

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL: For a year, \$1.00, cash payment in advance. If paid within 6 mos. Clubs only, \$1.50, and one to the sender of the club. During the Session of the Legislature, 50cts. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, April 13, 1861.
The House has today in its wisdom passed adversely upon two bills, which we think deserved, and had hoped would receive more consideration at the hands of our Legislators. The measures we refer to are the Bill to exempt Homesteads from execution, and the Bill to dispense with the property qualification of members of the Assembly—we will only console ourselves, now, with the belief that they are measures which will be enacted ere long. A Bill to enable married women to insure the lives of their husbands, for their own benefit in case of the death of the husbands, met a kinder fate, being passed—this we regard as an important measure, and one which, no doubt, will be taken advantage of, provided the Legislative Council don't nip our hopes in the bud by throwing the Bill out in its passage.

April 13, 1861.
To-day we had hoped that the House would, in consideration of the "dear people" who suffer to the tune of £150 a day while the House remains in session, have proceeded to the discussion of the report of the "Land Investigation Committee," but we have been disappointed, for the day has been spent in talking about rules of order, creating thereby a vast amount of disorder, and in discussion which the further it proceeded made us more hopeless the prospect of coming to an orderly discussion. So high did feelings run at one time, that Mr. Smith charged Tibbets, Wilnot, &c. with being guilty of political trickery and chicanery, to which Mr. Wilnot pleasantly retorted that if that language was applied to him he could charge Mr. Smith with being guilty of blagiarism. Many other pretty epithets and innuendoes were like a shuttlecock thrown two and fro, but it was not for the edification of our readers, who are unacquainted as to not know how men can be political tricksters, blackguards and villains, and at the same time be above reproach in the moral and social relations to society, to reproduce them here, enough that the storm subsided as soon as raised: the sergeant's sword remained in its scabbard and no blood was spilled, and we hope that over the grave of a good man departed, to whose funeral many of the hon. members went immediately after the storm above alluded to, all angry passions were forgotten. We can be but little more explicit as to the nature of the discussion. Wilnot the other day gave notice of a resolution as follows:—

"Resolved, That the Report of the Land Committee be adopted, and that in the opinion of this House, the members of the Executive Government, as Trustees for the public, are responsible for the judicious management of the public domain; and by endeavoring to escape from the legitimate effect of that responsibility, they have not acted in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution."

This morning after the House went into Committee, Mr. McLeod gave notice of the following as an amendment:—

"Resolved, That the Report under consideration be adopted, and in the opinion of this committee, it is the duty of the Executive Government, as Trustees for the public interest, to take the same into their consideration with a view to such improvement in the management of the public domain, and all matters in connection therewith as the facts elicited by the investigation may suggest, and a due regard to the public interest may seem to require."

Mr. Tibbets in the meantime had stated his desire to move a resolution, but wished to have it discussed with the speaker in the chair; it was too late to do that.

Mr. Wilnot now said that when he gave notice of his motion, he had intended it to be moved with the speaker in the chair. After a long discussion on these premises, it was discovered that, with all the notices and resolutions there was nothing before the House. Mr. Gillmor then moved that the Report of the Committee be adopted; to this Mr. Tibbets moved an amendment Mr. Wilnot's resolution. Now Mr. Gillmor desired to withdraw his resolution, and further than this point had not been gained when the House adjourned.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TOWNS.

Mr. Tibbets' motion for addressing Government to appropriate £100, out of the money granted for navigation of St. John River, on the river Tubique was discussed and negatived, Messrs. Tibbets and Connell only voting for it.

Mr. Tibbets strongly urged the justice of the claim and charged upon the Government in general and the Solicitor General in particular neglect of the interests of the river counties.

The Solicitor General rebutted these charges and intimated that the object sought by Mr. Tibbets had been provided for by Government.

THAT REPORT.

