

TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.
 For circulation, \$1.80, cash payment in advance.
 If paid within 6 months, \$1.15, and
 if paid at the end of the year, \$2.00.
 Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.
 At or immediately before the end of each unpaid
 year, bills will be forwarded to subscribers, and
 such bills will be regarded as an intimation that
 unless immediately attended to the paper will be
 stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the
 amount of \$3, which is the price when not paid
 within the year.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

Provincial Exhibitions.

Our contemporaries have been discussing at great length the subject of Provincial Exhibitions. It would appear that in 1864 we are to have two; one under the management of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and the other under that of the St. John Mechanics Institute. The former is to be held in Fredericton, the latter in St. John. Some of the St. John papers have from the first announcement of the intention of the Agricultural Board to hold their annual show at Fredericton, zealously opposed the project; but under the circumstances, and in view of the liberal offer made by Fredericton, or rather by the York County Agricultural Society,—we think all must admit, when they express a candid opinion, that the Board of Agriculture could not properly do otherwise than they did. As to these exhibitions in the abstract, whatever there may be connected with them to give annoyance and lessen the general benefits, there can be no possible doubt that great advantages to the Province, positively and negatively, accrue from them. The question lately warmly discussed by our contemporaries is, as to the propriety of two shows being held in one season. There is one point of view in which we regard this subject as most worthy of notice. The Board of Agriculture is a Provincial establishment, maintained out of the pockets of the whole population, and consequently the measure of success which attends its operations affects directly the whole people. Now, while the fact of there being two shows held may have the effect of stimulating to a larger amount of energy and care, the rival parties; and may create more public interest in our Provincial products, still there can be no doubt that in a pecuniary sense one will interfere with the other and lessen the receipts of each; and, besides, many articles which, way it intended to hold but one show, would find their way to that show wherever and by whomsoever held, will now be reserved for the particular one in which the exhibitor may chance to feel most interest, and in this way the general character of each exhibition will be interfered with. Nor will these difficulties be overcome by the fact that the bulk of the articles will be twice shown, and be transferred from one exhibition to another, the general result must be as we have stated.

It is a pity to have too much of a good thing. A yearly Provincial show might be advantageous more frequently than this, at present, can scarcely pay, therefore looking at things from our rustic standpoint; anxious that the show at Fredericton should be a great success, and gather tribute from every portion of the Province, and from each and every of her manifold resources, and anxious that any possible source of discord or anything to mar such desirable prospect shall be avoided, we can only indulge the hope that the show of the Agricultural Board coming at its legal period in 1864 may not have that opposition which must proceed from a rival exhibition, but that the Directors of the Institute for the sake of themselves and the convenience and feelings of the Province will allow theirs to stand over another season.

How Lumbering Operates.

The Farmer, seized with a sudden mania to get rich faster than he can by what he conceives, the dull, plodding, unromantic avocation of agriculture, rushes to town, seeks out some well known large operator, secures a few supplies and goes off to the woods, lathers hard all winter and finds himself in the spring, with a very handsome quantity of logs, and a snug little balance in the hands of the party who supplied him. A glorious prospect now is before him, and visions of sudden acquisition of wealth make him forget the importance of his farm work. The next season the operation is repeated, but on a little larger scale and, perhaps, with like success—the next, of course, he is anxious to go deeper in, but the big operator at Woodstock sees a fall in price, and dull times ahead, so that while quite willing to give the supplies, still, for form sake, you know, and as a sort of collateral, he must have a mortgage on the man's farm. Well, our friend comes out in the spring with a splendid lot of lumber, but the price is so low that when the accounts are settled it is found that there is a large debt, and the mortgage has to stand. All the time the same causes are operating, to some extent, with the merchants, who, finding money tight makes it convenient to tell their creditors in St. John, I can only pay you by a delivery of certain lumber, and a transfer of certain mortgages, and in self defence, these terms are often acceded to, and presently our farmer finds himself minus his farm; not through any rapacity on the part of the St. John merchant, but through his own blindness, and the kindness of his Woodstock friend. However, such transactions as we have last alluded to seldom occur. The farming lumberman when he is turned out of doors, is generally so dealt with by his particular friend in town who gets his pay whether the St. John merchant does or not. Indeed, as a rule, our small operators know and see nothing of the St. John traders at all.

