

the House limited their appropriations to the estimate of the Government, no difficulty would have arisen. The government, not having the initiation, had no check, and consequently no power.

He met the charges of extravagance and creation of new departments, by showing the necessity of a more efficient audit. He referred to the losses that had arisen from the old system, which in one instance were over £2000! He defended the appointment of Controller, and showed that the arrangement was economical; the department in this Province, since its transfer to Provincial control, costs about £300 per annum—formerly it cost £1420. In Nova Scotia the same department now costs over £1000! He referred to the Board of Works, and showed that the expenses of the Board for the year were only £801, and that the travelling expenses of Mr. Steeves, as a member of the government—were not at the head of one of the departments—and the usual commission on works immediately under his supervision last year, would have amounted to over £900—thus securing a saving of £100 by this department, not to say anything of the advantages of the supervision of all the public works. Under the arrangement of 1853 and '54, the same service would have cost at least £900 per annum.

The expenditure under the Board was £7843. The commission on this expenditure would be ten per cent., and would amount to £784. Travelling expenses, attending Executive and Legislative Councils, would have been £123.

The total expenses, including salary of Chief Commissioner, Engineer, and contingencies, were £801. Making an exact saving of £86.

He further examined the charges of extravagance by comparing the expenses of the late Government with the present.

	PAID.	PAID.
Crown Land Office, 1854, 1855, £3191	1854, 1855, £1874	
Sundries, 75 10s	10	
Secretary's Office, 762	269	
Audit Office, 173	591	
Receiver General, 23	21	
Travelling expenses and contingencies of Executive Council, 678	581	
Printing and Advertising, 481	310	
Purchase Money returned, 114	244	
Law Expenses and Damages, 730	50	
Postages, 903	856	
Fisheries, 125	0	
Sup. Schools, 9	5	
Railway Directors, 0	39	
	£7264 10	£4850
Add Warrants on Treasury for services of Government, 3395		1200
Add balance due, 261		
	£10,920 10	£6050

Making allowance for debts contracted in 1853 and paid in 1854, there will be a clear balance in favor of the present Government of nearly £3000—and this includes all the new departments, about the expense of which so much has been said!

We merely refer our readers to three prominent items in the above statement, which will show how materially the public interests have been benefited by the change of government.

C. Land Office, under R. D. Wilmot, cost in 1854, £3191
Do. do. James Brown, in 1855, 1874

Saving, £1317

Body's Office, under J. R. Partelow, cost in 1854, £762
Do. do. S. L. Tilley in 1855, 269

Saving, £493

Law expenses and damages under J. A. Street, in 1854, £730
Do. do. Chas. Fisher, in 1855, 50

Saving, £680

Reader! which Government is the most extravagant? Here are facts and figures which no one can dispute. No wonder some of the old heads of departments are hiring the press to lie, if by any means they can get back to power.—*Courier*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

New York, June 23rd.

Atlantic arrived. English public were still without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact; it however created very little excitement.

It is estimated that the inundation in France rendered 40,000 people homeless, and that 100,000 were thrown out of employment.

Breadstuffs dearer. Wheat 2d. to 3d. per bushel; Flour 6d. to 1s. per barrel; and Indian Corn, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter, advance over last week's quotations, but only a moderate business.

NOMINATION FOR VICTORIA.

GRAND FALLS, June 25th.

Messrs. Watters, Coombes, and Tibbits were nominated. Mr. Watters made a very eloquent speech, and was followed by Mr. P. H. Beardsley, on the part of Mr. Tibbits, whose nominee he was. Colonel Coombes then spoke at some length

in support of the Governor's conduct. In conclusion Mr. J. Hartley made a speech in favour of the two old members, and gave what he considered the true cause for the dissolution of the House.

NEW YORK, June 27th.

Asia arrived. Cotton slightly declined but firm. Breadstuffs firm at previous rates, but transactions limited. Provisions unchanged, and business light. Consols 94. Money easier.

Much excitement relating to American affairs. The *Times* and *Post* demand dismissal of Dallas in offensive terms. Liverpool and Manchester have issued peace circulars addressed to citizens of United States, and the feeling of the British people seems active in favour of peace. Lord John Russell would bring the subject of Crampton's dismissal before parliament on Monday.

Halifax boat-club beat St. John boat 8 seconds yesterday, June 25.

The following are the returns received from Northumberland up to the time of our going to press—Kerr, 883; Sutton, 774; Mitchell, 710; Johnson 698. Street, 505. Result doubtful.

GRAND FALLS, June 27th.

