POOR COPY

the choir for the excellent music they furnished.

Adjourned to meet at 6.30 o'clock, P. M.

Closed by singing Doxology. Benediction by President.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Meeting opened at 7, P. M., by singing "All hail the power of Jesus's name," &c.

Prayer by Rev. W. Dobson.

Singing by choir, "Jesus Paid it All."

The following Resolutions were supported by able addresses by the movers and seconders, and unanimously adopted by the Meeting:

1st. Moved by Rev. G. W. McDonald, and seconded by Rev. J. Morse, of Houlton Me.

Resolved—That the spirit of the present age urgently demands special diligence and care in the religious training of the rising generation, and requires that every encouragement and support be given to the cause of Sabbath Schools.

Singing by choir, "Toiling On."

2nd Moved by Rev. Mr. McKay, and seconded by D. J. Holder, Esq.

Resolved—That a simple scriptural education, a pure religious literature, a cordial co-operation of teachers, children and parents, above all, the enriching blessing of God, should be always and everywhere sought as essential conditions of success in the working of Sabbath Schools.

Singing by choir, "Clap your hands for joy."

3rd. Moved by Rev. W. Dobson, and seconded by James Watts, Esq.

Resolved—That the work of inculcating the principles of Total Abstinence upon the rising generation should form a part of Sabbath School labor, second only to that of bringing them to consecrate themselves to the service of God.

Singing by choir, "Star of my only hope."

4th. Moved by Rev. Mr. Read, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Price.

Resolved—That Sabbath Schools, properly conducted, with a firm reliance upon the promises of God, may become to all who are engaged in the work, of whatever age or condition, sources of great blessings, both in this life and in that which is to come.

At the close of the regular business of the Meeting, Mr. Siddall asked permission and was allowed to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. G. W. McDonald, and carried.

Resolved—That this meeting urges upon the Superintendents to establish a Temperance Society in connection with their Schools; and prays that soon our County will not possess a single legalized tavern.

A collection was taken up to help defray the expenses of the Convention.

Closed by singing the Doxology.

Benediction by Rev. J. E. Read.

Excellent music was furnished throughout by a choir under the direction of G. H. Snow, Esq., Mrs. J. Shea presiding at the organ.—The meetings were characterized by the utmost harmony and devotedness to the work. The general impression prevailing was, that a fresh impetus would be given to the work, that would result in much good. We trust our hopes will be fully realized.

J. T. FLETCHER,
Secretary.

Waterville, June 29th, 1877.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

LETTER FROM A RAMBLING CORRESPONDENT.

MR. EDITOR,—Getting tired of hard work and a town life, I thought to leave both and breathe the pure country air, by taking a few holidays, which might strengthen and invigorate me, and better fit me for work when I returned to my home and business.—Here let me remark that, in my opinion, there is nothing so interesting to an observing man, with a contemplative mind, as to travel, by horse and carriage, through the country at this season of the year and observe the improvements that are being made; to compare and carefully notice the crops that are growing in the several localities through which one passes, and then form an opinion as to the system of farming and the quality of the land when compared with Carleton County, which by many is admitted to be the garden of this Province. Many, no doubt, who are struggling to make a start in life and get a living for themselves and family will at times feel dissatisfied that their progress is so slow, but whose prospect is encouraging of they would only manifest a disposition of patience and perseverance; to such I would say, while you are looking ahead occasionally cast your eyes down and examine the soil that is to be found through the length and breadth of Carleton County, the equal of which cannot be found in any upland County in this Province, if it can in the Dominion.

In passing over the bridge at Woodstock I was pleased to observe that a new flooring is being laid, and I suppose the press is entitled to quite as much credit as any other source in accomplishing that object.

While in some parts of Carleton grass will be a partial failure, yet in Northampton, from what I saw, I think it will be an average crop; of all other crops, in Carleton, the husbandman, from present appearances, will have no cause to complain. The crops in Southampton, York County, appear to have been planted late, or else the early drouth has left them in a backward state, especially the potatoes and grass, the latter being inferior to any I have seen this year. While I was passing along without difficulty at this point, it was not so with a man on a raft, who, either through ignorance of the channel or inability to manage his raft of logs, allowed it to strike on a rock; the water being swift the raft broke up, leaving together a sufficient number of the logs, on which the raftsman floated to a place of safety.

A little boy accepted my invitatation to ride. To my question, "Have you any brothers?" he said, "Yes, sir!" "How many have you?" "I don't know, sir!"—"What does your father do for a living?" "I don't know, sir!" and then corrected himself by saying, "One day, when I went home, he was making a waggon to haul Betsy in!" I think teachers should learn their pupils to count before they read and write—the little boy said he could do both,—and should teach them to know the name of the locality in which they live, of which the little lad was ignorant.