American News.

Sometimes our readers are not half satisfied with the contradictory reports which we publish, and we don't much wonder at it. But they must remember that we do the very best we can when we give them the telegrams just as they reach us. If one week they get intelligence that Vicksburg has fallen, and the next that the Federals were repulsed or unsuccessful in their attack upon that place, they have the intelligence which comes across the wires from the seat of war, and is published almost simultaneously in every city and town in the States and British North America. While it is so, we cannot understand that there is any excuse, and think it betoken a very great amount of demoralization at the head quarters of the army, and at Washington. Surely the President could enforce the communication of correct intelligence. He must know that it weakens morally his cause, the continual unreliable character of the information which reaches the public. It has come to that state of things now that whenever news comes of a great Federal victory, bets are freely taken that it was a Federal reverse, and the odds are in favor of this view, as the result in a majority of cases has proved. We make no commentary on the news we publish, or on the events upon which that news is based. Speculation now seems unwise; grave conclusions can scarcely be philosophically arrived at

when there is no foundation on which to ground them. Deploping the war, seeing no possible prospect of subjugating the South for a long time to come, or indeed any good to result from such a subjugation, we can only hope for some influence to be brought to bear, not an outside influence of foreign nations, by which an amicable arrangement may be made. That such a result is probable we think the present tone indulged in by some of the leading papers of the States indicates, and trust that such influence may be brought to bear before, by any foolish act of the Government or its agents, the North becomes involved in difficulty with England or France.

Concert.

The vocal and instrumental Concert which took place on Tuesday evening came up fully to the anticipations of those most directly interested; it yielded a very handsome amount of money, and largely added to the reputation of the individual performers, and of the town, for ability to find at short notice, material of home, possessing the musical talent to get up a first rate entertainment. The performers were some 25 in number. The instrumental music was furnished from a Piano Forte, (a superior instrument kindly loaned for the occasion by James Grover, Esq.) Clarionett, Mr. Hale; Cornet, P. H. Stoddard; and Violins, J. Wetmore and Mr. McKenney; Mrs. Elliott and the Rev. R. C. Nelson alternately presided at the Piano Forte. The programme was well selected and presented a great variety in glees, gallops, waltzes, songs, &c. Among the most prominent pieces were "The last rose of summer," quartette; "Come where my love lies dreaming," quartette, in which Mrs. A. P. English, Mrs. R. G. English, Messrs. Bourne and R. G. Wetmore acquitted themselves admirably, and called down the house in a rapturous encore. The duet "I know a bank," by Miss Alice Garden and Rev. Mr. Nelson was very pretty, as also that by Miss Dow and Miss Garden. Miss McCoy sang some gems of song in very neat style, which were received with great satisfaction by the audience. M. M. Glick, Esq., sang the well-known and most beautiful Irish song "The harp that once" with good effect, seeming to realize in his rendering of it the feelings of the author, and the very spirit, plaintive and mournful, of the words. The instrumental performers did their work well as will be imagined from the names of the gentlemen given. Mrs. Elliott and the Rev. Mr. Nelson were at home at the Piano Forte, which yielded under their skilful touch a charming harmony of sounds. We can only add in conclusion that there was a perfect jam, some 300 persons being present, and that very good order prevailed.

Locals.

The Commander in Chief has conferred another mark of respect on this County, as well as upon Col. W. T. Blair, by the promotion of that gentleman to the rank of Deputy Quarter Master General.

The country is looking magnificent; although the grass land shows somewhat the effects of its exposure last winter to the frost, still the crop of hay promises to be of an unusual weight, and to come in early. The cereals, roots, and fruits, all look thriving and promising.

Woodstock, it would appear, is not to be altogether behind the times in regard to domestic manufactures. Mr. J. W. Raymond, advertiser, and the advertisement speaks truly—a large variety of exceedingly well made and handsomely finished work in Boots, Shoes, &c., of domestic manufacture.

We are glad to learn that the Institute building is being proceeded with now rapidly. The foundation is being laid up, and the frame proceeded with. There is, too, a little more activity prevailing in the way of building than there was. Mr. Mayor Fisher is pushing on his elegant structure to completion. And on the flat, behind the Catholic Chapel, there are some buildings in course of erection. The City Marshal, Mr. James Baker, is completing a very neat and slightly elevated for his own residence, in the rear of the town.