L. R. Coombes has resigned, leaving no opposition to Messrs Tibbits and Watters.

KING'S COUNTY.—We are gratified to learn that the three candidates for this County who come out in opposition to the Governor bid fair to be returned. At a numerous influential meeting of the Electors held at Hampton on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to support Messrs Ryan, McLeod and Nase at the forthcoming Election.—The two first named gentlemen have represented the County for six years. Mr. Nase resides in the lower part of the County, and having been warmly solicited by the most influential men of the County to offer no doubt will be sustained. Two years ago Mr. McMonagle offered for this County as a man of Liberal views; now we find him with the Conservatives. Sudden conversions we view with suspicion. There is no doubt that King's will return Messrs. Ryan, McLeod and Nase.—*News*.

We have been informed that the scrutiny of Mr. Fisher's votes demanded at the close of the late election in York has been abandoned, and that gentleman has been retained by Mr. Hatheway as counsel in the scrutiny now going on between Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Hatheway.—*Id.*

BODY FOUND NEAR PORTLAND.—We clip the following from the *State of Maine* of the 17th inst:—

"We understand that the body of a female was found floating in the water near the Gas Works, yesterday afternoon. It was much eaten and decayed, and is supposed to be the body of a young lady, a native of St. John, N. B., who mysteriously disappeared about six weeks since, after the death, and on the night of the burial of a young man to whom she was engaged to be married. It is supposed she committed suicide.

DIABOLICAL ACT.—The corner stone of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, which was laid with so much pomp and ceremony on the 9th of June last, was on the following Friday night or Saturday morning, capsized out of its place and thrown into the ditch underneath the site. The scoundrels—there must have been more than one engaged in the disgraceful transaction—riddled the stone of the coins, etc., which had been deposited therein. It is earnestly to be hoped that the perpetrators of this rascally act will be discovered, when, if such should happily be the case, a whip ought to be placed in the hand of every man in the community to scourge the villains out of the country.—*Holifax Chronicle*.

It is announced by telegraph that the Canadian Government has consented to give the guarantee asked for by the English contractors, Messrs. Peto & Co., on the Grand Trunk Railway Stock.

LARGE ROBBERY—CHLOROFORM USED.—A gentleman from New Orleans was robbed at the Galt House night before last, of \$1,600—the money, consisting of nine \$500 and one \$100 on the New Orleans Banks. Three of the \$500 notes were on the Louisiana State Bank. The robbery was effected in the following manner—His room was entered through the transom and he was put under the influence of chloroform. The thief then took the key of the trunk from the gentleman's pocket, opened it, and not finding any money, examined his person, where he discovered the money in a handkerchief, tied around his body. The gentleman was to leave in the early cars, and was called for that purpose, but as no answer was received,

the room was opened, and he was found perfectly stupified from chloroform. Medical aid was called in, and the gentleman was revive. He offers a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the money.—*Louisville Journal, June 3.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE SAGUENAY DISTRICT.—The *Canadien* of yesterday publishes a letter from Chicoutimi, giving the particulars of a disastrous conflagration which occurred in the Saguenay District on the 6th and 7th instant. The flames spread over an area of three or four leagues, consuming dwelling-houses, barns, outbuildings, and almost all the fences, and enveloping in smoke the country for an immense distance along the banks of the river. Upwards of sixty farmers have lost their crops by the ravages of the flames, and many are homeless. More than one half of the grain sown in the Township is reduced to ashes.—Had not the wind lulled, the Church, a part of the Village of Chicoutimi, and Mr. Price's mills would also have become a prey to the conflagration. The sufferers have been already supplied with barley seed, so that a crop, at least of that grain, will not be lost.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *New York Express* has seen several private letters from San Francisco, detailing events there connected with the murder of James King. One of the Vigilance Committee says the Committee has upwards of 5,000 members on its muster roll. Also, that Casey and Cora will certainly be executed May 22nd. They have prepared a list, embracing the names of about 180 of the most notorious murderers, thieves and black-legs, all of whom will be required to quit the country on short notice, or contemplate summary judgment before the tribunal of Judge Lynch. Among them are Yankee Sullivan and David Roderick, the latter of whom was at one time Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

It is rumored that a project for a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is entertained, and if consummated, as it is thought, it will have an important bearing on the destinies of Nicaragua and Central American States.—*Toronto Globe*.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* says that after careful perusal of the accounts respecting the crops in all the principle grain-growing States, it comes to the conclusion that should nothing unforeseen occur, and favorable weather continue for the next three weeks, the forthcoming wheat crop will be the largest ever produced in the country. Stimulated by the high prices prevalent, and the prospect of a large foreign demand, resulting from the continuance of the war, farmers sowed last fall a breadth of land unusually large.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON CHURCHES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—It was rumored on Saturday and yesterday, that Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn Heights, was to be attacked by an organized band of those who had taken offence, or employed by those who had taken offence, at the very plain language in which Mr. Beecher has discussed the exciting events that have recently occurred in Washington and Kansas. The demonstration was set down for last night, but intelligence of their intentions having reached the Chief of Police in Brooklyn, Mayor Hall and about 50 policemen were present, to check aggressive or disorderly conduct. The church was crowded, as usual, and there was a large collection outside, including the police, but no attempt at disturbance was made.