Three blessed days has our House of Assembly, of which we said, last week, been discussing points of order in a most wearisome manner; some say it was an exhibition of strategy on the part of the Government supporters and the opposition—possibly there has been more suspicion displayed than anything else—this particularly on the part of the opposition. However we are sincerely thankful that Mr. Gillmor having decided to let his resolution, being a bold proposition to adopt the report of the committee stand, this bringing that document and the amendment of Mr. Wilnot fairly before the House. These preliminaries arranged Mr. Tibbets opened the fight, speaking for three hours and evincing a most amazing amount of coolness and determination in wading through, "with slow and measured tread" the evidence. He contended that the Government had shown a disposition to evade their united responsibility by squeezing out the Attorney General before his guilt or their own innocence had been established, and a point on which he conceived great inconsistency had been shown in the Surveyor General being the first one to sign the document condemning Fisher, when his own acts and the Department of which he was the head were the immediate subjects for investigation. But said Mr. T. the bounds are loose, the paid satellites of the Government (the press, complimentary very,) are out, another victim is marked in the power of the Surveyor General—He (Mr. T.) thought the Attorney General should have been allowed to endeavor to form a new Government. He contended each head of department should have entire control of his department, and condemned the interference on the part of other members of the Government with the Surveyor General. He referred to the "Arnold land" of Mr. Tibbets and said there appeared some discrepancy between Mr. T.

statement and that of Mr. Gowan, but thought the former would be able to explain it satisfactorily. In five years and a half there had only been some 300 pages of the letter book of the Crown Land Office filled—this he mentioned to show the negligence which must have prevailed there, in the conduct of the public business.

Mr. Kerr rose and said, Mr. Tibbets had better explain that it was only letters of importance which were copied in the letter book, copies of others being filed.

Mr. Tibbets resumed, the effect of that neglect was felt when information was required, such as he had the day before applied for, and could not be obtained.

April 13, 1861.

LAND COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Tibbets began to speak on Saturday afternoon and concluded to-day, having occupied in all something less than three hours. The hon. gentleman was evidently suffering from cold, still his speech was an excellent one and confined to the subject under debate. He denied the correctness of the proposition, that each head of department should have entire control of that department, as being unsound in principle and inconsistent with the united responsibility of the Government for the correct management of each department. With reference to the Surveyor General he reminded the House that that hon. gentleman had already expressed his determination to withdraw from the Government. He recapitulated the conduct of the Government toward the Attorney General, as we have before published. He contended that all former regulations in connection with the Crown Land Department, were virtually ignored by those of 58 and 60, which were, he insisted, the best we have ever had. He did not agree with the idea of Mr. Tibbets that increased prices could be obtained for Crown Lands while they could be obtained under the Labor Act, the repeal of which the people were not prepared for. The executive had not sought to override the Surveyor General, but had treated his suggestions as they seemed to merit; in the case of the Whitehead excess, the whole amount was not paid, but a portion of the charge for the excess of survey was allowed, because it happened at the time that the Wesleyan body applied for a portion of the land surveyed. With reference to his own land, Mr. Tibbets very clearly and explicitly explained the transaction, and in a way to leave no impression of wrong, and he showed the absurdity of the recommendation of the committee that the prohibition which prevented deputies from having anything to do with Crown Lands, should be extended to members of the Government, as such a course, although it would not matter much to the present Government, would exclude a majority of the members of the House from joining a government, they being to some extent engaged in the lumber business. With reference to a statement made by the Attorney General that the amendment before the House did not amount to a motion of want of confidence, Mr. Tibbets quoted a motion moved by the Attorney General in 1854, which involved the overthrow of the Government, and which was worked almost the same as this, to show that the Attorney General thought differently now to what he did then. He, Mr. Tibbets, considered the amendment did amount to an expression of want of confidence. Mr. Tibbets commented pretty severely upon the conduct of the Colonial Empire with reference to himself, as having in the face of his own clear and direct statement of facts misrepresented him. "Not only were all the lands he had obtained applied for when he was neither a member of the Legislature or Government, but they were all brought to sale, with the exception of 400 acres which were sold while he was in the Legislature."

