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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

GRAND FALLS, SEPT. 19, '64.

I promised when leaving Woodstock, some eight days ago, to post your readers in regard to anything that I might find of interest, during my tour through part of Arrostoch, Victoria, and the upper section of Carleton Counties. Up to this time I have seen or heard but little from which to produce a letter of correspondence. During the whole of the period referred to above, an incessant rain has accompanied me in my journey, rendering travelling everything but pleasant. However, far be it from me to find fault with Providence for sending this timely rain; as you are aware, there was a large amount of lumber in the River St. John, and its tributaries, which the owners were unable to get to market for want of water; this was a cause of loss and suffering, not only to the owners of the lumber, but created a general depression of business throughout our whole Province; this being the case, you can imagine with what joyful acceptance the present rise of water is hailed by every one. The water is not, as yet, sufficient to make good driving in the main river, but appearances indicate that more yet is coming, and I am in hopes that all the lumber will be got to market this fall. But while the rain has proved propitious for the lumbermen in this and the upper sections of Victoria; there is a vast amount of grain lying in swath, and of this a great deal is sprouting; this is a phenomenon which I have witnessed before; but I believe, I never before heard of standing, uncut grain, doing the same thing; but it is so in some places here; a very heavy loss to the farmers has already taken place, and should the storm, which at present writing, is just commencing, continue for any length of time, the injury to the crops will be very great. As a general thing they are light, although I think they will average better in the upper portion of Victoria, than in Carleton County. The potato crop, especially, is very good up here, the rot not having made its appearance.

While at Little Falls, I noticed some men at work, preparatory to planting mile posts from that place to the Canada boundary. Upon enquiry, I found that Mr. Emerson and Mr. Hodgson had had these posts prepared, painted, the number of miles cut on each, and were going to place them on this line of road, at their own expense; I need scarcely say that these posts are a great convenience to the travelling public, and that in this act Messrs. Emerson and Hodgson have added but another to their many deeds "pro bono publico."

In speaking of this country, let me say to those who may have to travel over the road, from Grand Falls to Little Falls, do not forget to call at Jenkins, you will find it one of the best stopping places on the river; and if you fail to call at home while remaining here, it will be your own fault.

While at Presque Isle, Me., and Fort Fairfield, Me., I was pleased to see such activity in business matters prevailing; everybody seemed to be the possessor of large amounts of greenbacks, and also appeared to be perfectly willing to spend them; it did strike us as though the reason for the latter fact was that they attach but small value to them, and are doubtful as to how long they will continue to be worth even as much as at present. In both of those places many signs of improvement are to be met with; at Presque Isle, a Mr. Cook is building a fine dam, and making the necessary preparations for the erection of mills, which will, I should judge, be second to none in that country. A fine meeting house has been erected in this village since my last visit, which adds much to the appearance of the place. Fort Fairfield has improved greatly within a few years, and it now presents a remarkable clean, neat, pretty appearance.

But I have already made this letter too lengthy, and must close. I shall remain at Grand Falls till Court closes, and will therefore have something more to say in regard to that in my next.

The want of proper school books, adapted particularly for the use of the youth, of both sexes, in the primary departments of education, in this Province, has long been acknowledged. Gradually that want is being supplied, and we have now before us a little work which justifies this remark. It is a *Catechism of Geography*, embracing in its pages sufficient information for the young scholar, and that information conveyed in a simple and concise manner. A peculiarity of this little work, is the fact, that nearly one third of its contents are devoted to the British Provinces; and this feature, we regard as its most important one. Hitherto, from the books attainable, our children have learned much about every other country but their own, about which they have had few opportunities of learning anything. Mr. Manning, of the St. John Grammar School, is the author and compiler of this work, and Messrs. McMillan, the publishers; and we are very sincere in saying, that we believe they have, respectively, conferred a boon upon the youth of New Brunswick, in placing this among their school books. For price, &c., see advertisement.

On Monday their hon. Judges Robert & Neville Parker, hon. Solicitor General, hon. Charles Fisher, and hon. J. C. Allan arrived here on their way to the Circuit Court, at Grand Falls, to which place they proceeded on Tuesday. We are glad to find that, out of respect, of course, to the suggestions of the *Sentinel* a few weeks ago, one of the learned Crown Officers has come up.

