealous; and then a great many of the reformers of Ontario are annexationists; he had heard some of them declare they would go for annexation with Turkey to overthrow the present Government. He was not a reformer in that sense, nor was he a radical. He loved the old flag and did not desire change for the sake of change—was no salamander that could only live in fire.

There had been a great cry for a long time of better terms, and the local Government had gone cringing to Ottawa asking for them, and all that we had obtained was $150,000 per year in lieu of our export duty, which was worth some $90,000, while we are saddled with our proportion of the increased debts of Ontario and Quebec. His principle was to husband existing resources; the local Government while crying out for money had not been economical, but had increased the expenditures. Last session reporters were paid $1400 for doing nothing. Needham, first in opposition, turned round and supported the Government, and as a reward was paid an old account of $1200, without investigation. The Chief Superintendant's salary was increased $200, and that of the head clerk $200, while their salaries previously were large enough. Then there is too much machinery about our local Government; one house is sufficient, and the Legislative Council should be done away with. (Cries of that's so, and much applause.) There should be no increase of members in the Assembly but a decrease, and a fairer distribution of seats. Curtailment of expense was necessary; he dispaired of obtaining any more from the Dominion Government, although as compared with other Provinces our portion was most unfair.

He thanked his friends for their offers of support, and should he be a candidate for the local House, would be pleased to receive a continuance thereof.

A nomination of Geo. W. White, signed by Geo. Hartley and 10 others, was handed to the Sheriff and by him read.

Also a nomination of S. B. Appleby, signed by Robert Kerr and 257 others.

Mr. H. T. Scholey now rose to challenge Mr. White's qualification, and desired to know if he had resigned his seat in the local Executive and in the Assembly, and if the resignations had been accepted.

Mr. John Bennett resented in strong terms this, as he considered it, foul insinuation against the men of Carleton and Mr. White.

Hon. G. W. White now came forward. He said a circumstance painfully familiar to all had created a vacancy in the House of Commons, for which vacancy he was a candidate. He must pay a passing tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Chas. Connell, by whose death the County had lost a good friend and the Province an able representative. When he was buried the clods of the valley covered a once noble and generous heart. His noble acts of charity abundantly spoke of his benevolence; friends he had many, enemies he had need of none.

He (Mr. W.) would now turn to the business that had brought them together. For the third time he was there a candidate, and now he handed back to the electors the trust they had reposed in him three years ago. Replying to Mr. Scholey, he reminded him of the old adage—"One fool can ask more questions than ten wise men can answer." He had too much respect for himself and for the electors to come before them in a double capacity. He hurled back in his teeth the insinuation, let him take it any way he pleased, he knew not and cared not as to the cause of Mr. Scholey's pique at him.

He (Mr. White) handed two documents to the Sheriff, who, by request, read them.—First, a letter from E. A. Vail, Speaker of the House of Assembly, acknowledging with regret the receipt of Mr. White's resignation of his seat in that body, dated 29th August; and second, the acceptance of Mr. White's resignation as a member of the Executive Council, signed by the Clerk, F. A. H. Stratton.

Mr. Scholey here explained that his object, in asking the question he did, was to secure the production of these documents, so that the people would be left to vote free and independant. He had no particular feeling against Mr. White, though he didn't "love him as a brother."

Mr. White resumed—his duty now was to refer to his past parliamentary record, more especially as some canvasses had been made against him touching his acts as a member of the Executive and House of Assembly.

First, with respect to the giving of a large quantity of the public lands to the River du Loup Railroad, which it was charged was an injury to the Province by limiting the facilities for settlement and for permits to lumber. Four years ago the late Government introduced and secured the passage of a facility act, giving any company who should build a road from Fredericton to Riviere du Loup 10,000 acres of land per mile. In the House there was not one dissenting voice to that measure. Two years later the terms were accepted by the N. B. Railway Co. The importance of a railroad connection with Canada, that would open up this portion of the Province to settlement and give greater facilities for trade, was generally admitted. The way proposed was the only apparent way of securing the desired end. All the railroads previously built in the Province had received a subsidy of $10,000 per mile, while this one was to be secured at a cost, estimating the land at its selling value, 80 cents per acre, of $8,000 per mile. But, say some, all the lands of the country are swallowed up by this Company. He would meet this by some figures furnished by the Crown Land Office at the close of the last fiscal year, 31st Oct., 1872. There were then 9,223,923 acres vacant lands in the Province. The Railroad Company, when the whole distance, 160 miles, is completed, will be entitled to 1,600,000 acres. In York, Carleton and Victoria, the three Counties through which the road passes, there were 3,237,342 acres of vacant lands, and deducting the whole 1,600,000 acres for the railroad, it would leave in these three Counties 1,637,342 acres still to be disposed of.