Mr. Robert Brown is finishing the upper flat of his brick building for the purpose of offices, &c.—The corner store of the Blanchard House has recently been remodelled and elegantly finished, and is now occupied by Mr. William Diblee as a Drug Store.

The amount of travel to and through Woodstock, by parties seeking recreation and pleasure, has greatly increased this Spring, as our hotel registers testify. People are beginning to find out that there are attractions for tourists in the interior of the Province, on our fine river and its tributaries, and are taking advantage of the several facilities offered for travel by railroad and steam boat.

Our market, which has been but scantily supplied with country produce during the early spring, now has a greater variety and more abundant supply—Potatoes seem very plenty, and are of an excellent quality—large quantities are being sent away—here the prices range between 30 and 35 cents per Bas. Butter is plenty and brings from 12½ to 15 cents per lb. Beef is scarce and sells at the stalls for from 9 to 11 cents per lb. Mutton and Lamb as yet are scarce.

The steamer *Tahiti* brought up from Fredericton, in her three trips last week, over 1400 barrels of freight.

We desire to commend the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Cushman in our columns. Having personally examined his work, we feel safe in recommending it. In point of polish, neatness of finish, boldness and beauty of design in the lettering, Mr. C. gets up grave stones of every description such as one may feel a melancholy pride in erecting over the grave of departed friends. The convenience to those desiring such work in this region must be acknowledged, as they can now have such executed under their frequent personal supervision.

We are requested to state the Annual meeting of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute will take place at Woodstock, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M. The Chief Superintendent will preside. A general attendance of the Teachers of the County is requested.

We have received the second number of a new paper just started at St. Stephen by Mr. J. G. Lorimer. The sheet contains a good variety of well selected matter, and will no doubt receive a handsome support.

A young man by the name of Jacobs was drowned on Thursday, 11th inst., near the Beckagumnick.

A number of young gentlemen Students at Law, were last week admitted as Attorneys; among them we find the name of Mr. Wm. M. Connell of this place.

We have received the bye road appointment for Simonds and will publish it next week.

May we ask the St. John Telegraph, out of regard to Mr. Connell's feelings, not to make such reference to the *Sentinel* as that in his issue of the 16th.

John Bennett, Esq., Chief of the Educational department, was in town on Friday last, and made an informal visit to, and examination of, Mr. McCoy's Grammar School. He proceeded up river on the same day, proposing to extend his tour to the Canadian boundary.

The Queen Insurance Office, J. C. Winslow, offers a good medium for those who formerly insured in the Liverpool and London now withdrawn.

We cannot possibly find room for a communication on the examination of the Woodstock College this week, as it reached us at a late hour.

On Tuesday and Wednesday morning a heavy frost was experienced in this County and Victoria, and a violent storm of wind and hail passed through a portion of this County on Tuesday.

There was a fire at the Penitentiary St. John on Tuesday morning, the work of an incendiary, which destroyed entirely the factory, Keopers residence and hospital. There was an insurance of \$14,000 but the loss to the Province will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Colonial News.

TO THE SCHOOL TEACHERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pursuant to an arrangement into which several of the County Institutes had previously entered, delegates duly appointed by these Bodies respectively, met at St. John on the 2nd and 4th insts., and organized a TEACHERS' PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION, a measure which has long been in contemplation and is much needed.

The Association is to be composed in part of persons deputed by the County Institutes to represent them severally in relation to their interests and views on questions particularly relating to the Education of the Province, and to assist in its deliberations. The number of members is so regulated as to secure the most direct intercourse with every County, to the end that uniformity and coincidence of action may be had on all important matters that generally affect the Educational interests of the Province. There will be doubtless much pleasure experienced on recognition, as there unquestionably is in the announcement, of the intelligence that this measure has at length been completed.

The first Regular Meeting is appointed to take place in this City, commencing on Second Tuesday of July next.

The Provincial Institute takes this method of proposing to the Teachers in the several Counties in which no Institutes exist, that they immediately complete such organizations as will enable them to participate in the deliberations of the Provincial Body in July.