We publish, elsewhere, a speech delivered, some time ago, by the present Vice President of the Confederate States. He puts the whole matter, apparently very candidly, and one can but wonder how Mr. Stevens could find so much credence in State rights, as to lead him to remain in Confederate service.

For any of the publications advertised in our columns of Messrs. McMillan, St. John, we shall be very glad to act as ordering agent for parties desiring them.

The St. John Freeman has made its appearance, in an entirely new dress, and an enlarged form.

The Messrs. Raymond, it will be seen, advertise for a large lot of potatoes, for exportation.

The Morning News, St. John, has been published for 25 years.—Friend Willis should give the provincial press a blow out—not a blow up.

Various Locals.

The steamer *Gazelle*, Capt. C. A. Wood, came up from Fredericton, on Saturday last, and again, on Tuesday; she proceeded further up river, on Wednesday, on which the *Touque*, Capt. Whittier, arrived. This communication with St. John, by the river, will, it is probable, continue the remainder of the season, as the water has very rapidly come up to quite a high pitch. The small streams have also risen, so that we imagine the lumber, long suspended, will be got out. Elsewhere will be found a correct statement, with regard to the crops, &c., up river. Our farmers in this vicinity appear quite contented with the result of the summer's operations. The week has been quite a busy one. There has been the militia mustering in the different districts, where the bravery of the 1st and 2nd battalions, invoked, respectively, by Col. Baird and Tupper, gathered in strength. Woodstock was nearly deserted by able bodied men on Tuesday, they having gone to muster, at Upper Woodstock.

On Wednesday, the St. James' (Presbyterian) Church, at Northampton, Festival, was held and passed off with *clat*. We were unavoidably prevented from accepting the kind invitation extended to us to attend. More about this anon.

Yesterday our County Agricultural Show was held; but of its big roots and heavy grains, its matchless stock and creditable manufactured articles, we cannot now, at this late hour, speak particularly. By the way "straws show which way the wind blows," so hearing one of our milliners say the other day, that the ladies were all getting new bonnets, &c., for the Exhibition, at Fredericton, encourages the hope that our County will make a large and fair visitation to Fredericton.

Capt. Morris, of the Royal Artillery, was in town on Saturday, for the purpose, as previously advertised, of buying horses. A number of horses were brought in for sale, but only one or two purchases were made, the animals either not coming up to the required standard, or the terms, of delivery at St. John, not being satisfactory.

A horse belonging to W. D. Balloch, dropped dead, in harness, on Main street, on Monday.

We had a very severe frost, in this vicinity, on Thursday morning, which left its mark on the flower gardens most woefully. We hope that the country did not suffer much from this frost, however.

The children of the Baptist Sabbath School, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Bleakney, in this town, were regaled by a sumptuous feast in the Baptist Chapel, on Thursday last. A number of pieces were recited and sung by young lads and misses, who acquitted themselves creditably. In the evening a social meeting, at which appropriate speeches were delivered, was held in the same place. Revs. Messrs. Bleakney, Rattray, and Hurd were the speakers. These attentions by Pastor, Parents and Teachers, should stimulate the children to renewed attention to their Sabbath School.

A correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*, writing from Rivier du Loup says:

"Reviewing the St. John from the city of the same name up to the 'Little Falls,' I have no hesitation in setting it down as one of the noblest and richest rivers in America, when we come to the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. A great destiny is before it—just dawning. Its tributaries are large and numerous, and their names are not more unthought to the eye than they are musical to the ear."

Godey's Lady's Book, for October, has arrived. Now, when the welcome evening fire attracts the happy family circle, round the hearth, this No. of this favorite book, comes very gratefully. Of course tastes differ; but, to our judgement, there is no periodical published, which so completely comes up to its own programme of excellence, as does *Godey's*, or one which could fill the place, in the family, which this does. Not confined to one department, it conveys instruction, pleasantly, understandingly, on nearly every branch of domestic economy or industry, as followed by young or old and is, thus, hailed with equal delight by the matron and the little maid. By the No. before us we learn that, owing to the increased price of paper &c., the club subscription to the book is to be raised; the new terms will be announced in November.—We cannot hereafter, furnish our subscribers with this Magazine at \$2.