Two miles below Nackawick I visited and took tea with one of my boyhood acquaintances, one I had not seen for many years; it was pleasant to meet and talk over the events of our lives during the period of our separation; now both of us are getting the frosts of winter upon our brow.

After partaking of my friend's hospitality, I started for Upper Caverhill Settlement.—To get there I had to pass over about four miles of an up-hill road, through a country which was anything but inviting for farming purposes, the soil being hard and very rocky; this is characteristic of the Settlement, it being the exception to see any land free from stone. The place took its name from the first settler, Dr. Caverhill, who, while he had been successful in battling against disease and sometimes death, had at last to yield to the attack of the King of Terrors, and is now beneath the clods of the valley.—Yet in memory he lives, and will while the place retains its present name. It was noticeable that the place was among the first settlements of York County, from the fact that the buildings were old style and some of them ready to fall. The land appeared to be good, and the grass the best I had seen since leaving Carleton County. Should judge they are a progressive people and quite up to the spirit of the age, as I noticed preaching and school houses, as well as a Temperance Hall, all of which were finished in modern style, the latter especially. Neither Caverhill or Hainesville support a rum shop, which, no doubt, partly accounts for their apparent prosperity; the latter place has been settled about twenty years. The roads here are the best I ever saw in a new settlement; the new bridges also, both large and small, are built in magnificent style. I hardly know how to account for this latter fact unless it be that York has a departmental officer in the Government, and who is well supported by his colleagues. The most unpleasant part of my journey was from Hainesville to Keswick, near where the Camp Meeting is being held. On Friday afternoon I visited the C. M. grounds, but in consequence of the heavy rains in the fore part of the day it was very unpleasant; ground and seats very cold and wet, and very few people to be seen. On Saturday afternoon there was a very large concourse of persons present, with some twelve Revds. to minister to them in spiritual things; among those were Rev. Messrs. Duncan, McKeown, Colter, Marshall, Weddall, Clark, Bell and Hughes (Baptist)—the latter preached an eloquent sermon. Mr. Duncan appears to have charge of the preaching services, while some three or four officials, with a bow of ribbon in their coat, have charge of the grounds, and whose business it is to see that good order prevails. A stranger not acquainted with the like would suppose the place was under military government.—Houses covered with cotton and tents of cotton are scattered all round where the seats and pulpit are located, prominent among them being the Preachers' tent, where prayer meetings are held after the preaching services are concluded; there is also a cooking and eating saloon, with office attached for selling tickets, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. The regulations and hours for service are as follows:—Hour for rising, 6 o'clock, A. M.; morning prayer meeting, 6½ o'clock; breakfast, 8 o'clock; Tent meeting, 9½ o'clock; preaching, 11 o'clock; dinner, 12½, P. M.; preaching, 3; Tea, 6; lights to be extinguished at 10, P. M. The expense of fitting up the ground was $120, most of which was raised on the Sabbath by collections. The meetings as announced will continue until Wednesday next, and it remains to be seen whether the benefit derived therefrom will compensate for the time, trouble and expense of making the necessary arrangements for holding the services.

TRAVELLER.

July 9th, 1877.

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.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

SENTINEL Office, in Brick Building, directly opposite Post Office, up stairs.

THE first decade of the Dominion of Canada has been reached. Ten years have passed since the agitation and preparation of many previous years was consummated by the confederation of the four principal Provinces of B. N. A. The time has seemed short, and still it has been prolific in events momentous in their bearing upon the world, as well as upon the more narrow sphere of Canadian territory. We have passed from a time of general prosperity, of prosperous commercial enterprise, of successful speculation, and public and private extravagance, into a time of depression, curtailment and compelled economy. And in these respects our history is the history of all countries. In New Brunswick, while we have experienced our share of the commercial reverses, still it may be said presenting as good a balance sheet, and indicating that our business had been as prudently conducted as any of our neighbors, the Province has been called upon to endure, outside the range of the ordinary business calamities, most distressing experiences. And her people, presenting heart and nerve to meet and overcome the ponderous pressure of difficulty to which they have been subject by the fires that have prostrated them of the principal towns, may be excused if they have neither heart nor time to devote to mere noisy demonstrations of patriotism, and if, instead of flaunting banners and firing guns and keeping holiday over so eventful an anniversary as Dominion Day, they devote themselves to the work of restoring lost relics of previous industry, and rebuilding devastated homes and shattered fortunes.

But, without stopping to ponder upon the mistakes or oversights which may have discovered themselves as the years of confederation have passed by, and tended to mar to some extent the approval of the policy which changed our Provincial relations, and accepting things as they are, with confidence that a free and intelligent people knowing their rights and possessing constitutional powers to maintain them will work out, to a satisfactory solution, the future of our country, the growth of the confederation in all material respects, has been rapid and extensive. We have grown from a Dominion of four to one of eight Provinces, and fulfilled the original proposition of embracing the British territory stretching between the two oceans. We have thus opened up vast acres for home and foreign colonization, and now have a "West" which is becoming a popular resort for the hardy pioneers of industry and civilization who are compelled or desire to leave the old and seek new homes. Our commerce has extended and our trade relations been greatly enlarged, and as our sources of supply and productive powers have become advertised and known abroad, our manufactures have increased and the demands upon them swelled in proportion, and to-day Canadian products are being called for with eagerness even in the far off markets of Australia.

