

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

That Speech Again.

The St. Andrews Standard assures us that we may rely upon his report of Mr. Hatheway's remarks, as being in every particular correct, and we are therefore compelled, in justice to our contemporary to refer to the subject again. From conversations had with very many gentlemen present on the occasion referred to, in addition to the statements of the Standard, we are convinced that the report of the speech was entirely correct. So that we must withdraw the qualifying term used by us in connection with the report given by the *Frederick Reporter*, as to what was actually said, and leave it decidedly as "what Mr. H. intended to say." What then? Was our contemporary of the *Western Daily Times* correct in his intimation that it was an after dinner speech, and, being such, the expressions and views advanced were not fairly the subject of criticism? We fear the politicians of our day are too apt in this system of Ethics. We have had the privilege of hearing a good many after dinner speeches, in which political orators have enunciated principles and opinions, and promises very satisfactory to their hearers but—only after dinner principles and opinions and promises after all. And we have known gentlemen very much surprised indeed when they have said appeared in print, and strongly inclined to charge the reporter with misrepresentation.

Leaving the particular case in hand, and treating the whole matter as a broad and general principle, is it not a humiliating—a dangerous position in which a country is placed by the prevailing customs of society, when its statesmen (?) may, under the undue influence of a venal passion jeopardize or compromise its best interests, and commit a government or a country to a certain course contrary to that which prudence or circumstance approves. Yet so it is, here and elsewhere, under every form of government, the interests of people and country are, often, at the mercy of the accidental expressions of gentlemen indulging in, or suffering from, the effects of deep potations. We don't apply these remarks. Some members of our present Government and Legislature are above suspicion on the subject, but wherever the remarks apply they are welcome.

We have known, and with feelings of shame, some Legislators and Executive rulers, spend nights, when the affairs of the country demanded their most sober consideration, in "riot most unbecoming," and enter upon the business of the succeeding day with passions excited and in a frame of mind the reverse of suitable properly to fulfill their duties to their constituents.

St. Andrews Railway.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column that a change, consequent upon the removal of the *New Brunswick* from the Boston route, has been made in the arrangement for the running of the cars on the above line. Under the new arrangement, while travellers on business can form a connection with the steamers for Boston and St. John without delay on the route, those who travel more for pleasure can take the alternate days when the train leaves Woodstock road station at a more agreeable hour.

By the facilities now offered one can take an early breakfast in Woodstock, and a late dinner in St. John the same day, or the following day from that of leaving Woodstock can dine in Boston. In passing over the railway the other day we were rather surprised to find it in so good a condition generally; a large portion of it being exceedingly smooth and apparently well finished, and the determination of the managers seems to be to put, and keep it in thorough order, and indeed, to render it in every respect worthy the patronage of the public. The traffic, as yet, over the line is of course small. The unsettled state of the steam boat arrangements for some time past has necessarily involved a want of preciseness in the connections, and then too the seven miles of travel necessary to reach the station at this end, contributes most largely to lessen the amount of travel and traffic over it. A branch to Woodstock must, as a necessity, be built, and the sooner it is done the better.

The Circus.

We are sorry to say we are to be visited by one of these attractive and fascinating exhibitions which draw so much money annually from this country. They have attractions for most every body, and people who disregard entirely all other shows, are unable to resist the temptations of the circle. The troupe coming, is spoken of by our contemporaries everywhere, in the highest possible terms of praise, and would appear to be one of the best of its kind, embracing the most distinguished performers, clowns, gymnasts, equestrians, in the various departments, while the horses are said to be superior in training and superb in their equipment.

THE WEATHER.—Several days during the week have been characterized by very cold, raw, disagreeable weather, which has been, however, favorable for those engaged in storing hay, the harvesting of which is now nearly completed, and from what we continue to learn our anticipations as to the favorable character of the crop, in quality and quantity, will be realized. Other crops are likewise doing nicely. Wheat is looking finely altho' the rust has made its appearance to some extent—Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, are all thriving well. Potatoes never were more promising, and we have only heard of two cases in the County where the rust has made its appearance among them. Other roots are doing admirably.