All the Counties in which Institutes exist are expected to be represented; and there is sufficient promise to complete, with ordinary despatch, all needed arrangements in every County. It is to be hoped that a full representation will be given, and to be desired that we all be such persons as to know what the profession requires, and therefore, what we ought to do. Topics of vital importance to the Profession will be presented for discussion at the meeting.

Such a Confraternal Body is neither a novelty nor an experiment; Institutions of similar character having been in existence for some years past in different parts of America, and the results have produced the most favorable results; and the reasons for the existence of a similar organization in this Province are as grave and as numerous, as exist generally in any Province or State.

N. B.—Due notice of the time and place of Assembly will be given in the Provincial News-papers.

J. E. N. HOLDER.
 Sec. Prov. Institute.
 St. John, N. B. May 9, 1863.

Since the date of our issue of Thursday last, in which we referred to the issue of the St. Stephen's Bank, respecting the proposed amalgamation, we have received some additional information on the subject which corroborates the view we took that the bank directors intended honestly to serve the interests of the public and of the Bank, although the way in which it was proposed to do so might be liable to objection. It appears that a very liberal consideration of the relations of the business men of the St. Croix with the commercial centres of the United States, only American currency can be circulated at present. Carcasses of lumber are principally sold in the American market, and the banks are required in exchange for this, to issue American currency. Those who give exchange on England and Ireland provincial currency are comparatively few. The Bank had, therefore, to consider whether it would encourage the circulation of American bills, of which there are many counterfeits at present, or the interest in a currency not its own or liable to be for an issue redeemable at its own counter or in New York in the currency required. It chose the latter alternative. The Bank had always been in the habit of issuing drafts of the very same kind, in a stereotyped form, chiefly, indeed, in larger amounts, but the principal purpose of currency they are issued in a smaller denomination, and in the form of Bills. The very marked "green back" which they present, and the prominent form in which New York is printed in capital letters; as also the very different appearance of the Bill, and features which ought to prove sufficient safeguards against deception.

A case like that mentioned in the *Freeman* will not readily occur the second time, and after all, in many cases, men must make a choice of evils. Our correspondent at St. Stephen assures us that the issue will serve the public, will endange no one's interest, and will be a great benefit to the circulation and use of currency elsewhere, and is the best that can be done, in present circumstances.—*Globe*.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, a man named George Russell, formerly engaged in the lumber trade, was found lying on the stairs in his house in Pitt-street. When discovered he was quite dead. The body was taken down by Geo. Stockford.—*Jb*.

IMMIGRATION.—The demand for labor in the Agricultural districts has been during the present season, more than for years, and is generally believed that this increased demand arises in a great measure from large numbers of persons, who have been laborers for others, having taken up lots of the Crown Lands, under the conditions of what is known as "The Labor Act," and having cultivated for them for years. We learn from the obliging Emigration officer at this port, Mr. R. Shires, whose attention to the duties of his office, and whose exertions in behalf of emigrants on their arrival here are well known and properly appreciated, that he has been unable to supply all the demands made for labor at Springfield, H. M. restricted against the prosecution of the war. Private Florida barbed ship Crown from New York to San Francisco May 12th.

THE DRAFT IN BOSTON.—A Boston correspondent who is a British subject, writes us (Telegraph) as follows:

Enrollment for the draft in this city has already commenced, and the officers are industriously at work enrolling the names of all residents as well as citizens. The delusion that foreign born citizens were exempt is now dispelled, as the officers say that they are now enrolling all who are liable without respect to person or place, all are liable. The penalty for refusing to give proper answers is imprisonment. Surely this is a dangerous course to pursue and portends not only trouble at home but with other countries. Who for a moment will imagine that the proud and glorious old flag of "Old England" will not throw its protecting power over all who may be drafted and can legitimately claim its own acts in times past say all are liable. Even your humble correspondent has the honor conferred upon him of a chance of winning military honors but catch him if they can.

FROM VICKSBURG.—The special correspondence of the *Cincinnati Gazette* from Vicksburg, dated on the 21st inst. says:

If the intelligent treatment of facts constitute army correspondence, then might the reader have column after column by the mail from this department, for facts are abundant, but in my opinion they are not of sufficient importance to be related, and they really nothing transpiring which the public has any right to know at present. Everything has settled down into that dull, dreary monotony which was at once the curse and death of many during the siege of Vicksburg last summer. The weather is dreadfully hot and its enervating effects are already seen in the faces and forms of the stoutest men.

