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\*Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

### On the Rail.

While the weather is so excessively hot, as it has been and is here, our people, who possibly can, should embrace the opportunity of visiting the sea board and, at St. John or St. Andrews, inhaling the invigorating sea breeze, or bathing in the salt water. The trip may now be made so comfortably, so speedily, and so cheaply, that the undertaking is not something to be merely thought of, but one in which very many may if they choose participate. You can leave the station here, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, and be in St. John at 3 the next afternoon; the return trip can be made with more despatch, for you can leave St. John at 8 o'clock, A. M., in one of those splendid steamers of the International line on Monday, and be in Woodstock the same evening at 9 or 10 o'clock. Or if going to Boston, you leave the Station here at an early hour on Monday morning, and the next day at 8 o'clock you are in Boston; so much for speed. For \$3 you are carried from the Station at Richmond to St. John, and for \$5 provincial currency to Boston.

We had occasion to pass over the route to St. John last week, and found much to gratify on the journey. Those who think that the road to St. Andrews is through a continuous wilderness of forest, swamp and granite, are mistaken. So far from that, even that portion commencing and ending with the clearings of Richmond, and the southern and western settlements of Charlotte, is fast assuming the air of civilization, and putting on the evidences of cultivation and industry, and soon there will be a continuous line of settlement all along the railroad, except in those places where the granite district and swamps intervene. There are two striking instances of the reproductive character of a railroad through a country, noticeable on this road. At Barber Dam, so called, we believe it is, 34 miles from St. Andrews, Clinch's new steam saw mill is now in full operation, working in the very heart of the lumber country, giving a large amount of freight traffic to the road, adding to the wealth and revenues of the province, and stimulating its industry; and then, at Deer Lake, 29 miles from the Woodstock Road Station, and 59 from St. Andrews, Messrs. Newton & Kelly, of Calais, have in course of erection, the frame being up and the engine bed prepared, a large steam mill for the manufacture of the logs which come into the lake from various parts of supply, rather than their tedious transit by horse power to the St. Croix. These are both practical results of the rail road; alike interesting and important, and precursors, we may hope, of very many more of a similar character. Just now there is very much to admire along the road—much to show that summer has the power of clothing spots once desolate and drear with a garment of beauty for a time. Thus the burnt lands of the new settlers, the barrens and marshes, the very bosom of the quiet lakes and ponds appear really beautiful, as we pass, adorned with the rich flowers of the wild phloxes, pride of the meadow, elder, and the yellow bloomed water lily, lying like stars on the still surface of their native element, with the tall rush surmounted by its brown cockade, for all the world like those our soldiers used to wear in their hats, to say nothing of those simpler flowers, which Campbell reckoned not to simple to sing of, make the way along the rail road a continued parterre of at least rustic elegance.

Of one thing we must speak, in connection with the rail road, and that is, the uniform civility and attention, paid by all those who are connected with it, from the Manager down. This enhances the pleasure of travelling not a little, and oftentimes makes up for other deficiencies.

### ST. ANDREWS'S NOMINATION, &c.

At St. Andrews we find nothing new or exciting. It is Nomination day, and nomination is all over, having left not a breath of excitement on the surface of society. No body talks about it and, asking, we get the invariable reply, no one takes any interest in the election. A little persistent in our enquiries we ascertain that Mr. Brown has made a characteristic speech, recounting how long he had served the County; what he and the Province has passed through since he first settled in it; how he has been economical and yet is poor, notwithstanding the government offices held; how he has been instant in season in adding to the population of the Province; how he has worked and is still willing to work, for the good of his County and the Province. Then that Mr. McAdam at the outset got his temper up, and made a speech rather personal than sensible, attacking Mr. Brown, particularly with reference to his Crown Land management, charging him with having sold Ex-Attorney General Fisher, by signing an address, to the Governor, to dismiss him from the Council—Did Mr. McAdam forget that the other members of the Government were equally guilty, with Mr. Brown in this matter?—He censured Mr. Brown for being poor, and declared, as he could not take care of his own money, he was not fit to entrust with that of others. Mr. B. was a consumer, not a producer; and Mr. McAdam had done more for the County than had Mr. Brown. Mr. Messinett followed, declaring against the Government, particularly for their want of proper management of the fisheries; the system of using fictitious names, in crown land permits, and high salaries to officials, as for instance, to the Chief Commissioner, who makes mere flying visits, to certain localities and don't visit others at all. These things we learn, at St. Andrews; notice that a few buildings of a pretentious character are going up, that three large vessels are on the stocks and a fourth, we think, just launched; sigh over the evidences of a business of vast proportions which once had its seat here, but left long since, its wharfs and warehouses decaying from sheer monotony, as it were, and looking gloomy and sad as though they mourned for the busy industry, and enterprise, which once surrounded and filled them; and then take passage in that comfortable steamer the Queen where Capt. Todd with cordial greeting and pleasing attentions makes his passengers most completely at home, and after a short but pleasant sail, are moored along side of the New England, at Eastport, the finest boat that has ever plied in our eastern waters, and which has just arrived from Boston.

