

a member went out of power, the Province had a debt of about a quarter of a million upon it. I have since that time examined into the figures, and I find that we are at that time £200,000 in debt, notwithstanding the statements so frequently made at that time that the country was virtually out of debt, so that instead of such being the case, there was a debt of £200,000, and no railroads, or any of those great improvements which have since been created. While we, if we have a debt of considerable magnitude, have something to show for it, in nearly 200 miles of railway extending from St. John to Shediac in one direction, and from St. John to Woodstock in another. The collection of our revenues is perhaps one of the most valuable points of the Government. The Deputy Treasurers retaining balances in their hands have been attacked in another place, while here, the Government has been attacked for allowing them to retain those balances. Now I am anxious to retain those balances. Government has done everything and used every possible means, short of removal, to enforce the payment of these balances. Inasmuch as many of the Deputy Treasurers referred to are not political friends of the Government, it was felt that their removal would be regarded as being unwarranted and unjustified, and therefore not in the public interest. But the Government has come to the conclusion that either those balances must be at once paid or the gentlemen will be removed from office; and certainly the course taken by my hon. friend will compel the Government to adopt most stringent measures for the removal of such gentlemen. A grave responsibility rests upon us. We are asked to give a solemn vote, and thus influence public opinion with reference to the whole political policy which has for years obtained in this province. We are not merely asked to retrench and economize. We are asked to sweep away an ancient and essential principle of Responsible Government, and to go back to an exploded system. I feel satisfied that your hon. friends will not be disposed to give their consent to the tendencies of our times in this regard, and to those tendencies we must submit. Had my hon. friend, as he is pleased to retrench and economize, and to those tendencies we must submit. Had my hon. friend, as he is pleased to retrench and economize, and to those tendencies we must submit. Had my hon. friend, as he is pleased to retrench and economize, and to those tendencies we must submit.

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, \$1.50, each payment in advance. \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs only, \$1.25, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

Important Educational Notice.

The following orders, emanating from the Board of Education, have been published in the Royal Gazette, from which source but a very few of the parties interested would obtain the information, and we therefore out of pure generosity, transfer the advertisement to our columns. The Fredericton Reporter in referring to these orders, estimates that the provisions of the first section will lop off, at least, one hundred of the most worthless and inefficient of these schools, in one year from date, and effect a saving of £1,750 in that department of the public service. Whether these figures are correct or not we consider the orders as important and called for by the circumstances of the case. While we have no desire to disparage unnecessarily the schools or schoolmasters of the Province, still the large increase of inefficient schools; schools, evidently established to suit the convenience of parties who, being unemployed, turn their attention to school teaching and the government allowance for them, as offering the most immediate relief of their present necessities. Thus we have incapable teachers, masters and mistresses, the latter chiefly—driving, in many cases, the really efficient ones out of the profession,—incapable not only of teaching the rudiments of education but, what is equally important, incapable of exercising that moral control over the pupils so necessary and desirable; schoolhouses in themselves and their locations utterly unworthy the occupation, and as the following are calculated to restrain these evils, in our opinion, we think them worthy of commendation.

EDUCATION OFFICE.
Fredericton, 25th May, 1862.

At a Meeting of the Board of Education held on the 24th day of May instant, the following Orders were passed:—
1. That from and after the first day of July next, the average daily attendance of Pupils at each and every School in rural districts must be at least ten, and at each and every School in the Cities, Towns, and Villages named below, the average daily attendance must be at least seventeen, to entitle the teacher of such schools to the Provincial allowance.
2. That from and after the first day of July next, all teachers be required to attest the accuracy of their School Returns by affidavit, to be made before any Justice of the Peace.

Cities, Towns, and Villages referred to in the above order.

- CARLETON—Lower and Upper Woodstock.
- CHARLOTTE—Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Milltown, Saint George.
- GLOUCESTER—Town and Village of New Brunswick.
- KENT—Richibucto and Kingston.
- NORTHUMBERLAND—Chatham, Newcastle, Douglastown.
- QUEEN'S—Gagetown.
- RESTIGOUCHE—Dalhousie and Campbellton.
- SANT JOHN—City of Saint John and Portland.
- WESTERNLAND—Moncton, Railway Station at Shediac.
- YORK—City of Fredericton.

