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## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

### Educational.

John Bennet, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Jack, President of the University of New Brunswick, appeared at a meeting called in Connell's Hall, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the claims and interests of education, in its elementary and higher principles. The meeting was very respectfully attended, and the most respectful attention was paid, we were pleased to observe, to the learned gentlemen, as they descended upon their favorite and very important theme.

L. P. Fisher, Esq. presided. Mr. Bennet, after some general, introductory remarks, with reference to the importance of Education, and its claims upon the intelligent of every community, proceeded to dwell, particularly, upon the importance of the Training School, which institution, he said, was gaining in popularity with the people generally, and with the Teachers, notwithstanding the more rigid tests to which those who sought certificates were subject, and notwithstanding the fact that, now, it was much more difficult to obtain a first class certificate than formerly. The system of examination by written questions and answers had been substituted for oral ones, and this system was one which tested most unmistakably, the qualifications of the examined, as there was no time for premeditation or preparation; but the question being read, the pupils had at once to write out their answers and submit them immediately for inspection. The result thus far had been such as to surprise the most enthusiastic friends of Education. Mr. Bennet had some papers, prepared at the last examination of the Training School, by one of the Teachers then attending, which he submitted as a proof of what he had just said. We subsequently read one of these papers, on "the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell," and this, the original document, was, as Mr. Bennet remarked, quite ready for the press, finished in composition, intelligent and judicious in the views expressed, correct in data and pure in diction, and all coming a spontaneous reply, written without any delay or reference, to the subject proposed, without previous intimation, by Mr. Bennet at the time. And so, in other branches, there were papers quite as creditably prepared, in the same way.

Mr. Bennet very justly urged the wisdom and necessity of the Training School, as a place where those who follow the most important of all professions, should be properly prepared, drilled and tested; republishing the idea, too long prevalent, that any one was fit to be an instructor of youth. He said he found, in too many instances, that children were sent to school by their parents merely for the purpose of getting them out of the way; that the parents did not follow them to school, and learn how they were situated, and what progress they made in their studies. He wished that parents in Woodstock would visit the school rooms, and see what kind of ill-rented, damp, unhealthy places their children had to occupy; if they did, he felt assured such parents would become alive to their own responsibilities, and feel the importance, value and necessity of having the schools classified and graded for the different classes of learners, and urged that one great necessity which existed in Woodstock, was a new building adapted to schools of different grades, in a healthy, airy locality, large enough to secure the comfort of the different schools, and worthy the wealth and intelligence of the Town. He suggested that a public meeting be called, and proper steps adopted, either for raising a collection, or for providing a tax, upon the inhabitants, for the purpose of putting up a suitable building, such as he had referred to.

Dr. Jack complimented Woodstock for the good attendance which was always given at these Educational Meetings. But, while so much zeal and interest was manifested, he regretted that there were not more practical and better fruits of result evident. While in the claims of the young, for participation in all the privileges of Education, were acknowledged, in practice there claims were seriously disregarded. There was too much idleness in attendance at schools, children were allowed to absent themselves upon the most frivolous pretences; parents seemed to think if they provided their children with an opportunity of attending a school, that that was all which was needed, no matter what kind of a teacher or schoolroom it was; no matter how irregular the attendance was; no matter what studies they chose to pursue or chose to neglect. In fact, he said, boys were allowed too early to become their own masters, and parents, by allowing the present state of things, were laying up for themselves and for their children, in the future, large sources of remorse and regret. He thought the schools in Woodstock quite unworthy their position, wealth, and intelligence, and that it was not at all complimentary, the fact that it had not one public school. There were quite too many in the small compass, and all were teaching the same branches. The learned Dr. then referred to the University, giving in interesting detail its chief features as published in the calendar, setting forth its growing claims to popular favor, and showing that it was receiving, at the hands of the public, increasing confidence and support. He was sorry to say that a scholarship, worth £15 a year, for this Carleton County, had been vacant and unapplied for, for two years, and hoped it would not long so continue. He reiterated the determination felt by himself, and all under whose guidance the University was at present placed, to spare no pains; to leave no effort unexercised which could tend to make the institution more worthy popular favor, and more useful to the Province.