The Attorney General followed: He explained that the difference in the circumstances of the case in 1854, and the amendment now under discussion, explained the difference in his opinion. He thought the whole land excitement was a great bubble and had been entirely too much magnified. His colleagues, in their treatment of him, had acted under the influence of cowardice, in view of the next election. He had acted throughout as he intended to vote, in that way which his independence demanded. He had done no moral wrong and had violated no regulations, but if there was any wrong in connection with his conduct, the Solicitor General had been guilty of a much more grievous wrong in that he had, being a member of Government, violated a known regulation, and it was somewhat extraordinary that in the report of the committee, there was nothing reflecting upon him, while other members of the Government were directly pointed at. Mr. Innes had charged his delinquency upon the influence of the political atmosphere by which surrounded, but it was somewhat singular that he had obtained the most of his lands under the installment system, which it would seem he had himself introduced; before any of the present members had formed the Government. When in England, his aim had been to place the Province in the best possible light, consistent with truth, before the British people. He referred to a case which had occurred in 1804 in England, when Lord Melville, a member of the Cabinet, guilty of a small appropriation of a large amount of the public fund, was not deserted by his colleagues, nor did he resign until a resolution condemning his conduct passed the House of Commons by the casting vote of the Speaker. He (Mr. F.) thought the Government in the present case should have stood together until, at least, the House had passed upon it; and it was, he confessed, singular to find the head of the department in which the whole trouble occurred, being the first to sign the document which condemned him (Mr. F.) He had no fears for the future, and thought his position politically, was rather better than that of his late colleagues.

Mr. Fisher's speech ended the debate for to-day. We have not even been able to give a curt summary of the speeches; indeed to do anything like justice, we must publish them at length, which we propose doing as soon as we can prepare them. Nothing else of importance to our readers was done to-day, except the passage of the bill for registration of Crown grants.

April 13, 1861.

The forenoon of to-day was lost in discussing a resolution, to refer to arbitration, certain claims for money by Mr. Croby, of St. John, which have for some time been pressed upon the Government.

THE REPORT.

The discussion on the Report was resumed at 3 o'clock. Mr. Watters taking the floor. His speech was the most lengthy, and certainly we think, the most clever we have ever heard from him—his style would be very attractive were it not that in his best efforts he seems to labor hard. His remarks were confined principally to an exposition of the respective positions of Mr. Tibbets and the Attorney General, to show that the former was inconsistent and unprincipled, and had been on the committee partial and despot. The latter he charged with being notorious for want of pluck—requiring always to be edged on, to a proper display of courage and independence, and argued at length to show the Government had, in its conduct toward Mr. Fisher,

only done what in duty they could not avoid, in inflicting a penalty his violation of regulations had provoked. He (Mr. W.) denied that he had been in any land transaction, culpable, never having applied for lands, or done violence to any established principle.

Mr. McIntosh came next. He contended that Mr. Tibbets, Fisher and Innes were alike guilty; that the latter had been influenced by the example of the two former, who were guilty, both on account of their silent acquiescence in Innes transactions, and their own speculations in land. Mr. Tibbets, he said, was elected in April or May 1857, he therefore was a Member of the Legislature when the land was applied for as well as brought to sale. The Government had proved itself unfaithful to its trust, had sacrificed to pernicious systems the best land of the Province, and in view of the complicity of its members upon the principle of united responsibility should have resigned.

Mr. McAdam spoke shortly, denying that he had ever purchased land under the installment system or the labor act, having paid for all he got. Mr. Gray started by expressing the opinion that the amendment for which he should vote, should be regarded as an unequivocal vote of want of confidence, and explaining the circumstances which had prevented his moving his own resolution, stating that notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary, that resolution was introduced with the entire concurrence of his party. He reviewed the general policy of the Government for the last few years, arguing it had produced no great results, pointed out the sudden change in the minds of members of the Government, who now as strongly deprecated and condemned, as they had formerly lauded the Attorney General; insisted upon the united responsibility of the Government, and explained the nature of all his own land transactions.