JOHN BENNET, Chief Sup't.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the St. John and Fredericton advertisements which are published in this paper, affording, as they do, a business directory, to guide purchasers to the most reliable traders in the several departments in those cities. In Fredericton, Mr. John Thomas offers every inducement to wholesale and retail purchasers of dry goods. His stock is always of the most select and seasonable goods; his prices low, and his desire to oblige and satisfy customers. In St. John, several of our old patrons have lately changed their places of business. Messrs. Ennis & Gardner have got fairly settled in their new store, of which we have, before given an extended notice, and which is truly a magnificent one in all its appointments, and should be visited by all who go to St. John. Mr. F. A. Cosgrove, has taken a store in the same building which is fitted up in a similar style of convenience and elegance, and in which he has displayed to great advantage, his stock of useful and fancy articles which embraces every department of such. Mr. T. R. Jones who clothes the million, has taken new and more commodious quarters on Market Square, where no doubt his business will increase in due proportion. Mr. J. W. Hamilton, Flour merchant, may be found a few doors removed from his old stand on South Wharf. Mr. J. D. Underhill is the old stand, while Mr. A. W. Masters, has crossed the slip and now carries on his business on the North Wharf, where

I. W. Purrington & Co. are also established dealing in Bread Stuff, &c. For further particulars respecting all these and others whose names we have not mentioned, as to what they are prepared to do for buyers, we direct attention to their several advertisements.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An "Observer" is received and we are sorry he had not devoted the whole of his communication, as he did the first few lines, to an exposition of the history, progress and material wealth of "Middle Simonds," which is, in truth, a flourishing district of country, and one well worthy to be written or talked about. Our friend is evidently aware, from the tenor of his correspondence, that it is not such an one as we desire to publish. Ours is a secular paper, and feeling that such cannot promote any lasting benefit, we have always studiously avoided any thing like the discussion of a sectarian or theological issue therein.—We should have grave doubts as to the propriety of publishing what we knew to be a correct and full report of the lectures of Mr. Currie and the reply of Mr. Corless, as referred to by our correspondent; certainly we should not be justified in publishing "Observers" caustic communication, which not only conveys a not very complimentary reflection upon Mr. Currie, but is couched in language so severely belittling the importance and solemnity of the subject. Of Mr. Currie, we must say, from a much longer and more intimate acquaintance with him than "Observer" can have had, we do not think he would advocate any doctrine adverse to his own convictions, for the mere sake of building up Methodism. Of Mr. Corless, judging from the few public discourses we have heard him deliver, we regard him as a devoted and earnest expounder of Scripture. They differ—so do wiser, greater and equally good men everywhere, and those who would arrive at the truth and reconcile the differences, had as well perhaps leave the subtle ground of studied logic, and take the plain, distinct and inflexible teachings of the pure word—the Bible—as their guide.

The "Teachers' Friend"

is to hand. The scarcity of room compels us to withhold its publication until next week.

Every possible facility is being offered, to those who desire to travel this summer, by swift, agreeable and cheap conveyances. And all who can should not fail to take advantage of the favorable opportunity thus offered, by passing at least over the length of the majestic St. John from Grand Falls to the Commercial Emporium; and having reached the latter city if a taste of sea voyage or sea sickness is desired they can take a trip across the Bay to Digby or Windsor in either of those very fine steamers the *New York or Emperor*, or if they would go farther and see the States, the steamers of the International line offer a very agreeable means of doing so. We have enjoyed, during the past fortnight, and desire to express our thanks for such, special courtesies on board the *Antelope*, Capt. Wood, the *Tobique*, Capt. Allan, the *Heather Bell*, Capt. Weston, and the *St. John*, whose venerable Capt. Morey still remains at his post, assisted by that prince of good fellows and Chief of Clerks, Mr. Verner. To Mr. Babbit the gentlemanly Clerk of the steamer *New York*, we are also under obligations for attentions conferred.

The propagation of the Honey Bee has, of late years, become quite fashionable and extensive in this portion of the Province, where very great success has attended the efforts of those who have engaged in it. Nearly every farmer, now, has one or more hives of these ingenious and interesting little manufacturers, and at nearly every table the luscious sweets which they produce are presented. The only wonder is that any one having a garden of any extent does not keep Bees. They cost so little in original outlay; they find their own pasturage; store away the fruits of their own labor; ask no artificial assistance to perfect their works; work ceaselessly and produce to a large extent beyond their own consumption, are in a word a most profitable investment; and this is the idea we had in our minds when we started, having been reminded of the fact that one of our river boats took away from here, last week, twenty-five hives of Bees, which had been purchased by a gentleman from, and are being carried to, Nova Scotia.

