the Cyprian goddess was not in the habit of drawing her zone as tight as the modern fair ones, else the sculptor would have recorded the eincture in the time is not far distant when Nova Scotia and the people. marble. The comfort and motions of the foot are world will render a verdict in its favor. not more abridged and cramped by the Chinese shoe than are respiration and digestion by the stay."-Thus wrote the physician to the father of the pres-

ent Queen of England.

remedy which promises most aid in the onset of Russell's letters were very honest and unprejudiced opportunity of having their future destinies predicconsumption, I should say, daily gentle and protracted exercise in a mild and equable atmosphere.

This will be quite, in a genuine fortune telling gypsey.

The should say, daily gentle and protracted exercise in a mild and equable atmosphere. Exercise, moreover, determines the blood to the ern cause,—and it were quite as well for the papers girl of delicate feature and fair skin, attracted a surface of the body, rendering the cutaneous func- just on the borders not to say or do anything to large amount of sympathy. She betrayed, we are six months to be able to report that both establishtions more active and healthful, and may in this lessen the good feeling now existing between the told, an evident antipathy to the company she was way also contribute to the advantage of the lungs." Dr. Parrish says that " vigorous and free exposure to the air is by far the most efficient remedy

in pulmonary consumption." Dr. Pitcher states that "the consumptive Indians their towns."

vigor to the constitution."

have lived longest with consumption, we shall not of harm. find them to have been those who have lived indoors, hanging their lives on their thermometers." youth has had tubercular disease, but has kept never allows any one to doctor his chest."

among pupils that gymnastics and calisthenics could not cure." And Galen declared " him to be the best physician who was the best teacher of gymnastics." While Dryden, long ago, sang,-

"The wise for cure on exercise depend."

Universal Suffrage

of political matters, and we seldom find ourselves late, been making statements or insinuations about differing in opinion with him, but most frequently effect that I have robbed and wronged you. laboring for the same general ends. But we can- I should doubt the correctness of the rumor, did not agree with him in the views he expresses rela- it not reach me very directly, and through most retive to the conduct of the Government of Nova liable parties. Still it may not be correct, Scotia on the Franchise question. The Globe arabridged popular rights, and deprived a large body there may be no misunderstanding in the matter; of the people of electoral rights. He expresses surprise that while we have such abundant sympathies at noon, at which time, in the event of my not rewith the liberty seeking nationalities of Europe we ceiving a satisfactory reply, I shall have this letter, have, in this Province, so little to say upon this as- with such comments as I deem due to myself and sumed outrage in the neighboring Province. Our contemporary begins his article-under notice-by asserting that Governments are naturally conservative. This statement is no doubt true, and we regard it as the safe guard of any constitutional fabric. proper control, and becomes the mere plaything and dently growing in favor. automaton of the rabble voice. The Government of England, the most stable in the world, is surely a weakness of the arguments advanced.

the pressure for the adoption of what may be called Wednesday. universal suffrage, in that Province, they did a very unwise act, and forgot for the time that conservative character which they should sustain. Experience proved the great mistake made, and for that they, we believe, will receive the admiration of all mon, Houstis, and Trewin. who are opposed to the licentiousness of extreme

We cannot agree with our contemporary when he asserts that it is a traditional policy of the liberals that a privilege once conceded becomes a right-and by inference, of course never to be restrained. Nor do we think with our contemporary that public sentiment in this Province rejoices at the overthrow of him as to render it a delight for any one to have the Government of Nova Scotia so far at least as that overthrow was dependent upon the course pursued with reference to the franchise. Surely the Globe cannot mean, what his article would indicate, that a retrogade motion, no matter under what circumstances, is incompatible with Liberal- on Thursday with. Masonic honors. ism. We knew there were some old fogy liberals in the Province who grow righteously horrified when any one dares to say we have gone too far in place on Tuesday evening in Connell's Hall. any particular direction, but we certainly never gave efforts for the benefit of churches of any denomiour friend of the Globe a place in such distinguish. nation are appreciated here, and no doubt this will ed company. We believe there is plenty of room be. While we may not expect to hear the Liquid to them, but oftentimes they are not wanted, or for retrogation in this Province, and we believe such tones and Classic acting of Madame Bishop, we wanted only at unremunerative rates. In these will be the result. The question of universal suf- may expect some extremely good music from our trage is involved, the statement of the Globe to the home made artists. contrary-notwithstanding. That principle is right and desirable, or wrong and to be avoided. It may, not be necessary to discuss the principle, what we contend for is, that if it is a wrong and inapplicable principle any Government is justified-nay is only doing its sacred duty-in not only opposing its introduction but, having unwittingly introduced it. in repealing it. We hold that our franchise is low enough, and that universal suffrage not only would do no good but must result in harm. The task proposed by the Globe, for Governments to educate the people up to a knowledge of its value and importance, is, our friend must know, a hopeless one. for the class most likely to abuse the franchise is one not easily educated.

