

lature would have to consider, in the extension of railways in this Province; one was, how much more duties the imports would bear, the other, how much further the credit of the Province could be extended, so that he supposed taxation and debt must be carried to their utmost limits. He supposed that they could not stop there now were, as the Shediac road would be valueless without being connected with other roads, but it was difficult to say what was to be done, to get the Province out of the mess.

Mr. Fox made a few remarks, saying it would be much better if his hon. friend would endeavor to point out a remedy for existing evils, rather than to be continually finding fault. The Province, it would seem, had got into difficulties, which were expressed in the figures of a debt of so large a dimension, that he could not pretend to understand them.

The debate was then adjourned.

Special Agencies for the Sentinel.
Mr. JOHN INGRAM, St. Andrews.
Mr. JAMES A. GRANT, St. John.
Messrs. DENING & SONS, St. John.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE EPITOME.

FRIDAY, March 15th.—Petition of Rev. Mr. Meloy, praying for a grant to a Roman Catholic School in Gloucester was referred to special committee. The rest of the day, from 2 o'clock, was occupied in discussing Wilnot's amendment to the Secretary's resolution for supply, under the head of public works. The points at issue were which of the two motions were most in accordance with Imperial or Colonial practice, and which afforded the best opportunity for a fair and independent expression of opinion, and recording of their votes, by hon. members on each particular item. The House divided—

Yeas—Tibbitts, Wilnot, M. Intosh, Desbriay, Vail, Scovill, M. Pherson, Allen, Botsford, Lawrence, M. Phelin, Gray, Kerr, Williston.

Nays—Spencer, Tilley, Fisher, Waters, Brown, Connell, Smith, Read, End, Lewis, M. Lellan, M. Millan, Mitchell, M. Adam, C. Perley, Taylor, Ferris, Hamilton, M. Leod, Wright, Cudlip, W. E. Perley, Chandler.

Tibbitts moved to strike out the grant for addition to Lunatic Asylum. Lost.

M. Phelin moved to strike out grant for dredge, and that for public buildings. No decision. Progress was reported.

A motion being made to resume supply at 11 o'clock, M. Intosh moved in amendment that 2 be the hour, in order to enable the Railway Committee to meet in the morning.

Some conversation arose between Cudlip, Wilnot, M. Intosh and M. Adam, which led to the latter moving standing order at 6.30. House adjourned at 7.10.

FRIDAY, March 16th.—To-day the supply was proceeded with, and the amount, £2,350, asked for educational purposes, granted. There was not much diversity of opinion with reference to this grant, or the items composing it. Of course, as usual, a great deal was said about sectarian schools, free schools, and direct taxation; but it was only talk. Still, we like to hear such discussions; the time is not wasted, for they involve great principles, the adoption of which may be considered as certain, but which must be accelerated by agitation; besides this we have little to record.

SATURDAY, March 17th.—This is a day of the week on which little business is generally done, and to-day was no exception from the rule. Besides being Saturday, it was St. Patrick's Day, and a very fine day at that, so that the benches were very thinly occupied.

While explaining a bill relating to awarding committees, Mr. End took occasion to volunteer the important information that the codified laws had cost the Province, exclusive of the printing, \$3,329.

A bill further to amend the act for the encouragement of agriculture was agreed to. This bill makes provision for the embracing in the fair and shows, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, of Horticulture and the Fine Arts, and for the union of two or more local societies.

Monday, March 19th.—A discussion took place this morning on an important bill introduced by Mr. End, to do away with the property qualification of members, now required by law. Good speeches were made on both sides, and no doubt the debate will tend to prove that more enlightened views are beginning to obtain with reference to this subject, and to encourage the hope that the time is not very far distant when the walls of proscription now raised by wealth and influence against the rise of industry and intelligence shall be broken down.

Progress was reported.

"What will they say in England, when the story there is told? That we, with selfish hearts, forgot the loyalty of old? That we forgot our fathers' hearts; And thus refused to share With others, in attesting love To England's Prince and heir."

