

TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, \$1.50, in advance...

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

Crown Lands Advertising.

The edict has issued from the Crown Land Office that, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Assembly...

We have not remarked on this matter. We have no fault to find with the action of the House. Conscientiously discharging its duty as the people's representatives...

The following table, published by the Morning News, shows how exceedingly economical the members of the Legislature are. We confess to have been ignorant heretofore as to the mode of making up their accounts...

The following table shows the amount allowed as travelling expenses to each member, one shilling or twenty cents per mile.

Table with columns: Name, County, No of miles, Sum paid. Lists names like Charles Fisher, H. Dow, J. C. Allen, etc.

Mr. Tiley did not take his allowance for travelling. Mr. McMillan took his amount, \$110, less \$16. Mr. McClellan threw off \$20 from his sum.

Reform.

We hope, next week to be able to commence the publication of, at least, portions of some of the speeches delivered in the Legislative Council...

With many of the propositions we most heartily agree; indeed, over a year ago, on the most material points, we gave expression to opinions which happened to anticipate the views of the hon. Mr. Chandler...

The economy of the reform proposed, just now, will cause the scheme to be more carefully considered; as it appears that the present very economical...

House find it convenient to bring that principle to bear directly and solely upon the press. The effect may naturally be to lead the press to enter upon the discussion of these general matters with more zest.

Summer Travel.

Since our last the Bonnie Doon. Captain C. L. Smith, has taken her place on the route between Fredericton and Woodstock, thus completing the travelling conveniences between the two places...

Below Fredericton, in addition to the regular "Union Line" Messrs. Lunt and Pickup have put on a very snug and nicely finished steamer The Heather Bell.

On the outside route to Boston the International Company have, running twice a week, the steamers Forest City and New Brunswick, both admirable boats.

Improvements at Upper Corner.

We notice that the Upper Corner people are, with commendable taste and appreciation of the conveniences of life, making a stone and gravel side walk, reaching from the Iron Works down through the village on both sides of the street.

The last relics of the Soldiers are disappearing. On Tuesday, under the hammer, were disposed of a lot of articles such as kegs, tubs, brooms, bedding, &c., &c., which sold at a price far below their actual value...

We perceive that Mr. M. O'Guirk has returned to Woodstock and taken possession of one of Mr. Connell's stores near the bridge, where he is opening a large stock of dry goods.

The adjourned quarterly session of the Grand Division will meet in this Town at Connell's Hall, on Wednesday next.

The lovers of Vocal Music will be pleased to learn that Mr. Cupples, a gentleman from Halifax, N. S., is in Town, and purposes opening Singing Classes for instruction, &c. Particulars have been made known by circulars.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondents would save themselves and us much trouble if they would withhold their communications, unless they forward their real names in confidence.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE comes like the flowers of May pretty, hopeful, cheering. In all the departments the May number is unusually rich.

Colonial News.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.—The Gazette contains a complete list of the Acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature. They may be thus divided: Twelve are in amendment of the Revised Statutes, and are therefore public Acts, although some of them are local in their operation...

REVIEW IN MONTREAL.—Modified April 22.—Yesterday we had another grand military review in the Champ de Mars. The day was fine, and a great number of spectators were present. The whole garrison here turned out to be reviewed, consisting of the battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Grenadier Guards, the 16th and 47th regiments, companies of the Royal Engineers, Artillery, and Military Train, numbering in all about 5,000 men.

Some estimates of the importance of the Seal Fishery to Newfoundland may be formed from the fact, that the value of the seals brought in, from the port of St. John's alone, was £375,000, being an average of £12 per head for every man, woman and child in the town! All this wealth was secured in the space of about six weeks, thus showing that what, in Newfoundland phraseology, are called the "seal gardens," are fully as profitable, in their way, as the richest gold fields in any part of the world.

UNIVERSITY.—We learn that during the last week the competitive examinations for the scholarships in the different classes in the University were brought to a close.

In the Freshman Class, "The English Language Scholarship" was keenly contested by three competitors, as will appear by the number of marks gained by each.

Mr. Phinney, Richibucto, 2187; Mr. Millidge, Saint John, 2337; Brookfield, Saint John, 2172.

As Mr. Phinney already holds the University Scholarship for the County of Kent, the statutes do not allow his holding another from the institution at the same time. He must, therefore, be content with the honor he has gained, and the substantial reward of merit must, according to the well understood regulations, be assigned to Mr. Millidge, who well deserves it.