Cotton! Cotton!

It was with no little pleasure we visited, a few days since, the Cotton Mill of Mr. Parks, erected at St. John, and witnessed for the first time in this Province the process of the manufacture of cotton. Whatever the result may be to Mr. Parks, and we trust that the enterprise may prove in every respect a success, that gentleman deserves the thanks of the people of this Province for establishing as he has, on a scale of considerable magnitude, and with all the newest and most improved necessary machinery, a factory for the production of an article which next to bread enters most largely into the daily use of our people, and for which to the present an immense revenue has yearly been sent abroad.

Our Rail Roads, our Ship building, our Woolen and Cotton Mills, our Iron Works and various other established business for the development of our industrial resources, and the employment of labor and so the production of wealth, which are rapidly being promoted or which have been successfully established, must and will tend to establish an enviable character for the Province abroad, and to insure the future prosperity and happiness of the people at home.

Our friend Strickland has got nicely settled in his new store, Connell's brick building, and a very fine store it is. The Proprietor's popularity, if it increases in proportion to the size of his store, must become—not innumerable but immense.

Agreeably to notice given some time since, we have cut off the names of a number of subscribers largely in arrears. We intend to perform the same operation during the next few weeks, with the names of a large number more, unless we hear from them in the mean time. Those who find their papers stopped may anticipate an immediate demand for settlement of their accounts.

Wm. Mackie has been tried and convicted in St. John, on the charge of murder, the victim being one Fitzgerald, and sentenced to be hung on the 5th of August next. His honor the Chief Justice was the presiding Judge. Mackie was a sailor's boarding house runner and Fitzgerald the proprietor of one of these.

MARCH OF PROGRESS.

It is most decidedly evidenced in our streets where, every day, may be seen young Miss Aborigines—vulgarly Squaws—arrayed in Sea Side hats and feathers, skeletons of huge proportions, and parasols to boot.

TEA MEETINGS.—On Wednesday evening last a tea meeting was held in Burpee's Hall, Florenceville. The steamer *Gazette* left here at noon, taking quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and the excursion, under the influence of delightful weather, the charming scenery which adorns the banks of the river; the grace of music evoked by the Woodstock Brass Band and impromptu efforts by vocalists on board, added to the pleasure of partaking of the good things prepared in abundance by the ladies of Florenceville, proved a right pleasant and agreeable one. Capt. Whittier was, as usual, all attention and care.

WATERVILLE.—On Thursday the Wesleyan Chapel at Waterville was the scene of another of those pleasing reunions, at which a large number participated in physical and mental relaxation and enjoyment for a few hours, very happily. The object of these two tea meetings was connected with the support of domestic missions.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of the first number of the *Victoria Guardian*, a newspaper just started at Grand Falls by Mr. W. P. Donnell, being the first ever published in Victoria County. The sheet before us is large, exceedingly well filled, with a mechanical execution highly creditable. The enterprise deserves success. We know by experience that there are many intelligent and appreciating newspaper readers in the County, and we therefore trust that due success will attend it, and that it may continue as it has commenced, a worthy guardian of the general interests of Victoria.

PUBLIC MORALS.—On Saturday, a colored man, (the names of the parties we purposely reserve) an old resident of the Town, had a preliminary examination before the Mayor and Justices Tupper, Perley, and McCaffery, on the charge of assault with intent to commit a rape on the person of a little white girl less than 12 years old. He was, in default of bail for his appearance at the September Court, committed to gaol.

On Sunday, the heart rending spectacle of a woman, prostrate from the effects of liquor, was presented in one of our public streets. We make no comments now. Let all who are interested in public morals and public decency, reflect upon the bare facts mentioned.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Clem's Summer Cure. We seldom refer to patent medicines, but do so in this case, firmly believing the medicine to be all that the proprietor's claim.

Railroad.