On the brilliant occupancy of the rear of Vicksburg, on 18th of May, the army has been indulging in pardonable platitudes about the taking of the city; but I should be guilty of withholding the truth if I failed to state that as time drags along, heavily withal, the task seems to increase in magnitude. Indeed, when we take Vicksburg begins to sound like a joke; but, like everything else more difficult of solution, it has its pros and cons.

We have been two weeks knocking at the gates of Vicksburg, we have tried to hammer them down by artillery, and still they are closed.

The labor performed by our troops on the "gradual approach" is immense. Long tiers of rifle pits, strong field works for siege guns, and covered ways around the enemy, and from upon him all along our line.

Our artillerymen wake up the gentlemen of the Confederates States, at divers and sundry times during the nights, but no reply is made to our guns. What between the shell from our batteries and the thirteen-inchers from the mortars, a comfortable repose in the rebel city must be a matter of extreme uncertainty; but the occupants hold out with a fortitude and unconcern, as far as results can be seen, truly admirable.

Chickasaw Bayou is falling very rapidly, and in some places is dry—for instance, at the point where the road to our right intersects it from Lake's Landing on the Yazoo river. Here a ponton bridge, and that is now dispensed with and a substantial roadway made to answer every purpose.

Troops are arriving from above by every boat, which is very significant. Patience is a great virtue and none of us can have too much of it—it is a good thing. So have patience, for the fact is that the time for throwing up our hats has not yet come. We are not out of the wood yet, therefore it would not be prudent to shout. Like the great rebellion itself Vicksburg is still a question of time, but I do not for a moment doubt our ability to crush the one and capture the other.

RELAND IS GRADUALLY SINKING.—Mr. Gladstone made a very remarkable admission in his Budget. He believed the state of Ireland to be most deplorable. The progress of the island, as it stood in 1850, and the amount of the oats, wheat, potato-crop, and one-third of the actual value of the live stock in Ireland was from 1850 to 1860, on an average, £39,437,000 per annum. In 1860-61 it fell to £24,893,000—a decrease of £14,544,000. In 1861-62 it fell to £25,077,000—a decrease of £10,360,000. In 1862-63, low as was the previous year, Ireland's average of £39,437,000, showing a decrease of more than £12,000,000, nearly one-third of the total value of the agricultural products. There can be no doubt that Englishmen, misled by the habitual Irish exaggeration, have underestimated Irish distress, and that there is risk of another vast Irish famine. Yet what is to be done—what can be done for a country where the peasantry are too poor to become proprietors, yet shoot down the capitalist who comes amongst them? It is the tenure of Ireland which is the root of the mischief; and yet how alter the tenure under pistol-compulsion?

EARL RUSSELL'S PROPOSAL REGARDING POLAND, is looked upon with much favor, and its boldness takes every one by surprise. He proposes:—

1. The conclusion of an armistice for one year.

2. The Polish fortresses to continue to be garrisoned by Russian troops.

3. The immediate institution of a Polish administration.

4. No individual implicated in the rebellion to be arrested or brought to trial.

The French Emperor's cabinet is said to be ready to endorse this proposal. The Paris correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, after showing that it is likely that the "Great Powers," and even Russia herself will agree to the above, remarks "that the Poles have as yet not even been sounded on the point of this probable willingness to link to the view of the prudent advice of a Confederation of the Powers who, some forty-eight years ago, agreed to efface Poland from the map of Europe."

The *London Spectator*, in a short and curious summary of the Colonial Empire, says that Great Britain says that the Colonies comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost Britain for management £3,350,000 per annum, or one pound per mile. They have an aggregate revenue of £11,000,000, and one among them £27,000,000, or just 24 years' income. They import goods to the amount of £400,000,000 yearly, half from Britain, and the other half from the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of £50,000,000, of which three-fourths come to the United Kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites. Add to these figures 200,000 square miles for India, and 200,000,000 of people, with a trade of £1,000,000, and we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly one-fourth of its population.

WOOD TRADE.