Such was the impromptu production of our pen while listening to a discussion which arose as follows: The Attorney General rose and in a speech, replete with eloquence, and appeals to the patriotic feelings of his auditory, and in learned disquisitions upon the origin and purpose of the greatness of England; introduced a resolution for the adoption of an address, expressing the devoted attachment of the people of New Brunswick to the Queen; the satisfaction with which they had learned it to be the intention of the Prince of Wales to visit Canada in the spring, and asking that Her Majesty would be pleased to allow the Prince to visit New Brunswick before his return home.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion, referring very briefly to the County of Sunbury, as being the site of the earlier settlements in the Province by the Loyalists, as whose representative he felt it to be his duty to second the resolution.

Mr. McClellan moved an amendment to the Attorney General's address, merely affirming the fact that the Prince intended to visit Canada, without tendering any invitation. The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the question, and finally both amendment and resolution were lost, 16-20.

Tuesday, March 20th.—This morning Mr. Wilnot moved to expunge the action of yesterday, with reference to the address to Her Majesty, from the Journals. In debate on this motion the whole day up to 4 o'clock was occupied, when it was agreed to have the matter expunged.

The Attorney General then read his address again, and Mr. McClellan his amendment, and the latter was lost and the address sustained by the following division:

Yeas—Fisher, Tilley, Connell, Waters, Mitchell, Lawrence, Gray, Read, Botsford, Allen, MacPherson, W. E. Perley, Taylor, Ferris, Scovill, Vail, M. Leod, Gilbert, Wright, Wilnot, M. Intosh, Desbriay, Montgomery—23.

Nays—Brown, Smith, M. Phelin, End, Kerr, Williston, Lewis, M. Clellan, M. Millan, Steadman, Gilmore, Chandler, Hamilton, M. Adam, Tibbitts, C. Perley—16.

So that the Prince is invited to visit the Province. The discussion had on this subject was not only lengthy, but warm. No one will question for a moment that those hon. members who negatived the address on Monday were actuated by proper motives. They looked at the fact that the country was poor; burdened with an increasing debt; that but a small portion of the people could ever see the Prince, much less participate in the festivities got up in his honor, and they did not think they would be justified in supporting a move which would involve an expense to the Province of £10,000, besides promoting a spirit of extravagance not desirable.

On the other hand it was argued that this was an opportunity which would probably never occur again, for a visit from him who in the natural course of events, will one day assume the sceptre now awayed by a Queen than whom no monarch was ever so beloved; that we should not be behind our sister colonies in giving some evidence, on the august occasion of the visit of the Prince to our shores, of our loyalty, which we would be, were we alone to refuse to invite and welcome him; that peculiarly his visit would be a benefit to us as it would stimulate trade, and put an immense amount of money into circulation; and that the most happy and favorable results might be looked for as accruing from his visit, remembering the fact that he will probably be attended by the Colonial Secretary and other men and nobles of standing in England, who would thus become acquainted with our country, its resources, its fertility, its beauty, and whose good opinion of us at home would be in the future of inestimable benefit to us. Some hon. members opposed the resolution because it was not introduced as a Government measure, and supported by the united Government. This was an excuse, perhaps, of weight; but it really seems hard to discover how it is consistent: while the objections before referred to by the greater part of the opponents of it were deserving of very great respect. In discussing this matter, as is apt to often be the case, hon. gentlemen made too much talk about loyalty, in some cases reflecting upon the loyalty of those who opposed the address. Such very properly retorted that it was a very fine kind of loyalty and affection existing between sovereign and people that had no higher basis than public demonstrations and glorifications, and they contended that the Queen, with her judgment and wisdom, would respect us more for evincing a proper degree of economy consistent with our means, than by indulging in taxation upon the people. However, the whole matter was fairly argued, and eloquently as fairly, and we have no doubt that with the final decision the people—the whole people—will be satisfied.

Wednesday, March 21st.—A petition was presented to-day from Rev. Thos. Hartin and others of Canterbury, praying for aid to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, and the Grand Trunk Company of Canada. The petition was withdrawn; as it involved money it could not be received.