Our progress, as indicated by the practical testimony of public works undertaken and prosecuted by Governments or private companies, has been most satisfactory. And in this respect not one but all the Provinces, immediately or prospectively, are participants in the benefits. New Brunswick may not have received in these matters according to her deserts, but has received largely and on the whole satisfactorily.

Politically, we have passed through stirring times and had exciting issues, but these and their results have been rather local than constitutional. They have effected parties in, but not the heart of, the Dominion. We are not of those who profess to think that all the prosperity of one era and all the more depressed state of another is to be attributed to the respective Governments who then and now controlled matters. On the exit of one Government the tide in commercial affairs had turned, and the incoming administration had to accept the situation with all the difficulties that presented themselves, and we have confidence in their honesty and ability to guide, in so far as it is within their jurisdiction and control, our destinies in this respect, and maintain whatever greatness and respect we have earned in the eyes of the world.

The ten years of our confederate existence has been marked by the death of many of those who were prominent in the agitation that resulted in union, or who were among the first to represent their Province in the new Parliament. Johnson, Connell, Hazen, Steeves, Robertson, of New Brunswick; Howe, McCully and others, of Nova Scotia; Cartier, Tache, McGee, Sanfield Macdonald, &c., of Old Canada—these have passed away, leaving but their work and their memories behind; but fortunately we have able and active workers left, of those who labored at the beginning of our "Canadian" existence, and as one by one the old standard bearers are removed new recruits will be found to take their places and prosecute the labors so well begun.

Thankful should we be that at so comparatively juvenile an age the country in whose history is centered our hopes, and with whose future our fortunes are involved, occupies so respectable a position among the older nations and possesses so eminently the resources of matter and of mind adapted to a development of rapid and solid greatness. As a people we have nothing to fear save from ourselves. With such men to lead as we have, in and out of its Cabinet, an intelligent and patriotic public opinion to watch and direct, rebuke and strengthen its leaders, a good future for the Dominion seems to be assured, but it should never be forgotten, but accepted with all the responsibilities attached, that in the keeping and hands of its people is the future of Canada.

THE Methodist Conference, which closed its Annual Session in Fredericton, on Tuesday of last week, is said by attending clergymen to have been an exceptionally satisfactory one. The public meetings held in connection therewith were of a pleasing character, while the Ordination service was deeply impressive. The candidates ordained were:—Edward Bell, B. Chappell, Wm. Penna, Edwin Turner. The following were elected office bearers of the Conference for the current year:—Rev. J. Prince, President; Rev. Howard Sprague, A. M., Secretary; Rev. Jos. Hartt, Journal Secretary; Rev. Messrs. Dutcher, C. H. Paisley and R W. Weddall, Sub. Secretaries.

The following shows the name and stations of Ministers in the Fredericton District:—

Fredericton.—W. W. Brewer.
Kingsclear & Lincoln.—George M. Campbell.
Marysville.—Robert Duncan.
Gibson.—Geo. W. Fisher.
Nashwaak.—Richard Weddall, A. B.
Stanley.—Wm. J. Kirby.
Boiestown.—W. W. Colpitts, John F. Estey. Mr. Colpitts is also Missionary to the Lumbermen.
Keswick.—Thos. Marshall.
Sheffield.—Wm. Dobson.
Grand Lake (West).—To be supplied.
Gagetown.—James A. Duke.
Woodstock.—Chas. W. Paisley, A. M., Ed. Turner.
Canterbury.—Wm. Wass.
Jacksonville.—R. S. Crisp.
Richmond.—Wm. Harrison.
Florenceville.—John J. Colter.
Andover.—James Crisp.
Upper Kent.—Wm. Penna.
Arthurette.—C. H. Manaton.

CARLETON COUNTY COURT.—The Court opened on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Stevens presiding. There was a very full attendance of Grand Jurors, twenty-one being present; F. P. Sharp, Esq., was chosen Foreman. In his address to the Jury the Judge made happy reference to the recent disastrous fires which had swept over Woodstock and the neighboring cities of St. John and St. Stephen; dwelling upon the loss and want entailed upon the thousands who had thus been rendered homeless, he complimented Woodstock upon the enterprise displayed in building up the ruins, and reminded those living in the rural districts, the farmers, of the many privileges enjoyed by them, and of the gratitude that should fill their hearts for present plenty, and for the prospect of abundant crops. A pleasing evidence of the power of Christianity, and a strong proof of the statement that the world was growing better, was the generous outburst of practical sympathy that had been shown by the whole brotherhood of man, especially to the afflicted poor of St. John. His Honor reminded his hearers that the destruction of property referred to taught the lesson of the uncertainty of all human things, and the wisdom of laying up riches in a better country, where they would be eternal, and where, he trusted, when life's struggles were over, they might all meet.—He then explained the points involved in the various criminal cases which would be submitted to them.