A man named Daniel Bras was murdered, in his own house, at Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, on the 3d inst. His wife gave the alarm. He was found at the point of death from a blow from an axe on the forehead. His wife states she returned from the hay field, and found her husband in that state. She was arrested. The man had come home intoxicated.

Professor Lowe, made a successful Balloon ascension at St. John, on Friday last. He attained an altitude of one mile, and could distinctly see the City of Fredericton; vessels on the Atlantic beyond Nova Scotia, &c.

Messrs. Scott and Cliff's new schooner, the *Walter Scott*, was launched, at Fredericton, on Thursday, 15th inst. She is 250 tons burthen.

One very interesting feature, of the Exhibition week, at Fredericton, will be the Volunteer Medal Competition. In addition to the ordinary competitive practice, there will be a silver medal, of the National Rifle Association, of Great Britain, for the best marksmanship in the Militia General Order bearing upon these points. Our sharpshooters should have an eye to Wimbledon next year.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to cancel the Order in last Gazette No. 30, relative to the date of the Rifle Competition at Mount Fordham, and to direct that the firing shall commence on Wednesday the 21st October, at 10 A.

Competitors will parade at the Camp, Mount Fordham, near Fredericton, on the above date, at 9.30 A. M.

Names of the intending Competitors to be sent into the Adjutant's Office on or before the 28th inst.

His Excellency has also the satisfaction of informing the Volunteers, that the National Rifle Association of Great Britain has forwarded a Silver Medal to be competed for by any Volunteers of this Province. It will be competed for at the same time and places as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Cup.

The Rules will be as follows:—

Each Volunteer Company in the Province may send one Competitor; but where the Company exceeds fifty effective members, two may be sent. The Competitors must have been effective members at least three months previous to the nomination, which will be made by the Officer commanding the Company.

Each Company sending Competitors to subscribe one dollar for each.

Those entering for this Prize may either be Competitors for other prizes or not.

Five rounds will be fired at 500, and five at 600 yards. The arms and method of counting to be the same as other prizes. Any one failing to make three points at 500 yards to be struck out.

The winner of the Medal will be entitled to fire for Her Majesty's Prize, value £250 sterling, at Wimbledon, next year.

Colonial News.

THE TRIMMER TRADE OF ST. JOHN, N. B.—We learn from the *Globe* that the number of vessels cleared at St. John for Great Britain, from the 30th of August to 13th of September, have been eight to Liverpool, of 8,535 tons, carrying 601 tons of goods, 6,253,000 superficial feet of deal, &c.; and other vessels, of 1,700 tons, to Irish ports, carrying 1,530,000 feet of deal. From 1st January to date there is a decrease in the number of vessels which cleared, as compared with the former year, but an increase in the tonnage. The quantity of birch shipped, has been one; but their cargo was worth \$8,335. In 1863, 3,811, of pine there was shipped for the same period of 1864, 7,598 tons; in 1863, 8,586; and in 1862, 13,929. Of deals, for 1864 there have been shipped, 108,924,000; in 1863, 110,179,000; and in 1862, 99,252,000. There have been cleared, in 1864, 14th inst., 22 ships were in the river, carrying 25,362 tons of goods, and 11,401 tons, against 25 ships of 18,682 tons at the same date in 1863, of which four are loading for Liverpool, against 14 in 1863.

Referring to a visit of the Canadian Delegates, to Fredericton, the *Reporter* says:—

"Of what has been done or said at the Convention we are profoundly ignorant; and yet we suppose ourselves well posted in the matter, as we have conversed, and with whom we have had a long political acquaintance, assured us that beyond a general discussion of the leading features or outline of a great National Union, to be submitted to the different Provincial Legislatures, nothing was done; that a unanimity of feeling, based upon the present singular state of these Colonies, prevailed throughout; and that it was on all hands conceded that our isolated position as detached portions of British trans-Atlantic territory could not exist much longer."

Capt. R. Lawson was lately run over and killed in Miramichi. At an inquest, held by Mr. Cranney, Esq., the following strange verdict was returned:— "The jury find that the deceased, Captain Lawson, came to his death accidentally; but at the same time they cannot refrain from expressing their strong reprobation of the general practice of Fast Driving, by Alexander Fraser and others, through the streets of Chatham."