At a previous election it had been charged against him and Mr. Lindsay that they had not interested themselves to secure that important public work a bridge across the River St. John, from this Town to Northampton. He informed them that 400,000 acres of the land the company would be entitled to in this County had been reserved as a security that the bridge would be built. Was he wrong in securing this reservation. We had still public lands enough to settle 10,000 families.

Mr. Merritt asked where were the lumber lands?

Mr. White apparently not catching the terms of this question, proceeded;—another canvass was that the lands had been given away to foreign emigrants, while our own people could not get any on the same terms. Our own people have the same privileges as foreign emigrants, provided not less than ten locate in any one place, (a voice, one is as good as ten) by the free grants act, under which the Executive were empowered to make regulations which they have done.

Mr. Merritt here repeated his question, and Mr. White in reply said he did not know, but supposed there was a great quantity of lumber lands in the portion reserved.

Referring to Mr. Stickney's complaints of extravagence, Mr. White explained that he was opposed to paying reporters, having found that the expense would be $4,000, (the previous year it was $3,000) while the distribution of the debates would only give one to every six electors in this County. He voted against the proposal to have reports; against the report of the committee, and then as a matter of economy agreed to the compromise with the publisher and reporters, giving them $1,450, thinking it better to loose that sum than the whole $4,000. If Mr. Stickney should be so fortunate or unfortunate as to get to the local Legislature, he would find that many things would be done that he can't prevent, and things he will find it desirable to assist in doing, and yet when he comes back to the people he will find any number of them find fault with him for doing his best. So far as our revenue is concerned, notwithstanding it has been said we are poor and that the money has been squandered, it is steadily increasing. The estimated revenue for the year is $551,558.62 less the estimated amount of export duty now surrendered $65,000, leaving $486,558 and adding $150,000 from the Dominion in lieu of export duty, makes the revenue $636,558, or an increase since 1870 (so we understood Mr. W.) of some $269,000. This shows we are not retrogading, not unable to meet our liabilities, but have a handsome revenue with which, if properly expended, to advance important public improvements.

Better terms—the Government had never violated nor sought to violate the B. N. A. Act in regard to better terms. True they compared notes and advanced arguments to show that we were entitled to more revenue and should get it, but not by violating that Act. If a bad bargain was made under the Act, we must make the best of it.

There were some small, mean, canvasses, such as ought never enter into an election contest, that he must notice. It had been said, by a candidate, he understood, that he, W., was a down river man, was not born in this County, and therefore should not be voted for. His fortune was to be located in Carleton County; he had come here 12 years ago, engaged in business, identified himself with the prosperity and building up of the County, where he had accumulated and spent some means, and the argument against him was too small a one for any candid man to use. Not having been a drone in or a burden to the County, he would let the canvass go for what it is worth. It was true he was not the ablest man—nor were the present candidates the three ablest men in Carleton County to represent it. He had done all he could to get out of the contest honorably; he had assented to the proposition that Mr. Fisher should take the position. But having honorably come into the contest, he would only honorably go out of it, whether defeated or elected.

He would now refer to charges in connection with two roads—one in Brighton, where a change was made to accommodete the public, after he had first consulted with and had the approval of Mr. Stickney and others of the people of the Parish, so that he was not responsible for the change. The other was a road to the west of us. A large petition was sent in to have the road placed on the Great road list, and he had the matter referred to the Board of Works. Since he had been in the Legislature not one road had been placed on the Great road list. He could not contend against the power of the Government and Legislature.