The *Courier* has the following truthful remarks about the route of the proposed Intercolonial railroad. "The route which will be productive of most benefit is the one which will bring into use the portions of railway already constructed—passing from Shediac down the E. and N. A. Railway to St. John, and thence up the Douglas Valley until it intersects the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, proceeding along that line of road, and extending onwards and into Canada, to cross the connection be completed.—Were this route adopted, St. John, the Great Commercial Emporium of this Province, would receive a share of the trade and travel, which, by either of the other two routes, would pass on to the metropolis of Nova Scotia. That which would be a benefit to St. John, so far as a railroad is concerned, would be a disadvantage to the whole Province; while what would be an injury to St. John would be a benefit to the Province. If the road passes through St. John, a very important step towards a connection with the United States will thereby be accomplished, and this will undoubtedly prove a great advantage, monetarily at least, to the whole Intercolonial line. If the New Brunswick route is adopted, the construction of the road, she should be permitted to enjoy a full measure of the advantages. Unless it is decided to adopt the route that passes through St. John and Douglas Valley New Brunswick, the construction of the road will be utterly impossible for her to undertake. It is a fair question to be asked, whether it is worth the expense of the line; and this being a question, it is surely not unreasonable to expect that the New Brunswick route should likewise be a portion of it. Even as a military line the St. John route is not without its advantages. Should a rupture occur between the mother country and the neighboring Republic, this road would afford the Imperial Government the means of throwing large bodies of troops along the frontier of the United States. The advantages which would be gained in this respect by the St. John route would be partially lost if either of the other two routes were adopted, owing to their distance from the American frontier along a great portion of the line. If it is considered a disadvantage to be close to the American frontier, even the Northern and the Southern routes may be regarded as objectionable to respect that the New Brunswick road will be as close to the American boundary as it would be by the St. John and Douglas Valley route."

The Halifax Express says it is currently reported that Vice Admiral Milne has received a despatch from Lord Lyons, requesting that none of the ships-of-war under his command leave the Station until further orders. This complied with the fact that His Lordship detained the Niagara at Boston after her usual time of sailing on Wednesday, to send home the purport of some despatches he had just received from the Southward by a special messenger, is said by people here to "look significant" whatever that means.

The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says that in consequence of the recent circular of the Adjutant General one of the Volunteer companies has disbanded and there is general dissatisfaction among the rest.

The Halifax Chronicle says a young man arrived here on Saturday from Wine Harbor with 114 ounces of clean gold,—one third of the proceeds of the winter's work on a claim at Wine Harbor.

The *Globe* intimates that the Executive Government has decided upon sending a delegation to Quebec, to confer with the Canadian Government upon the Inter-Colonial Railway question. This course is the only proper one at present, and we presume Nova Scotia will do the same. We have no positive information as to the names who will represent the Province, but it is rumored that Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell and Steves will be the delegates."

By the last English Mail, a Circular was received from the Colonial Office announcing Her Majesty's pleasure, that hereafter each of the Governors and Lieut. Governors of these Provinces, may be absent from his Government for four weeks of the year, without special leave, for the purpose of visiting any other Government, but not to be absent longer than three weeks at any one time, and reporting the several absences at the close of the year.—*Emp.*

United States News.

BANGOR, May 31.—Corinth has been evacuated by the Confederates. Prisoners report they have gone to the North about 150 miles south, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Gen. Nelson occupies their deserted entrenchments. Maine Cavalry, in Banks' command, lost 70, killed, wounded and missing—wounded and killed unknown. The 10th Maine lost same number in missing. A New Orleans merchant and slaveholder writes, "there must be strict military occupation of Southern country for several years, the population changed and slavery abolished before peace and safety can be secured."

Gen. Butler has taken Bourgeois's wife under his protection. BANGOR, June 2.—A desperate battle took place on Saturday before Richmond. The enemy taking advantage of a terrible storm, attacked General Casey's division in front line, which gave way in confusion, losing guns and baggage. Generals Hentzelman and Kearney brought up their troops, and checked the enemy, and, reinforced by General Sedgwick and Richardson, drove them back at the bayonet point, taking many prisoners, among whom were Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long. Federal loss heavy; Confederates very severe. On Sunday morning the enemy again attempted to renew the conflict, but were everywhere repulsed. All movements on the battle field were telegraphed from headquarters to Mc-Clellan, giving great advantage to the Federal forces. Little Rock, Arkansas, is reported occupied by Federal troops. State Legislature has scattered, and the Governor has fled.