The Concert by the Band on Wednesday evening last was a decided success. We confess ourselves to a very agreeable disappointment, in the manner of the performance. We have been aware for some time past of the native talent possessed by the members of this band, but we had not the least idea, until Wednesday evening, that they had so improved upon that talent, as to be able to discourse such sweet harmonious music. The selection of pieces played were in excellent taste, and the performance thereof alike creditable to the teacher, Mr. Foster, and each individual member composing the band. We are not sufficiently posted in musical science to correctly criticise the merits of each piece played, but must say, that to our ears, the original "Woodstock Rille Quickstep" was the piece of the evening. Success was to this band of young men, who are spending their money, their time, and their talents, to afford amusement and gratification to the inhabitants of Woodstock. We cannot refrain from urging upon our citizens the expediency of affording the band every assistance and encouragement in their efforts to establish firmly a good Woodstock Brass Band. Nothing would be more conducive to the social interests of the place; the band have the position and ability, let them have the encouragement they deserve.

The Lecture on "Useful Knowledge," by the Rev. H. P. Gifford, on Monday evening last, was well attended. The Rev. gentleman proved himself a pleasing and eloquent writer, as well as deep thinker and reasoner.

It is with pleasure we learn that Mr. A. J. Cook has consented to give another course, of 24 lessons, in singing. Let all who desire to improve themselves in this respect, take advantage of the opportunity now offered.

Communicated.

Woodstock, April 5th, 1861.

To THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
DEAR SIR,—I am directed by a unanimous vote of Carleton Division S. of T. to forward to you, for publication, the following Report. Hoping you will publish it in your next issue, I am,
Yours &c.
E. M. Estabrooke, R. S.

LECTURE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Committee appointed on the 20th December last, to call public Temperance meetings in different localities throughout this county, and to procure competent persons to lecture on Temperance, at said meetings, under the auspices of Carleton Division, No. 119, Sons of Temperance, beg leave to submit the following Report:

Twenty-one Lectures on Temperance have been delivered during the quarter. Special prominence has been given in these Lectures, to the excellency of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and to the prohibitory idea. Through the instrumentality of these Lectures five new divisions of the Order have been instituted, namely, FLORENCEVILLE DIVISION, No. 145; UNION DIVISION, No. 147; WILLIAMSTOWN DIVISION, No. 148; IRON HORSE DIVISION, No. 150; and GARIBOLDI DIVISION, No. 151; and, also an application has been made for a charter for a new Division in the parish of Brighton.

Your committee have learned with surprise that, in several localities where lectures have been delivered, there had never before been a Temperance meeting held. The Lecturers employed by your committee have met with many persons of sobriety years and upwards, in long settled localities in our county, and who were born in this province, and have lived here all their days, who have never until during the past quarter, had the opportunity of hearing an address on the subject of Temperance.

There are many other places in this county, as well as in the adjacent counties, which your committee would gladly have supplied with Lectures, but they have been unable to do so.

Your committee fully convinced of the rightfulness and expediency of a properly constructed prohibitory law, and that such a law is a late essential to the success of the Temperance movement, is nevertheless, of the opinion that much work remains to be done before the country will be ripe for such a law. There are, perhaps, thousands of men in the rural districts of the province who have never yet heard a Temperance address. Many of these would eagerly listen to, and carefully consider, the arguments and appeals that might be made on this subject, were the opportunity afforded them.

Your committee, deeply impressed with the great importance of more active exertions on the part of Temperance men, and of Divisions, throughout the province at large, for the dissemination of our principles by the living voice of the speaker, in districts and settlements hitherto neglected, beg to say, in conclusion, that, in their judgement, the necessities of the times loudly call for the adoption of some practicable and efficient means for the attainment of so desirable an end.

DUNCAN D. CURRIE,
R. ALDEN TEMPLE,
WILLIAM BLAKE,
G. W. VANWART.

Woodstock, N. B. April 4th, 1861.

By Telegram to CARLETON SENTINEL.

FREDERICTON, April 11th, 1861.

Lawrence, M. P. Allen, DeBrisay spoke in favour of amendment.

Hannington and Speaker opposed it. Gilmour censured the acts of Government but would not support amendment.