Here some one cried out "the school law," and others "don't want to hear about it," "nothing to do with that," etc.

Mr. White proceeded to comment on the "Pacific Railway scandal" and the attitude of the Government, giving a brief recapitulation of the matter, the charge, its origin, the action of the Government and the House of Commons. He said the Government showed great anxiety that the matter should be investigated under oath, which could not be done by a committee under the restrictions of the B. N. A. Act. He expressed himself as of the opinion that a report of the committee should have been submitted to Parliament, and that the taking the matter from Parliament was an infringement of Parliamentary privileges.

(Here Mr. F. W. Brown, of Grand Falls, rose and formaly challenged the qualification of the candidates.)

[Both candidates have since handed in to the Sheriff their legal qualifications.—ED. S.]

It would be his duty, witholding his verdict until the charges had been fully investigated, to condemn the Government if found guilty. He would go independent of any pledges; and his wants were not such that any party could buy him. It had been said that he was elected last time to oppose the Government, went to Fredericton and joined it. He had proof in the Journals that the then existing Government resigned their positions, a new Government was formed, in which he was offered a seat but declined, as he thought it should be filled by a man of more experience, but he made this a consideration in his refusal, that a member should be appointed from the up-river Counties.—In consequence of this Mr. Theriault was appointed. Next year the offer was renewed to him and he accepted a seat in the Council, as he believed it would be no injury to the County to have a representative in the Government.

If elected, and he had the power, he would have the tax on periodicals repealed. A tax on the press was a tax on intelligence.

Mr. White here read from a slip of paper that had been handed to him, a charge of having sold himself to the Dominion Parliament for $8,000 to use in the election (a voice, guess its so.) He received this as a joke and treated it as such. He did not think any one thought and would not impute the suspicion to any one, that he would so far forget his self respect and his respect for the County and the country as to sell himself for money.

Recurring to the newspaper tax, he said though the postal service was not self sustaining, yet the amount of this tax might be made good from luxuries, &c. He would strive to have the change made, but it was one thing to come here and say what I will and will not do, and another thing to have the power to do it.

Mr. White now referred to a duty on Charcoal Pig Iron, which we understood him to think would, if removed, effect a saving to manufacturers of $17,500, which would be clear profit, and would be a large inducement to some parties to engage in the manufacture of Iron here.

It had been said that we want a different class of men in the Parliament and the Local, the work being different and the questions in the former being larger and more important. He granted that the ablest men that could be selected were none too able to represent the County either in the general or local Parliaments. The more ability the more power you have. But who are the men belonging to the Dominion Parliament. There was the late Hon. Charles Connell, who was twice elected by acclamation, and who served them faithfully; there were John Ferris, of Queen's, John Pickard, of York, John Costigan, Victoria, John Wallace, Albert, Honest John McAdam, Charlotte, and S. L. Tilley, too, all these were taken from the local—not one of them legal gentlemen—and sent to Ottawa to help build up this Dominion.—These instances were quoted to prove that having a business education and experience, it was not necessary to have a legal or classical education to fit a man for Parliament. Go to the Yeomanry of Carleton, and find those not educated in legal lore or classical who far outstrip many of those possessing these qualifications.

Mr. Merritt here asked Mr. White what he meant by duty on Pig Iron.

Mr. White—A protective duty the same as is on sugar and was on tea. He had commenced public life in the lower positions—and he believed in men being educated for any position or business they undertake—he had acted in some public capacity for nine years, had been twice elected, the last time by an overwhelming majority, to the local Legislature. He had resigned the latter position contrary to the wish of many electors, in accordance with a pledge made in 1872, that as soon as the term expired or a vacancy occurred he would be a candidate for Ottawa.—That pledge he now redeemed, while many electors had solicited him to offer. He had left a position in which many said he had done his duty in the interests of the County. This being the case, he must have some little ability and considerable experience to assist him in the other position. He left the matter with the electors, asking a renewal of their confidence, promising to stand by the constitution, strengthen the Maritime delegation, and do what he could to add to the honor and fame of Canada.