Messrs. G. F. Gregory, Esq., and C. H. Lugrin, Esq., Fredericton, are present.

CIVIL DOCKET.

The Queen on complaint of John McBride, Jr., *vs.* William Dalling. Appeal from conviction made by L. R. Harding. Conviction quashed. L. P. Fisher, Esq., for appellant.

P. McAnna, assignee, &c., *vs.* Reed, McCann, &c. Motion to set aside nonsuit granted in March last. Rule refused. C. H. Lugrin, Esq., for plaintiffs; L. P. Fisher, Esq., for defendants.

J. Buchanan *vs.* Hunter, Perkins and Cox. Action of replevin. S. B. Appleby, Esq., for plaintiff; L. P. Fisher, Esq., for defendants. Verdict for defendants for $20 damages, instead of return of goods.

John McDougald *vs.* John Reardon. Assumpsit.

David J. Currie *vs.* Zebulon Connor. Claim made by plaintiff to property seized under writ of attachment issued by Connor. Wm. M. Connell, Esq., fyles claim.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen at instance of Overseer Poor, Peel, *vs.* John Foster, Jr. Bastardy. On motion Wm. M. Connell, Esq., recognizances were estreated.

The Queen *vs.* Gilbert Giberson, Chas. McCready, Allison McCready and Alfred Giberson. Assault on Daniel and Sarah Giberson. True bill.

The Queen *vs.* the same parties. Indictment for tearing down building.—No bill.

The Queen *vs.* Elijah Rockwell. Assaulting constable. No bill.

The Queen *vs.* Anthony Cummins.—Assault on Daniel Newman. True bill.

AT a regular quarterly meeting of St. Gertrude's Total Abstinence Society, held on the evening of the 5th inst., the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing quarter:—

Rev. J. C. Murray, Spiritual Director;
John McCaffery, President;
Edward Rugan, First Vice;
Geo. Lynch, Second Vice;
Hugh Gallagher, Secretary;
George McCaffery, Fin. Secretary;
P. McCaffery, Esq., Treasurer;
David Burke, Sergeant at Arms.

The Society, we are pleased to say, is prospering finely, and continually receiving accessions to its membership; the success of the institution is largely owing to the energetic labors of its Spiritual Director.

THE Church of England Synod closed its session in Fredericton on Thursday evening of last week, after one of the most harmonious and interesting annual sessions it has ever held. The following are the Rural Deans:—

Deanery of St. John—Rev. G. M. Armstrong;
Do Kingston—Rev. D. W. Pickett;
Do St. Andrews—Rev. R. E. Smith;
Do Woodstock—Rev. Thos. Neals;
Do Shediac—Rev. Dr. Jarvis;
Do Fredericton—Rev. G. G. Roberts.

The next meeting of the Synod is to be on the first Thursday of July, 1878, in St. John.

MANY complaints reach us regarding the unlawful hours to which some of the taverns of the town are nightly kept open, and that some of them are open to customers on Sunday. Also that there is a great deal of noise on the streets, especially in the lower part of the town, at unseemly hours of the night. These things should not be so, and the Town Marshal's attention is directed thereto.

CAPT. BOURNE'S Company finished their six days drill on Monday, and were inspected by Col. Maunsell. The inspection was creditable to officers and men, and Col. Maunsell was very complimentary in his address to them. The band, under the leadership of Mr. G. H. Snow, performed their part of the inspection well.

ON Sunday next Mr. T. H. Siddall will preach in the F. C. Baptist Church, at 6.30 o'clock, p.m.

At 8.15 o'clock, p. m., a public Temperance meeting will be held in the same church. Collection at close.

THE St. John *Daily News*, *Globe*, and *Telegraph*, all come to us again full size. Our contemporaries look well in their new dress, and we hope the energy and pluck displayed by them may be followed by much prosperity.

RECENTLY, at Toronto, a man struck his wife; a son 16 years old being present shot his father with a revolver, and from the effects of the wound he died the same night. Before his death he sent for two cousins, to whom he willed all his property; on leaving the house these two cousins had an altercation and one of them stabbed the other, inflicting a mortal wound, so that the double murder will probably be followed by a double execution.

AT Toronto the Anglican Synod adopted a resolution appointing a committee to confer with deputations from other religious bodies, to apply to the Ontario Legislature for an amendment to the school law, so as to allow religious instruction in the public schools. This action was taken, notwithstanding the assurance of the Deputy Minister of Education that it was impracticable.