In the Junior Class, "The Classical Scholarship" was gained by Mr. Allison of St. John, whose attainments, in every respect, fully entitle him to the prize he has won.

In the Senior Class "The Mathematical Scholarship" was keenly contested, each of three candidates of highest standing proving himself not unworthy of the honor to which he aspired. The relative standing of these young gentlemen is as follows: Mr. Mathew, Saint John, 2485; Mr. Atherton, Fredericton, 2311; Mr. Sharp, Sussex Vale, 2048.

Mr. Mathew, accordingly, succeeded in gaining the Scholarship; but it will be seen from the above, that he was very closely pressed by Mr. Atherton, and had no reason to be proud of his success, probably have stood higher, had he not at one time laboured under the disadvantage of bad health.

MILITARY.—We regret to learn that the Head Quarters and Band of the 13th Regiment are to be removed to Fredericton. This will be anything but gratifying intelligence to the people of St. John, who calculated on hearing the Band so frequently during the summer months. Five companies of the Regiment will be stationed in Fredericton, and the other five companies, with the Engineers now in Fredericton, will form the garrison in this city.—Courier.

Sir Edmund Head, late Governor General of Canada, has resigned the Governorship of Bombay, with a salary of £12,500 sterling, per annum, in consequence of the climate not being likely to agree with his lady.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—None of our well-informed contemporaries had a word to say to-day about the offer of the British Government with regard to the late Intercolonial Railway. They seem to have been in entire ignorance upon the subject, which is remarkable, as they both do considerable in the way of hoisting at times. We find the following in the Halifax Chronicle of Saturday: "A despatch, we are told, has been received from the British Government by the last steamer, on the subject of the great Intercolonial Railway. The British Government now offer to guarantee a loan for the necessary amount that may be required to construct the road, and are prepared to carry out the proposition of 1851, enabling the Colonial Government to obtain the required capital to deal with, requiring only some joint communication on the part of the leading Provincial statesmen of the three Colonies.

The project submitted, we understand, was for the British Government to advance the capital necessary to build the 450 miles which would unite Truro with River da Loup, one half to be a subsidy, the other guaranteed for the three provinces by the British Government to own, of course, one half of the line.

By the scheme now offered, the Colonies are to build and own the whole line—the British Government enabling them to provide the necessary funds at the reduced rate.—Globe.

E. N. A. RAILWAY.—The following are the Traffic Receipts for the month ending 30th April, with those of the corresponding month last year: April, 1862. April, 1861. Passengers, \$3,219 52 \$3,794 41 Freight, 4,074 73 3,814 25 Mails & Sundries, 619 09 885 82 Total, \$7,933 34 \$8,494 48

The Deal Market at Liverpool does not appear to have undergone any great change, and we have no report of sales of any extent. A cargo of Peguah Deals, old and new, averaged £7 9s per standard. A parcel of St. John four quality brought £5 5s. The cargo of the J. S. Dewell had been offered and withdrawn. Some St. John Pine Timber, ex Tasmania, 19 1/2 to 20 in., averaged 18 4-5d per foot.—Globe.

ENGLISH TREASURY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has ordered a visit to the International Exhibition, and His Majesty will occupy it for ten days or a fortnight during the season. The Duke of Cambridge is believed to be able to take a gun calibre of 600 pounds, which, if filled, will throw a shot equal to it greater than was produced at 200 yards at Shoeburyness. The Times says that in consequence of the great weight of the new guns, no iron ship will probably have more than two. It was reported in Paris on the 10th, that Count Walewski was going to London on a special mission relative to Mexico, and that Napoleon's ministers are endeavoring to dissuade him from going to the English Exhibition.—Globe.

United States News.

BANGOR, May 2.—The Richmond Enquirer reports the conditional surrender of Fort Macon on Friday after an hour's bombardment. Loss in Fort killed, 18 wounded.

Breaching batteries were planted 1100 feet distant. The Confederate gunboat fleet from New Orleans arrived at Fort Wright and joined Hollin's, being now able to make show of resistance.

The Confederates were searching for and burning cotton on the Mississippi. Beauregard is reported to have evacuated Corinth and fallen back on Memphis.

Gen. Mitchell reports another encounter and defeat of Confederates in Alabama, that he occupies Huntsville in perfect security, and holds all of Alabama above Tennessee River.