Mr. Gray asked what steps, if any, had been taken by the Government with reference to the charge against Geo. L. Raymond, Esq., in connection with the colored boy, Hoyt. The answer was that the Government was doing all they could in the matter, and the Provincial Secretary said he had received two letters received by Mr. Raymond from parties in New York, the authenticity of the signatures to which was vouched for by James Grover, Esq., to show that Mr. Raymond was taking pains to ascertain the boy's whereabouts.

Supply was next proceeded with. The item of proposed grant of £1000 to assist in erecting a hospital at St. John was under discussion. Mr. Tibbitts and others urged the impracticability of the grant, as it was not the intention of the Legislature to grant, but the entering lodge, and would, if granted, act as a precedent for future grants for the same and similar purposes. The building, it was stated, would, with the grounds, cost £10,000. A bill for the assessment of St. John for £8,000 had passed, and one thousand was asked from the House.

It is not to be supposed that the members of the Legislature to St. John with suspicion. That city gets a great proportion of the province money, not forgetting the fact that she contributes largely to the revenues. Mr. Waters contended that the hospital will be a provincial institution, and of provincial interest, as calculated to stay the spread of contagious diseases.

Thursday, March 22nd.—The Solicitor General's Bill relating to procedure in criminal cases agreed to; also, Gray's Bill to authorize appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom and United States to take affidavits, etc.

A Bill to pay Grand Jurors postponed three months to 22nd.

Mr. McPhelin's Bill to amend law relating to Bankruptcy was agreed to.

The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools was submitted.

Supply was resumed. The sums asked for were agreed to: Public Health, £10,000; Pensions, £150; for Indians, £300; for Military, £250.

On the proposed grant of £500 for emigration, some talk took place. Mr. Tilley said there was a balance of £250 from last year's grant, and with that addition to this year's grant, Government would be in a position to take advantage of any opportunity which offered to encourage emigration, etc.

Messrs. Wilnot and Gray read from editorial and correspondence of Canadian News to show "ignorance and inutility of the information conveyed."

Mr. Lawrence suggested that the Essays written at the instance of the Mechanics' Institutes should be published by Government. Mr. Kerr suggested the propriety of sending home a competent person at the same time Charles Perley goes, to make the Province known. The resolution passed.

Mineral resources, £500; unforeseen expenses, £1700; this finished supply. The formal Bill was then brought in, and some notices of motion given.

House adjourned at 5.59.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 o'clock.—House refused to consider the Orange Incorporation Bill, by following division: Yeas—Fisher, Tilley, Connell, Lawrence, Gray, Lewis, M. Clellan, W. E. Perley, Taylor, Ferris, Scovill, Gilbert, Wilnot, Tibbitts, MacPherson, Wright—16.

Nays—Brown, Smith, Mitchell, McPhelin, End, Read, Williston, McMillan, Steadman, Botsford, Allen, Vail, Gilmore, Chandler, Cudlip, Hamilton, McIntosh, Desbriay, Montgomery, McAdam—20.

Botsford's claim on Disputed Territory Fund allowed.

THE OPPOSITION.—The Journal records the fact that the Opposition in the House consists of fifteen members only. But he says, "Fortunately for themselves and the country they do not possess the trickery and duplicity necessary to match their opponents; and unfortunately for themselves and the country they do not make up for it by excess of tact and shrewdness." Then there is an address that the opposition party, the men who have been signing and trying for office ever since they were turned out, do not possess the requisite amount of shrewdness and tact. If they do not they never did, and therefore never should have filled the Government and never should do so again. But on the other hand may we not take the remarks of our neighbor as an admission that the supporters of the Government itself do possess shrewdness and tact? But unfortunately, according to the Journal, among the 20 supporters of the Government there is more duplicity and more trickery than is found in the opposition ranks. Let that go for what it is worth. The Journal will hardly undertake to say that there are not among the supporters of the Government 15 men who in point of talent, honesty, independence, perseverance, and all the other requisites for good legislators, are quite equal at best, to the best of the opposition. However, whatever an opposition paper may say, the Government seems proud of its supporters, and well it may be, for a more independent set of men, and embracing at the same time more energy and ability, the rural districts of the province cannot produce. Chandler, Gilmore, Steadman, McMillan, McAdam, Taylor, Lewis, Ferris, Wright, Cudlip—few names taken at random; how could their places be better supplied? And giving all that can be claimed in favor of Williston, McIntosh, McPherson, Botsford, Allen, Scovill, Vail, Gilbert, etc., will not the former compare with them? We throw them away.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several of the departmental reports; Post Master General's, Board of Works; Railway and Auditor General's; but are compelled to delay any investigation of them until after the House rises.