A week ago last Sabbath, the pastor of the York Street Methodist Church received an anonymous letter, stating that if he attempted to preach on Sabbath evening his church would be attacked by a mob. He did preach, however, but an effective police force was stationed round the premises, which doubtless prevented the threatened disturbances.—*Boston Times*.

Provoking, but not belligerent;—that seems to be the feeling of the English people in regard to the reception of Padre Vigil and the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, if the *London Times* is to be taken as an index. The former proceeding is styled "a measure the effect of which must necessarily be to complicate relations already grievously entangled, and embitter feelings on both sides of the Atlantic already needlessly and wantonly irritated;" and the latter an "event which, seen through the mist of the future, was calculated to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, but now seems to have lost a little of its magnitude, as it comes nearer, and to be, after all, a not endurable evil." And the general conclusion seems to be to take no action in reference to the first proceeding, and on the second to give Mr. Dallas his passports and throw the responsibility of further movements upon the U. S. Government.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.—We take the following from the introduction of the *New York Shipping List* to its market report:—

A more cheerful tone pervades financial and commercial circles this week, as the result of a partial abatement of the political inquietude heretofore alluded to, although general trade continues spiritless, and circumscribed within narrow limits.—The mercantile community, generally, expect a brief season of repose in June and July, and nobody, therefore, is supposed to be disappointed at the prevailing apathy. We are enabled to chronicle the continuance of an easy money market—highly favorable accounts from the growing crops—reduced shipments of specie to Europe, and a healthy state of business in all sections of the Union—elements that indicate an improved condition of trade and commerce the ensuing season. All the great interests of the country were weighed down during the progress of the European war, but the incubus having been removed, there is now a gradual tendency towards a recuperation.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The *Times* correspondent says Secretary Marcy has formally signified to the Danish Minister the purpose of the President not to make a forcible resistance to the Sound dues for one year from the 14th instant.

The *Union* of this morning contains a lengthy notice of the enlistment question in the House of Lords, evidently prepared at the State department. It contains the following significant passage:—"We repeat, and we do it with satisfaction, that later incidents have essentially modified public questions here with regard to Lord Clarendon."—How far these new and more favourable impressions in regard to Lord Clarendon may be relied upon, we shall be better able to judge when we see what response he has to make to Mr. Marcy's last two despatches.—*Id.*

FROM MEXICO.—*N. York, June 16.*—The *Herald* has later advices from Mexico via Havana. The struggle in the Assembly against the government of Comonfort had terminated in favour of the latter.

Gen. Alvarez had resigned his seat, and retired from the city in disgust at the conduct of some of the executive officials, who were anxious to use his influence for selfish, personal interest, instead of the general welfare.

The Spanish Minister, Miguel de los Santos Alvarez, had reached the city of Mexico, but had not been recognized, and would not be, it is said, while the Spanish fleet maintained its threatening attitude in the harbour of Vera Cruz. There was, however, much excitement and fear that Comonfort would be compelled to receive the Minister.

Changes had taken place in the chiefs of the War and Treasury Departments.

As the English steamer left Vera Cruz several Spanish vessels of war were entering from the offing. No improvement in rate of exchange.

FEARFUL SHIPWRECK—SEVENTY TWO PERSONS DROWNED.—HALIFAX, June 14—9 P. M.—The ship *Pallas*, Capt. Spellane, from Cork for Quebec, with one hundred and twenty passengers, sighted the coast at Cape Breton, on the morning of the 30th of May.

In the afternoon, the Captain discovered that his compasses varied from one another, and shaped his course between Cape North and St. Paul's Island, when at 10 P. M. the ship struck the breakers there and bilged. The sea washed over the vessel, and the greatest consternation ensued. The panic-stricken passengers rushed into the boats and swamped them, 72 were thus drowned.

In the morning the Superintendent of the Island sent off boats and rescued the remainder.

A vessel has left Sydney to convey them to Quebec. The *Pallas* is a total loss.

A CITY SUBMERGED.—Capt. Jordan, of the brig *Hobart*, from Jaemel, St. Domingo, which has arrived at New York reports, on the night of May 21 in consequence of the torrents of rain, which had fallen almost without intermission for three days preceding, the stream called Orange, overflowed and submerged a part of the city, and carried away from 20 to 25 houses with persons in them. Several were drowned while others escaped in boats.—Many of the inhabitants are without any asylum or clothes. It is impossible to estimate the damage; not only in the city and vicinity, but likewise in the interior, all the banana trees were rooted up and washed into the river, with animals, &c. &c.—The roads to the capital and elsewhere were almost impassable, as the flood appears to have been great throughout the Island. A great deal of coffee was washed away out of the stores of the speculators, in different parts of the city.

From all parts of Canada we have the most cheering accounts of the growing crops, which are expected to be the largest ever gathered in that Province.