The chairman, Mr. Fisher, stated that at a previous meeting he had said something about a public school, and was glad to find that the seed then sown had not been without effect. Mr. Bennet had now reproduced the idea, and urged the necessity of establishing a public school. Free schools, where children might be taught—until parents too poor to provide an education otherwise, might be compelled to send their children—should be provided. He would be one of ten gentlemen to subscribe £200 toward building the proposed school

house, and for every child born to him for the next ten years, he would double the amount.

The above is, of course, but a meagre outline of the speeches, which were of themselves necessarily hurried, owing to an engagement of the hall at a later hour of the evening. The two gentlemen left here on Tuesday, en route for St. Andrews, purposing to examine some schools, and hold a public meeting in Richmond, of which we hope to hear some account.

The Lecture of Dr. Arey McGee, in St. John last week, is spoken of in the highest terms by the press of that city, where the learned lecturer gave full justification of the high character he has gained for learning and splendid oratorical ability. We observe that Mr. McGee repudiates the idea that the Government of Canada, or its delegates violated good faith, with the other Colonial delegates, during the Railway negotiations. It is quite doubtful, however, if any member of his audience could endorse this repudiation, although they may have been pleased at the high opinion entertained by him of those gentlemen, as they doubtless were at the firm convictions expressed by the lecturer, that Canada is in favor of the Inter-Colonial Road.

Admitting, in a large measure, the correctness of Mr. McGee's ideas respecting union, and believing that union of a political nature cannot be established until a railroad connection is had, we had looked, with some anxiety, for his argument why the united provinces should be placed under the government of a union of royalty, and a blood relationship, as it were, with England. As we stated last week, the question is a grave one, and it is very desirable that the public mind should be informed of all the advantages and disadvantages likely to result. It is a question with some whether a political union of the lower provinces, with Canada, would conduce to the benefit of the former, and whether it would not be better for the lower provinces to be united, leaving Canada to stand alone, a great nation as she is, regarding her vast extent of territory and advancement in population. And then, again, however gratifying it might be, in many respects, to enjoy the direct rule of a prince of the house of Brunswick, it must not be forgotten that such luxuries are of an expensive character, and have to be paid for. It may be, however, that they are reproductive and create as they exhaust, still the question has not been fairly argued in an application to this province, and it is that we desire before making up our minds, finally, upon the question: therefore it is that we were disappointed in Mr. McGee's very general allusions to this part of his subject.

We passed over the St. Andrews Railroad, last week. It is a great convenience to be able to leave the Woodstock road station in the morning, and in twenty-four hours thereafter be in Portland, Me.; this can be done under the present arrangement. We find much improvement evident on the face of the country along the line, in new clearings made, and old ones improved. At Barbar Dam Station, Mr. Clinch has erected, and now in operation, a Steam Saw Mill, with an engine of 120 horse power, and facilities for sawing 40 M per day. This mill is situated 34 miles from St. Andrews, and all the lumber must go over the railway to St. Andrews, to find a market. In the town of St. Andrews, we find ship building going on to quite a cheering extent. There are five vessels being built, four by Mr. Andrews, St. John, of 500 tons each, and one by Wm. Whitlock, of St. Andrews, of 700 tons. This industry gives employment to some 150 men and must, essentially, greatly benefit all classes in St. Andrews.

The Railroad is, apparently, doing a pretty good business, in freight and passengers. A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails in the community respecting the late action of the Board in London. As we have been observed, by the report which we published last week, it was resolved to raise £7,500 for certain purposes, and a large portion of this sum it was, reasonably, expected would come to St. Andrews, to pay off official salaries and debts due for labor, &c., there and on the line. But to the great disappointment of all parties, some £1,500 was all the money which was sent out to the Manager for provincial purposes, thus placing that gentleman in a most unpleasant position, and perpetuating a great hardship and injustice on hundreds of persons, many of them ill-able to lay out of their money any longer.

This state of things cannot last very long; certainly it is to be desired, especially while the road is doing a pretty good business, that there should exist toward it a good feeling on the part of those communities most directly interested in its existence.