RAILWAY MEETING AT GRAND FALLS.

Pursuant to arrangements made at a previous meeting held in February last, a large and influential gathering of the inhabitants from various parts of the County assembled here this day for the purpose of expressing their opinion upon the contemplated junction of the Grand Trunk and the St. Andrews Railway Companies.

Owing to the recent heavy snow storm, rendering the roads almost impassable, the Delegates appointed at the various towns in Arnsbrook were prevented from being in attendance; nevertheless the County Court House was well filled, and never heretofore has so much enthusiasm been displayed in this County as pervaded the meeting upon this occasion.

Col. Leonard R. Coombes was unanimously chosen Chairman; Dr. Currier and N. L. Price were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Secretary by request read Mr. Julius Thompson's letter to the Hon. Captain Robinson, R. N.; afterwards the proceedings of a Railroad Meeting, held at St. John, Maine.

The Chairman made some explanatory remarks relative to the contents of the foregoing documents, after which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare such statistics and other information respecting the exports and imports of this County, as might be relied upon for a correct statement of the present state of the County.

Committee.—Chas. H. Hammond, Esq.; Messrs. W. B. West, John H. Beardsley and W. T. Wilnot, Esq., who, after being in session submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"The committee appointed to consider the imports and exports of the County, and its transit trade, and to report thereon, have given the matter as much consideration as the shortness of their time would admit of, and they now beg leave to offer the following as their report:

"The committee find that the imports and exports of the County are by their estimates about as follows, viz.:

"From St. John to Grand Falls equal to 3000 tons; from Tobique and country adjacent, 3500; from lower part of County, 1000; from River du Loup, 1500; making a total transport for present imports of 9000 tons.

Exports above Grand Falls—14 millions of clapboards, making 3000 tons; 2 millions Pine Boards, making 4000 tons; 10 million Shingles, making 2500 tons; 3 millions Spruce Deals, making 10,000 tons; Cattle, Sheep and Horses, making 100 tons; hides, lard, butter, sugar, &c., making 250 tons; hay, oats, Buckwheat and other grain making 3000 tons; making a total transit above Grand Falls of 24,000 tons.

Below Grand Falls—12 million shingles, making 3000 tons; 24 million clapboards, 5000 tons; 3 million pine boards, 6000 tons; laths, palings and pickets, 1000 tons; hay, grain and potatoes, 3000 tons; cattle, sheep and horses, 100 tons; butter, sugar, &c., 100 tons; making a total transit below Grand Falls of 19,000 tons; or a total throughout the County of 52,000 tons, of which your committee cannot estimate the transportation cost at less than \$100,000. The committee however look upon the transit trade as much better than one might expect, when calculated upon the extent that may be made will prove vastly less in amount than the bulk of the first year's traffic."

"By a letter filed before the committee from Mr. John D. Baird of Florenceville, it appears that the imports and exports of that place are as follows: Imports—10 million shingles, making 2500 tons; 24 million clapboards, 5000 tons; 3 million pine boards, 6000 tons; laths, palings and pickets, 1000 tons; hay, grain and potatoes, 3000 tons; cattle, sheep and horses, 100 tons; butter, sugar, &c., 100 tons; making a total transit above Grand Falls of 24,000 tons."

"The committee regret that the delegates expected from Fort Fairfield and other places, have not arrived, nor has any letters been received from any of them. Had it been otherwise, the committee have no doubt that much more valuable information would have been obtained."

"In the course of the meeting the committee beg to recommend the following resolutions to the meeting. Signed by committee.

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the report of the committee on Exports and Imports is quite satisfactory, and from the best information in their possession, they wish to endorse the same."