G. A. BLAIR, Foreman."

At a supper to the Canadian Delegates at St. John, Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, made the following remarks:—

"What a happy and prosperous state of affairs this would be when compared with the present isolated state of these Colonies, New Brunswick, for instance, confined to its own petty market of 252,000 consumers, instead of one of 4,000,000, as would be the case at present if united, while in the future a greatness rose up before his vision which was grand and powerful. Away out on the Western slopes of the Rocky Mountains were the great Gold fields of British Columbia, towards which the tide of emigration steadily flowed. Might there not be like rich deposits on the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountain range, and this would bring to our shores thousands of the surplus population of the Mother Country, who would settle upon our lands, and all would be united in one instance. The greatness and glory of this new Confederation. A railway running from Halifax to the Pacific would yet be constructed, he believed, when St. John and Halifax would form the main outlets to the sea, not only for the produce of Canada, but of British Columbia, and the country beyond the He looked at the matter practically, and thought that it was incumbent upon these Colonies to do something for their own protection and defence, for it was evident the British Government had determined to throw us upon our own resources, of which the withdrawal of the British troops from the frontier of Canada was an instance. United we could put in the field an army of 500,000 men, and furnish 70,000 marines. We were great in our youth; last year these Colonies turned out 240,000 tons of shipping. He could not speak of what had taken place at the Convention, but he was much amused to see the members, all of whom were favorable to the larger Union with Canada, if the details could be arranged in a proper manner. The Canadian members present were acting unofficially, but we understood him to say or mean to say that a new Confederation would be placed, as which should appear officially, when he hoped everything would be arranged satisfactorily. He hoped that soon when Canadians came here they would not come as Canadians, but as members of a distinct community, but as fellow citizens of the British North American Confederation."

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's *Soothing Syrup* for all children incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving it to the mother, it gives rest to the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A leading Boston paper, after a review of the naval capabilities of Great Britain, showing her immense resources and many colonies, and the omnipotence of her navy, says, "Buy your warships, elapse before we shall be able to contend successfully against Britain on the ocean."

An extraordinary rise of tide destroyed the dykes, on the Tantramar Marsh, last week, and carried away considerable quantities of hay.

Another horrid murder has been committed in London. A woman and her sister were found dead in a house, supposed to have been murdered by her husband, who showed symptoms of being crazy.

The House of Assembly, at Vancouver's Island, has recently prorogued after a session of ten months.

The Federal Government expects to derive \$3,500,000 revenue from friction matches.

Melbourne, Australia, contributes £1,000 towards the O'Connell monument.

Five belts, two of which were 24½ feet long and 28 inches wide, double thickness throughout, and containing 200 whole hides, and weighing nearly 1000 pounds each, were recently made at Lawrence, for the grain elevator of the Michigan Central railroad.

A party of nine persons, men, women and children, were recently overtaken by a waterspout, near Aurora, Cal. They were travelling through a canon in a wagon when the spout burst, sweeping it away, and immersing it in 15 feet of water. Only the men, three in number escaped.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were offered and refused for the trotting stallion Gen. Knox, last week.

There are now on the way from Bombay to Liverpool 11 vessels laden with 46,836 bales of Indian cotton.

There is to be seen at present in James Dickson & Son's nursery, Inverleith Row, a plant in flower of the beautiful and rare Lilium Anatum, the arms and method of counting to be the same as other prizes. Any one failing to make three points at 500 yards to be struck out.

There are now establishments in New York, where the weaker sex can get the bitters in a quiet way, when out shopping. The places are indicated by a placard bearing the words, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it."

The annual festival of Juggernaut has been productive of fearful scenes. In spite of the police many crazy victims threw themselves under the wheels of the car and were crushed to death.

Geologists say that the great desert of Sahara was once the bed of the sea, and that the sea belonged to a comparatively recent geological epoch.

There lives in Canada an old Dutch woman, who received at her marriage, from her husband, a paper of pins. All of these with the exception of one or two, were preserved for 30 years, using them constantly all the while.

General Thomas Francis Meagher has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report to Major Gen Sherman.

The New York *Daily News* (Peace) of Tuesday morning last, says: "We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Convention of the democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President."