WE stated some time ago that Mr. R. S Bull was erecting a barn on his fine property just below Connell's foundry. The building is now about completed and is worthy this second notice, as it is not only quite unique, but is, without doubt, the most tasteful and expensively finished of any building for a like purpose in this or the adjoining Counties.

A NEW triumph in telegraphy is reported. It consists in a simple and inexpensive process by which a whole form or page of printed matter may be reproduced at any desired distance.—Thus, a printer may receive at any eastern or western station a rescript of the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, &c., which he may use as copy for his compositors, no copying by operators being required.

A PARISIAN has discovered that in proper proportions, whiting, or Spanish white, baryta oil, water and zinc, produces a paste which, dissolved in linseed oil, makes a paint superior in all respects to white lead and fifty per cent. cheaper.

THE United States produced last year a cotton crop worth $250,000,000 and a corn crop worth $583,000,000, the whole agricultural product reaching a total value of $4,000,000,000; the corn crop thus proved greatly the largest item, and corn is now king instead of as formerly cotton.

Mr. Wm. M. Brown, Southampton, has presented us with a box of very large and fine English Strawberries.—Mr. Brown expects to pick some 3 or 4 bushels of this fruit from his vines the present season. Some of the berries given us weigh over half an ounce.

BEAR in mind the Tea Meeting, at Grafton, on Wednesday next. Everybody ought to attend, and if everybody does, everybody will have a pleasurable time.

AN inventor died lately, at Portland, Me., who realized $60,000 from a lamp burner which he invented.

A DEEP sorrow has been cast over the family of Mr. Wm. Monteith, Northampton. Within the space of a week he has been called to witness the death of three of his children, from that fearful disease diptheria. Mr. Monteith also lost a child, from the same cause, on the 14th of last month.

THE Presbytery of St. John held a meeting for the transaction of business, in the Kirk, on Tuesday evening of this week, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. P. Begg. Mr. Begg will remain with his old friends during the week, and preach in the Kirk at the usual hours on Sabbath first.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"One Present" should have signed his real name to his letter. We cannot assume the responsibility of publishing such libellous statements.

THOUGH burned out, the "Royal" Hotel, St. John, still lives. While yet the ruins of the old establishment, Prince William street, were burning, Mr. Raymond secured the furniture, good will, &c., of the "Continental" on King square, and there, with his polite clerk, may be found with a kindly greeting for all old and new patrons.

Jottings.

Mr. Siddall delivered a Temperance lecture, in Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, on Monday evening. Mr. D. J. Holder occupied the chair, and the attendance was large.

Under the influence of the late favorable weather the crops are coming on amazingly. Grass, owing to the recent rains, will be heavier than was at one time feared.

There was an excursion, by train, to St. Andrews, thence by steamer to Pendleton's Island, on Tuesday. The number that went from here was not so large as would have been the case had the excursion been more thoroughly advertised.

The bark extract works of Wm. Shaw, Houlton, was burned on Sunday morning. The fire originated from the boiler. Loss between six and ten thousand dollars.

The Woodstock Field Battery are in Camp, performing their twelve days drill.

In the Jacques-Cartier election case judgment has been rendered, confirming Mr. Laflamme in the seat.

The Keswick Camp Meeting, on the whole, appears to have been very successful.

The Provincial Lodge of the United Temperance Association meets at Gagetown, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 17th inst. Arrangements have been made with the Intercolonial and Riviere du Loup Railways and Express and Union Line of Steamers to carry delegates to and from the session at one fare.

Chalmers Bros. have moved into their fine new store, Hamilton's building, Main street.

The "12th," in Town, passed off very quietly. No public demonstration of any kind.

Centreville Items.

On the 30th ult., at Glassville, Mr. James Lindsay departed this life. His remains were brought to Centreville and buried at the Baptist Meeting House, where Rev. Joseph Harvey preached a very impressive sermon. The deceased was a quiet, unassuming man, a good neighbor and kind parent; he left good evidence that he has gone to a better land, a heavenly one.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by many of the residents of Centreville and vicinity assembling with their Yankee cousins on the top of Mars Hill, which had been well prepared for the occasion by having the bushes cleared away and a suitable platform erected for the speakers. Speeches, fitting to the day and occasion, were delivered; then all partook of a good lunch prepared by the ladies, after which many of the young people "tripped the light fantastic toe."

On the evening of the 3rd inst., Mr. Siddall gave a lecture in the Baptist Meeting House; subject, Temperance. The audience was large and respectable and paid marked attention.—The lecturer showed, in a way to satisfy his hearers, that temperance organizations had proved very successful in the work for which they were intended.

Hartland Items.