Let us suggest to those who want a little run from home, that they can now embrace quite a tour within a very short space of time, by making the round trip to St. John via St. Andrews, and return via Fredericton, they will thus get a little dash of sea breeze and, if they want it, perhaps a little sea-sickness crossing from Eastport to St. John. You can leave in the early Monday morning train, spend several hours in St. Andrews, take the Queen in the afternoon, and spend the night at Calais or St. Stephens; come down next morning to Eastport, and then take one of the splendid steamers belonging to the International Line for St. John, reaching that city in time for a late dinner, and there up river by steamer; the trip for passage will cost about \$8, time 4 days or more. The traveler who goes out over night to Richmond for the early train, will find first rate accommodation at Mr. Jamieson's. Nor must we forget to mention that he will get a capital breakfast next morning en route at Mr. James Trenholm's, Dumbarton.

We were much pleased, a short time since, in witnessing a successful result of science, as applied to remedy the loss of natural physical powers. Mr. A. L. Grant, of Tiquique river, had both his hands and part of both arms blown off, at the gold mine in Nova Scotia. We met that gentleman travelling down from Fredericton, on the steam boat, possessing to all appearance, his limbs and hands as perfect as ever, but discovered, after a time, that Mr. Grant had been to Palmer, the celebrated false limb maker, at Boston, and obtained a pair of false arms and hands, which, although, but a miserable substitute for the originals, were, still, a marvel for beauty of execution and of such skillful manufacture as to render them available, for many of the uses and purposes of the latter. Mr. Grant would more round for some time without it being observable that he had really met with so severe a loss; he can write very well, can, when necessary, feed himself with a fork or spoon, can raise and lower his hands at pleasure,—is, in fact, a living monument to the wonderful skill and ingenuity to which we referred at the commencement. These hands cost some \$120.

The Scotch Church Sabbath School, of Saint Andrews, had a festival on Wednesday last which, from the description in the Standard, proved a right pleasant affair.

### Ho for Fredericton.

In all probability an opportunity will be afforded for a pleasure excursion, to Fredericton, by steam boat, next week. It is somewhat unusual for Woodstock to be in communication, by steam, with the rest of the Province, when anything of interest is going on. The Festival at Judge Wilmet's Garden takes place on Wednesday next, the 12th, and we anticipate that a large delegation from pleasure-seekers in this County will go down on that occasion.

We were in the Judge's Garden the other day, and are not exaggerating at all, when we say that a sight of the grounds, under ordinary circumstances, is worth a visit to Fredericton; how much more they are so when decorated for the coming festival, and when all that taste, and skill, and music can do to render the place attractive combine their blandishments.

Since the above writing we are informed that the *Tribune* will take a party down to Fredericton, on Wednesday, leaving here at 7 o'clock, and reaching Fredericton by 12, at a very low rate, half fare each way. See advertisement.

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—Another disgraceful row occurred on Wednesday afternoon, growing out of the contested mill privilege, on the Madunakik. Some of the parties concerned have been examined, and we presume the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated, pending such, we will not publish the evidence thus far elicited, but duty compels us to state the material facts.

After the row, which we briefly noticed a few weeks since, the Messrs. Davis repaired the wing-dam, then torn up. On Wednesday it appears a party of men, acting we presume, for the proprietors of the saw mill on the north side of the Madunakik, passed over and began taking up the logs of the wing-dam again; they were assailed by stones thrown by some of the Davis', or persons on their property. The men engaged destroying the dam, then rushed up the hill, and when attracted by the noise made, we first looked over that way, it was evident that both parties were using stones very freely pelting each other with them. Just as we started to go over, the report of a gun was heard, and on reaching the place, we found a man named Edward Laffin bleeding pretty freely from a wound in the neck, produced it was alleged by a shot from a gun, fired by one of the young Davis'. Great excitement prevailed, the Messrs. Davis' declaring that the place, as well as the dam, was their own property, and that they were justified in protecting the same from violation by a mob, in any possible way; and Messrs. Hayden & Leary with their men declaring in equally as strong terms, the injustice of the claims of the Davis', and their determination to destroy the dam, to which work they all proceeded, under the effects of an increased stimulus afforded from a little of rum, we suppose, from which masters and men freely partook. In the meantime several severe blows were struck, and blood drawn. Subsequently several men were examined, touching a charge against R. B. Davis, for wounding Laffin with a gun shot, but as we stated before, we shall not publish this week any of the evidence adduced. That life was not destroyed, is a cause for thankfulness; that a continuation of such most dangerous and disgraceful contentions is to be deplored, all must admit; but how it is to be avoided we are at a loss to determine, unless there is law, and that law be carried out. We only protest, that superior to any private rights of either of the contending parties, to the creek, which rights are under consideration of Courts of Law, is the quiet and good order of the community, the maintenance of the civil authority, and the prevention of any more such indecent and demoralizing display. We will just add that after examination by Justice Bedell, Mr. R. B. Davis was committed to wait trial at the Supreme Court.

