Communicated.

NEW YORK LETTER.

DEAR SENTINEL,—As it is some time since I intruded on your columns, and as we are having a "high time" here, I thought a line about it from an old correspondent might be acceptable. Of course the telegraph has posted you on the panic we are having here. Well, it is just the finest piece of fun you ever saw,—in fact it is real enjoyment to all honest, straightforward business men. In all the failures there is not one who was doing a legitimate business in the different staples of commerce,—pork, beef, wheat, rice, or any of the many cereals that are dealt in all over this continent. It is those Princes of roguery that live, move, and have their being by other men's industry and means; those sharks and vampires around and about that "highway to the regions of brimstone" —Wall street—that are in a fix; no one else. They do business, most of them, on imaginary capital. Half a dozen of them get together, and they form a company—"The Windy Ocean R. R. Co."—or the "Lunar Telegraph Co.," etc. They issue very fine, flashy looking bonds, printed in three or four colors; get one or two of the starving dailies to bring them into notice; offer them for sale —*paying* the dupes who take them six, seven, or ten per cent. per month, for money lent on those bonds. But at last pay day comes, those *bankers*, who had been lending their depositors monies, get pushed, the depositors wish to use some money; then this fine stuff, with all its promises to pay, is thrown on the market for sale, and it won t bring what will pay the printer's bill, much less the face of it; hence the "terrible panic." Among all the bankers and banks that have closed temporary—they all say that—there is not one that does a legitimate banking business; that lets a certain amount of their depositors monies out on good securities, and keep a sufficient amount by them to meet the wants of their customers. I talked with one of those Presidents to-day—one who the fancy call "small"—but who was as calm and serene as the waters of the Hudson on which we were sailing; he said it was a lesson all those men needed—yes, deserved; so you will see that the nation is not ruined; for we all—that is us business men—feel that money is easier, because those "lame ducks" have had to let go of what they held, and now that it is in circulation amongst us, we have all felt the benefit of it; we got the first taste of it ten days ago, and this last few days we could sell for CASH. But Wall street has catched a tartar; I took a walk down there on the afternoon of the 20th, through Wall, Broad, New streets, and into Exchange Place, up into Nassau, then through a block of Pine down to William again; I should like to be able to paint a pen picture of it for the readers of the SENTINEL. Let them read the confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel, or portions of Milton, or Dante, then apply their powers of imagination, and they will have some little idea of the frantic scenes that were being enacted in and around the "Devil's Ten-acre Lot." With regard to the National Trust Co., the Secretary is a slight defaulter, but it is only a trifle—$400,000.

The Brooklyn Bridge has stopped; or rather the men have stopped work,—three million dollars gone on two butments—and neither of them finished.

I do not know how you Bluenoses are fixed for grain, but we have it and to spare; one State will have one hundred and thirty million bushels to sell,—we are now loading vessels with spoilt wheat, to go to France, for the manufacture of French Brandy. More in my next. FABER.

New York, Sept. 22, 1873.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—I think your idea of county meetings for the purpose of selecting nominees for electoral representation is good; in fact the last immediate election is a very fair proof that, that method (partially illustrated) had a most decided effect, and was the direct means of a vast amount of corrupt practice not being resorted to. The moral influence of one or two hundred disinterested men (otherwise than nationally) must be good, and the truth will be apparent that if the leaders or mouthpieces of parties meet, their expressions may be admitted as a decided exhibition of the people's feelings and wishes as tho' uttered on the floors of the House of Assembly or their own dwellings. Can any one excepting the initiated account for the united and expressive feeling as evinced at the polls during the late election? I will explain as here used the word initiated as it might be construed unfavorably; when Mr. Appleby was brought out, a few friends from each district met at a given point, and there pledged their support; it must be borne in mind that a few persons from each electoral district make in the aggregate a very respectable number; this number I term the initiated, and this number knew as well as though the event were consummated that no undue influence, no corruption, nothing but an improbable and decided change in public sentiment, would affect the sequence.

It will be admitted that party meetings are good for the party, but primarily there ought to be a meeting or meetings of all parties either in districts or collectively for the county; it appears to me that one general meeting of those who generally stir in these matters would more nearly effect the object than mere local affairs which, when over, would be only a link in the chain of evidence. I will admit that the proper number of links complete a chain—but is it not desirable to see and hear the whole chain (no slip link needed).

Inlink (excuse this orthoepical intrusion) the popular feeling of this county; where is the strain can break it? Money? No. Office? No—there is not enough of either.

There are men born in this county and men born out of it who do not wish to emulate Esau nor uphold Jacob, who will not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage or offer so paltry a pittance to induce a brother.

I propose Mr. Editor as a means to learn public opinion, that you call a meeting of the electors of this county at a time and place that you deem appropriate, to discover whom the people will honor with their confidence.