The river has continued sufficiently high to admit of the *Gazelle* running during the week.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, we learn from the *Gleaner*, had a very satisfactory time and most hearty reception at various points, on his excursion across the country and down North. Among the various marks of respect paid him on the way of addresses, dinners, &c., we observe that to do him honour the Hon. Peter Mitchell had a vessel launched from his ship yard on the occasion of His Excellency's visit, christened by, and named after, Arthur Hamilton Gordon. We hope our Northern friends have not been over eloquent in their recitals to His Excellency of the claims to, and adaptability for, a railroad of the North, or in proving to him how the longest way round, over a scarcely traversable country, will be the shortest way to Canada. No doubt the Governor returns to Head Quarters more sensibly aware of the importance, resources, and wealth of New Brunswick than he had before conceived.

An Educational meeting will be held in Connell's Hall, on Monday evening next, to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Chief Superintendent of Schools, John Bennett, Esq., is to be present and deliver an address, as also Dr. Jack, President of the Provincial University. The occasion will no doubt be an interesting one, and there should be a large attendance.

Elder Barnham will preach in the Baptist chapel on Sunday. His discourses during the week have been listened to by large audiences with credit interest. Rising superior to the discussion involved in mere doctrinal points, and regardless of those sectarian prejudices and notions which form the rallying cry of respective churches, the Elder with a fervency of eloquence, a power of language, an earnestness of appeal seldom heard, occupies the broad platform of plain Evangelical practical teaching.

It seems generally conceded that the mob which destroyed Mr. Hay's property, at St. Stephen, was one or two individuals—that the incentive was purely personal, and moreover the strongest suspicions exist that the perpetrators were from Calais.

See the advertisement of the proposed Baptist choir, &c., and prepare for a good time.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Sir—I tender you my thanks for your insertion of my article of the 17th ult., and with your leave I will notice some of your strictures on the same. In the first place, you charge me with having gone too far in my intemperance; you state that you have not said that it was strange that prejudices should exist against the United States, or that it was either unnatural or improper, but such prejudices must embrace in their effects the whole United States, &c. To this I answer that the successes of the South and reverses of the North are nothing more than the result of the annual breaking his own back, consequently those who wish to see that power weakened will pray for the success of the Southern arms. You say again that you do not believe, notwithstanding the professions you hear every day, that the bulk of the population or the intelligent portion of them, either in the North or South, desire to see the North subdued and the Vandal of Southern chivalry overthrown, establishing upon its ruins the oligarchy of slavery, &c. Now, Mr. Editor, this is certainly straining a point most wonderfully to make out a case. Who, I ask, does desire, or anticipate, such a thing? It must be some fanatic whose imagination has become heated to the boiling point, to have even thought of it. Furthermore, it is evident that the South does not contemplate any such thing—and even if they did and were foolishly enough to undertake it the North, with its twenty millions, and well provided with every means, could easily repel an invasion of the South with its eight millions and crippled in all its resources, although the North may fail to subdue them, the South will be very well known that all the South is fighting for is to secure its own independence, acting purely on the defensive. Altho' I shall not undertake to justify the South in rebellion yet, that it has other causes beside the slave question, is very evident, and that they labour under grievances which would make us cringe with all our loyalty I cannot know. We all know that the enormous tariffs laid on British goods are perfectly ruinous to the South. The Americans have obtained British capital to construct their public works—their railroads, their canals, &c., and even many of their more private enterprises are carried on by the same means. The British markets are open for their agricultural products, which are sold at a high price. Well, now, the Americans wish to kill two birds with one stone; they repay England by laying an enormous duty on her manufactured goods which is next to prohibitory duty, and they afford protection to their manufactures. But behold you what is sport to the boys is death to the frogs. The factories of New England thrive while the Gulf States are being ruined; the States produce the raw material in great abundance, and are not calculated, neither do they wish, to manufacture it, but they want to send home their raw cotton, their sugar, &c., and import British goods in return. This being the case, it is obvious that the protective duties levied by Congress make a very serious effect upon these States. The question is not whether they are not these States, equally as justifiable in revolting against the Union, as the Colonies were in revolting from under the Mother country, and has the North, while holding the principles of '76 any just right to make war upon them to keep them in subjection. O, but it is exceedingly wrong to sympathize with slaveholders! True the Southern States are slaveholders, but the Northern States are slaveholders, and the rest state extirpators. Question, which occupies the most honourable position. And with all the hue and cry about the evils of slavery, the North has not the moral courage to repeal that infamous statute called the "Fugitive Slave Law," which constituted Northern men a set of blood hounds for the South. When the rebellion broke out it was said that the question of it would be the extinction of slavery; this attracted the sympathy of our people almost generally, but after a while we began to perceive our error. And now, I must say, my firm conviction is that should the North succeed in subduing the South and bringing them again under subjection, it would rivet the chains of the slave as firmly than ever, and add to the last ray of hope on his part. My reason for such conclusion is this: it is admitted that slavery is a feature of the Constitution, and Northern sympathizers tell us plainly what we all know, that neither the President nor Congress have any power to alter or amend that Constitution. Now, should the Union be restored, the Constitution will remain as it is, and the Union will still produce its deadly fruit, but should the Union be dissolved the North, if so disposed, can buy off the slaves of the border States, and adopt a Constitution without the curse, or so amend the one they now have, and the South being no longer able to obtain their slaves from the border States, as they have hitherto done, will be compelled gradually to relinquish slavery, and employ free labor as in the British West Indies. For when the American flag no longer covers slaves, it will be impossible for the South to obtain their slaves from Africa.