From A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular of May 23, we learn that since the 1st of Feb. '63 we sold 35,008 tons register, wood-lanes, have arrived from British North America, viz: 25 from St. John and 12 from other ports; at the same date last year, 21 vessels, 20,933 tons had arrived. We quote the following prices:

N. B. and N. S. and U. S. A. Pine and Spruce Deals.—Late sales have been principally effected by public auction, and prices have fluctuated considerably. Port Medway Spruce, of fine quality and long lengths, ex Miner, yielded 47 17s 1d, while good St. John, N. B., ex Marietta, realized on the same day, at the south end sales, 47 18s 10d, each by the cargo. Later the cargoes, ex Melina and ex Trinidad, both from St. John, averaged about 47 13s 6d to 47 14s per standard.

Bulk.—On the 15th inst., 293 logs St. John, by public auction, realized from 151d to 23d, the average being 20d per foot.

Gibbs, Bright & Co., in their Liverpool Circular of 30th May, report the sale of the cargo of the *Medusa*, from this port, at an average of 47 13s. Pine Deals, 47 10s; Deal Ends, 65s. The cargo of the *Triumph* sold at an average of 47 14s at auction for Spruce Deals. Birch Timber, 15 inches St. John string average, 18d per foot.—*Courier*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TONICS, OR COUGH LOZENGES.—For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted for the relief of the most delicate and delicate properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

A "Subscriber," and perhaps well wishing friend writes us to enquire "why we advertise patent medicines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our readers are aware that we have for years excluded everything of the sort, and the only seeming exception that to know of is the advertisement of Doct. J. C. Ayer & Co's remedies which now stands in our columns. I, our friend does not know we will inform him that these are not "patent" or even secret medicines. Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact and has moreover had the approval of the highest medical authorities in the land. But what affords us perhaps still greater confidence in their worth is our personal knowledge of the man who makes them and the results that have followed from their use; results as familiar to our readers and to the whole community as they are to ourselves.

It has been our privilege to know Doct. Ayer ever since he graduated from the Penn. University in the same class with one of our personal friends, nor have we ever ceased to watch with interest his singular success in an unflinching devotion to the noble profession he has chosen will it be wholly with us that we can advertise of more interest to our patrons than remedies that will cure them when they are sick we shall cheerfully give it the benefit of our circulation.—*Tamarora* (Ill.) Baptist.

ment, for facts are abundant, but in my opinion they are not of sufficient importance to be related, and they really nothing transpiring which the public has any right to know at present. Everything has settled down into that dull, dreary monotony which was at once the curse and death of many during the siege of Vicksburg last summer. The weather is dreadfully hot and its enervating effects are already seen in the faces and forms of the stoutest men.

On the brilliant occupancy of the rear of Vicksburg, on 18th of May, the army has been indulging in pardonable platitudes about the taking of the city; but I should be guilty of withholding the truth if I failed to state that as time drags along, heavily withal, the task seems to increase in magnitude. Indeed, when we take Vicksburg begins to sound like a joke; but, like everything else more difficult of solution, it has its pros and cons.

We have been two weeks knocking at the gates of Vicksburg, we have tried to hammer them down by artillery, and still they are closed.

The labor performed by our troops on the "gradual approach" is immense. Long tiers of rifle pits, strong field works for siege guns, and covered ways around the enemy, and from upon him all along our line.

Our artillerymen wake up the gentlemen of the Confederates States, at divers and sundry times during the nights, but no reply is made to our guns. What between the shell from our batteries and the thirteen-inchers from the mortars, a comfortable repose in the rebel city must be a matter of extreme uncertainty; but the occupants hold out with a fortitude and unconcern, as far as results can be seen, truly admirable.

Chickasaw Bayou is falling very rapidly, and in some places is dry—for instance, at the point where the road to our right intersects it from Lake's Landing on the Yazoo river. Here a ponton bridge, and that is now dispensed with and a substantial roadway made to answer every purpose.

Troops are arriving from above by every boat, which is very significant. Patience is a great virtue and none of us can have too much of it—it is a good thing. So have patience, for the fact is that the time for throwing up our hats has not yet come. We are not out of the wood yet, therefore it would not be prudent to shout. Like the great rebellion itself Vicksburg is still a question of time, but I do not for a moment doubt our ability to crush the one and capture the other.