We cannot think the reference to Carleton Coun-Clobe could have found instances to meet his case will do well to benefit by this hint.

any marks of stays in the statues of the Medicean nearer at home. The Government of Nova Scotia trial before the whole world, and we do think that portion of some tribe of the above named singular ces, and more extensive means of transit, we may them back 3 miles, and on left 6 miles, to heavy Venus, or the Apollo. And I venture to aver that is, for their action now under consideration, on

ence, being the result of honest convictions com- nately moved on, very shortly, much to the relief of of the Osage tribe have their symptoms suspended mands respect. Each party may hold, and argue our housekeepers whose anxiety for their hen roosts its favor, and, with these advantages, we predict a these soon return on becoming again inactive in in defence of its opinions, but the press should be and clothes lines became greatly exercised. particularly guarded in its discussions, so as not Everybody wants to know who and what the about to go into this business on an extensive scale. Dr Rush informs us that he saw three persons by intemperate views to provoke animosities and gypsies are; and it is rather difficult to find any who had been cured of consumption by the hard- antagonisms. Papers circulating on both sides of good authority upon the subject. The name is a hope that our Government will not interfere in any The same distinguished authority affirms that "the lines may do much to repress any such tendenremedy for consumption must be sought in those cies just as they have the power of cultivating them, race to whom the name is applied is found in many exercises and employments which give the greatest and one such unworthy defamer of his own country countries of Europe; and of late it has sent a num-Dr. Chambers, physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and people as the Editor of the St. Croix Herald ber of emigrants to this continent. It is said by says,-" If we examine the history of those who may, when not personally known, do a vast amount some of the most reliable authorities that these peo-

He gives the case of a friend of his "who from his Monday last to Hon. Charles Connell. He refused hammedans. It is now generally believed that the youth has had tubercular disease, but has kept hounds, contested elections, sat in Parliament, but to read it. I called upon him the following day, gypsies originally emigrated from India, at the time and told him that rumors derogatory to my charac- of the Mohammedan invasion of Tinim Beg—such be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Gens. of the Mohammedan invasion of Tinim Beg—such be absolutely impregnable in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the south as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the south as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the south as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the south as well as the North must alike in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the city is considered in the city is considere Lord Bacon asserted that "there was no disease ter, said to have emanated from him, were abroad. is the information Worcester gives us with reference M. Pherson and Sherman pushed their artillery commend in the name of the people that there be a He said that any one who told such things of him to this strange race. was a liar, but refused to contradict the statement publicly. The following is therefore published in order to put my friends upon their guard, so that if Out door exercises, when practicable, are recom- they meet any such reports as referred to, they may mended, but gymnastics and calisthenics such as know that they are false, and refuse to hear any may be introduced into every house are worthy at- canvass against me or the paper of which I am Editention, as greatly promotive of the general health tor. It is to be hoped that no further public reference will be necessary on our part, either to Mr. Connell, or his opposition to ourselves :

Woodstock, June 8, 1863. Our contemporary of the St. John Evening Globe Mr. CHARLES CONNELL, generally takes what we consider conservative views | Sir,-I have reason to believe that you have, of me, which reflect upon my moral character, to the

My object in writing this, is to give you an opportunity of denying over your own signature, any Thos. W. Watson, Commissioner. gues that the Government had no right to repeal such charges as alluded to against me, or else of the existing franchise, and that by such repeal they putting such charges in so tangible a shape as that

> I shall expect an answer prior to Thursday next, friends, put into type for publication in the Carleton Sentinel. Yours.

SAMUEL WATTS.

Woodstock College.