Truly, S.

Centreville, Sep. 30th, 1873.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—By perusing a puerile communication in last SENTINEL, it is perceived that Mr. Freeze has been selling trees upon our credit, upon the strength of our reputation. This course we require him to discontinue.

This course is unfair, and is not customary amongst Nurserymen, indeed would not be entertained by those of any character. Every tub stands upon its own bottom. It is a *deceptive* course, for the majority of persons not knowing or having heard of the nursery he represents, or where Wicklow is, but *have* heard of Sharp's apples, would naturally take it for granted (seeing our name upon his bills) that they were getting the genuine Sharp & Shea trees. This mistake, which is the natural outgrowth of Mr. Freeze's notice, we must now be to great trouble to correct, or be responsible to the public for the losses which would result from our silence.

We have not seen his trees, and know not how they were grown, and altho' *he* calls them "chief varieties of Sharp fruit," *we* cannot be in any way answerable for their genuineness or value. They may not be true to name, or may have been so unskilfully propogated, or upon such defective soil, and so lacking in vitality and health as to prove worthless, and yet if we allow Mr. Freeze to use our name upon his cards, we may be justly holden responsible, for there can be no doubt that when so used it tends inevitably to deceive the unwary. If that name upon his cards does not increase his sales he should not use it, and if it does we, in permitting its use, might be chargeable with aiding fraud, for a fraud will be perpetrated upon every person buying other trees if he at the time believes he is getting trees from nursery of Sharp & Shea, for *we believe* no truly successful orchard has ever been made in New Brunswick except from our trees.

Now, let no person suppose that upon the puny Mr. Freeze (although perhaps his travelling expenses may be paid by the "free and unsectarian School" Board) we are going to spend strength enough to kill an elephant.—Nothing of the sort; what we say is upon general principles, upon the interest of fruit culture, and for the diffusion of correct ideas upon the subject.

Whether this County is to become almost the garden of the world for fruit, is a question of great importance. In view of what has been done at Woodstock, in view of the fruit upon the trees and in market, as compared with other fruit, and the high price it commands, we believe if the right course is pursued that it may. And we cannot allow what we consider the proper course to that end to be interferred with by charlatans of any stripe without at least telling the public that they are none of us.

Yours truly,

SHARP & SHEA.

Woodstock, Oct. 1, 1873.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

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

WHEN we penned the suggestion last week respecting a County organization, we had in view the advancement in the intellectual scale of our farmers. A recent writer says: "The farmers and producers who should, in reality, constitute the governing power must cease to be governed; they must claim their natural rights, and maintain them by means of prompt and efficient organizations."—This is the idea that the SENTINEL has constantly advanced. Of course, in this County the power rests with the grand producing classes who have the physical majority. But physical power, to do its perfect work, must be guided and controlled by moral force, trained by education, by thought and developed intelligence. Otherwise the giant power may be directed by passion, by selfishness, by prejudice—by any of the many influences that, sometimes almost unconsciously, control those who have not habituated themselves to think deliberately and well for themselves.

We do not fear that our readers will misunderstand our meaning as regards the intelligence of the governing element in this County. Our testimony to the worth, the independence and the intelligence of our agriculturists is on record; our conclusions on this point have been formed with no limited means of information, and not without strong personal proof. But what we want is that the characteristics which distinguish so many shall become general, and that those characteristics shall become stronger and healthier. The farmers are, perhaps, as a rule, too selfish, too penurious of time. They are eminently industrious and commendably frugal in their business. There should be a wider community of interest in those matters in which all have a stake, and which do not directly involve the extension of their acres or the multiplication of their stock and produce.

As a class there are no men more patriotic; as a class there are none who devote less time to the consideration of those subjects which the true patriot loves to ponder,—to-wit, the measures and the means through which the country they revere may be assured future prosperity and overcome existing embarrassments.

There should be more frequent intercourse for the interchange of views on matters pertaining to their own profession, and to the general, social and political, advancement. We have frequently advised the formation of "farmers clubs," having in view the ends we have hinted at. The organization to which we have presently directed attention is of a like character. Call it by any name, you will only bring yourselves in the districts and the County together. You know your power, learn by discussion the true nature of your "rights and duties," for without an intelligent appreciation of these you cannot effectively claim the one or discharge the other.

The times we live in are times notably of prompt action; great interests are sacrificed and great interests improved, while lagard thinkers rub their eyes and wake up to find fault or to praise, while they should have been active instruments in promoting the one and in averting the other. We appeal then to those of our farmers who agree with us in this matter, and we know they are many, to move at once in the direction of its accomplishment, being assured that it is no sentimental theory, but one from which may be produced much and lasting good to the fathers and the children of this County.