2. Resolved, That the committee be and they are deeply involved in the junction of the Grand Trunk Road now built to River du Loup, and the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company's works."

3. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that it is the duty of the Representatives of this County, to vote in favor of, or not to give their assent to, in the Legislature to any proposition that may be offered, which will have the effect of joining the said roads securing to us a continual communication with the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy by railroad."

4. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the extension of the St. Andrews line to River du Loup should be on the western side of the St. John River as far as Grand Falls, thereby securing the fast increasing trade of the County of Arnsbrook, as also the tributaries of the St. John."

The foregoing were unanimously approved in by the meeting.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that all proprietors of land over which the line of railroad may pass should grant to any company who may build the same a free right of way over the land, provided the same does not interfere with building improvements."

Upon this resolution considerable discussion arose. W. T. Wilnot, Esq., and Mr. John D. Beardsley explained the purpose of the resolution, and ably advocated the free right of way, &c.

Mr. Benjamin Hitchcock, of Salmon River made some most pertinent remarks upon railways, their advantages, the benefits that must accrue to the farmers from having so easy access to the markets, and the necessity of giving the people of the County, now at this period of their only opportunity of offering their views, the opportunity of expressing their views, and appropriating the contents."

If they found bills of exchange or foreign notes, they destroyed them. In one case a widow named Woods met a serious loss. Some of her friends in England sent her a £50 Bank of England note. She was not being able to pass it. It burnt it. Numerous other cases have come to light. The discovery created great excitement, the parties implicated being related to some of the high government officials. The four females are imprisoned in the Penitentiary awaiting their trial.

FEMALE MAIL ROBBERIES.—A St. John's, N. F. correspondent of the Boston Traveller, says it has been discovered that Mrs. and Miss Shaw, wife and daughter of the chief of the St. John's Post Office, and two servant girls who lived with them, have been guilty of robbing the letters which they carried, and appropriating the contents."

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The New York correspondent of the Carleton Courier says that "a rumor originates very generally here, that the Hon. Daniel E. Stokes has experienced a change of heart, and is contemplating connecting himself with some church. His former friends say that they have noticed a marked difference in his conduct recently. At Washington he leads a very different life from what he once did. Before he leaves the Capital, it is thought he will undergo a course of religious instruction. It is not stated how Teresa feels on the subject."

Valley of the St. John, and to oppose any Government which will not aid such a railway. Wm. McLaughlan, Esq., spoke favorably of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

Moved and seconded that L. R. Coombes leave the chair, and Mr. W. B. West occupy the same.

Moved by Mr. John D. Beardsley, and seconded by C. A. Hammond, Esq.,

That the thanks of the meeting and the County at large be due to Col. Leonard R. Coombes, for the interest he has taken in this matter, as also for the able conduct in presiding at the meeting. Thanks are also accorded to Dr. Currier and Mr. N. L. Price, Secretaries. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Wm. Wilnot, Esq., and seconded by A. Houston,

Resolved, That a copy of the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to each of the Representatives of this County, as also the Woodstock papers, and of this meeting, New Brunswick, Fredericton Reporter, Quebec Chronicle and St. Andrews Standard for publication; also to the Grand Trunk and the St. Andrews and Quebec companies. Unanimously adopted.

Three hearty, loud and long cheers for success to the alliance of the Grand Trunk and the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway companies resounded through the hall, after which the meeting closed.

(Signed) Geo. CURRIER, M.D., Secretaries.
N. L. PRICE, Esq.,
Grand Falls, N. B., March 13, 1860.

RAILWAY MEETING AT ST. BASIL, VICTORIA COUNTY.

At a numerously attended public meeting, of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Basil and its vicinity, called for the purpose of expressing an opinion in regard to the junction of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad with the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, P. C. Amiraux was called to the Chair, and Levi Theriault was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained at some length the object of the meeting, and the magnitude of the interest involved, whereupon the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and passed unanimously:

1. On consideration of the reliable and encouraging information now communicated to this meeting that a contract has been made in England by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company on the one part, to finish the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock and thence to the Canadian Boundary, or to join the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, or an extension thereof.