The Companies of the 67th Battalion (Lieut. Col. Upton), under command of Major Vince, Capts. Boyer and Hartley, assembled here on the 10th inst., for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General. These Companies paraded their full numerical strength, and they proved upon the field to have been carefully drilled by their commanding officers. Col. Maunsell was accompanied by Lieut. Cols. Upton and Raymond and the remainder of the staff of the Battalion, and was received with the Customary Salute.

A Six Company Battalion was now formed from the three Companies above referred to, their strength permitting it, and the Band of the Battalion being present under their efficient conductor, Mr. G. Holland Snow, the regiment marched past in quick time and at the double. The Corps was then examined in various movements in Battalion drill under Lieut. Cols. Upton and Raymond and Major Vince, displaying a great proficiency, taking into consideration that there has been no Camp since that most successful *Camp* at St. Andrews in 1874. After the Battalion was thoroughly tested in Battalion drill, skirmishing was engaged in with many changes of front, and the corps seemed to understand well the different bugle sounds, "prepare for cavalry," "close and assemble."

A most successful field day concluded with a charge at the point of the bayonet, and the Deputy Adjutant General then addressed the corps in high terms of praise, calling attention to several important points, viz.: The high degree of proficiency attained under the circumstances above referred to; the necessity for the corps receiving the moral support of the people, a support which happily is not withheld in this County, judging by the large number of spectators at this and all the D. A. General's inspections.—Col. Maunsell then thanked Major Vince and Capts. Boyer and Hartley for the trouble they had taken in thus assembling their Companies in Battalion for inspection. He also referred to Major Vince's course of instruction at the Quebec School of Gunnery, which was so creditable that official notice of it had been forwarded to the Home Authorities. At the close of the General's speech, three cheers were given for the Queen, the Dep. Ad. General and Lieut. Col. Upton, when the men were disbanded.

On the same day, the officers of Capt. Boyer and Major Vince's Companies entertained the visiting officers to Luncheon. The Lunch was held in the spacious Dining Hall of the "Hartland House," and was got up in "mine hosts" Boyer's best style. There were present Adj. General Maunsell, Lieut. Cols. Upton and Raymond, Majors R. B. Ketchum, J. D. Ketchum and Vince, Dr. Nevers, Capts. Boyer, Baird, Bourne, Hartley, Emery and Burpee, Lieuts. Tompkins, R. Vince, McNintch, Harding and McLeod; who all enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts, as well as the following "Specials," were given by the Chair, and drank in pure sparkling water:—Health of Col. Maunsell, our worthy Adjutant General; responded to effectively by the gallant General. Health of Lieut. Col. Upton, for "He's a jolly good fellow" brought as fruit, a stanza of that well-known melody, and a suitable response from the Col. Health of Lieut. Col. Raymond, and the staff of the 67th Light Infantry; responded to in a happy style by Col. Raymond, who, before sitting down, called for the Healths of the officers of Nos. 4 and 8 Companies, which were drank with cheers, and responded to by Major Vince. Adj. Gen. Maunsell proposed the Healths of the Capts. of Companies "The Main Stay of our force"; responded to by Capt. Boyer and Major Vince. Municipal Council of Carleton, responded to by Major Ketchum, Warden of the County.

Mr. G. R. Burtt has a number of men engaged under the supervision of Prof. Morgan, in placing a fountain in front of his residence, and otherwise decorating his grounds in its vicinity.

A horse was stolen from the barn of Mr. Stephen Belyea on last Saturday night. The thief, with his booty, is still at large.

A boy about ten years of age, son of Mr. Joseph Robinson, Windsor, was kicked, on Monday last, by a vicious horse upon the forehead, producing a fracture of the skull in that region. His condition is very critical.

Mr. Joseph Faulkner, of the same place, accidentally placed a broadaxe in too close proximity to one of his feet, and in consequence received a very dangerous wound.

The crops in this and adjoining districts present a very fine appearance for the season, and indications are favorable for a rich and bountiful harvest.

Notice having circulated that a Battalion drill of some of the Companies of the 67th would be held at this place, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., had the effect of attracting a large number of people, who spent the day very agreeably.

The Band of the 67th Light Infantry played some excellent music for them, which assisted in dissipating for a short time the dullness that occasionally was apparent.

Victoria County Items.

Andover was visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy hail, on the afternoon of Monday. A number of barns were blown down, much glass in windows broken, and some of the braces of the railway bridge blown out. We are not in receipt of fuller particulars.

The Thompson House, Grand Falls, came near getting on fire the other evening, from ashes in the shed.

Dr. Steeves, of the Lunatic Asylum, St. John, has been spending a few days at the Falls; and Messrs. Gibson, Burpee and Hoben, of the N. B. Railway were also at the Falls this week.