LATER.—Importance of Saturday's Federal victory before Richmond increases as particulars are received. Col. Elliott sent by Gen. Pope to destroy Bridges of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, reached Boonville, and destroyed the Railroad locomotive. Trains of cars, ten thousand stand of small arms &c., and paroled 2000 prisoners. The enemy had a large force going up and down the road to prevent its destruction. The Galena is much injured by shot from the 20 pound battery which she engaged on Jones' River. Union demonstrations are taking place at Norfolk.

Over 500 Confederate prisoners were taken at the battle of Hanover Court House. English Iron steamer *Cambria* captured off Charleston arrived at New York.

BANGOR, June 3.—Saturday's fight before Richmond commenced on Casey's divisions in overwhelming numbers; enemy greatly elated. The battle renewed on Sunday by Federals, and lasted all day. Four bayonet charges were made. Federal loss gained two miles of ground, and 1,200 men killed and 300; enemy left over 1,200 dead on the field. Gen. McClellan was present inspiring the troops.

Mc-Clellan's military department is enlarged, giving great satisfaction at Washington. Gen. Fremont, by forced marches over Shenandoah mountains, managed to succeed Banks. Overtook Gen. Jackson on Sunday, in full retreat with all his force from Winchester to Strasburg. Jackson declined fighting, and continued to retreat. A report via Harper's Ferry says, Jackson was defeated on Sunday at Winchester.

Vicksburg advances to 26th ult. are that Federal fleet was below the city. Steamer *Waukena* was captured off Wilmington, loaded with ammunition and Enfield rifles.

Boston, June 4th.—Federal loss in killed and wounded before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday was 3,800. Enemy threw their main body on left wing to crush it. Fremont's advance guard has driven Jackson from Strasburg and through Woodstock, and is pressing upon him in hope to force a stand fight. Fremont's and Mc-Dowell's movements have wholly relieved the Shenandoah Valley and Northern Virginia.

Reported that General Stoneman, with 25,000 men has marched round Richmond towards Petersburg. Government regards it as palpable that the movers of rebellion never entertained any expectation of achieving revolution, but of opening a point for Federal intervention on which they relied to overthrow the Union.

BANGOR, June 5.—Gen. Pope with 40,000 men is 30 miles south of Corinth pushing forward hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters taken. Fifteen thousand stand of arms captured. Jackson's whole army has succeeded with his train and prisoners in reaching Newmarket. Reported that Memphis and Fort Pillow surrendered to Federal forces. On Friday night last 1500 rebel Federal prisoners of Gen. Prentiss' division were captured at Pittsburg has arrived at Pittsburg.

Tremendous freshets prevail on Delaware and Lehigh rivers in Pennsylvania, doing much damage and drowning many persons. We notice in the street to-day five hogheads of molasses from Fiske & Co. of New York, to J. W. Hines of this village, which came by the way of line. The load weighs 80 hundred. Mr. Hines informs us that he is receiving 40 tons of goods by the way of the St. John river. The freight is less than half it is from Bangor direct.—*Aroostook Pioneer.*

MORE SOLDIERS WANTED!—About ten days ago, Mr. Henry C. Carey, an able writer on Finance and one whom the Boston Transcript calls the "acutest thinker" in the land, wrote as follows to a Philadelphia paper:—"For want of an additional fifteen or twenty thousand men both Banks and McDowell are obliged to pass on their road to Richmond. For the same reason Fremont on the west, and Burnside on the east, are unable to prosecute the work of cutting the communication between Virginia and the Cotton States. For the want of proper co-operation on the part of those divisions of the army, McClellan may find himself unable properly to profit by his successes at Yorktown and Williamsburg. For want of a few thousand men, Mitchell has found himself limited to the protection of the line of road from Stevenson to Corinth. For want of twenty thousand Halleck was obliged to withdraw Pope's army from the Mississippi, and as we this day learn, has now called in Mitchell from the east and Sigel from the west. For want of Pope's assistance our fleet makes no progress on the road to Memphis. For want of Sigel, Curtis may find it difficult to preserve the coast of Arkansas. For want of more Butler may be unable to adopt the measures required for opening up the commerce of Texas and Louisiana. For the same reasons a capture of Mobile may fail to produce its proper effect on the commerce of Alabama, and thus at both of the Mississippi cities may prove furnished of the fact that the opening up of the cotton ports does not lead to the opening of the cotton trade. Since Mr. Carey wrote as above the President has signified his willingness to "accept" fifty or a hundred thousand more volunteers. The New York and Boston papers say this new demand is made in order to fill up the vacancies in the regiments of militia raised in the North and West. Our statements are widely different. If Mr. C.'s statements are correct the war is yet very far from its close, notwithstanding the "demoralizing" telegrams received here every day."