Mr. Stickney rose to say that his remarks had not been intended to apply to Mr. White—they were of general application.

Mr. W. Drysdale asked Mr. White, amid much confusion of tongues, if he had agreed to make a modification of the school law—which can't be done at Ottawa.

Mr. White said he was aware that Heaven and Earth would be moved to defeat him, and this question had been concocted at a caucus of Mr. Appleby's friends, held in the Town of Woodstock, to be put to him on the hustings. He was no hypocrite. They might concoct their schemes in Woodstock to defeat him. (Great confusion.) If he fell he would do so with a clear record. This question had nothing at all to do with the position he was now seeking, but was put for the purpose of drawing him out to make capital for his opponents.

Mr. Perkins—You helped make the school law.

Mr. White—You may crush me, but I'll rise again.

Mr. John Hunter—Let us have free *salvation* (a *lapsus linguae* we presume; the intention being free discussion.)

Mr. White had never heard this canvass before—if elected he went unpledged to any party or man. He never had a pledge asked of him. He wanted all their votes no matter to what sect they belonged. There were no shackles on him, and there had been no effort made to shackle him.

Mr. Wm. Drysdale * * * * these asterisks stand for a perfect babel of tongues that now rose, prominent being the call of Appleby, before which Mr. Drysdale, though his appearance suggested

"This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

had to yield for the time.

S. B. Appleby, Esq., rose and commenced his speech by referring to the onward and inevitable march of time, with its varied attendant circumstances, and to the fact that they were now assembled with the view of filling a vacancy in parliament, caused by the demise of the late Hon. Charles Connell.

Being a Candidate he would refer to the circumstances under which he became such. Mr. White had said that the three candidates now here were neither of them the right one to represent the County in Parliament, and that L. P. Fisher was the one only man fit to do so. [Mr. White—I said the three candidates were not the ablest men in the County.] His earnest desire was that Mr. Fisher should be a candidate and he did his very best to contribute to that result. He would ask Mr. White if he had not issued his card before he went to Mr. Fisher to ask him to be a candidate. He had stated, when first solicited to offer, that if Mr. Fisher ran he would not be in the field. Having returned from the country where he had been solicited by many to offer, he had alone, and in company with Mr. Samuel Watts, visited Mr. Fisher at his office and tried by every possible means to induce him to offer. Mr. Fisher stated to him that requisitions were being presented asking him to be a candidate, but that he had decided against it, and then told him (Mr. Appleby) that if he would offer he would do all he could to secure him election. And notwithstanding all this the canvass had been circulated that he was standing in Mr. Fisher's way.

He was now a candidate for their suffrages. It would be impossible in a short speech to discuss all the subjects of public importance, or to define in detail the policy that should guide him if returned; he would therefore merely give some general ideas of his opinion respecting legislation. Until six years ago this Province was an isolated dependency of the mother country; at that time we became a confederated part of a great Dominion, which has since then been enlarged by the addition of the North West, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, to be soon, probably, still more increased by the incorporation of Newfoundland, and now the Dominion presents as inviting an appearance in the character of its people and resources as the sun looks down upon to-day. A good many people think that the whole safety of the country depends upon parliament, and that but for this institution it would go to the dogs. This is not so. Peace, honor, and purity, abiding in happy homes form the true basis of a country's prosperity—having these a country is safe, no matter how many rascals there are in parliament. The parliament does not give wealth; wealth is the result of hard handed labor by the producing class—the farmers and artizans. (A voice, and lawyers.) Yes, and lawyers, the importance of having lawyers is demonstrated here to-day. While you, said Mr. A., are making wealth and promoting enterprise you ask parliament to regulate the banking, so that there may be a healthy redundency of money; to attend to the highways of trade and transport accommodation, so that you may have access to the best markets; to make laws for the preservation of the peace and morality, and promotion of the happiness of the whole people.

Such, in brief, were his general notions with regard to legislation.

There were a good many personal matters that had been introduced into the canvass that he should not refer to. As to himself, he had been born and brought up in this county; he trusted he had a good reputation among the people by whom he was generally known, but if his character had not established itself it would be impossible for him to establish it in a ten minutes speech.