Yours, &c.,

Brighton, Aug. 5th, 1862.

Colonial News.

Steamer New England.

We enjoyed the pleasure of a short trip in this fine new steamer last week. We adopt the following regarding her from the *Courier*.

The *New England* is 230 feet long, 32 feet breadth of beam, 12 feet depth of hold, registers 853 tons, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a thorough sea-going vessel, built with a due regard to strength and durability. She is supplied with 800 horse power low-pressure engines from the celebrated Morgan Iron Works, New York. The cylinder is 52 inch; the length of stroke is 11 feet; and the diameter of the paddle wheels is 32 feet.

The staterooms, forty in number, are somewhat wider than those in the boats hitherto on the route, and are fitted up in a neat and elegant style and with a due regard to the comfort of passengers. These staterooms are lighted from the saloon through a reflecting window, which is fixed in the door of each by a skillful arrangement of Kerosene Lamps.

The saloon is a large and airy room, the furniture is of the best quality, and the saloon is made of black walnut, beautifully polished; and the chairs, sofas, &c., are covered with handsomely decorated plush or velveteen. Unlike the *New Brunswick*, the Saloon of the *New England* does not extend to the extreme end of the boat. There is left an open space aft, where the passengers may sit, lounge, read or walk, and from which an unobstructed view of the surrounding scenery may readily be obtained. About midway on either side of the Saloon are rooms styled "Gentlemen's Toilet," which we venture to say are the most convenient apartments of their kind to be found in boats plying on any of the various routes of travel. In the forward part of the Saloon is an appropriately arranged Smoking Room, capable of accommodating six or eight persons, where the lovers of the weed can indulge without inconvenience to others.

The stairway from the Saloon to the Gentlemen's Cabin is open, and so arranged as to allow a free current of air to pass to the lower cabin, thus preventing that ventilation which is deemed so requisite to the comfort of passengers.

The Ladies' Cabin is large and airy, and is fitted up in the most magnificent style. There are in this cabin thirty-six comfortable berths, and eight beautifully furnished sofas, which tempt the sick or weary traveller to retire and seek repose.

The Gentlemen's Cabin is large, lofty and well-ventilated, extending nearly the whole length of the boat, and contains 140 commodious berths. Forward of this cabin is an excellent Pantry and a well arranged Wash or Barber's Room. The Gentlemen's Cabin is used as the dining Saloon, and owing to the ingenious ventilating contrivance, is free from that confined and disagreeable atmosphere which usually pervades this portion of other boats.