Resolved, That every compatible facility should be afforded, and exertion made, to promote the accomplishment of this great National, Commercial, and otherwise most important public enterprise; and that in the opinion of this meeting it has become the duty of the Government of this Province to afford pecuniary and other aids to the extension in full proportion to those already granted to the part of the road between Woodstock.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary do transmit the minutes of this meeting, signed by the Chairman, to the Representatives of this County in General Assembly, and request them to use their influence to give effect to the opinion in the foregoing Resolution.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the Carleton Sentinel and Woodstock Journal.

4. It was then moved and carried that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that Capt. Regis Theriault do take the same; whereupon it was Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, P. C. Amiraux, Esq., for his very efficient and gentlemanly conduct in the Chair.

P. C. AMIRAUX, Chairman.
St. Basil, Victoria County,
March 12, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE ON THE HUSTINGS.

"Now that we are back again we have to be cautious that we commit no great mistake. Like men walking on rather thin ice, we must not press too heavily. The opposition would have liked us to create, for the sake of bravado, all kinds of difficulties, and are dissatisfied that we did not go to the elections leaving them in possession of the House."

We are not so soft as that, the wisely determined the correct. Instead of waiting for the loss of the steed, we turned the key on the stable before we left home. The young gentleman spoke of cunning being manifested. What have I been playing politics all my life for, if I have not learned some tactics! An officer is unfit for war who cannot manoeuvre in the presence of the enemy. Did you know that Joe Howe, as the young gentleman called me, was politically gone for ever? That the day of my political destiny was over? That I had sunk never to rise again? But here I am, and surrounded by a pretty strong Government too. And I believe that the very men to whom I have shown my pleasant traits, and whose leaders I most strongly opposed, respect me more to-day than they do the men at the other side, who deceived them, who deceived themselves, and as my French friend said, put them down in the "les suppers" (laughter) if there is one thing more than another which an politician respects, it is the man who has covered enough to face an enemy. They know the ordeal through which I have passed—the nerves it tried—the qualities it demanded—and there is not one of them that in his heart does not respect me more than he does the bunglers who misled and the false reliance upon me, because they know while I will not pander to their prejudices or shrink from their displeasure, I will do justice, and treat them kindly. Young and I must be rather unapt scholars if we did not know how to lead troops now. Our business is not to expose the blanks, but to keep our men well in hand, to risk no movement, which we are not pretty sure of carrying; and during the recent session, and the mania which preceded it, can any one point to a single error committed at our side? The late Government had nine months to strengthen—to reconstruct—to seduce after the elections. You have heard tell of the French Cuirassiers, at the battle of Waterloo, dubbing at the British squares, trying every bayonet in vain, and going down before the indomitable files. Well, there have been our soldiers, for nine months, and the late government, with the young gentleman who wrote "the business letter," trying almost every bayonet, but not able to unfix one. I might say that other things which I would like to think myself capable of writing: anonymous letters written to ladies for the purpose of influencing their husbands who were members of the House. Does not Mr. Burgess say that he was offered £500 by a certain person for his vote, and when intimated that this was a little, the answer was name your price? Mr. Burgess like a man of spirit, would not be tempted out of his house. Did not the late Solicitor General go down to Mr. Blanchard and offer him a carte blanche, any office, if he would only leave Young, Howe, and Archibald, and go to the other side? Were not similar offers made to the present Speaker of the House?

FEMALE MAIL ROBBERIES.—A St. John's, N. F. correspondent of the Boston Traveller, says it has been discovered that Mrs. and Miss Shaw, wife and daughter of the chief of the St. John's Post Office, and two servant girls who lived with them, have been guilty of robbing the letters which they carried, and appropriating the contents."

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P. C. AMIRAUX, Chairman.
St. Basil, Victoria County,
March 12, 1860.

A NEW ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Intelligence just received from a sure source at Vienna is to the following effect:

No doubt whatever now remains of the fact that Russia has decided on renewing her old alliance with Austria, and under the provisions of a Treaty prepared by M. de Balubine and Count Reebberg. This Treaty is on the eve of being signed, and will be carried to St. Petersburg by Prince