By sentence of courts martial recently promulgated, eighty-eight officers, of all grades, from Colonel to 2nd Lieutenant, of the Federal army, have been dismissed in disgrace. They were convicted of drunkenness, shameful neglect of duty, stealing, lying, false mustering, drinking stimulants intended for use of sick, encouraging soldiers to plunder and pillage private citizens, embezzling commissary stores, desertion, opening private letters, &c.

During the last year 73,000 specimens of animals have been added to Professor Agassiz's Museum of Natural History, in Cambridge, Mass.

The house in Cromarty, wherein Hugh Miller was born, is to be completely repaired, and preserved as a memorial of the great geologist.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, Sept. 17, p. m.

News from City Point reports large party rebel cavalry made attack on Federal reserve cattle, for army supplies Harrison's Landing, overpowered the guard and drove off 2000 head. Federal cavalry started in pursuit. Richmond Whig says Confederacy have 132,000 men between 16 and 30, who can be called on to reinforce their armies.

Federal Gen. Howell was accidentally killed on the 14th. U. S. frigate was successfully launched from Portsmouth navy yard this morning.

News from army of Potomac says picket and artillery firing in order of the day. No news from any of the other armies. Gold 22.

New York, Sept. 19.

By a daring movement, a body of Confederate cavalry covered by attack on our pickets, made a dash on an earth station, on James River, on Friday morning, capturing 2500 head of beaver and some 300 prisoners. Gen. Grant has been making a flying visit to his family, in Burlington, N. J. A despatch, from Washington, says Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, is to be succeeded by Mr. Chase, and H. J. Raymond is to be minister to France.

A party from Toronto, including the Mayor and other officials, were in Boston on Saturday, and received many civilities. Gold 25.

New York, Sept. 19, p. m.

Late Mexican news says, that Cortes finding himself unable to cope with the French, crossed this side, drove the Confederate forces from Brownsville, occupied the place, hoisted the Mexican flag, and offered his services to the American Government.

Everything is quiet in Gen. Grant's army, and in the valley of the Shenandoah. The French squadron, at the mouth of the Grand, has seized several blockade runners, from New Orleans. All opposition to the Mexican Empire has ceased in the Pacific States. Gold 26.

New York, Sept. 20.

Tool's army is reported, by deserters, to be greatly defeated. News from Mobile says, a Federal expedition under Gen. Bailey, destroyed largest salt works in Rebeldom. Rebels destroyed immense quantities of turpentine and rosin, to prevent its falling into our hands. A battle at Weldon Railroad prevail, but nothing definite.

Drafting commenced in District of Columbia yesterday, also in Kentucky and New York; proceeded quietly.

Nothing new from Sherman. There are indications of a battle between Sheridan and rebels under Early.

"Hibernian" passed Fort Point yesterday afternoon. Breadstuffs sold; provisions in market; Consols 87½ & 87.

New York, Sept. 20, p. m.

Official despatches from Secretary Stanton, state Sheridan attacked Early yesterday, fought a great battle and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured, and a battle flag and 5 pieces of artillery were also taken. Rebel Gen. Gordon, Rhodes, Wharton and Raines were killed, and 3 other rebel generals wounded; all the enemy killed, and most of the wounded taken. Early is in full retreat with remnant of his forces up the valley. Federal Gen. Russell was killed.

By arrival of steamer Continental to day, we have dates from Texas and Mexico, confirming previous reports about Cortes whipping both French and Confederates, and hoisting American flag. Gold 22.

New York, Sept. 21.

Further official news from Sheridan's army, sum up the result of Sheridan's victory as follows:—Captured over 3,000 prisoners besides the wounded, which amount to some 5,000, 5 pieces of artillery, 25 battle flags, killed 4,000 men, wounded 3,000, with a loss to the rebels of about 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Enemy completely routed. Federal cavalry in pursuit.

Some 30 rebels, from Canada, seized at Boies Island, Lake Erie, two small steamers, the *Island Queen* and the *Parsons*, and paroled the guard, lashed both steamers together and started down the lake; when a short distance out the *Island Queen* broke off making a hole in her side; she cast off and sunk; the other was taken to Fighting Island and burned. Gold 22.

New York, Sept. 21, p. m.