The *New England* was built expressly for the Boston and St. John route, and in her the travelling and commercial public have evidence of the skill and the International Company to provide for their comfort and convenience.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter received on Wednesday last from an officer in the Federal army, dated "Paris Plaisance," between New Brunswick and Calais, dated July 14th, which we desire to bring before you, as it is in a critical condition. Our men as well as officers stricken down by slow fever, an active and determined enemy continually on our flanks, and there is no telling when they will attack us in force; if they do we must either surrender at discretion, or perish. Our men are completely demoralized, and I tell you that the thermometer is 105 in the shade, and we can get no rest at night, in consequence of enormous mosquitoes and sand flies, or midges as large as blue bottles. I never expect to leave this place alive, and often do I regret that I was so foolish as to volunteer to fight the battles of the North, and to leave my healthy and comparative cool shores of New Brunswick. I sincerely hope that neither New Brunswick or Nova Scotia will in future be so rash as to volunteer to fight the battles of a country that forget to make provision for its defenders; but on the contrary, leave them to perish in those pestilential and death dealing morasses. Having little hope of ever seeing my dear friends in New Brunswick again.

I remain, very truly,

—New Brunswick.

This forenoon Judge Neville Parker delivered a long and eloquent address at the Court of Probate and Central Bank and John McIntosh. The decree of which sets forth "that the Bill be taken pro confesso against the defendant, John McIntosh, and that the defendants, the President, Directors, and Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick do pay to the plaintiff, John Pickard, the amount of the two last instalments of the order of the 9th and 10th of July 1861, being \$1,610 13 each, together with the lawful interest on the said two instalments, from 12th October, 1861, to the 12th January, 1862, respectively, together with the costs of the suit, to be taxed by the Clerk in Equity." The decrees in the two similar cases of Temple and Collier vs. Central Bank and John McIntosh were the same as in the case of the said John McIntosh, and the amount due was \$1,610 13 each, and the said \$2,157 33 in the second—Head Quarters.

Has anybody ventured to calculate the cost of enrolling and equipping the 300,000 men that are to be added to the Federal army? It will be the most expensive military organization ever known, and the money offered by the Government for recruits to serve a single year, is one hundred dollars, twenty five of which are to be paid when the regiment is mustered in, the remainder on their discharge. In addition, the Governor of New York has assumed the responsibility of offering, in behalf of the State, a bounty of fifty dollars to each soldier, and the expenditure for the same purpose. A third bonus is offered by many cities and towns in New York and elsewhere, amounting in some cases to a hundred dollars; the funds being provided in several instances by appropriations from the municipal exchequer, and in others by contributions tendered by private citizens. According to the order of the Government, the cost of the 300,000 men now sought will cost on an average from \$150 to \$175 per man—say from \$150,000,000 to \$50,000,000, before the work of clothing and equipment commences. What nation ever paid so extravagantly for its soldiers?—*Quebec Chronicle*.

RIVERINE.—Below we give a comparative statement of revenue collected at St. John for the quarter ending 31st July 1861 and '62, which has been officially announced in the *Royal Gazette*.

	1861.	1862.
Railway Imposts.....	\$20,445 93	\$26,938 11
Imports.....	38,182 74	99,516 56
Exports.....	19,530 35	11,049 13
Bay of Fundy Light.....	6,295 80	3,392 15
S. & D. Smead's Fund.....	2,061 44	1,951 77
Copy Right do.....	15 77	25 26
Cape Race Light do.....	18 89	82 33

It will be seen by the foregoing that the total receipts for the quarter ending 31st July, 1862, were less than those of the corresponding term the previous year by \$4,350 53. There was an increase during the quarter in 1862 over '61 of \$6,891 11 of Imports, \$1,333 82 of Copy Right, \$6 37. There was a decrease in the revenue derivable from Exports during the quarter in 1862 compared with the corresponding period the previous year of \$8,490 20; and from Bay of Fundy Light of \$3,061 65; and upon Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund of \$1,029 67; and from Cape Race Light of \$73 44.—*Courier*.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The *Montreal Advertiser* says:—The new Administration finds that power is not a bed of roses, first of all the question of provincial federalism led to serious disagreements. Mr. McGee's neutrality scheme was repudiated by some of his colleagues, and the Governor's speech made them turn on the Cabinet, and now the question of Immigration has produced discord in the happy family. It has been found necessary in order to secure adhesion of French Canadian representatives, to appoint Mr. Evariste Minister of Immigration instead of Mr. McGee, who was supposed to be qualified for the duties of the office. Mr. Evariste's qualifications for the beginning and ending with his being a French Canadian.