SOME of the St. John papers, notably the *Freeman*, are speculating as to the attitude Mr. Appleby is to assume in Parliament as regards party. So far as committing himself to any line of conduct respecting the Government, at nomination day, and during the canvass, at least as we have learned, Mr. Appleby took the only course open to a man of sense desirous of acting independently and deciding impartially. The general policy of the Government down to the close of last winter's session had been one which, on the whole, the people of this County approved, as has been very strikingly evinced not a great many months ago. The Government has been and is on its trial charged with an exceedingly grave offence; the people here, a dispassionate people, not influenced by those strong party feelings which in some parts of the Dominion effect the speech and writings of all classes, will not, and a candidate for their suffrages dare not, pass a condemning verdict hastily, and they feel assured that their representative will shape his course as the current of events may demand in the interests of good government and political morality. We have uttered no fine phrases respecting Mr. Appleby's qualifications for Parliament; he is a young man and a younger politician, and has his own reputation to make; under these circumstances we are quite well aware of the dangers that beset our representative, and would fear for him were it not that, if we can form a correct estimate at all of his character, we are convinced he will shut his convictions closely against casuistry, and open them only to the logic of facts, illustrating in his own conduct those "brave days of old" when

> "None was for a party,
> Then all were for the State."

Of course we want the best Government we can get; we are of opinion that we will not get presently a better one than we have; but the rise and fall of parties are of small moment unless they are indicative of and associate with the general improvement, in every respect, of the State.

We can't see why the St. John press should dispute over what Mr. Appleby's declarations were on nomination day; they are on record, and his personal predelictions were evidently in favor of the Government. Mr. White was more condemnatory of Government than Mr. Appleby.

WHATEVER opinion the *London Times* and other English papers may entertain respecting the Pacific Railway scandal, it is gratifying to know that the credit of Canada is not impaired in the London money market. Mr. Tilley has been entirely successful, Two Millions of Pounds sterling of Intercolonial Railway bonds, 5 per cent., were put upon ths market, and the capitalists bid for upwards of 4 millions, the average premium being 4½ per cent. This is a higher premium than probably any other Railroad in America could command.

THERE are reasons, several, why we cannot take the responsibility suggested by "S." But if he, or any one else, will move in the matter we will give it our most earnest assistance.

FIRST SNOW STORM.—As we go to press snow is falling quite freely, and the weather is very cold.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.—The weather during the week has been of the most propitious character for the holding of our Annual Agricultural gatherings, and within that period no less than three meetings of the kind have been held within the precincts of Carleton County.

On Tuesday last the Annual Show and Fair of the Jacksontown and Wakefield Agricultural Society was held at Jacksonville Corner. We were unable to be present in the fore part of the day, while the stock exhibited was on the ground, but are told that though the number of entries in this department was less than last year, the stock exhibited was equal to that shown on any former occasion.

In the afternoon we had the pleasure of visiting the show rooms, where were exhibited the produce of the farm, garden, dairy, kitchen, loom, etc. We noticed here some very fine oats, as also flour of an excellent character; there were also some choice specimens of beets, potatoes, onions, etc. There were numerous specimens of butter of the most golden hue and tempting appearance, and in juxta-position was bread of snowy whiteness, made from country grown wheat, which might well put to the blush that manufactured by our most experienced bakers from the best imported flour. We saw but a few specimens of cheese, but these were of good quality. There was quite a large and capital display of apples, embracing the New Brunswick, Red Astracan, Bow, Alexandra, etc., the specimens of the latter shown being the largest and finest we have ever seen.

The homespun cloth, blankets, carpets, etc., was good both in quantity and quality. There were exhibited numerous specimens of knit goods, the product of a "Bickford" Knitting Machine, one of which was in operation in the room, under the management of the Agent, Mr. Risteen. The machine is a very simple but a very effective one, turning out in thirty minutes a pair of men's common socks, and doing its work fully as well, if not better, than could be done by the time honored knitting needle. The handiwork and taste of the ladies was amply maintained in the display of tidies, bed quilts, hearth rugs, etc., shown. In the fancy goods department the most noticeable article was a wreath of flowers, made of human hair, from the skilful fingers of Miss Lotie Everett.

Mr. A. Henderson had on exhibition a set of bedroom furniture, which elicited praises from all.

Altogether, the exhibition was a creditable one to all concerned.

The Exhibition and Fair of the Carleton Co. Agricultural Society was held at the Park, in Woodstock, on Wednesday. It was unfortunate that it had not been so arranged as not to interfere, in point of time, with the Aberdeen Show. While the attendance of spectators was large, the number of articles and animals exhibited was meagre and the buyers at the fair scarce, and the sales consequently not spirited. On the whole the affair was rather a disappointment, but then it is a new thing and its advantages not understood here.

As regards quality, the stock exhibited was of a character to prove the growing interest our farmers take in the improvement of breeds, and was all that could be desired.