The examination of the classes of this In-Public opinion is nervous and excitable; apt to be stitution took place on Thursday. We could sary for occupying our space with it. The subject Federal gunboat sunk one steamer, drowning 700 influenced into the demonstration of strong passions only spend a few moments in the Hall, but learn from some slight and passing cause. The slightest that the exercises gave very great satisfaction to the here treated in a plain, sensible, yet forcible way, spark may ignite its sensitive material into a blaze. examiners, and to the ladies and gentlemen who conveying withall information as to our progress in ted forage all gone in the city, and men on quarter Under such impulses the doors of Government may were present. The examiners were the teachers, Domestic arts truly encouraging. be beseiged by angry ailments for what they call Rev. Mr. Glass and Mr. Murray; a few questions needed reforms. Timorous, weak and yielding, the being asked by Inspector Freeze, and the Rev. Mr. Government that responds at once and grants, with- Elder. We have fuller particulars, but cannot find lance, and it is only necessary to state that any na out consideration, what is asked, soon loses all room for them this week. The institution is evi-

conservative one. Whatever public opinion claims week we have noticed Dr. James Woodd, who we receives at its hands the most respectful considera- are pleased to see looking so well and hearty; Rev. tion. An argument, so to speak, is at once entered Mr. Elder of the Colonial Presbyterian, and Mr. S. just two ways in which this can be done-either by upon between the Government and the people; and J. Armstrong of the Morning Telegraph. The lat- producing for themselves what they need, or by the Government yield or reject upon the strength or ter proceeded up river as far as Grand Falls. These When the Government of Nova Scotia yielded to Gentlemen, came over the St. Andrews road on tially adopted. Sometimes however, too much at-

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Wesleyan, announced to his congregation last Sabbath that being about to the Government did peril their own existence, in an four weeks, and that his pulpit would be supplied honest attempt to redeem the error they had done, during that period by the Rev. Messrs. Glass, Sal-

> pleased to know has entered the state matrimonial with, we trust, a long life of happiness before him and his amiable partner. We congratulate Mr. J. to been, this new joy must have such an effect upon | province annually, which must go largely to swell business to do through the Telegraph offce in this for all the manufactured articles pay a high duty

> We regret to have to announce this week, the rather hear of a smaller revenue and the balance of death of Mr. W. Hayward Perley, only son of the Hon. Charles Perley, of this town. He was buried

A Concert in aid of St. Luke's Church takes

The Concert on Tuesday evening was well patronized, although had the weather been more settled a much larger attendance would have been given. The performance gave very evident satislaction, and the expectations of all were fully realized. The "Beggar Girl," a favorite of Madame require among ourselves. We want to introduce first Bishop's, was the most effective piece of ballad and especialy, the manufacture of all kinds of artisinging we have ever heard.

The concert of Madame B.'s at Houlton, on Wednesday evening, was likewise a great success.

We violate our usual feelings of extreme modesty, and copy the following from the St. John Globe. We accept the compliment with many

ty a pertinent one. It may be, as stated, that the Sentinel the Editor devotes considerable space to are low we should not be on the verge of bankruptrecords of the late contest in this County shows notices of our Hotels, prominent business men and cy. The tide of emigration which flows from us hung at Franklin. that other than the poorest may be open to a bribe. Further expedition up Yazoo River caused destroy of the death of Stonewall Jack. Printing of the contended that there was no justice of the news of the death of Stonewall Jack. An answer to this may be found in the notorious forded our contemporary by people in St. John. have prosperity. fact that honor and moral honesty don't always at- The Sentinel is a good paper, and must be an excel- In looking over what has been done in the way tend wealth. But then it may be stated as well lent advertising medium for parties desirous of let- of establishing manufactures among us during the into interior of South Carolina, puts destruction of North and South are again revived in London. that, as a general principle, the system of universal ting the inhabitants of the districts about the Up- past few years we cannot but rejoice. Shoe facto- property at one million dollars. Over 700 slaves A great meeting was held at Sheffield in favor of portion of the empire. With reference to the genrecognition of the South. The Mayor presided.

There were 10 000 persons present. A resolution of the states one half, and they will soon stop that department. sidents are property holders of some kind, as it know from experience, having last fall accompanied the importation altogether. Tanneries on a large does metropolitan Counties and populous cities .- the editor on a tour to see his readers, and it ap- scale, and manufacturing superior leather, have ments of both armies involved in mystery. And while we have no desire to gloss over the ini- peared to us that we stopped at every other house been established. Mills for the manufacture of clo-And while we have no desire to gloss over the inifrom Woodstock to the Grand Falls. Our adverquities practiced in this County, we must think the
quities practiced in this County, we must think the
tising friends here, trading with the up river people ufacture has been initiated by the Messrs. Parks,
forces against Maryland, several divisions of FedeThe Polish revolution is increasing in strength,