Fisher made some explanations.
Vote on amendment, Yeas: Fisher, Connell, McPhelin, Lawrence, Gray, Kerr, Williamson, Batesford, Allen, M. Pherson, Vail, Sewell, Wilnot, M. Intosh, DeBrisay, Montgomery, Tibbets and Chairman; 13. Nays—Smith, Tilley, Brown, Speaker, Watters, Mitchell, End, Read, Ferris, McLeod, McMillan, Steadman, Tapley, Ferris, McLeod, Gilmour, Chandler, Cudlipp, Wright, McAdam, C. Perley, Hannington.—22. Original resolution passed unanimously. Gray gave notice of motion for address asking Government appointment of Legislative Councilors before general election. High words between Smith and DeBrisay during debate, and scuffle after House adjourned.

Colonial News.

GRAND ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—The greatest demonstration ever given to a public man in Canada was given to the Grand Master last night, upon his arrival in Toronto. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather crowds of the people wended their way to the Union Depot to meet him.

Long before the train, on which it was expected Mr. Cameron would arrive was due, the platform of the Station was densely packed with human beings. About eight o'clock the train from Hamilton arrived, and with it the Grand Master. Directly he appeared to view, the cheering was deafening; and as Mr. Cameron stepped upon the platform, amid the booming of cannon, he was met with the congratulations of the people.—*British Herald.*

A rumor has got abroad, and into the columns of some of the newspapers—how propagated we know not—that Professor Jack had resigned his chair in the University, and that Dr. Jacob had been dismissed for incompetency. There is no truth in either rumor.—*Head Quarters.*

United States News.

Later from the South.

New York, April 6.
Stensath "Atlantic" has been chartered by Government, and sailed with stores, provisions, and other Government property. The steamship "Hilanus" has been chartered to go to sea to-morrow, unladen orders.

The Post says it is rumored that the agents of the General Government have returned from Europe and report that England and France are opposed to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The Cabinet have determined to take immediate measures for the enforcement of Laws, at all hazards.

Republican members of Congress are of opinion, that an Extra Session of Congress will soon be called. The Express says Texas is a point where troops will be landed, at request of the Governor, to repel Indians and Mexicans.

The "Hilanus" is fitted to carry 900 troops, and provisions for 50 days. The steam frigate "Pohatan" will probably be detained to convey the "Atlantic" and "Hilanus" to their place of destination.

It is rumored that Pennsylvania will immediately assume a war footing.

No official information has been received, that Major Anderson's supplies are stopped.

Charlestown, April 5

War expected within 24 hours. Excitement intense.

WASHINGTON, March 31.
A scene of exciting interest occurred at the white House yesterday, which has obtained publicity from the number of persons present, in which Mr. Lincoln exhibited the Jacksonian element in his character to much advantage.

A delegation from California called to protest against the influence supposed to be exerted by Senator Baker in the appointments for that State. A paper was presented to the President, severely reflecting upon him and the motives which actuated his conduct. After hearing their statement and charges, Mr. Lincoln informed the delegation that he could not enter any such personal controversy. He said he had known Mr. Baker twenty-five years, and did not credit the aspersions. To conclude the matter, he calmly destroyed the document and threw the scraps into the fire, with an admonition which reminded those present of some neglected principles.

The delegation withdrew, and do not propose renewing the interview soon.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 4, 1861. The Government of the Confederate States has determined to occupy Fort Pickens at whatever cost.

If the Lincoln Administration should attempt to obstruct Southern commerce, the Confederacy will seize Northern ships in Southern waters, arm them with heavy guns, and send them out as privateers to prey on Northern property abroad.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun ventures the assertion that the disunionists would unhesitatingly prefer a constitutional monarchy rather than a return into the Union.

AWFUL MURDER.—American papers a few days ago announced the massacre of the crew of the New Bedford Whaling Ship Sparrow. A letter addressed to the Sydney Herald about the same affair gives the following account:

The Superior, R. D. Woods, master, (Woods owner) at New Bedford, sailed from that port on the 24th June, 1857, made Treasury Island on the 12th of September, 1859, and came to anchor there on the same day. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of that month the crew were employed in washing and watering, and from the men's statements were visited by a great number of natives armed. On Sunday, the 16th, nine of the crew went ashore. The carpenter and two men went to the settlement. The natives then proceeded, in canoes and overland, to the ship, and those who came by land fell in with the remaining six close to the beach and murdered them. About 150 natives got on board the vessel and made a rush on the crew, who were all on deck except four, who were in the hold. Those on deck were massacred, and the bodies of the natives being thrown down the main hatchway, and along the four below in the fore-cabin. One of the crew whom I recovered, saw the captain and second mate murdered by a native called "Billy," who has been to Sydney, and speaks English well. The chief, Copan, was the principal in this dreadful massacre. The six men being armed with banjos, kept the natives from coming down the fore-cabin, until at last "Billy" told my informant that if they came they would not be hurt. At length, therefore, they did so, and were at once surrounded, and the chief Copan, ordered to be put to death. He was persuaded Copan to keep the others from killing the ground. These three, as I have already intimated, I could not recover.

These three men on board my vessel say they were well treated by the chief, America, and they tell me that the native, "Billy," was at the taking of the schooner Pearl, where I am now at anchor, about eighteen months before this happened. It is said that he went over to Treasury Island in the Superior, and had an opportunity to see that all there were no arms kept; there being only seven old flint guns, and none of them loaded when the ship was taken. Twenty-six men were butchered in cold blood, amongst whom was a poor old ten years of age—the crew consisting of thirty-two, and a native boy, 17 years of age, and 200 lbs. of weight, with a quantity of cordage and sails, which were all cut up, and everything else was destroyed by setting the ship on fire. The Superior had on board 150 barrels of sperm and 150 barrels of right whale oil. In November last she was in Honolulu, and sailed in the Mails, for the United States, 283 lbs. of bone, 370 lbs. sperm and 220 lbs. of whale oil, as shown by her log in my possession.

HIGH MAIL.

Robinson, Solomon Islands, Nov. 29.

Foreign News.

The following extraordinary story comes from Berne, under date of March 5:

An English gentleman, Capt. L., of the British army, met his death here last night in the most dreadful manner. Capt. L., after supping with some friends, took a walk through the city in company with three other Englishmen. As the party lay in their way, the party went, for pastime, to look at the bears. The pit was separated into two compartments, in one of which was the bear, and in the other the female and several cubs. While bending over the railings watching the animals, Capt. L. overbalanced himself, and fell over into that part of the pit in which the old bear was confined, breaking his arm in the fall. One hour elapsed before any assistance was obtained and brought to the spot. Efforts were then made to extricate the unfortunate man from his perilous position by means of hoisting him up with ropes. It is remarkable that up to this time the old bear, although the most savage of the family, and therefore placed in a separate apartment, had not attempted to injure the young man. But this state of things was not to last long. At the moment he was being hoisted out of the pit, and had reached half way up the bear became savage and tore him down into the pit again. A horrible struggle then ensued, which after nearly half an hour's duration, resulted in Capt. L. being killed by the ferocious beast. One of the party of Englishmen would have jumped into the pit to his friend's aid had he not been forcibly restrained by the bystanders. Great indignation is expressed by the inhabitants of Berne that no aid came from the quarter whence it ought to have been rendered, even at the risk of life. A sentinel was posted at about thirty paces from the pit, and I understand that a searching investigation has been instituted into this man's conduct.

The Messenger of Nice mentions a melancholy catastrophe which had just occurred in the commune of Leims. An avalanche of immense extent suddenly fell from the top of the mountain called the Merlier, carrying everything before it. Fourteen cottages were swept away, four hundred head of cattle perished, and twenty families were reduced to misery. Three persons were hurried beneath the ruins; when got out, one was still alive, though dreadfully injured, and the other two were dead.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—By the Victoria which arrived at Manukau this morning, we learn that a sanguinary battle has been fought, which terminated in the complete success of the British arms. We hasten to give the public particulars of this happy event which may be relied on, being as near the truth as can be a present ascertained. Killed, 101 natives; Wounded, 87; Missing, 16. Total, 204. Of the British there are said to be 3 killed, and about 25 wounded; Total, 28.

The whole of the native force, being collected, making one immense party, are taken, and now in the occupation of our troops. William King has fled to a place distant some three miles. General Pratt has resolved to follow up his success without loss of time, and intends to attack William King to be dispersed to the scene of action.