Of horned cattle there were Jerseys, Durhams, Ayrshires, and cross bred.

Of sheep, Leicesters and Cotswold, both excellent of their kind.

Of horses, a large show, comprising stallions, brood mares with folds, matched carriage and draught horses, and colts of all ages. In this County poor horses would not be expected on exhibition, and of course there were none but superior animals present.

A horse, carriage and harness, all domestic production, we believe, exhibited by Mr. Charles Kearney, of Florenceville, attracted much attention and admiration.

Of swine there were thorough bred Berkshires and cross breeds. Among the latter a one year old pig belonging to Mr. Merrill Blanchard, weighed, it was judged, 700 lbs.

There were no roots, grains or manufactures, except in the one instance mentioned above, put on exhibition.

At the Fair, as we have said there was little spirit shown and only a few horses and colts, one cow, one bull, and two pigs changed ownership.

We hope those who took so warm an interest in this affair, and whose efforts deserved a more successful issue, will not be disheartened, but keep at it, assured that they are on the right track.

IN some criticisms upon the late election made last week, there is one point we neglected to touch upon. To be consistent with our already expressed views, we have to take exception to the course pursued in more instances, probably, than one, by friends of the candidates, of securing support by pledges, looking to the approaching local election. We have little donbt that what we condemn as a theory some of our friends are prepared feelingly to condemn, now that the Dominion election is over, and the inconvenience of pledges made is beginning to be felt.

What a difference there appears about transactions when they, while very similar in fact, are different in degree. Sir John A. McDonald's written promise to secure a Senatorship for a proposed candidate for the Commons, in Montreal, was an act so improper in the eyes of some as to be urged as a justification of the letter containing it being stolen from the post office and published. Now the only difference between that and a promise made by friends of candidates for a superior place to secure the election of individuals for a minor position, is a difference in degree, and becomes, thus considered, equally reprehensible. And as a rule those pledges given and accepted do not amount to much as affecting the result; they work both ways, and in the end do a vast amount of harm. Of course we are well assured that many persons who compromise themselves in the way mentioned do it without the most remote idea of doing wrong, or placing themselves or their friends in an unpleasant position, but if we are right in the opinion expressed, it only shows how carefully persons should premeditate an act in which not only themselves but the public are interested.

AT the first meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, held in St. Stephen, on September 5th, the following Directors were elected:—F. A. Pike, F. H. Todd, C. F. Todd, J. C. Madigan, Jas. Murchie, H. Osburn, Hon. B. R. Stevenson, and Z. Chipman. A code of Bye Laws was also adopted.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. F. A. Pike was elected President, Henry Osburn, Esq., Manager, and F. H. Todd, Esq., Treasurer.

In this Company, under the recent act passed, are amalgamated the N. B. & C. Railway and Land Company, and the Houlton and Woodstock Branch Railway Companies.

FROM recent Flint, Michigan papers, we learn that our friend and former townsman, Mr. G. H. Snow, has been employed by the School Board of that place as Musical instructor in the City Schools. Mr. Snow is well qualified for the position he has assumed, and will doubtless add another to the long list of New Brunswick boys who have earned for themselves honorable names abroad.

THE Royal Commission has concluded its session, and the material evidence brought out has been published, and the gist of it, at all events, has been read by all who read the papers. The gravemen of the charge laid by Mr. Huntington was that the Government had sold, for a monetary consideration, the Pacific Railroad charter to Sir Hugh Allan and certain American associates, and that the money was used to secure the return of the members of Government to Parliament. Mr. Huntington submitted a list of the witnesses by whom he was prepared to prove the charges. All of these witnesses have been called by the Commission, and all, we believe, but Messrs. Huntington, McMullen and Foster appeared. We can only judge now from evidence. There is no use of speculating as to what the other witnesses might have proved or what additional facts might have been elicited under a rigid cross examination by Mr. Huntington.—What are the facts as they do appear, in brief; that Sir Hugh Allan did advance from his own pocket a large sum of money to aid the elections in Ontario and Quebec. That Sir Hugh was influenced to do this first out of respect to the general, commercial and financial policy of the Government which he approved, and secondly, because he was desirous of securing the accomplishment of their Railway policy, because it was one which would materially assist his own Steamship enterprise. He feared that if the opposition came into power the building of the Pacific Railway would be delayed, if not worse. It was sworn that in connection with the giving of the money there was no obligation given to Sir Hugh by the Government or any member of it, by or through which he was to be recompensed; that the Government had never swerved from the policy of excluding Americans from the direction or control of the road, and that no money contributed by Americans was used by the Government. So that Mr. Huntington must, before Parliament, prove more than has been proved or the Government stands exculpated.