TO THE POOR NEGRO.—At Roxbury, Mass., the other evening, a Rev. Horace James, Chaplain in the U. S. army, while addressing an audience touched on Negro enlistments, and got off the following, which shows how much, and what kind of sympathy is felt for the black man:

"Remember that every black soldier who is put into the field may intercept the bullet that would otherwise pierce the breast of a white man. If you are an individual, with one speck of human feeling, look boldly on an experiment, the object of which is to save the lives of our own young men, as well as to elevate and interest an oppressed but tractable and courageous race."

Capt. Moody, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was married last week to the youngest daughter of his hon. Judge Neville Parker.

We are again indebted to Tobin & Co's Express for late American papers.

We have been compelled to omit matter, Editorial and otherwise, in order to make room for the lengthy, and somewhat important English news.

From Messrs. McMillan, St. John, we have Harper for August.

We saw the other day an evidence in proof of the advancement of fashion in the person of a Squaw, wearing spectacles and carrying a cotton umbrella.

### Colonial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK STEAMING VESSEL.—A new steamer, the *Carleton*, will start on her regular route to Boston, after a fine run of three days. The *Carleton* is a new vessel of about 230 tons, new measurement, was built in Miramichi by the Hon. Peter Mitchell and is intended to run as a packet between this port and Boston in connection with the *Carleton* and *Halifax* and *Boston*. The accommodations of this vessel will compare favorably with any sailing packet we have ever seen on board of. The cabin is neatly fitted up, is well ventilated and suited in every particular for passenger traffic. Besides accommodating about fifty persons in the cabin she can also take a large number in the steerage.—*Halifax Express*.

GOLD DISCOVERY.—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—It will scarcely be credited that we have a California almost at our doors; yet it is nevertheless a fact that in the Seigniory of Vaudreuil and on the tributaries of the River Chaudiere about 50 miles from Quebec, gold is found in abundance. One nugget of pure gold, worth \$18 per ounce, and weighing a pound, was found in the bed of one of the streams, which at this season of the year is almost dry. Another nugget weighing 9 ounces and also pure, from the same region, was discovered in town this week. It is said that about \$20,000 worth of gold has been gathered there this season. One man residing near the locality has in his possession a gallon full of the precious metal, in pieces of all sizes. Since the golden news has leaked out people have been flocking to the diggings in crowds, and no doubt many will realize handsome sums.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The Colonial Times says, in a mill at Nelson, on the 26th ult., a piece of deal, wedge shaped, and 6 inches wide at the broadest part, was struck by a circular saw, and, point first, passed right through the head of one of the employees named John Ross, carrying away both eyes and nose, and finally lodged in the head of the building. At last accounts the unfortunate man was alive, and there were hopes of his recovery.

### American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

President Lincoln proclaims colored soldiers shall be protected in their right as prisoners of war, the same as white soldiers; if they are executed or sold into slavery, retaliation will follow in execution of Confederate prisoners, or putting them to hard work on public works.

Gen. Buford, on reconnaissance across Rappahannock, had a severe engagement near Chapperoan on Saturday.—Lost force supposed concentrated near there.

Raleigh, N. C. Standard denounces President Davis, threatening revolution should he attempt to order the state authorities by physical force.

Several 200 pound Barrett guns have been planted with in a mile of Fort Sumpter. The idea of forcing Fort Wagner by bombardment quite abandoned.

Times' Washington despatch intimates Meade about making important move.