After some observations from Mr. Buxton, the

The Houlton Times, after stating that Mr. Rus- four or five one horse covered wagons. The ap- ployment for the people of which we at this mo- preparatory to advance into Maryland sell, of the London Times, is going to Poland to pearance of the teams did not accord with that of the The best material for dress is stated to be, and write, says, "more lies." Of course our neighbor gypsies, as the former were of rather a superior Pails Brooms &c., the Editor says: the statement is backed up by extensive proof, wool- means this as an intimation that Mr R. wrote lies character, while the latter sported more rags than len. The remainder of the article is devoted to when he was in the States. There was some excuse romance. The peculiar features of the women were arguing the advantage of exercise both as a preven- for such statements at the time-political capital gaudy colors in dress, and bronzed countenances, made arrangements to have a factory built, adjointative and remedial measure, and a regular course could be made out of them-but really now, when dark as our darkest colored Indians. They did not of exercises, illustrated by cuts, is given, as recom- it can do no good, and when nobody is so gullible erect tents but while here seemed to dwell in their facture of various articles of iron work, such as axmended to the patient of consumptive tendencies. as to be influenced by such chaff, the Times might wagons, in the open air. The encampment was the trip hammers are to be put into operation, and we A few of the instances mentioned we reproduce :— try some other theme. There are a number of peo-Sweetser says,—" Were I required to name the ple living east of the Boundary line who think Mr. many of whom no doubt availed themselves of the power also. The two establishments will work adin-seemed distressed-was continually crying for go out of it for these various articles. The number While a great difference of opinion exists with her Ma, whom she said lived in Montreal, and was of shovels, spades, hoes, axes, hammers, and may reference to the war and its prospects, that differ- to all appearance badly used. These people fortu- we not add, planes, chisels, &c., must be immense.

ple first came to Europe under certain chiefs who called themselves Counts, and represented them-The following is from a letter sent by me on selves as christians driven out of Egypt by the Mo-

> Apportionment of the Bye-Road Grant for the Parish of Woodstock, for the year 1863. CALVIN M'KEEN, COMMISSIONER.

To pay balance for building Bridge on Hodsgen Road. To repair Hodsgen Road To repair Road from Turney's passing M'Quarries and M'Lean's To repair Road from J. Beardsley's to Bedell's, To repair Road from Marven's Mill

to Parish line. To repair Road from J. Montgomery's to Hodsgen Road, To repair Hodsgen Road passing Tapley's to Sherwood's, To repair Road on Parish line passing T. Stephenson's

To repair O'Donnell Settlement Road to Parish line. To repair Portage Road to Eel River. To repair Road from J. Montgomery's

to Mulherrin's,

Total, \$100.00 ALEX. GIBSON, & Councilors for H. E. DIBBLEE, Woodstock.

Home Manufacture.

We take the following article from the last Colonial Presbyterian. We think no apology is necescommends itself to all intelligent readers, and it is troops

"It is easy to see that if a min spends more than he earns he gets into debt to the amount of the ba tion is exactly in the position of an individual, to see that if its exports do not equal in value its imports, it also must get into debt to the full amount of the excess of the latter over the former. Na-PERSONAL -- Among the strangers in town this tions must just act as individuals if they would not go into debt and into bankruptcy. The problem they have practically to solve is, how to make their exports equal or exceed their imports. There are producing something which neighboring states need and which they can exchange in lieu of imports. with several other visitors to our town, Ladies and As a matter of fact both of these courses are partention is given to one or two of these departments of manufacture. Nations sometimes try to produce what they are not in circumstances to produce profitably, when they might expend the same labor on other articles which would secure a profitable releave to attend Conference, he should be absent for turn, and often they neglect sources of profitable places. labor for which they have every facility. We cannot produce tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco, spices, and many such like things, but we can produce lumber. ships, iron, copper, coal &c., and these we can exchange for those articles which we cannot produce. Our young friend Mr. H. A. Johnson we are But there is still a great number of things which we can produce, which we do not produce, and which yet we need, such as manufactured articles of wood and iron. Large quantities of axes, hoes, rakes, shovels, spades, pails, brooms, chairs, sofas, because however popular and obliging he has hither- earriages, ploughs, &c., find there way into our

the imports, and leave the balance of trade against us. Our legislators seem to be very glad of this. and add to the revenue. But a high revenue is one thing and national prosperity another. We would trade in our favor, than of a large revenue and the balance against us. As a matter of fact, a large revenue from imports is just one of the things which contains the elements of forebodings and fears. A crash often comes on the heels of large importations and a swolen public purse.