ASSASSINATIONS.—The following is from a Naples letter:—I have often had to communicate to you of late revolting details respecting the reactionary massacres and assassinations in the Neapolitan provinces. A few days ago, Naples was itself the scene of a dreadful murder, of which the exact reasons remain undisclosed. One of the most beautiful and wealthiest girls in Naples, at the moment of returning from the San Carlo Theatre, was shot at the door of her own house by a pistol ball, which passed right through her heart. The dress and face of the unhappy mother were splashed with her daughters blood, and a bond that she was holding in her arms a corpse. The girl gave one piercing cry, and expired.

Telegraphic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 2.
The Steamer New York has arrived from Southampton, with \$70,000 in specie, and news three days later.

Cotton had advanced, one-fifth to three-eighths per pound, and closed active. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet. Consols, 91 3/4; 3/4; 92.

Sweeping reforms in Poland have been proclaimed by the Czar Russia. Every Town is to have an elective municipal Council, the election to take place immediately.

The manifesto proclaiming the emancipation of the Serfs was published on the 19th March.

The King of Saxony is urging the Emperor to withdraw the French Troops from Rome.

The French Government contemplates raising a sum equal to twelve millions of pounds sterling, on five per cent bonds.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADIAN."

The steamship Canadian arrived here this morning.

The London builders' strike threatens to assume formidable dimensions.

At the disturbance at Warsaw on the 25th ult., the military did not interfere.

It is reported a Conference will shortly be summoned at Constantinople to submit a plan for the support of France, Russia and Turkey, to create an independent State of Lebanon, to be governed by Abd-el-Kadir under the Protection of France.

BOMBAY, March 1st.—The British troops advanced into Sikim. The country was abandoned by the people.

The ship Middlesex from Liverpool for New York was lost with 53 people.

Parliament adjourned till the 8th April. Hostilities appear imminent between Austria and Piedmont.

Cotton 18 higher. Breadstuffs unchanged. Consols 1-8 lower.

FROM FARNWORTH AND JARDINE'S CIRCULAR.—London, March 21st, 1861.—Since the publication of our last circular our market has shown more animation, the demand having slightly improved. Stocks of square timber are very moderate, but Deals may be considered heavy for the demand.

Pine Timber.—Of St. John no sales have transpired.

Deals and Pine Deals.—St. John Spruce were sold early in the month at about \$2.25. 6d. to \$2.10s. per standard from the quay and yard, and last week by auction the cargo ex "Duke of Rothsay" was sold at an average of \$2.13s. 9d. per standard for Spruce, and ex "Grace" Spruce \$2.16s. 6d. per standard, and about \$2.12 per standard for 1st quality Pine, the 2nd and 3rd quality being sold at \$2.00; the cargo of Pine Deals, &c., ex "Arbutus" was offered by auction but not sold.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW.
An experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.
Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind, Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely receive the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase this Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice. Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle. Office 15 Cedar-street, New York.

Woodstock Lodge No. 811, holds its meetings on Monday at Masonic Hall, over the Store occupied by Blanchard and Co. The first meeting in each month at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m. Feb. 26, 1860.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's brother, at Monticello, Minnesota, on the 25th of February, by the Rev. G. B. Payson Mr. Charles E. Payson, of St. Anthony, to Miss Amanda H. Garrison of Oak Bay St. David, N. B.

DIED.

On the 22nd of March, of Diphtheria, Lena Kavanah, aged 3 years and 6 months, only daughter of Gregory and Matilda Clowes.

Dear little darling art though gone,
Thy charms scarce to thy mother known
Removed so soon, so suddenly!
What has thou done dear offspring say,
So early to be snatched away?

What though thy present charms decay,
And passing strangers no more say,
Of the sweet flower, yet though thou art gone,
Thy blooming head, and gain the praise;
Haste lift the hours which bid thee bloom,
And fill the zephyrs with perfume.

Why need you mourn? that deep repose,
Shall never more be broken by pain,
Thou'lt live no more in high emotion,
Thy eyes shall never weep again.
For think not that the bl