Confederate retreat from New Mexico is confirmed. Bangor, May 3.—Official report Pottsville battle makes Federal loss 2,000 killed, 7,000 wounded and 4,000 missing.

Nearly 3,000 Confederates found dead on the field. Some sparring between Federal and Confederate batteries at Yorktown yesterday.

Yesterday morning a rifle eighty-eight pounder Columbad, on Yorktown heights, the only one troubling Federals, burst, causing great havoc. Confederates kept up continuous fire on Thursday night on Federals in the trenches. Siege work advancing rapidly.

400 prisoners taken with Fort Macon. Federal loss 100 killed and eleven wounded. Reported captured.

Tatall resigned, being ordered to run the blockade and take the Merrimack to Yorktown. Bangor, May 3.—Herald correspondent reiterates story of Government having under consideration amnesty measure for all except Confederate leaders.

Despatches to Southern papers say Beauregard is moving troops Southward from Corinth, understood he is evacuating. New Orleans stores emptied of sugar and molasses.

Seven Confederate gunboats destroyed in attack on city. Confederates claim driving Federal Regiment from Tusculum with considerable loss.

Confederate evacuated and burnt Purdy, Virginia. Planters determined not to raise Tobacco this season.

Savannah determined not to surrender. Bangor.—On Saturday night Confederates evacuated Yorktown, abandoning heavy guns, ammunition, and camp equipage.

Federals hold entire line together with Gloucester, and are in pursuit of the enemy. Deserters say the evacuation was caused by near approach of Federal parallels and siege works; that enemy were greatly demoralized.

It is supposed the Confederates fell back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburg. Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee advised movement.

The steamer "Bernarda," heavily loaded with arms and war munitions has been captured while attempting to run the blockade. Also "Isabel" alias "Ella Warley."

Halleck's army is approaching Beauregard's. Advance of our army, and of enemy's outer works. 400 Germans deserted from the latter to the Federals. Gen. Pope assaulted and routed 5,000, taking many prisoners.

Bangor, May 6.—Gen. McClellan's advance of Cavalry and Light Artillery overtook rear guard of enemy, near Williamsburg, and had hand to hand fight with their cavalry, taking 25 prisoners. They were driven from their position, but for want of infantry, Federals did not advance on enemy's works, which were held. Latter would occupy Williamsburg yesterday.

Information received that enemy were still on retreat beyond Williamsburg; their rear guard very strong. Baton Rouge is occupied. Enemy fleeing on approach of Federal fleet. Gunboats passed the river. Gen. Butler's army landed at New Orleans. Immense amount of cotton discovered and seized. Union citizens held a meeting, indulging in loyal demonstration.

Bangor, May 7.—Confederates made decisive stand at Williamsburg, opening on Gen. Hooker's division; action heavy, with considerable loss. Enemy repulsed at all points.

Gen. Hooker's second Confederate Regiments, latter advancing within 200 yards, when a brilliant bayonet charge scattered them in panic, leaving eighty dead, forty wounded and 200 prisoners. Hancock took two regiments.

Enemy's works were formidable across the Peninsula, near Williamsburg. Gen. Pope lured portion of Beauregard's army to take a battery, and made prisoners of whole force of 2,000.

Deserters represent great dissatisfaction in Beauregard's army. Condition of roads prevented movement of Halleck's army.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following correspondence between the Mayor of New Orleans and Commodore Farragut is taken from the Boston Journal of Friday. It sets at rest the question as to the capture of New Orleans: UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, Off New Orleans, April 29, 1862. To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor, Capt. Bailey, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the representative of the Government of the United States.

Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must be understood that the military authorities are not authorized to assume the duties of a military commander. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I, therefore, demand of you as its representative the unqualified surrender of the city and the suburbs of New Orleans to me, and that the United States be removed from all public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their occupations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for sentiments of loyalty to their government. I shall speedily and severely punish any persons who shall commit such outrages as witnessed yesterday.

I am, very respectfully, D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer, Western Gulf Squadron.

[THE REPLY] MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, April 26, 1862. Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, United States Flag Ship Hartford.

In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. Lovell has vacated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the City Fathers, considered the demand you made in yesterday's order, and in the name of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and had down the flag that still flutters on the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than that the promulgations of my own heart dictates to me on this and on solemn occasions.