With regard to the fact that money was contributed and used to effect the elections—contributed and used by the opposition as well as Government supporters—we can only condemn the act and the system as most deplorable. But the general public, and politicians, especially, generally can not conscientiously or consistently say much about this, because unfortunately the system has come to prevail almost unanimously, and although "two wrongs do not make a right," it is palpably absurd for "Pot to call the Kettle black," or for one party to go to the country as purists unless they can show themselves not guilty of the impurity they condemn in others.—If there be politicians who in this respect do not "live in glass houses," they may very properly, and they should energetically, assault the system that is so demoralizing of the constituencies.

THE Circuit Court, His Honor Judge Fisher presiding, opened here on Tuesday. There was a large attendance present; the lawyers from abroad were E. Wetmore, Esq, Fredericton, and F. E. Barker, Esq., St. John; the latter gentleman acting on behalf of the Crown.

In his charge, His Honor spoke in condemnatory terms of the course sometimes pursued by constables of passing the very door of respectable Justices for the purpose of bringing their prisoner before a Justice, living at a distance, friendly to the interests of the prosecutor. He referred in complimentary terms to the evidences of prosperity to be seen in the County; in this connection he thought the County had committed an error in refusing to assist the Town in the construction of the Woodstock Branch Railway, the result of that action being that the road had passed into the hands of strangers. Referring to the Riviere du Loup Railway, while he was unfavorable to the locking up of our timber lands, he yet looked upon it as an important and necessary work, and believed that Carleton County ought to take stock in it to the amount of $100,000, which would entail a tax upon the inhabitants of only a penny each.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Daniel M. True and Lyman M. Cousins *vs.* Charles L. Berry. Assumpsit upon account. Record withdrawn.

George F. Craig *vs.* F. R. J. Dibblee. Trespass for taking a horse. Botsford & Wetmore files record. Verdict for defendant.

Thomas F. Whittier and Mary Ann Whittier *vs.* W. F. Dibblee. Trespass. False imprisonment.

Joseph Kidney and Mary Ann Kidney *vs.* Wm. F. Dibblee. Trespass. False imprisonment.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Queen *vs.* Zero Hoyt. Receiving stolen money. Verdict guilty.

Queen *vs.* Duncan Morrison. Larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Queen *vs.* Robt. Boyle. Escape.

Queen *vs.* Daniel Shehan. Larceny. Verdict not guilty.

VICTORIA CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Fisher opened this Court on Wednesday, the 24th ult. In his address to the Grand Jury, His Honor directed attention to the unseemly condition of the Court House, which is a shame to the County. He dwelt upon the great and varied changes that had taken place since his first visit here, and gave a sort of historical *resume* of the progress that had been made. He referred to Provincial Railways, their successful development in the past, and his own active association with these enterprises, remarking, particularly, upon the Riviere du Loup road as one that was destined to prove of great benefit to this locality, making it a favorite resort for travellers, invited by ease of access to its fine scenery. He spoke in complimentary terms of the immigration efforts of the local Government as having accomplished and being destined to produce great and lasting benefits to the country.

At a subsequent stage of the session the Grand Jury presented an address to His Honor, which elicited a suitable reply.

The Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. J. Fraser, was the only member of the bar present from abroad.

The following is a record of the business transacted:—

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen *vs.* Wellington Murphy and Albert Murphy. Indictment for assault, Verdict, guilty. Fined $6 each. Lugrin for Crown; Fraser and Baker for Defendants.

The Queen *vs.* Gabriel Gonuaec. Indictment for larceny. Pleaded guilty. Sentence, 2 years P. P.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Doe on demise Robert Gowan *vs.* Jane Watson and Daniel E. Watson. Verdict for Plaintiff. Fraser & Winslow, Plaintiff's Attorneys; Lugrin, Defendants Attorney.

Jas. Tibbits, *et. al.*, *vs.* Thos. S. Glasier. Trover for pair of Horses. Fraser & Winslow for Plaintiff; C. H. Lugrin for Defendant.

— Sirois *vs.* — Farrell. Action to recover price of a Tow Boat. C. H. Lugrin for Plaintiff; J. J. Fraser and A. R. Balloch for Defendant.

In both the last two cases the pannel was challenged and the proceedings stayed in consequence.

WE shall have to defer a notice of the Aberdeen Cattle Show 'till next week.

It would appear that Mr. Masson, M. P., of Quebec, has come down to St. John for the purpose of trying to settle our School Law difficulty. Interviews have taken place between him and the Attorney General, and also between the Bishop of St. John and members of the Executive, on the question. We are not in possession of information sufficient to warrant us in expressing an opinion upon the duty of the Government in the premises, but this we do say, that great caution and wisdom are to be exercised by the Executive in their handling of the question. All we know at present of the proposed terms, is the following taken from the St. John *News*:—

"That the Christian Brothers and Sisters should be licensed to teach in the public schools on successfully passing an examination, conducted in a special manner, in which test papers furnished by the Board of Education, to be filled in by the candidates, should be certified by their Bishop as having been written by the parties thus professedly examined; that to the schools taught by Christian Brothers and Sisters, thus licensed, the Catholic parents should be permitted to send their children from any part of the city in which they happen to reside; and that, in such schools, there should be used no books objected to by the Roman Catholic clergy, while that for instruction in subjects on which any books deemed objectionable have been furnished by the Board of Education, the books of the Christian Brothers should be used.