Ships and lumber have been hitherto almost the sole manufactures of the province. If these were always in large demand at remunerative prices, it night be well to confine our attention principally advices. circumstances our province languishes, our people have nothing to do. Our cities go backward, and become in their delapidated state objects of comiseration. Our mechanics fly off to the States where they can find employment, leaving their friends behind them, or as is often the case, to follow them as soon as circumstances will permit. What is the remedy for this state of things? Evidently to increase the number and variety of our manufactures to produce as much as possible of that which we axes, chisels, hoes, rakes, saws, files, chairs, brooms pails, chains, anchors, cordage, tables, sofas, shoes cloths, &c. The manufacture of these things. would keep our mechanics in the province, would preserve the balance of trade in our favor and make us generally prosperous. Add to this, our mineral resources should be opened up, and our farmers should grow wheat. We should then be in a state to bear the usual shocks which are given to our "We see that in a late number of the Carleton great staple production. When ships and lumber Federal lines with pretended authority from Rozen-

We have had within the past week a visit from a initiated. With a common tariff for all the provin- ley's fords, and fell upon them at 5 o'clock, driving The encampment consisted of some fifteen or land boasts of. We trust many of our artizans and Federals brought off 200 prisoners. Lee reviewed ing to be held 3rd June to pay tribute to memory twenty individuals, men, women and children, with manufacturers are now revolving schemes of em- the Cavalry on the day previous, (12,000 strong.)

Since our visit to the Rothsay Factory, we have learned that the Messrs. Broad, of St. John, have mirably in connexion, as all the articles of iron will thousands of pounds in the Province, which now splendid success for the enterprising men who are all our legislators put together. We have only to by their labors.

American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

BANGOR, June 6. Advices from Vicksburg to Monday says cannonforcements are reaching Grant, enabling him to carry on the siege and take care of Johnson.

rates back, with heavy loss to latter.

rals at Rome, being repulsed with loss. The Post's Wasnington despatch says Confedederates have removed their entire force from the line of the Rappahannock, leaving Fredericksburg in Hooker's possession. No indication of the direction Lee has taken. The Times' despatch says the enemy's columns were moving in direction of Gor-

27th .: Federals assaulting works and repulsed .-Gen. Weitzel captured one battery. Negro regibatteries, loosing 600 out of 900. Federal loss rewounded. Cols. Clark and Cowles killed. Bragg's army, about 20,000 infantry, flanked duct through the lines of the American nary. with cavalry, are now near Shelbyville. Rosencranz' army ready for advance.

Bangor, June 8. Fredericksburg is not evacuated Federals crossed Rappahannock to reconnoitre in force and ascertain position and intentions of Lee. Pontoons were laid in face of sharpshooters who were driven from rifle pits. 100 Confederates were captured. Lee marched two corps back to front, and Longstreet's Corps reinforced Fredericksburg. Southern despatches express great confidence in

holding Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Kirby Smith crossed over to latter place with his force, but a Federal reports from Vicksburg say whole square was burnt on Monday from Federal shells. Repor-

BANGOR, June 9. Reported that a review took place at Culpepper of Fitzhagh Lee's and Wade Hempton's forces, numbering about 15,000. Herald's dispatch says Confederates returned in large numbers to fortifications rear and below Fredericksburg. Object of Federal reconnoissance fully accomplished. Burnside's ninth corps reported gone to reinforce Grant. Reported that Suffolk is evacuated and greater

part of Peck's forces gone to Hooker. Blair's expedition in Yaz io country scoured over 50 miles, destroying much property. Country found teeming with agricultural riches; hundreds

of negroes joined his force. A lot of small blockade runners captured mostly Gold reported declined to-day in Boston to 142:

Federal expedition up Mattapony River destroyed Foundry, Mills. &c., above Walkertown. Gunboats kept river clear below and dispersed Confederates attempting demonstrations at several

In crossing Rapahannock on reconnoisance, Engineer Brigade lost 30 kifled and wounded. -New Orleans Era says immense caravan of 600 wagons, with 5000 negroes, 4000 mules and horses county as guards, arrived at New Orleans. Mobile despatch speaks of flourishing condition

of corn crop in Alabama and Georgia. Richmond papers report gold 600 premium. Gon. Osterhaus reported West side of Black River bridge, watching Gen. Johnston. Kirby Smith's reinforcement of Port Hudson nied; probably in Texas or Western Louisiana.

Federal evacuation of Suffolk denied, but place made stronger than ever by fortifications. Reconnoisance to James Island found less than a thousand Confederates there. Inferred bulk force sent to operate against Grant.

Hilton Head letter report raid by 2nd S. C. colared regiment into interior, and return with 1000 Fierce fighting of colored troops at Port Hudson

fully confirmed. Confederates hung a negro picket. Negroes retaliated on Confederate picket. Brig. Gen. Sherman not expected to live.