The city is without the means of defense, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be premature in me to determine to lead an army into the field, if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held, as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not of my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what is to be the fate that awaits us here.

As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that human lives are not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act. Nor could I find in my entire constituency so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to permit the hoisting of the colored banner of our aspirations. Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I do not but that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a golden profane wish in me to determine to lead an army into the field, if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held, as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not of my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what is to be the fate that awaits us here.

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JOHN F. MURPHY, Mayor.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA." HALLOWAY, May 1st, 1862.—The America left Liverpool at 10 20 a. m., 10th ult.; Queenstown 20th; arrived at Halifax 5 p. m. to-day.

London Times editorially expatiates on importance of struggle for New Orleans, and says occupation of that place by the Federals would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the Seeped States.

The London Herald (Conservative organ) has sarcastic editorial on probable continuance of American struggle, the Federal predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. It sees no sign of exhaustion in the North and no signs of discouragement in the South, and believes no probable military achievement on either side would suffice to bring either party to terms.

It is still more probable that the Government of Washington should be permitted to have one more chance and if they fail the Great Powers shall promptly interfere on behalf of the general well being of mankind; that this has not been done before is to be regretted; that the Government of France was ready to but it times that England should cease to stand between her own people and the relief they need.

General news as well as commercial almost a blank. Former experiments in connection with iron-clad vessels engaging attention both in France and England.

Rumored that French Police have arrested 1,200 workmen on a question of sedition.

Italy. Great delight was manifested in all parts of Italy at recent language of Palmerston and Gladstone in Italian debate in House of Commons.

India, &c.—Bombay Mail, March 27th, arrived forwarded per America. News generally anticipated. Another intelligence was received, that 5,000 British troops with 100 guns were on their way to Herat, and that Sir Dan Jan of Herat as directed by King of Persia, had ordered 16,000 Sowars and infantry, to march against them.

LAST BY WAY OF QUEENSTOWN. Dresden, 19th ult.—Saxony declared to Franco-Prussian International Treaty. Russian Minister of Interior made two Treaty. Russian Minister of Interior made two Treaty. Russian Minister of Interior made two Treaty.

MADRID, 19th.—Spain will not, as reported, withdraw her troops from Mexico; they will stay until the satisfaction demanded is obtained.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.—The following extracts show the main points of Mr. Gladstone's financial statement: Beginning, sir, as usual, with a retrospect of revenue and expenditure for the last year, I must first call the attention of the committee to the expenditure of that year. That expenditure was estimated by me, on the part of the Government, in the month of April, 1861, at £69,875,000; but, in order to avoid confusion, I will state at this point what I believe I also stated at the time, that over and above the expenditure there would be required to be issued

from the Exchequer, in respect of what are termed excesses on the expenditure of previous years, amounting to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. I wish the committee clearly to understand that these excesses must appear in the account of exchequer issues for the year, but that the money which they represent had been already spent, and the balances in the Exchequer were consequently by so much the lower. As that is the case they constituted no part of the effective expenditure of the year, and no provision was made for them in ways and means. It is not necessary, and it would be tedious if I were to attempt it, to explain in detail the nature and mode in which these irregular charges are dealt with and provided for. Suffice it to say in general terms that they are provided for in the departments in which they occur by anticipation of the coming and prospective grants for the ordinary services, until provision is regularly made for them by a vote of the House of Commons.

They are therefore constituted mortgages, as to speak, upon ordinary grants; and the effect of the vote in excess, when passed by the House, is to release these grants from their mortgage by an addition to the exchequer issue, but not by an addition to the cash expenditure; and therefore these grants when released, remain available in full for the expenditure of the year. I am anxious to state that the gentlemen who bear in mind that what I am now going to give is the amount of the real expenditure of the year. It was estimated at £69,875,000.

Since the financial statement of the Government, and since the measures which were founded upon and connected with it, considerable supplementary grants have been made for various purposes. A portion of these measures was made in the session of 1861 to the extent of £526,000. A large portion was made in the session of 1862, principally in connection with the recent despatch of troops to British North America, but likewise with a comparatively small sum on account of China, the joint amount of which was £373,000. The total amount of supplementary grants made in the session of 1861-62, to the extent of £903,000. A large portion was made in the session of 1862, principally in connection with the recent despatch of troops to British North America, but likewise with a comparatively small sum on account of China, the joint amount of which was £373,000.

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