A private letter from Charleston speaks of an observation from Black Island, between James and Morris Island which revealed the fact that the Confederates had erected batteries and rifle pits on James Island, almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville. Herald's Washington correspondence says detectives arrested a party, en route for Richmond, and the party was taken to the Washington authorities. Another document said the "roll" would be sent by a different route, what "roll" is referred to cannot be ascertained. Fort Royal newspaper says that Savannah is almost entirely denuded of troops, and the people are under great apprehension. The 10th Connecticut regiment are in the rifle pits, within 250 yards of Fort Wagner.

Kentucky State elections passed off quietly yesterday, resulting in the triumph of the union candidate by over 20,000 majority.

Scott's raid into Kentucky has been broken up; four hundred prisoners belonging to it went to Louisville yesterday; three hundred escaped across Cumberland river, and the remainder of the party were taken to the Federal authorities. Several were killed and wounded before mistake was discovered. Charleston despatch to Richmond mentions that Ironsides and two other regiments of the 1st South Carolina have been sent to the front, and that Fort Wagner has been bombarded by the Federal forces on Morris Island the 1st—no result.

Beauregard visited works on James Island. Havana fire destroyed his warehouse.

Tribune's Washington despatch says impression prevails that reinforcements sent to Gen. Gilmore at Charleston would be sent by the Federal despatch says Secessionists at Washington are making themselves happy over the report that President Davis designs raising a large army of negroes on promise of freedom; but slaveholders are not so ready to venture to trust the blacks. St. Thomas advises report Captain Semmes of Alabama, took command on the 17th of the frigate in that port, mounting guns, called the *Georgia*, and just arrived from England, and which was the *Georgia*.

A collection occurred in Keokuk County, Iowa, on Saturday, between Copperheads and Union citizens. August 5. Copperheads gathered and increasing Southern sympathies claim repulse of Federal cavalry expedition in North Carolina. Federal account says expedition met enemy in large force near Weldon, driving back enemy's advance only 2 killed and 3 wounded. Col. Hatch has driven back the rebels near Weldon, driving back enemy's advance only 2 killed and 3 wounded. Col. Hatch has driven back the rebels near Weldon, driving back enemy's advance only 2 killed and 3 wounded.

Invalid soldiers were down Valladolid, Aug. 5, at Columbus, Ohio. Valladolidites rallied and replaced the Federal forces. He said every effort could be made by England to keep the dispute within the limits of diplomatic intercourse; he had no doubt efforts would be made, and had no apprehension of immediate or remote danger.

Steamer "Path," with eight passengers, \$2,500,000, and 400 tons emmentary stored on board for the Great West, was burnt on Tuesday night below Cairo, all was lost, some 30 persons perished; fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary, in interest of Confederate Government.

Atlanta Appeal says Confederate War Department determined to stop navigation of the Mississippi by a well equipped fleet of gunboats in the Confederate States.

Newbern advises report of Vicksburg fast, alluring secessionism in N.C. The secessionist proclamation causes great anxiety, and thousands are escaping to the Union.

English private steamer "Kate," with 1500 tons of cotton, arrived at Port Monroe.

New York papers are passing through Courts to State Prison. National Thanksgiving today.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS ON THE SITUATION.—In a recent speech at Charlotte, N. C. Hon. A. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, took a rose-colored view of the military situation, and told his hearers that their cause was by no means desperate, and that they were sure to conquer.—*See* his speech, he said, had whipped the Federals on their own soil in Pennsylvania and acquired immense spoils. The surrender of Vicksburg was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; the loss of Vicksburg was not as severe a blow as the loss of Fort Pulaski, Island No. 10, or New Orleans.

The Confederacy has survived the loss of those points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other places. The loss even of Mobile, Charleston and Richmond would not effect the heart of the Confederacy. They could and would survive such losses and secure their independence.

We are not at all discouraged at the prospect; he never had the blues himself, and had no respect or sympathy for "crankers." The enemy has already appropriated twenty-seven hundred million of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and after two years war had utterly failed, and if they were continued for two years longer they would fail to accomplish our subjugation.

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not permit the fitting out of vessels of war in British waters to prey upon our commerce, and that if it is allowed to proceed we shall not hesitate to go into British ports to capture such vessels. If this be the war, England must make the most of it." Uncle Sam is tired of British policy, and feels strong enough to crush the rebellion and give John Bull a lively turn at the same time. In a letter while all the principal Southern ports, from Virginia to Texas, will be garrisoned with Union troops, and our whole navy, except what may be required to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi, will be liberated for operations against a foreign foe. There are indications that the British Government will take a sensible view of the course, and avoid any collision with us. But if it should not we shall unquestionably have a foreign war upon our hands without delay.