Great movement of Federal troops down the Mis-

Philadelphia Enquirer's Port Royal letter reports that Col. Montgomery's command of Negro troops defeated Confederates at Pocotaglio, and Savannah; a Massachusetts colored regiment went

Nothing further from Vicksburg or Port Hudson. valry were repulsed endeavoring to cross the Rap- by the Washington Government as the friends of to Canada, the position of that Colony was a critipahannock, and even magnified into severe battle. freedom. cles of wood and iron. We must make our own or fifteen thousand; been massing and drilling them are said to have occupied Constantinople in Vollusince the battle of Chancellorsville; their intention nia, and Jaurpol in Padolia. The insurgent corps is understood to make a raid into Maryland and under Voymouski, Seapolowiez and Cririwenski the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers, but the Ex-Pennsylvania. Hooker sent into the vicinity an have been completely defeated. equal force of cavalry and artillery.

Col. Montgomery's report of negro soldiers raid

Bangor, June 11.

and now we hope that the mills for the manufac. ral cavalry under Buford and Gregg crossed Rappa- and the insurgents had gained a victory at Bize. motion was withdrawn.

ture of all kinds of wood and iron are successfully hannock on Tuesday morning at Beverley and Kelevery hand, equal at least to that which New Eng- across the river. Loss considerable on both sides.

A Corinth dispatch says that heavy reinforce After a description of the Rothsay Factory of ments are reaching Johnston from Charleston and Savannah, and Bragg's army.

A great "peace convention" was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday afterternoon, (3rd.) at which, the Boston Post says, 25,000 persons were present, and cheers were given or Gen. McLellan and Vallandigham, and groans for General Burnside and President Lincoln. Of course, the meeting was a great uprising of the dewhich may be judged from the following samples:

Resolved, That under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the prospect of its success!" States, or any number of them, by military force. Mission to French Government. Signs of political er and not military. The Democratic party, if life increasing in France. Determined efforts mak-If power or coercion exists at all, it is a legal powtrue to its own time honored principles, cannot ing to elect Thiers, as lesson to Government. sustain war against Sovereign States. That we beieve it to be the duty of this party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel

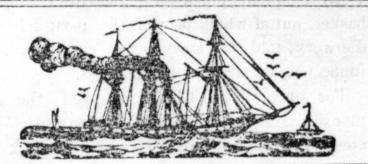
Resolved, That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of the free and independent States claiming the first rank among the sovwe did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act which has consigned to panishment the noble tribune of the people, the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. We protest against it, and, in the name of Washington, we hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation on this act by the election of Mr. Vallandigham as the next Governor of the

Resolved, That thus believing there can be no reliable security to person or property pending this itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted, and kable terms, and which do much credit to their inwar, and that by its continuance the Government in the city. Grant's numbers and position are to that the South as well as the North must alike telligence and good feeling. I think it is always within filty yards of enemy's works. Heavy rein- suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country, and and important class represented by this deputation. that a Convention of the States composing the Con-Interesting news expected from Charleston short- federate States, and a separate Convention of the States still adhering to the Union be held to finally 1200 Confederate Cavalry attacked Gen. Baird at settle and decide in what manner and by what Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday, driving him to his mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, entrenchments. Federals rallied, driving Confede- and appealing to the Ruler of All for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to Confederates made simultaneous attack on Fede- listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism and of

> FROM MEXICO .- A letter from Havana to the Hal fax Church Record contains the following respecting the Mexican war

"But the most important part of the report is, that among the prisoners of war made by the French there are more than 1.000 foreigners Ameri-Fierce fighting occurred at Port Hudson on the cans, English, &c. &c., on whose persons were found documents showing that they had been enlisted in the United States. Some of the officers commission. ment fought like Demons, charging on the enemy's ed in the United States, contracts made in the United States to transport men and munitions to Mexiported 4,000. Brig. General Sherman seriously co for the Mexican army, and documents signed by an American Minister guaranteeing their saje con-

It is said these papers were sent at once to M. Mercier, by Gen. Forey, by a French steamer of war; they are to be copied at Washington and sent thence to Paris."