Mr. Appleby now enumerated the several matters which by the B. N. A. Act come within the scope of the parliament at Ottawa. It was the duty of their representative to study and become familiar with these subjects, as he should be prepared at all times to express an intelligable opinion in an intelligent manner in parliament; and these were not local but national subjects.

Should he be elected his first duty would be to Carleton County and the Province, but he hoped to be able to look beyond these and contribute to break down all prejudices between Provinces and to inspire that feeling which shall induce men to say, not I belong to the St. John or the Sascatchewan; to Prince Edward Island or Vancouver's Island, but this Canada, one of the greatest Countries on earth, is my home. He was anxious for confederation as a means of avoiding annexation; without the former the latter was inevitable; Some one here asked Mr. Appleby if he had not favored annexation.

Mr. Appleby—I never was for annexation. It was, and had been, the ambition of his heart that Canada should become one of the greatest nations on earth. It was a beggarly idea that we are safe under Britain's guardianship; we are strong enough to help ourselves and help the mother country too; if she has nourished us in early years, it is only manly in us, as we approach manhood, to say we are not unwilling to contribute toward her necessities if required.

Touching the tariff, he thought there should be as near as possible an approach to free trade, breaking down the old Chinese and Japanese policy of exclusiveness. As, in England, the Thames is a great mart on which the Commerce of the world can meet, so the whole world should be allowed to trade freely with us; we should have greater reciprocity of intercourse with our neighbors, so that our manufacturers will not have to contend against a hostile tariff.

He expressed himself favorable to abolishing the postage on newspapers, and also repealing the stamp act, which, in its working, proved very inconvenient to the people and business of the country. He did not speak of these as being great things, they are small parts of Legislation, which is a big thing and includes the whole interests of a country.

The Legislation in the general and local Parliaments was different, but a representative should have an eye to see that the Legislation in these, respectively, is kept parallel and in complete harmony. He advanced the idea that the Dominion Government does not contribute sufficiently to assist the Province in its Emigration schemes, because the Dominion derives the largest amount of pecuniary benefit from the new comers, in the shape of duties, and that the Dominion having charge of public works should have subsidized the Riviere du Loup Railway Co., and thus have saved the land to the Province, for which New Brunswick formerly got only $8 per mile while the Railway Company now gets $200.

The question was here put to Mr. Appleby—Do you support or oppose the Dominion Government?

Mr. Appleby—I tell you this. I go pledged neither to support or oppose the Government. I can't pledge myself to support a Government that stands charged as our Government does to-day.

Mr. F. W. Brown asked if every man is not supposed innocent until proved guilty.

Mr. Appleby—Mr. Brown came here from the Grand Falls and challenged my qualification; I now want to ask Mr. Brown if he was promised the Collectorship of Woodstock for doing so.

Mr. Brown—No sir.

Mr. Appleby—Being in the field he was anxious to be elected (a voice, of course you will). It was said that there is $5,000 to be used against him in this election (a voice, no matter if its $50,000). Mr. Appleby declared that he would not spend a dollar of his money to influence electors. He deprecated strongly as base the selling of a vote, which was a sacred right by inheritance, to do which was to sell the right to make laws, to sell all interest in public matters, and all claim upon the representative who buys.

Some one asked, was you in Johnville?

Mr. Appleby—I was, and being asked my opinion about the School Law said the Dominion Parliament has nothing to do with it. I was then asked, would you do anything to destroy the school law and I answered I would not. He said then he could not vote for me, to which I replied, I am sorry, but if I cannot get my election by honest, straight-forward conduct I don't want it.

He (Mr. A.) was struck in travelling thro' it by the evidences of great prosperity in the County. A gentleman, who had been all over the Continent, travelling with him, had declared that he never saw anything better. He saw fine farms, houses, horses, cattle, and now, he asked, have you got any men, or must you have an importation for a representative. Old men, are you going to keep down the honest aspirations of your sons? Young men, are you going to assist one of yourselves to-day? (cries of yes! yes!)