The Premier of Canada is filling some engagements to speak in the West. The following extracts from a recently reported speech show how vigorous and hard his handling of the Opposition is:—

But since the day that my colleagues and I assumed the reins of office we have been met with one continuous strain of coarse and systematic abuse, which appears to have reached its culminating point at the meetings held by the Conservative leaders throughout the country at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, I am not very much surprised at that, for I recollect very well the events which were developed in the earlier days of the history of this country. I was astonished, however, to find that Mr. Tupper a few evenings ago, in pronouncing the highest eulogiums upon his leader, Sir John Macdonald, called that hon. gentleman the well-known champion of civil and religious liberty. (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, in the presence of many grey-haired men the hon. gentleman must have appeared as the personification of the tyrant—as the sum and aggregate of civil and ecclesiastical bigotry and sectional domination. (Hear, hear.)—Who does not remember when the hon. gentleman was one of those who battled—not for the religious equality that was spoken of, but—for religious inequality? Who does not remember our early struggles forty years ago, when we strove to wrest the public domain from the hands of one denomination.—Who does not recollect when Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen were sent to gaol because they dared perform the ceremony of marriage? (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who is now introduced to the public of Canada for the first time as the champion of civil and religious liberty was one of the defenders of that system; one of those who strove to perpetuate in our country the dominancy of a creed if not of a race. (Hear, hear.) I spent my earliest days in the political agitation incident to these struggles; my first political meetings were held in behalf of that cause which has been ridiculed by one of its principal opponents being characterized as its champion. (Hear, hear.)—Well do I remember the struggle we had in those days for our rights, and how at last in December, 1847, we succeeded in electing that noble man Robert Baldwin, with a band of Reformers strong enough to place him in a position to become First Minister of the day, and settle once for all the question of religious equality, in spite of the opposition of Sir John and his party, (Loud cheers.) I know that in a young country like this, passing affairs rapidly shape themselves into history, public events fast recede from view, and the vast majority of those whom I now address had no part in the struggle to which I have referred. But I refer to it now merely to say this: that the Reformers of this country will remember—those who were not alive at that time by reading, and those who were alive by having been in the midst of these events—with gratitude that it was the great leaders of the Reform party who first gave perfect civil and religious rights to the people of Canada. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It has been asked what is the difference between the two parties at the present moment. We are told by a certain class—certainly not a very numerous or a very influential one—that there is no necessity for party organization in Canada, because all that separated parties in bygone times has been settled; that the questions which then divided us now divide us no more. That, no doubt, is true to a certain extent; and it is also true that the men who first settled all these questions are the men who are most likely to administer the Government in accordance with the principles of those great measures which were disposed of by the Reform party under Mr. Baldwin and his successors. And it becomes highly necessary that the party lines which separated the Conservatives and the Liberals in the olden times should continue to exist, although I am far from saying that any political party can be justified in carrying party conflicts so far as to injure the prosperity or prospects of the country.—I have merely to present a few figures relating to one particular year of our term of office and one year of theirs in order to show who has been extravagant and who has not, and to meet by one simple statement from the Public Accounts the misrepresentations on this subject to which we are subjected.—You have been told by Dr. Tupper and Sir John Macdonald that the present Government have increased the expenditure of the country to a much greater extent than they would have done, or than they did during their season of power. When I tell you that the entire annual expenditure when they took office was $13,687,928, and that in the last year in which they were in power, viz., 1873-4, it had reached $23,316,316.75—an increase of nearly ten millions in six years—you will see who suffer most by comparison. Now, in order to make a fair comparison, let us deduct from the total expenditure of 1873-4, viz., $23,316,316.75, the abnormal expenditures or exceptional payments of that year. They are as follows:—Mounted Police, $199,590.14; North-west organization, $12,262.41; boundary survey in the North-west, $79,293.60; boundary survey in Ontario, $2,430; military stores, $144,906; Custom's refunds former years, $69,330.02; interest on debt over 1872-3, $515,230.34; charges on management (increase), $65,022.46; total, $1,087,973.97. Deducting this aggregate from the total expenditures we have $22,228,132.78 as the total normal expenditure for that year. Our expenditure for the last complete year of our term of office, 1875-6, was $24,488,372.11. Deducting the same exceptional items as before, viz, Mounted Police, $369,518.39; boundary survey, North-west, $134,105.18; settler's relief, Manitoba, $83,405.80; and interest on debt over 1872-3, $1,191,697: in all $1,798,726.37, and we have a total normal expenditure on the same items of $22,709,645.74. In order to get the actual normal expenditure for that year we must also deduct the following items of abnormal expenditure:—Insurance inspection, $8,032.91; Indian grants over 1873-4, $130,166.69; sinking fund over 1873-4, $309.033; weights and measures (new), $99,785.05; inspection of staples (new), $537.72; adulteration of food (new), $2,601.83; in all $650,127.20, leaving the actual normal expenditure on the basis of 1873-4 $22,059,518.54, as against $22,228,132.78 for those years.—(Loud cheers.) I mention these figures just to show how absurd and scandalous is their charge that we have increased the burdens of the public. It seems it would be perfectly legitimate for these gentlemen in their term of office to increase the expenditure by nearly ten millions, while we are expected, with many vast interests on our hands not then in existence, such as the Government of the North-west Territories, the maintaining of a powerful police force there to keep the country in order, and the purchase of the whole territory from the Indians, not to add a single dollar to the expenditure of the country. If we had allowed our expenditure to run up in the same ratio that they did during their term of office, it would have been $4,915,000 more than it is. But we managed by prudence and carefulness not merely to keep the amount at what was considered necessary in 1873-4, the last of their financial years, but we have actually managed to reduce it very largely in 1875-6, and it will be reduced very much further, as Mr. Cartwright will show you, in the current year now about expired.