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF NEW YORK" OFF CAPE RACE. CAPE RACE, May 21st.—The *City of New York* from Liverpool, 21st, Queenstown 22nd, was intercepted at 1 P.M., on Saturday.

English journals continue to expatiate on the retreat from Yorktown and fall of New Orleans. The Times' statement on the retreat from Yorktown is a great reason to Confederates, and if Richmond is captured it will be a tremendous victory for the Federals. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties that must arise in governing the South when Federal, by continued victories, have brought successions to their power. Daily News says although the fall of New Orleans in military sense cannot be estimated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as possession of Mississippi opens the way for industrial energy of freedom and altogether destroys political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to our country, and this alone is a suitable reason for all that has been spent on the War. It is enormous gain not only for the Union but for Europe, for humanity and civilization. It raises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do. In another article the Daily News defends financial policy of the North against the clamor of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes striking evidence of constancy of free people, and true wisdom of their rulers in relying on that constancy. The Morning Herald shows grounds under which military operations at Corinth, New Orleans after decision of events at Corinth, New Orleans may be recaptured. It regards possession of New Orleans as of the most vital, political and commercial importance to the South.

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Ready Made Clothing

In all styles. GARMENTS made to Order on the shortest notice. We would call particular attention to a—Very Cheap Lot of—DELAINE and BERAGE DRESSES, which we shall sell at sterling cost. Daily expected, a large lot of TEA, which will be sold as LOW as any in this market. The public are already aware that we are the only direct IMPORTERS in Woodstock, as the reason we can afford to sell so low. OUR GOODS SO CHEAP. Doherty & McTavish, British House, King-st. Woodstock, June 1862.

Morning Post presents position of affairs eminently favorable for affecting compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it is no easy task to reconcile requirements of both. The Liverpool Post regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for proclamation of peace as any moment. The captain of the steamer "Bermuda" in letter to owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it as taken place in British waters. He however bears testimony as to the gentlemanly conduct of captors. The United States frigate *Constellation* left Algeria 6th for eastward. *Tuscarora* remained there, and *Sumpter* at Gibraltar. In House of Commons, Disraeli in a party speech against the continued heavy expenditure, and questioning cordial relations between France and England, again referred to the cordial relations between English and French Ambassadors at Washington, and asserted notwithstanding ministerial denials, that rivalry existed between them and would be proved on publication of documents. Palmerston, in response, again asserted that Disraeli was misinformed, and that Lyons and Mercier were acting together with utmost cordiality as if they were representatives of one power. Government was defeated by ninety-two majority on Bill relative to removal of portion of contents of British Museum. Earl Russell in submitting new Treaty with America on Slave Trade to House of Lords, bore testimony to efforts of Lincoln's Government to put a stop to the traffic. Paris correspondent of the *London Times* gives rumor that French Government has decided to withdraw troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but there is nothing to confirm this. More activity at Lyons under recent Federal successes. Reported from Italy that Austrian troops in campaigning order, occupied line of Lazzate Garda. Policy of Spain in Mexico been debated in Cortes and resolution of censure withdrawn. European news unimportant. Hesse Cassel rejected Prussia's ultimatum. Diplomatic relations suspended.

A *Soothing Syrup* for children may be found in Huxwell's Universal Cough Remedy, and a fair trial for comparison is the only way to do it justice. The great error of mistaking a quiet, or sleep in the child, when produced by preparations of opium—so largely used in such preparations—is not only injurious to all natural laws, but is the first and sure step to a diseased constitution. When an opiate will give all the natural effects and leave no bad ones to injure the system. See advertisement and read pamphlet.

Special Notices.

"QUI VIVE." When the army of General Wolfe were eluding the steep Plains of Abraham they were met by the quick "Qui Vive" of the French Sentinel, but having Frenchmen with them, they replied, and thus gained the height on which the glorious battle which decided the fate of Quebec was fought. As all know "Qui Vive" is the expression used by French sentinels to challenge an enemy,.... Then let all who own Horses be on the alert and challenge the first appearance of disease in their favorite charger, and if they ask "How shall we cure it?" we say USE "CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS." Do you wish your Horse to look sleek, thriving and well? USE "CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS." Do you want to save money in fattening all kind of stock? USE "CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS." Sold by All Dealers—25 cents per Package.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used the past ten years with never failing success in THOUSANDS of CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives one energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Colic in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper. Sold by All Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street New York. Price ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Woodstock Lodge No. 811, holds its meetings at Masonic Hall, over the Store occupied by H. Woodcock. Regular Communications on the first Wednesday in each Month at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m. Feb. 9th, 1862.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 38—Orange Lodge. Regular Communications on the first Monday in each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

DIED.