Mr. White had given an equivocal answer to a question put to him on the School Law. He (Mr. A.) had been told by a prominent Catholic in Woodstock that Mr. White had expressed himself dissatisfied with the School Law, and was in favor of a modification of it.

Mr. G. L. Cronkhite wanted an explanation of Mr. Appleby's meaning of the term "importation," must a man be a native born to be fit for the confidence of the people?

Mr. Appleby—No! No! My father was not born in Carleton Co., which was a wilderness when he came here 40 years ago. I was born here, and am a candidate; Mr. White has only lived here 12 years, and I ask is there not a man who has lived here for many years who is equal to the task of representing you?

It had been circulated among the Roman Catholic friends in Richmond that he had been instrumental in preventing the Catholic school in Woodstock from getting $400. When that transaction occurred he was not a member of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. B. Traviss asked, What about the present Government of Canada?

Mr. Appleby—We are not personally interested in Macdonald, Tilley or any other men. There are grave charges preferred against the Government, but God forbid that I should say guilty until that guilt is proved, but I go to Ottawa, if I go, not pledged to support any government or opposition right or wrong.—Many of the acts of the present Government have pleased me, others have displeased, they have been so far from what I considered for the country's weal. I want to see the Government have a fair, honest and impartial trial before Parliament, and shall be sorry to have them convicted.

Now I am done; you are not. Your work is to be done on Tuesday next, not only to vote but to see that all fraud, bribery and wrong is put down. If honestly defeated I shall not come here whining because I have suffered a defeat, but shall submit gracefully to your decision.

Mr. White—Mr. Appleby's canvass has been and is, Don't vote for White, he comes from Queen's County. Is not this County filled with persons born in all the cities and towns and counties and provinces, but are they not all citizens of the Dominion and interested alike in its affairs. His doctrine would shut out some of the ablest men in Carleton. I have worked and paid my way honorably for twelve years in this County, and I never went on the limits to pay my debts.

And now amid more prevailing disorder the meeting broke up.

THE question of prohibition as regards the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will hereafter be prominent in public attention. A league has been formed for the purpose of prosecuting the agitation of the measure in this Province, and the result, aggregated by the combined force of popular sentiment in the other Provinces, will, there is no doubt, shortly bring such a pressure to bear upon the Dominion Parliament at its next session as will ultimate in a prohibitory measure. The investigation into the subject by committees of Parliament last winter elicited all the proof necessary to justify immediate action.—It was conclusively shown that the morals of the people are fearfully demoralized by strong drink; that the large proportion of the cases on the calendar of crime result directly from the drinking customs; that imbecility of mind, prostration of intellect, and all kinds of physical evil follows it, and it was also shown that although the revenue received through drink is very large, that the millions of money now prostituted to the promotion of great evil without a qualifying tinge of good results, might be directed into legitimate and healthy purposes of trade, prove reproductive to an enormous extent, and bring werlth and national prosperity. Of course we all knew this before, but endorsed by Parliament and the blue books of the Dominion, these views will now have a ten-fold influence in moulding public opinion up to the point of action. If the conclusion arrived at as to what intemperance is and what it does hurtfully for society are correct, and no man dare attempt to prove it otherwise, then the right of prohibition cannot be questioned, and the only ground of question is that of expediency, and having reached this point the argument is all in its favor. A leoprosy pervades and destroys society; right and expediency concur in demanding that neither the appetites, the prejudices nor the interests of the few shall be allowed to foster and perpetuate the disease to the hurt and against the convictions of the many.

All who wish well to the race; all who desire to see the reign of pure morals extended, should and will give their names and influence to the effort now to be made in the direction mentioned.

Sheriff Le Blanc, who was an intimate political friend of the late Sir Geo. E. Cartier, has given strong testimony before the Commission, going to prove that Sir George was determinedly opposed to allowing the Americans to have anything to do with the Pacific Railway charter. He testified that Sir George on an occasion just previous to the elections, said he did not want his election to turn upon his support of, or opposition to any specific railway enterprise. He based his claims for re-election upon his past services to his constituents and the country; and he wished to be left free to act in the interests of the whole country when these great Railway enterprises were finally arranged. When the Americans were mentioned Sir George grew excited and said:

"D—n the Americans. We must be "masters of our own property. *So long "as I live the Americans shall never have "anything to do with our Pacific Railway.* "I will resign my seat in the govern-"ment rather than consent to it. We "have enough Canadian companies, and "can raise enough money to build the "railway, and our friends ought to use "every effort to bring about an amalga-"mation of the Canada Pacific and Inter-"Oceanic Companies."