It was not promised that if these proposals were favorably entertained, the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would be abandoned or that the war against our noble Free School system would not be hereafter renewed.

The interview was, we understand, very courteously conducted on both sides, and, of course, the proposals or demands will be considered by a full Council."

Since the above was in type we find the following in the *Telegraph*:—

Mr. Mason's "Mission," if such it may be called, has turned out a total failure. He has only succeeded in discovering for himself, what was pretty well known here before, that the views of the parties opposed to the School Act and of those who support it, are wide apart, and that even if they could be harmonized, that the Government of New Brunswick cannot enter into negotiations with any parties pending the result of the appeal to the Privy Council. If these stubborn facts interfere with Mr. Mason's political projects, as prospective Minister of Militia, we can only condole with the honorable gentleman.

WITH regard to the election for the seat in the Local, vacated by Mr. White, as we write we have no knowledge as to when it will take place. It is a matter of more local importance to the County that even the Ottawa election. Our advice to the electors is to think over the matter well, and if they have a decided preference for any one as a representative, to take means to make him acquainted with the fact, and thus not depend altogether upon volunteer candidates for a selection.

AN interesting Baptist Missionary meeting was held in St. John last week. It was for the purpose of bidding farewell to seven Missionaries who were about leaving for Burmah, under the auspices of the Baptist Convention "of the Lower Provinces." The names of the Missionaries (all from Nova Scotia) are Rev. G. Churchill and wife; W. T. Armstrong; R. Sandford and wife; Mr, Eaton and wife, and Miss Maria Armstrong.

Below we publish copy of a petition which is being circulated and numerously signed here. We believe that the action of the Railway Company in carrying the road back from the river, between Woodstock and Beckaguimec, is contrary to agreement, not called for by any engineering difficulties, and a course that will almost necessarily cut off from Woodstock that share of the trade of the upper St. John which otherwise she would have received from the road. We trust the petition may have the desired effect:—

To the Honble. LEMUEL ALLEN WILMOT, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Honorable the Executive Council of the said Province:

THE PETITION.

OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY AND OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON IN THE SAID PROVINCE:

Humbly showeth—

That by the Act of Assembly, 33 Vic., cap. 41, and by the agreement made in pursuance of that Act between Her Majesty the Queen and the New Brunswick Railway Company a line of railways is to be constructed from Woodstock, in the County of Carleton and Victoria, *as near as may be*, by the valley of the river St. John up to Edmondston, at the Little Falls, in the County of Victoria; and also a line from the Parish of St. Mary's, passing through the counties of York and Carleton, on the eastern side of the river St. John so as to form a connection with the said first mentioned line at such point as the Company may elect (subject, however, to the approval of the Governor in Council as to such point).

That your petitioners have learned that the said Company have deviated from the plain terms of the said agreement and that the line, as at present under construction, after following the valley of the river St. John five or six miles to Akers Brook, turns at almost right angles, and by a continuous rise of 80 feet (or more) per mile for about 4 miles, makes the connection with the line to St. Marys; then turns again towards the river and by steep grades descends again to the river bank, at the mouth of the Beccaguimic, thereby adding not only five miles more in distance between Edmundston and Woodstock, but compelling all travel and trade seeking an outlet at Woodstock via the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to travel from the level of the river bank, first by heavy up grades to the junction with the line to St. Mary's, then by corresponding down grades to the river bank again a distance of 17 or 18 miles, when a line free from heavy grades could have been constructed of 11 to 12 miles the whole distance by the river side.

That any person looking at the lines, as at present under construction, cannot fail to perceive that instead of building a line from Woodstock to Edmondston the Company are constructing one from St. Mary's to Edmondston with such a connection with Woodstock as will best prevent all business or trade going that way.

That such deviation will be a great and serious damage and loss to the Western section of this Province by increasing the distance and placing serious obstructions in the way of freight and trade seeking transportation by the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad, from Woodstock, and is so directly at variance with the direct terms of the Act of Assembly, as necessarily to deprive this section of the Province of any benefit from this Railway to secure which immense grants of Crown Lands are to go to the said company.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honors will, in accordance with the terms of said agreement refuse your sanction to the present proposed junction of the line from Woodstock to Edmondston, with that to St. Mary's, and also withold the land bonus for all that portion of the line from Woodstock to Edmondston that does not comply with the route laid down in said agreement, as should the New Brunswick Railway company neglect or refuse to complete the railway in accordance with the contract, another company will be formed for that purpose and the land bonus claimed.