Killed at the battle of Williamsburg, on Monday May 5th, Lieut. John C. Glass, 73d regt. N. Y. V. (Second Fire Zouaves). At Richmond, on the 13th ult., John Hunter, son of James and Elizabeth Carvell, aged 8 years and 5 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven."

New Advertisements.

WILMOT GUIOU, AMBROTYPE ARTIST. Rooms formerly occupied by E. M. Estabrooke. In Mrs. English's Building, King-st. WOODSTOCK.

BRITISH HOUSE!!!

New Goods!!! Just Received a splendid assortment of SPRING GOODS to suit the times. The stock comprises as follows: Dress Materials of every Description Shawls Silks Ribbons Flowers Parasols Capes Mantles Hosiery Gloves Hats Feathers Laces Diapers Muslin Prints Cottons Diapers Hdkchiefs Collars Neck Ties Hoops Table Cloths; Counterpanes; Rugs; Carpets; Table and Floor Oil Cloth; Jeans; Cambrics; Braces; Umbrellas; Combs; Hair Nets; Veillets; Room Paper; Boots and Shoes; Shirts; Flannel, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR—Now landing on "Margaret Ann," from Philadelphia—100 lbs No 1, SUPERIOR FLOUR. For sale low by BENT & SMITH, St. John, May 17.

PORK & HAMS.—Es steamer "Forest City"—25 barrels choice MESS PORK; 2 tierces HAMS. For sale at a low figure by BENT & SMITH, St. John, June 1.

SHOOTING AND FISHING TACKLE, ARCHERY and Cricketing Goods.—A complete assortment just opened at the Sheffield House, 3 Market Square. Also—Guns, Pistols, Salmon and Trout Rods, &c. RICHARD THOMPSON, St. John, June 1.

Floor Oil Cloths, OPENED THIS DAY, Some Choice Patterns worthy of an Inspection ENNIS & GARDNER. St. John May 28

BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGAR & MOLASSES.—Landing direct from Porto Rico, ex "Promenade,"—100 lbs Sugar; 100 lbs Molasses; 100 lbs Sugar; 100 lbs Molasses. For sale low by CULLIP & SNIDER, St. John May 31.

BRIGHT SUGAR.—Landing ex "Julie," 100 lbs very choice Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by JACOB D. UNDERHILL, St. John May 28

Attention the Whole!

THE Undersigned has taken the NEW STORE recently erected by W. W. Hammond, where he would respectfully invite a call from his friends and the public. He has just furnished his store with a full stock of

DRY GOODS, COTTONS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, Prints, Denims, Flannels, Provisions and Groceries, consisting of TEA, FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SALESBUTTER, SOAP, GINGER, PEPPER, MUSTARD, CASSIA, PIMENTO, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c. CONFECTIONARY, APPLES, RAISINS, Glass, Putty, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

Crockery and Hardware, Haying Tools, Pails and Brooms, Wares and Baiting, KEROSINE OIL, &c., &c., &c. The undersigned having just started in the mercantile business, has adopted for his rule, the motto, "Politeness and Honesty." All favoring him with a call will find his GOODS FIRST QUALITY, PRICES MODERATE and every attention paid to them. W. L. ALBERTON. Woodstock, June 4, 1862.

READ! READ!!

THE Undersigned has just Received his Fashion Plates, Of the Latest New York and French STYLES of Gents' CLOTHING.

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS suitable for the season. JAMES A. McINNIS. Woodstock, June 7, 1862.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscribers CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, and being fitted up with NEW CARDS, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to customers, and he will CARD WHITE WOOL FOR 3 CENTS per LB., and will be responsible for the Delivery of Rolls in all cases. OIL on hand for greasing Wool. Payment to be made when the work is done in all cases. J. S. DYER. Florenceville, June 2—3m.

Mills to Let.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers to rent his MILLS at Three Brooks, on Tubique, from November next. Payment