The charge is not only that the Government sold the charter, but that Sir George was the active agent in the matter. If Le Blanc is to be believed, the deceased Baronet is relieved of the odium.

The Father and Brother of G. W. McMullen were examined. Their evidence was unimportant, except that the junior testified that his brother had received $20,000 for the correspondence that was published.

IN Calais, on Thursday night, 11th inst., as Mr. James Bradford was going home from his store, having his cash box with him containing some $600, he was set upon by three men, who not only maltreated Mr. B., but made off with his cash box and contents. We are glad to know that one of the perpetrators of this crime, S. Fraser, was captured in Fredericton on Monday morning last, and we sincerely trust he may have that justice meted out to him which his crime deserves.

Hon. Edward Willis, M. P. P., went up river on Wednesday to join other members of the Government, who had previously gone up, at Little Falls.—Business connected with the details of establishing the new County is the object of this rendezvous. Hon. Wm. Lindsay, M. P. P., we understand, also is of the party assisting the others by his local knowledge.

DANGEROUS.—The platform at the entrance to Connell's Hall, should at once have a handrail placed around it. A young lady coming out of the Union Prayer Meeting, on Sunday evening recently, stepped off the platform in the dark, and narrowly escaped serious injury.

We are requested to state that the Very Rev. Thomas Connolly, V. G., will celebrate Mass in the Richmond Church, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday the 21st inst., and in the Woodstock Church at 11 o'clock on the same day.

A Cheese Factory is to be started at Moore's Mill, St. Stephen. Why are our farmers so reticent on a subject of such importance? Why can we not have two or three factories in Carleton Co.?

EXCURSION to St. Stephen on Wednesday next. See advertisement.

As the investigation before the Commission at Ottawa proceeds, our regrets at the attitude assumed and persisted in by Mr. Huntington are strengthened.—And the views we have expressed are the views entertained by that portion of the Dominion press not carried away by mere party prejudices, and by the leading portions of the press of England and the United States. Mr. Huntington entertained certain strong views as to the rights of Parliament, and these views are properly respected, but it involved no surrender of principle Mr. Huntington's appearance under protest to give evidence before the Commission, and thus the public mind would be more speedily relieved by a full and complete acquaintance with the whole scope of the charges and their proof.

All the witnesses thus far examined are of those named previously by Mr. Huntington himself, and certainly thus far that gentleman's charges have not been sustained, and it is reasonable to suppose that some of the gentlemen examined are those upon whom Mr. Huntington mainly relied. This fact has been abundantly elicited—money was largely subscribed and used to influence elections, in one case, notably by Government supporters, to secure the election of a gentleman not having the sympathy of the Government. But while the Government is thus far relieved, the fact as it stands is sufficiently unpleasant. The corruption of electors by whatever means or for whatever purposes, is something to be depreciated as most damaging to the independence and good government of the Dominion, and it can only be hoped that the revelations made will have the effect of creating a strong and healthy public opinion against the promotion of political rottenness.

Since writing the above Sir John A. McDonald has given evidence, and either the charge against him, being investigated, is a base fabrication, or Sir John is not to believed on oath.

THE authorities who have had under investigation the matter of the letter stolen from the Montreal Post Office have failed to discover the author of the outrage. It is said that the gentlemen who were parties to its publication will be prosecuted.

We have no sympathy with the object of Sir John's letter, and deprecate everything which has even the semblance of bribery, but this is no excuse for the violation of the sacredness of private correspondence.

We are glad to know that even the Toronto *Globe* denounces, though faintly, the transaction.

It has been announced that hereafter Government despatches will not be entrusted to Post, and this discrediting the postal service will alarm the public.