And as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

A young man, Mr. William McGuirk, aged 17 years, son of Mr. W. A. McGuirk, formerly of Woodstock, died on Wednesday of last week at St. John, from the effects of Aconite bark, which he tasted, in the drug store, where he was a clerk.

As will be noticed Mr. Stickney announces himself a candidate for the vacant seat in the local.

It is not known yet when the election will take place, but probably in a short time.

The following is the letter of the 30th July from Sir Geo. E. Cartier to Sir Hugh Allan. Mr. McMullen declared it had a postscript about sending Sir John A. McDonald some more money, while Sir Hugh affirms there never was any postscript to the letter:—

MONTREAL, 30th July, 1872.

"*Dear Sir Hugh*,—I enclose you copies of telegrams received from Sir John A. Macdonald, and with reference to their contents I would say that in my opinion the Governor in Council will approve of amalgamation of your Company with the Interoceanic Company under the name of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The provincial board of the amalgamated Company to be composed of seventeen members, of whom four shall be named from the Province of Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, four from the Province of Ontario by the Interoceanic Railway Company, the amalgamated Company to have the powers specified in the tenth section of the Act incorporating the Canada Pacific Railway Co., &c., the agreement of amalgamation to be executed between the Companies within two months from this date. The Canada Pacific Company might take the initiative in procuring the amalgamation, and if the Interoceanic Company should not execute an agreement of amalgamation upon such terms and within such limited time, I think the contemplated arrangement should be made with the Canada Pacific Company under its charter, upon the subscription and payment on account of stock being made as reqired by the Act of last session respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. I have no doubt but that the Governor in Council will agree with the Company for the construction and working of the Canada Pacific Railway with such branches as shall be agreed upon, and will grant to the Company all such subsidies and assistance as they are empowered to do by the Government Act. I believe all the advantages which the Government Act empowers the Government to confer upon any Company will be required to enable the works contemplated to be successfully carried through, and I am convinced that they will be accorded to the Company to be formed by the amalgamation or to the Canada Pacific Company, as the case may be. I would add that as I approve of the measure to which I have referred in this letter, I shall use my best endeavors to have them carried into effect.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed.) G. E. CARTIER."

A married woman, named Davidson, having a family of several children, committed suicide by hanging at St. John, on Friday last.

THE "Frontiers" (base ball club) of Calais, were badly beaten by the "Mutuals," of St. John, Thursday, 25th ult., in the last named city.

A little girl, in St. John, was choked to death by a shell which she got into her throat when drinking, one day last week.

WE are in receipt of late Manitoba papers, from Mr. W. Temple Lindsay, one of our volunteers there.

BOOK NOTICES.—Innocent, a tale of modern life, by Mrs. Oliphant $1.00; Dawson Brothers, Montreal. This book we have through the courtesy of Messrs. McMillan, St. John. It is a book which sustains the reputation of the authoress as a life like delineator of the inner life of English society and by quiet narative, without stretching after the flimsy or sensational carries the reader along with still increasing interest. The publishers have done their work well.

The October number of the *Phrenological Journal* contains a portrait of Miles Grant editor of the *World's Crisis*.

Peters' Musical Monthly for October is on our table. We have frequently referred to this periodical in terms of praise; the present number is fully up to the usual high standard, and we add that we look upon *Peters' Musical Monthly* as one of the most valuable productions of its class of the day. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York; $3 per annum.

Wood's Household Magazine, for October, has thrust its cheery little self into our presence. It brings to us the treasures it has been gathering the past month, and all are deserving of notice. Each has its own peculiar value, and "Maggie" holds up this, that and the other literary gem and archly *seems* to say, "What do you think of this?" and "Isn't this nice?" and "Look at that!" And we glance at them all and say, "Yes! Yes! *All* are good!" There is also a pretty engraving of the chromo Yosemite, which the publisher is offering as a premium—which it would be well for all our readers to examine—as it gives a very accurate idea, save in size and coloring, of what the chromo Yosemite is.

Price of the Magazine, One Dollar a year, with chromo, One Dollar and a Half. Address, *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburgh, N. Y.