### Arrival of the "Arabia."

Arabia left Liverpool 25th, Queenstown 26th, arrived at Halifax August 3rd.

Marine Insurance Companies reported loss over £150,000 sterling by capture of ship *Haric*. Captain of *Haric* and *Haric* reached Falmouth on board the ship *Mariner* from Montevideo.

Shipping Gazette says owners of *Alexandra* applied to Board of Customs for release of vessel and crew from detention, but it is said application cannot be entertained until bill of exception is disposed of next year.

An anti-Southern association was formed among the Manchester conference influence and correct misrepresentations of advocates of Slavery, Confederacy, and to employ all means against recognition of Confederates.

Army and Navy Gazette thinks that with Grant's army to re-operate with Rosecrans and the South so far laid open, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of Confederate prospects unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortune by a great victory.

In House of Commons on 23rd subject of Foreign Enlistment Act was introduced by Colclough, who referred to proceedings of Alabama, Florida and Virginia, all of which were built in British ports for the Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron clad ships were now being built in Liverpool for the same purpose, and he believed if they were allowed to leave England the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. The American shipping had almost become valueless in consequence of seizures made by Confederate cruisers, and he implored Government to take steps to prevent the departure of vessels to which he referred. He was informed the American Government took a note of the value of every vessel captured and debited it to Her Majesty's Government. He was further informed that the Secretary had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American ship owners for losses sustained. No doubt the claim was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government, but it was out of dispute that the nature of that claim was a most serious and dangerous one.

Mr. Laird, referring more particularly to the case of the *Alabama*, said everything had been done in broad daylight. He wanted Colclough to pursue a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted; would put a stop to England to a legitimate branch of industry. He accused the Government of having raised recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Colclough defended the course which the Government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in principle between selling arms to Federals and selling ships to the Confederates. He appealed to the principles laid down on the subject by the American Government. He was, of course, true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, but the Government had carried out that law to the best of their ability, and that law which saw no reason to alter to suit exigencies of Foreign Powers they would continue to enforce as far as it was possible to do so.

Colclough was prevented on a point of form, from reading a letter from Gladstone in Parliament. The letter, nevertheless published in the papers. It is dated 15th April last, addressed to Charles Sumner, and refers to Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Commons, that in 1861 by agents of the Federal Government relative to building war vessels for the North. Wellies asserted that neither directly nor indirectly was an application made by the North to the British Government to build ships for the construction of vessels for the American Government. Advances, however, were made to him on behalf of numerous English and other foreign shipbuilders, but he declined in every instance to consent to build or procure to be built vessels for the Federal Navy abroad.

Lord Salisbury was prevented to maintain the truth of his former statement and offered to place the proofs in the hands of Parliament.

In the House of Commons Palmerston made some explanations regarding questions between Denmark and Germany. He said every effort could be made by England to keep the dispute within the limits of diplomatic intercourse; he had no doubt efforts would be made, and had no apprehension of immediate or remote danger.

Sir C. Wood made the annual statement of India's Affairs; income and expenditure nearly balanced, deficit £1,000,000 sterling. The current year gave promise of large surplus.

Times' correspondent in the South says it is the desire of Confederate Government that Britain shall henceforth abstain from all military aid to the Confederate States who derive authority from Washington, and are forbidden under protest to show respect or courtesy to the *de facto* authorities at Richmond. England must make up her mind to forego many Consular functions in Seussia, or to desire for her future Consuls power to act on the only authority which exercises sway in Seussia, that is Jeff Davis.

Assorted another Royal alliance is arranged between England and Prussia.

Atlantic Telegraph.—Several wealthy manufacturing firms are preparing to purchase the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, but it is thought, Glass, Elliott & Co. will obtain the contract, as they have offered to direct the Telegraph Company, any or that they will purchase the cable and run it for their own use.