Arrival of the "Persia." NEW YORK June 3

The steamship Persia from Liverpool 23d May. ia Queenstown 24th arrived at 8 o'clock this morn-

The steamships City of New York and City Manchester arrived out on the 22d. The Times says Gen. Hooker's preparations were

preceded by more than the usual gasconade and resulted in the usual miserable failure It suspects that Gen Hooker was so disabled that Gen. Sedgwick's defeat was an opportune excuse for retiring. Leaving the wounded on the field clearly indicates something like a route. The Times sees no end to the war and but a slow process of exhaustion either of men or enthusiasm. A lew months must decide whether the war ends with the present year, at the close of Mr. Lincoln's term, or later. The Daily news adds the campaign to the list

Federal disasters, but points to Lee's liability to follow and to the fact that he does not hold a foot more ground than before. The Star thinks an honest confession of disaster

Stanton than the statement of a retreat from prudent motives and a speedy resumption of offensive

The Morning Post sees a good reason why Lee should not tollow up Gen. Hooker, but can't understand why Hooker was allowed to retreat so easily. At a meeting of the British and foreign anti-slavery society, it was stated that Brougham declined ing. The volunteer system was carried on with 1500 head of cattle, with nearly all troops in Teche to preside on the ground that such a course was inconsistent with neutrality, which every one ought year there were 25,000 volunteers in training, and to observe in the American contest. Parliament not in session.

The opposition candidates are daily increasing. Persigny in a letter to the Prefect of the Seine denounmies of the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse closed flat at 69f. 35c. Polish affairs are unchanged. Engagements con-

ters to a crisis and produce important results.

VERY LATEST PER THE PERSIA.-LIVERPOOL, MAY 23-Evening .- It is reported that the Trinity Capture of Puebla fully confirmed by Mexican Board have resolved to establish a floating beacon off the extreme Southern point of Cape Race.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society yesterday a letter was read from Mr. for the proceedings in January last Speeches were power to carry them through the present crisis. Adams, thanking the Society in Mr. Lincoln's name ful, for the extrication of slavery. Resolutions were were holding the railroad between Charleston and adopted rejoicing at the various steps taken by the United States Government in the furtherance of the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States. and expressing the gratefulness of the British and World's Washington despatch says, Stuart's ca- Foreign Anti-Slavery Society at being recognized the views enunciated by Mr. Mills. With regard

Times despatch estimates Stuart's cavalry force ten LAMBERG, May 22.—Bodies of Polish insurgents

LAMBERG, May 23 .- The Narowado Gazette pub- idea. They declared that they had nothing to do Murireesboro advices report rumor prevalent in lishes the statement that a victory was gained by with the foreign policy of the country, and that Confederate camp of capitulation of Vicksburg the insurgents on Monday last, near Kamionka, in they should do nothing to cause war; they had a with 12,000 men. A later arrival confirms the ru- which eight thousand Russians were almost entire- decided aversion to military service, except in the

crans to inspect fortifications were discovered and the most important items:-The Confederate loan fluctuated greatly on the could not be expected to furnish a quota to the Im-

> Reports of a probable armistice and of the pros- roll of 15,000 or 20,000 volunteers, and saying that pects of European offers of mediation between the it was a sufficient quota in comparison with their A great meeting was held at Sheffield in favor of portion of the empire. With reference to the gen-

Nothing definite from Rappahannock. - Move- was agreed to, memorializing the Government. upon with so much courage, and he trusted the Increased strength has been imparted to the pro- House would give it their support in spite of all babilities of French mediation, and the Confederate the opposition that might be evoked on the part of

Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, June 10 1863. Africa, from Liverpool 30th, Queenstown 31st, arrived at Halifax 3 yesterday p m. Public meet-

of Stonewall Jackson. Liverpool Daily Post gives prominence to following on receipt of Australasian's news :- " Vicksburg has fallen. Mississippi is open from its mouth to its source. Federal cause has triumphed there can now be no doubt of the fact. Grant has seized key of peace that hung up in foatress of Vicksburg. Now is time for mediation, instead of indulging in idle sympathy or vain hopes of war continuing. Every one who wishes well to England, to world at large, should promptly appeal to Paimerston requesting him not to lose moment in proposing terms not injurious to South, yet acceptable mocracy, and resolutions were passed, the nature of to North. France, Spain and Russia, might command our good will in the attempt, but just to the extent that we might join it. Should we lessen

FRANCE.-M. Mason reached Paris, reported on

LATEST, VIA LONDON, 21st .- The Globe remarks that the Federal commanders in the valley of the Lower Mississippi seem at length to have found the that there is at least one political organization right road to Vicksburg, and from their general opwhich will deal honestly, independently and truth- erations at some other points, seem intent to be solidly securing what, when the war ends, may be the line of frontier. The character of the military operations leads to the supposition that the recognition of Southern independance is not excluded ereign components of the American Confederacy, if from the meditations of Washington statesmen, and that they are preparing for the inevitable day.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE WAR IN POLAND. - The deputation appointed at the Trades union meeting in favor of Poland, held at St. James' Hall on the 28th April last, met Lord Palmerston last evening, by appointment, in the library of the House of