DEATH OF CONDUCTOR BREESE.—A very sad and fatal accident occurred yesterday on the through train from Bangor to this city. When about fifteen miles this side of Mattawaumkeag, Conductor W. L. Breese discovered that one of the axle boxes of the baggage car was heated. He leaned over from the platform of the car, holding by the iron bar on the end, and endeavored to kick the box cover open, at the same time telling the baggage master, Elgin Greenleaf, who was with him, to get a can of oil, but when he returned with it Breese was not there. Thinking he had gone on some other duty through the train, Greenleaf got the box open and poured in oil, the train still running on. Arriving at Danforth the box was blazing, and enquiry being made for the conductor it was ascertained that he was neither on the train nor in the station. It was soon discovered where he had last been seen by Greenleaf, which was after the train left Kingman, and on learning the facts Conductor Revels, who was coming to St. John said that Breese had, no doubt, fallen off. There was an excitement for some time and Conductor Revels directed four men to take a lorry, or hand car, and run back, to look for the missing man. Mr. Hildreth, engineer of the train, in examining the truck in which the heated box was discovered a lock of hair and piece of scalp and some blood on it, which suggested the probable fate of poor Breese. Conductor Revels, having telegraphed Supt. Angell was directed to take charge of the train and bring it to St. John. Meantime the men on the hand car proceeded towards Kingman, and when they came to Finn, or Wigtopitlock Brook, eleven or twelve miles from Danforth, they found the dead body of the conductor lying by the bridge with the skull broken. The unfortunate man may have slipped and fallen off the steps of the car, but the most probable theory is that he was leaning out considerably beyond the line of the train when his head came in contact with a side of timber of the bridge and he fell head inwards against the truck of the car. The body was taken to Bangor by the train which left here yesterday morning in charge of Conductor Jamieson. Conductor Breese was a man about forty years old and was very popular on the road, both with the public and his fellow employes. He was always quiet and gentlemanly in his deportment and faithful in the performance of his duties. He was once married but his wife and two children were both dead and he follows them regretted by a large number of friends.—*Telegraph*.

A SAD CALAMITY.—We do not remember to have seen anything sadder than the following announcement among the "Deaths" in the London *Standard*: "On the 3rd of June, at Durbag, Port Natal, Annie (Rosey), aged 13 years; on the 4th, Violet, aged 11 years; on the 5th, Maud (Daisy), aged 12 years; on the 7th, Robert William (Peter), aged 6 years; on the 8th, Kate, aged 4½ years: on the 11th, Ernest, aged 2 years and 9 months—the children of R. W. Dickinson, Esq.,—of Diptheria." Six little children taken away—a whole nursery silenced and made a solitude—in eight days! God help the poor parents on whom he sends such a pitiless storm as that.—*Ex. Chronicle*.

Bradlaugh added another feather to his cap just before leaving home. A sharp money lender sued him for £20 on a bill of exchange for which Bradlaugh had become surety. Bradlaugh had two very clever lawyers against him, but he conducted his own case and showed a knowledge of law which rather surprised Court and counsel. Baron Martin told the jury that the plea of Bradlaugh was well taken, and on this the plaintiff consented to a non-suit. The case is worth mentioning, as it is, perhaps, the first time that a political Radical and atheist has appeared before an English Judge, except to act as red rag upon him.

MR. ARCH.—The following description of Mr. Arch, the great leader of the farm laborers, is taken from the Montreal *Herald*:—

"An exchange says that Joseph Arch, who is now in Canada, is one of the most remarkable men of his age. A humble farm laborer, of imperfect education, without a vote, he is the pope and leader of 80,000 farm laborers, and is better known, more loved by the class he befriends, and more feared by the privileged aristocracy than any man in the British Isles. It would appear as though the forces which took Cincinnatus from his plough to save Rome, and Cromwell from Huntingdon brewery to save England, have brought Joseph Arch, the Warwickshire farm laborer, to the enfranchisement of the down-trodden classes of his native land. He has come forth to make a study of the miserable over-populated dwellings, the scanty pay, the inferior food, the bad social surroundings of vast multitudes of people who till the soil in England, while they live like serfs, and he will apparently do much to better their condition. Already is he followed by the benedictions of men and women who cry out as he passes "God bless you! Our children never had meat till you came." He is a "sturdy Saxon laborer," of blonde complexion and light blue eyes, a strange frank look, and strong features. His face is weather beaten and bears traces of small pox; the under face is squarish, the cheek bones prominent, the forehead high and broad. But he is gifted with that which Saad regarded as his greatest earthly treasure, a sweet voice, and this voice has its own physiognomy in a most innocent and winning smile. With perfect independence and simplicity in his manner he takes his seat before the noble lord or the humble laborer and with equal courtesy; he converses with the utmost frankness as one who has nothing to conceal; and he has the high charm of a reformer, the faculty of completely forgetting himself in his cause. Joseph Arch is a native of Barton, Warwick, and is now forty-five years of age. He was born in the humblest social condition, among the class who rarely rise above the common level. While laboring in the field Arch taught himself to read, and the companions of his toil ever were the Bible and the newspaper. He was married at the age of twenty-five, and had two children at the time when he first felt the terrible pressure of want. He was getting 1s 6d. per day, and he struck. From that time he never took regular employment, but worked by the job. He excelled in