The other day a mass meeting was held in Cooper Union, New York, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was present, and spoke as follows:

I should have been sorry to have been absent from such a meeting as this. It seems but as yesterday when I walked the streets of St. John, and spoke in its opera houses and churches, now unhappily laid in ashes. All the habitable part of the city is laid waste by this terrific fire. We are accustomed to local conflagrations; we are accustomed even to fires that sweep away buildings and even whole squares; but to have the whole atmosphere become white hot, to feel heat extending over miles, and raised to the power of a compound blow pipe, is a horror we have so far been spared. But these modern fires are increasing in number. First Portland, then Chicago and Boston.—These terrible scourges have become so frequent that we may well feel that our day may yet come, and that we may suffer from some such terrible convulsion of the air and destruction of property. Had it been across the ocean that this last catastrophe occurred, such is the present sentiment of universal brotherhood that we should have felt aggrieved had we not been appealed to for aid. Wherever there is human suffering thither goes our sympathy. Be it an overflow in France or a famine in India, it matters not—around the world mankind is one brotherhood and we are beginning to feel it. Our Christianity may lack dogma, but it becomes a sentiment, a love that takes in the whole human race. If this fire had occurred within our own borders what would we do for our own children? What would we do for Portland or for Bangor? Whatever we could do; but when the need is in another state, under another sovereignty, there is a species of heroism in saying: "We will do for you as for our own, and even more abundantly." For weeks past the Queen of England, and many of England's highest nobles have, to show sympathy and regard for America, been pouring honors upon General Grant. This sympathy exists unquestionably. The settlers of St. John, N. B., were of our own citizens. Hundreds and thousands of men, as pure and conscientious as the Jeffersons, the Adamses and the Hancocks, who were royal to the old throne, and with the same feeling as the Puritans in leaving England left our shores at the close of the Revolution, and settled in St. John—men particularly from New York, Boston and the Massachusetts coast. Whoever has travelled the Dominion must have seen with pride and satisfaction the beautiful country there growing up between us and the North Pole. It seems as it were really intended for a royal agricultural territory. It is a goodly thing to have a good neighbor. Since we cannot inherit it (once I thought we should—but I have ceased to hope for it) we should rejoice at having such a neighbor. Our territory is too large already. We have a greater farm than we can attend to. It is said we shall have some of Mexico. Good heavens! what shall we do with it? (Applause.) They say it would give us a better border. Would that we had better neighbors, neighbors on the south like those on the north! Is there anything one can appeal to more powerfully than the sorrows of these neighbors? In such an affliction as this see how God stills all prejudices! How many sects have I here? Not one. Catholics and Protestants here are only Christian men united in the bonds of sympathy for human suffering. So let us say to our neighbors, "Not only do our hearts beat with yours, but our pockets and our purses are open to give more tangible results." Let us hope to see in future, as in Chicago, a miracle of repairing in St. John that will excel the miracle of devastation. Many a city rises out of its ashes more beautiful, more substantial, more permanent than ever!"

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1877.

President Hayes' recent order prohibiting U. S. officers from taking any active part in politics, is thought by many to be of greater importance than any measure that has been inaugurated by the new administration. It is having an immediate as well as a decided effect in various directions. The Secretary of the Navy endorses the action, and issued a circular last week to the Commandants of the Navy yards based upon it, in which he orders that no political influence shall be in any way regarded in employing laborers and mechanics, but that skill and efficiency shall be the only recommendations required or considered. Also, that no discharges shall be made on account of political opinions and no assessments permitted for political purposes. The order, it must be confessed, is a step in the right direction, freeing Commandants as it does from the Congressional interference that has hitherto dictated to them who should be employed and who discharged.

It appears that the Army is not to be allowed to starve because of the omissions of Congress to supply it properly, but, according to a general order just issued by the Secretary of War, subsistence stores may be sold to an officer on credit on his receipt for the articles and a certificate that the stores are required for the use of himself and family, and that he has an unincumbered amount of pay due him sufficient to cover the cost of the articles enumerated. Subsistence stores may also be sold to enlisted men on credit for their own use, on written permits sign