The *Reporter* says that the Central Bank intends to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court, at Fredericton, in the case of Pickard vs. the Bank, to the High Court of Chancery in England.

American News.

New York, August 8. The World's special Washington dispatch says a civilian captured at Fort Royal recently had the following to say:—He declared that Richmond has not been evacuated nor are there any signs of pestilence. The rebel army has east of the city and he is confident that its effective numbers have been greatly exaggerated.

The Times has a letter giving the details of the Malvern Hill expedition, and the writer says that Gen. McClellan intended to hold the position, and the Tribune gives the following:—Our loss on the 18th of July killed and wounded. No Maine names. The casualties in the 11th Mass. were all by a single shell. Besides the above the 16th Mass. lost 7 or 8 and the 26th Pennsylvania as many.

Special dispatches from Washington say that President Bristow had been elected to the position of Brig. General of Volunteers, to report to Governor Morgan.

Cassius M. Clay, it is said, is likely to assume command at Cincinnati of the new department of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Prominent Kentuckians in Washington have been assured that the rebels are not to be evacuated as fast as they are raised in Ohio and Indiana.

Baxton, Aug. 9.—Burnside's army is in camp at Fredericksburg ready for a movement.

McClellan's command is at Culpepper and Banks' at Woodville.

Rumors were current at Washington yesterday of fighting at Gordonsville; they probably arose from skirmishes near Yorktown on the 2nd inst.

Important and important particulars are progressing on the south side of the James river.

The Ram at Savannah proves to be the British steamer *Flag* covered with railroad iron and armed with 14 guns.

Two ramers nearly finished at Charleston, and a demonstration is expected by the three, in conjunction with a large force.

There is great excitement at Baltimore in view of the coming draft. The British Consulate is besieged with applications for exemption. A rumor of martial law, to prevent escaping the draft, increased the excitement.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Jackson and Ewell cross

the Rapidan: Genl. Banks attacked their advance guard of 15,000 on Saturday; Banks' latest day—mostly artillery engaged. Generals Pope and McDowell came up in the evening with a party of 10,000 men, and a large reinforcement under Gen. Hill reached the enemy about the same time; loss from 2000 to 3000 in killed, wounded, and missing on each side. Banks held his ground; a renewal of the fight is expected.

Confederate dispatches announce the destruction of the *Baton Rouge*, a large machinery became disabled, and being attacked by a Federal gunboat, the crew abandoned and exploded her.

New York, Aug. 13.—Stated Confederates sent flag of truce to Pope, asking permission to bury their dead in Saturday's fight, thus showing that their falling back on Sunday was matter of necessity, notwithstanding their very superior numbers, since on Saturdays battle—Federals, 8,000; Confederates, 20,000.

War Department issued stringent order to prevent evasion of impending draft. Canada border to be guarded.

California steamer detained. No passports granted.

Leaves.—The Confederates retreated across Rapidan towards Orange Court House under cover of the night. Federal cavalry and artillery are in pursuit.

Confederates occupy Malvern Hill in immense force. McClellan intended occupying it with his army, but delay of messengers with orders gave Gen. Burnside time to retreat.

Rumors abound at Fortress Monroe relative to the safety of Suffolk, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Confederate reports say Breckenridge attacked Baton Rouge and was repulsed with heavy loss, on account of "Arkansas" failed to come. On afternoon of same day, Breckenridge telegraphed that the Arkansas had arrived and destroyed enemy gunboats, driven off of fleet, and he has captured enemy Federal force.

Baxton, Aug. 14.—Jackson's retreat after Saturday's battle was precipitate.

Breckenridge and Van Doren are reported concentrating their forces for an attack on New Orleans at an early date.

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Gen. Lane has taken the field in Missouri, with 5,000 cavalry, to attend to guerrillas.

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Federal troops and says: Young Prince and his nephews were more than once under most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinction in every particular.

Times' in commenting on confiscation Bill says, happily it is certain that no ruler will ever dare put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who pressed and passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston Harbor, and strange sagacity of Gen. Butler.