RELAND IS GRADUALLY SINKING.—Mr. Gladstone made a very remarkable admission in his Budget. He believed the state of Ireland to be most deplorable. The progress of the island, as it stood in 1850, and the amount of the oats, wheat, potato-crop, and one-third of the actual value of the live stock in Ireland was from 1850 to 1860, on an average, £39,437,000 per annum. In 1860-61 it fell to £24,893,000—a decrease of £14,544,000. In 1861-62 it fell to £25,077,000—a decrease of £10,360,000. In 1862-63, low as was the previous year, Ireland's average of £39,437,000, showing a decrease of more than £12,000,000, nearly one-third of the total value of the agricultural products. There can be no doubt that Englishmen, misled by the habitual Irish exaggeration, have underestimated Irish distress, and that there is risk of another vast Irish famine. Yet what is to be done—what can be done for a country where the peasantry are too poor to become proprietors, yet shoot down the capitalist who comes amongst them? It is the tenure of Ireland which is the root of the mischief; and yet how alter the tenure under pistol-compulsion?

EARL RUSSELL'S PROPOSAL REGARDING POLAND, is looked upon with much favor, and its boldness takes every one by surprise. He proposes:—

1. The conclusion of an armistice for one year.

2. The Polish fortresses to continue to be garrisoned by Russian troops.

3. The immediate institution of a Polish administration.

4. No individual implicated in the rebellion to be arrested or brought to trial.

The French Emperor's cabinet is said to be ready to endorse this proposal. The Paris correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, after showing that it is likely that the "Great Powers," and even Russia herself will agree to the above, remarks "that the Poles have as yet not even been sounded on the point of this probable willingness to link to the view of the prudent advice of a Confederation of the Powers who, some forty-eight years ago, agreed to efface Poland from the map of Europe."

The *London Spectator*, in a short and curious summary of the Colonial Empire, says that Great Britain says that the Colonies comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost Britain for management £3,350,000 per annum, or one pound per mile. They have an aggregate revenue of £11,000,000, and one among them £27,000,000, or just 24 years' income. They import goods to the amount of £400,000,000 yearly, half from Britain, and the other half from the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of £50,000,000, of which three-fourths come to the United Kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites. Add to these figures 200,000 square miles for India, and 200,000,000 of people, with a trade of £1,000,000, and we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly one-fourth of its population.

WOOD TRADE.

From A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular of May 23, we learn that since the 1st of Feb. '63 we sold 35,008 tons register, wood-lanes, have arrived from British North America, viz: 25 from St. John and 12 from other ports; at the same date last year, 21 vessels, 20,933 tons had arrived. We quote the following prices:

N. B. and N. S. and U. S. A. Pine and Spruce Deals.—Late sales have been principally effected by public auction, and prices have fluctuated considerably. Port Medway Spruce, of fine quality and long lengths, ex Miner, yielded 47 17s 1d, while good St. John, N. B., ex Marietta, realized on the same day, at the south end sales, 47 18s 10d, each by the cargo. Later the cargoes, ex Melina and ex Trinidad, both from St. John, averaged about 47 13s 6d to 47 14s per standard.

Bulk.—On the 15th inst., 293 logs St. John, by public auction, realized from 151d to 23d, the average being 20d per foot.

Gibbs, Bright & Co., in their Liverpool Circular of 30th May, report the sale of the cargo of the *Medusa*, from this port, at an average of 47 13s. Pine Deals, 47 10s; Deal Ends, 65s. The cargo of the *Triumph* sold at an average of 47 14s at auction for Spruce Deals. Birch Timber, 15 inches St. John string average, 18d per foot.—*Courier*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TONICS, OR COUGH LOZENGES.—For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted for the relief of the most delicate and delicate properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

A "Subscriber," and perhaps well wishing friend writes us to enquire "why we advertise patent medicines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our readers are aware that we have for years excluded everything of the sort, and the only seeming exception that to know of is the advertisement of Doct. J. C. Ayer & Co's remedies which now stands in our columns. I, our friend does not know we will inform him that these are not "patent" or even secret medicines. Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact and has moreover had the approval of the highest medical authorities in the land. But what affords us perhaps