After hearing their address and arguments Lord Palmerston said-I have telt considerable pleasure in listening to the members of the deputstion, who have spoken in such clear and unmistastand the opinions and feelings of that numerous I think the generous sympathy you have displayed for Poland highly creditable; indeed, the sympathy of Englishmen for the victims of wrong and bad government is so general as to have become almost a proverb. No nation has been so long, the victims of wrong as the Polish people. By the treaty of Vienna a constitution was guaranteed to Poland by Russia, and the Emperor of Russia of that day gave a constitution, but it was soon put to sleep, and never yet tried. Russia never did, nor does she to this day, fulfil the compact she entered into. (Hear, hear.). I entirely share in the general feeling expressed toward Poland, but peace or war is a grave question, requiring much deliberation, and one that I would not enter upon without consulting my colleagues in the government. Be assured, however, gentlemen, that I will represent the opinions you have so ably laid before me to my colleagues, and that we shall do our best for the cause of Poland.

MR. CREMER .- We are men of action, my Lord. and have come to the conclusion that the only way to aid the Poles is to call on Russia to desist from her present conduct, and, if she will not attend to

that call, thresh her into compliance. (Cheers.) Lord Palmerston-(Laughingly) said :- I cannot pledge myself as to the course her Majesty's government will ultimately take in this question. You must be aware, gentlemen, that the duty of a man in office is to give his opinion on the past, to speak on the present, but not to talk about the future. I can only say that I will faithfully convey the opinions of this important deputation, whom I have met, to my colleagues in the government, and that they will secure every consideration. The deputation then retired, thanking his lordship for the courtesy with which they had been re-

ceived. The interview lasted nearly an hour,

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Mills directed attention to the correspondence recently laid before Parliament between Government and the governors of Canada and of New Zealand, concerning the military defence of these colonies; and moved an address for a copy of all communications which had passed since the commencement of the year 1862 between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the representatives of the Grown in the British dcpendencies, respecting the mode and cost of their military defence. The honourable member argued that the time had arrived when, with the possession of representative institutions, the colonies ought to take upon themselves the charge of their own defence. In the case of New Zealand particularly, if this policy were carried out, he believed there would be more circumspection on the part of settlers in their dealings with the natives, and that their own prosperity would thus be greatly promoted. If they would participate in the privileges of freedom these communities must also share in its would be more dignified on the part of Secretary onded by Mr. Buxton, and supported by Mr. Wil. burdens and responsibilities .- The motion was sec

Mr. C. Fortescue said the Canadian Government had shown a very inadequate sense of their duty in reference to the military defence of the province. Still we must not underrate the exertions they had made, and what they were in process of accomplishmuch spirit and activity. At the beginning of the the number was still increasing; while successful attempts had been made to render the rural militia The French electoral contest is waxing warmer. fit for service in case of emergency. It should be borne in mind, however, that the enemy of Canada was our enemy, and that war with Canada meant ces Theirs as being connected with the avowed ene- war with England. If, then, no Imperial military force were supplied to ber, it would appear as if we repudiated the obligation that rested upon us to defend every portion of the empire. At the same tinue frequent and there is no diminution in the in- time it did not follow that we could consent to maintain an unlimited number of troops at our own It is reported that Russia has called on Prussia cost in time of war, much less in peace; consefor military assistance. The Prussian Chambers quently the defence of Canadian territory must have not yet done anything on the King's message mainly depend upon the Canadians themselves. disapproving their course toward the Ministers. It With regard to New Zealand it was a special case is believed that the King's message will bring mat- that did not arise out of the general question of the military cost of the Colonies. There the danger was not from without but from within, and arose out of collisions between the settlers and the natives. The Government had long felt their obligations to the native race, and were not yet prepared to repudiate the measure of responsibility which rested upon them to save both races from an internecine war, and by the exercise of the Imperial Mr. Aytoun criticised the colonial policy of the made expressing sympathy for the North and hope- Government with some severity, and declared that if persisted in, it must inevitably lead, in the case of Canada, to imperil the connection with the mo-

Mr. Addorley expressed a general concurrence in cal one, and the cause of great anxiety at the present moment. Their theory of the relations between mother country and colony was diametrically opposed to that of the Imperial Government. Self-government and self-defence were corelative terms in ecutive Council of Canada entirely repudiated the presence of danger, which meant danger first and Two spics of high position who were entering Boston papers received, contains later English preparation afterwards; they had enough to do to der, suffered quite enough from home policy, and tification whatever for the Canadians presenting a population and territory for the defence of that