A large and influential detachment of merchants, bankers, members of Parliament waited upon the Duke of Devonshire at his residence in London, and urged him to lay the cable next summer. The deputation was introduced to the Duke by Richard Cobden, who takes a great interest in the enterprise.

Parisi Quotations.—Paris papers continue to evince a strong war feeling. Siecle regards Russian reply as defiant. Great irritation is also reported at Vienna. It is asserted French movement had resolved on the terms of its response to Gortschakoff's despatches, and would forthwith communicate same to England and Austria.

Latest intelligence asserts England, France and Austria were active communication and action was performed. Additional correspondence on the Polish question published English. Lord Napier writing from St. Petersburg, July 18th, gives account of interview with Gortschakoff. Napier represented to Prince Gortschakoff that the reply would probably be considered unsatisfactory in England and endeavored to obtain some explanations which might modify its character. Gortschakoff said he was anxious to do nothing which would give Vienna any right whatever to interfere in Russian affairs.

A despatch from Count Rechberg communicated to Russell late as 24th July is given. It states cabinet of Vienna already declared at St. Petersburg, that could be established between them from which Austria could not disengage herself in order to negotiate separately with Russia or Prussia.

Polish affairs were debated in both Houses of English Parliament on 24th, and general dissatisfaction was expressed with Russian reply. Malmesbury blamed Government for not pursuing policy of non-interference adopted towards Austria.

London Times and Herald continue writing in anti-war strain and contends English Writing interests in question are not identical. Times' city article says great impression is that war for Poland instead of being for principle in which all nations would concur, would be simply a struggle for territory, and such a struggle would be a territorial or even grant concession to insurgents in the field, while there is no similar attempt made on behalf of Confederate States, which are actually represented by responsible Executive and Legislature of two or three years standing, would, it is believed, appeal to all solid and influential classes in England so anomalous, that it would be impossible for any ministry long to survive protraction of such policy.

VERY LATEST.—According to telegraphic advices received here from Copenhagen the Danish Government has an intention of requesting a foreign military occupation of Greece.

FRANCE.—The Polish Question.—Paris, 23th July.—*La France* of this evening publishes an article headed "Destiny and Poland" which it expresses a wish that diplomacy has not said its last words in the affairs of Poland, "but," continues *La France*, "even should diplomacy fail, the result is already an immense one. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalition against France. Now the knot is cut: those who were our allies are with us. Russia may see in her the position the triumph of the great interest placed under the guardianship of Europe." The *Paye* confirms the news of a forced loan of three hundred thousand roubles having been decreed by the National Government of Poland. The same paper announces the arrest in Hungary of three Russian emissaries who were endeavoring to foment disturbances. Russian Government has made considerable purchases of provisions of all kinds. It has already prohibited the exportation of corn, flour and cattle.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—The *Post* Paris correspondent says public opinion is prepared for war, and that the Ozar and advisers think war probable. The *Globe*'s Paris correspondent says no one at Paris can discover any issue but immediate war. The French *Indicateur* declares that probably at this moment the Cabinet of Vienna hold in their hands peace of war. It is certain that the draft of the French answer to Russia has been sent to London and Vienna.

Cotton buoyant upward tendency. Breadstuffs, all qualities advanced a trifle extent. Consols 92 7/8.

BARON STOCKMARA, THE QUEEN'S PERSONAL FRIEND.

A telegraph despatch yesterday announced the death, at Coburg, in his 77th year of Baron Stockmara, the earliest and most devoted of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's personal friends. Baron Stockmara had been a faithful attendant and companion of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, even before the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Albany to Charlotte; and when his establishment was formed in England, Baron Stockmara was appointed Controller of the Household. He continued the friendship of Prince Leopold after he accepted the throne of Belgium, though he was no longer in attendance on him, and at intervals he passed much of his time in England where he enjoyed the confidence of the Duchess of Kent to an unlimited extent. In these days of her early childhood the Queen's friendship for, and confidence in Baron Stockmara began, and continued without interruption to the present moment. Before the marriage of Prince Albert to the Queen, H. R. H. employed the autumn of 1838-9 in a tour in Italy, and Baron Stockmara was requested by the King of the Belgians to accompany him upon this journey, and for no one did the lamented Prince entertain greater regard and esteem through his life. Having thus lived upon intimate terms both with the Queen and with the Prince, it was