FAMILY GATHERING OF THE BULLS.—The Bull Family held their annual Picnic at Hamptonburg, New York, the present month. Judging from the report published in the *Newburgh Weekly Telegraph*, the gathering was not only a pleasant but a very large one. There were representatives of the family from every section of the country; Mr. Warren C. Bull, Northampton, being the representative from the branch of the family in this Province. After the luncheon had been got through with, Dr. T. Walsh, of Port Jervis, made the following remarks:—

MY FRIENDS—I hold it to be eminently meet and proper to have this social gathering, or picnic, as it is termed, as it not only shows to the world that we still cherish the memory of our forefathers, and that we strive to preserve the old landmarks, but it also draws together in closer bonds of fellowship those who, if this reunion did not take place, might be kept perpetually asunder, and I would like to see the descendants of all the old settlers do as we do this day. I have been informed that on former occasions there were those who addressed you who could not claim any connection with us by descent, who brought in question the propriety of our making this modest and unpretentious demonstration; who wanted to know of the great things the Bulls could boast of, and so on, etc. Now to such let me say this is a family matter, and we can see and feel the propriety of our assembling here, whether they can or not; and as to the great things the Bulls can boast of (I speak of those in memory of whom we meet here to-day), we reply that we claim for William Bull and Sarah Wells honesty, integrity, industry, and these sterling qualities which adorn the character of mankind. They, by their patient endurance and courage, overcame the many hardships and obstacles which beset them on all sides, and at last succeeded in securing to their descendants the goodly heritage they now enjoy.

Are they not then entitled to this mark of respect for their memory and their good deeds? Most certainly they are; and I trust we will ever continue "once in each year" to assemble ourselves together and enjoy in this pleasant reunion the gratification and satisfaction of this agreeable intercourse. What if our forefathers did not marshal armies and get great names for military prowess? What if they were not noted for great distinction in politics, law, or the sciences? What does it matter about all that? Wherein did the great captain, Napoleon Bonaparte the 1st, show his true character? Look at him, a prisoner in exile on the lonely rock St. Helena, and see how (instead of exhibiting that patience, endurance and resignation which only the Christian can exhibit) he fretted and chafed, and showed such a degree of petulance and want of resignation. Thus you see the greatness of the true Christian character, when brought in contrast with this, the greatest chieftain of modern times.

Let us, then, felicitate ourselves on the fact of our pure origin, and that we descended from Christians, by whose good example society was benefitted and the best interests of man advanced; and when we shall have ended our earthly career, may we be as well entitled to the remembrance of our descendants, and of all the good, as were Wm. Bull and Sarah Wells.

Rev. Ralph Bull, of Westown, proposed calling the roll of those present legitimate descendents of the twelve sons and daughters of William Bull and Sarah Wells, and to the surprise of many each of the twelve tribes had its representatives present, save in one instance. In order to preserve and perpetuate a perfect genealogy it was Resolved, That each family of Bulls trace out its own genealogy and direct a correct list to Rev. Ralph Bull, Weston, or V. M. Drake, Goshen, for publication in book form. The importance of this work was earnestly impressed upon the audience by Isaac Bull, of Crawford, and others. This genealogical tree would cover nearly two hundred years, and embrace an immence number of families.

The old officers having served three terms each, the following gentlemen were elected to fill their places: President, J. Crawford Bull; Vice-President, Richard H. Bull; Secretary, Peter E. Miller; Treasurer, Joseph Eager. Executive Committee, Joseph Eager, Ebenezer Bull, David Booth.

Next Anniversary Picnic, last Wednesday in August, 1874.

The following is the *Telegraph's* report of the session of the Commission, on the 15th:—

More than usual interest attached to proceedings before the Commission to-day.

Mr. E. R. Burpee deposed that he met in the session of 1872 Mr. McMullen, who informed him before the Act of Incorporation of the Pacific Railway was pased that he was negotiating with Sir H. Allan in the interests of the United States capitalists.

Among the names he mentioned was that of Jay Cooke.

Witness was for some years interested in the Pacific Railway scheme, and was solicited by both the Pacific and Interoceanic companies to become provisional director.

He was informed by different members of the Government that they were averse to having United States capital inv