It is reported from Virginia that the rebel Jubelood is dead. Gen. Fremont will withdraw shortly from Presidential campaign. Now stated Early's loss in Monday's fight will reach 10,000. Federals pursued him 30 miles up to York, and then he fled. A Federal expedition destroyed Virginia Central Railroad the day before the battle, near Gordonsville.

News from Grant's army, to Monday, says Grant was in full retreat, and was in the Weldon railroad. Considerable skirmishing going on continually in that quarter; great battle expected soon. Rumors of an attack on Grant's left wing, commanding 4,000, offered to surrender to Federal commander at Baton Rouge, if all officers were pardoned by U. S. Government. Gold 20.

New York, Sept. 22.

Persia arrived last night. British Government declines to interfere in case of pirate Georgia. Reported that a large swift steamer arrived Bremerhaven, and hoisted Confederate flag; is believed for 40 guns and carries 300 men; will be sent to the coast of Mexico. No war ships enter British ports, for purpose of being dismantled or sold.

No war news of importance this morning. Rumored that the drop of war Hartford, while on her way here, was blown up.

Richmond Enquirer warns non-combatants to leave Richmond, or encounter perils of battle and starvation.

New York, Sept. 22, p. m.

An accident happened last night on the Pennsylvania R. R., by which 6 persons were killed, and a large number wounded; another occurred on the Hudson River road, by which 10 persons were killed, and a few wounded.

Richmond Enquirer says, the greatest fighting of the war will take place during coming 2 months. Advice from army Potomac says, going with line were 6-10, in honor of Sherman's victory. Gold 21.

New York, Sept. 23.

Official from Sheridan, up to Wednesday night say Rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, at Gordonsville, and repulsed the advance of the Emperor of the Emperor of Russia; also that the King of Greece is to marry a Russian Princess.

FRANCE.—Rumored the Emperor intends to establish a republic as a counterpoise to Democracy.

DARKNESS QUESTION.—Prussian papers refer to liches in Denmark owing to tenacity of Denmark on financial negotiations. Breaking off of negotiations is threatened.

SPAIN.—Queen received new Mexican Minister. Speeches on both sides express sympathy and good understanding between the two governments.

New Minas, Horton, Sept. 13, 1862.

I have been troubled for more than two months, with a severe cough, pain in the breast and side, and so distressing that I could scarce rest at night, and was supposed to be laboring under Liver Complaint and Consumption, when I commenced the use of Graham's Pain Expectorant, which gave immediate relief, and in ten days I was quite well, and although I took a large quantity by mistake, I found it to be perfectly safe. Mrs. Bishop has also been cured of a severe cough in a few days by its use. I believe it to be the best medicine I have ever used.

ALBERT BISHOP.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Williams, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David Sample, of Peel, to Joanna, eldest daughter of Charles Hartley, of Wicklow.

DIED.

At his residence in Duke-street, St. John, on the 17th inst., after a short but severe illness, Michael McNeill, a native of Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, in the 75th year of his age, leaving a wife, children, and a devoted and sincere friend. He has been for the last 46 years a resident of that city, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him.

At Hillsborough, N. S., on the 17th inst., Nathan Tupper, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., of consumption, Lydia, wife of Darius A. Shaw, aged 21 years. Her end was peace.

On the 9th inst., Leharon Drury, youngest son of the late A. S. Carman, aged 21 years, after a protracted illness of three years.

On the other hand, let me show the facts of which I wish you to judge. I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the return of the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked for a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850? When we asked the Southern States to be added to the Union, did they not yield to our demands in giving Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by the same unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and perhaps by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive decree of universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow.

But what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been, the South, as well as the Northern States, choose the President, and as the President chooses the management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North. Although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to our interests in the Legislative branch. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the Executive branch. In choosing the presiding President (pro tem.) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four from their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three and their twelve. While the majority of representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country.

Nor have we had less control in every other department of the general government. Of Attorneys-General we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Of Foreign Ministers we have had thirty-six, and they had but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher officers of both army and navy, while a larger proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so the auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive department, the record shows, for the last fifty years that of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic. Again, look at another item, in which we have a great and vital interest, that of revenue. We have learned that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of government has uniformly been raised from the North.

Pause now while you can, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items, leaving no room for the present to countless millions of years you must expend in war with the North, with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by your common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots, that you and other lawless men