At Woodstock and St. John we only hear, see comparatively nothing, of the effects of the war in the States. Here, in Eastport however, today, and we suppose, it is the same on every day that the steamer arrives, from Boston, are evidences of what the war is doing and has done, which points it

in all its enormity and bitterness to our mind. We see a score of what were, but a few weeks since, fine looking, able bodied men; men who on the farms and in the workshops of Maine had contributed to her prosperity, who had left their homes full of enthusiasm, of ardor, of patriotism, but who now, returning, having left at Rapidan, the Mississippi, the Rappahannock, in the wilderness or at Petersburg a large portion of that physical energy and prowess which they took with them, are mere shadows, remnants of their former selves—an arm gone, a leg gone, a shattered face, are not unfrequently among those who now come ashore, once more to tread their native soil; while here, one poor fellow, who never more will tread that soil again, is carried ashore, on a stretcher, he having lost both his legs. These are the effects of war seen in a limited aspect. Eastport has not, probably will not, change in its appearance; it is a place with which one forms no new acquaintance, however often they visit it; for ourselves there is only one place in the town which we care to visit, and that is "Mabee's Hotel," here awaits a pleasing welcome from Mr. Buxton the proprietor, and a hearty dinner and good, for which ones appetite is always sharpened, on arriving at this town. From Eastport, on arriving at this town, from Eastport, port to St. John, in a boat like the New England, with a commander like Capt. Field and obliging attaches in every department, the trip on a fine day like this is a real pleasure, and having arrived at the "American House" under such a continuation of favorable auspices, let us hope that many others may be induced to seek to participate in our experience, by undertaking the same trip over the rail to the sea.

### The Calais Raid.

We were of those who were disposed to regard the Calais raid as a great hoax, and are very sorry indeed that it turned out differently, and that there was some good reason for the apprehension and preparation of our neighbors. But for the timely information obtained by the authorities of Calais there can be little doubt that bloodshed and depredation would have attended the advent of Collins and his crew upon the town. We can scarcely understand the more than intimation of the Globe that a certain Editor of St. John newspaper was aware of the intentions of Collins and his confederates; nor can we imagine that, notwithstanding the strong feeling which undoubtedly exists in this Province in favor of the south, there can be found a New Brunswick, having any position in society, who would not execrate any such villainous attempt as that made; who would not scorn to do, or approve of others doing, any act to interfere with the social peace and general prosperity of our immediate neighbors over the lines, with whom our intercourse is so numerous and so pleasant, much less any act to provoke suspicion or distrust of each other. If four people have been too lax in the past, and have been ungenerous to their friends, near home, in their zeal for the south, let them consider now, whether it is not their moral duty to frown down any attempt at making our Province the haunt of desperate vagabonds, in which they may plot and hatch their schemes of piracy and wrong, and from which they may go out to rob or murder.

ANOTHER PIC-NIC.—We had the happiness of attending a pic-nic, held in a natural arbor, in the woods, a little way this side of Richmond Corner, and got up by the young ladies of that locality, on Tuesday afternoon. There were some sixty invited guests present. The provisions ample in quantity and of the most attractive kind, in quality, were spread upon a table improvised for the occasion, and were partaken of with ardor and relish, spiced by good heartedness, joke and converse varied. Mr. McKenny was present and from his violin drew music, which speedily sent the young people whirling in the merry dance; and a right pleasant sight it was to see

"Mirth and youthful jolity  
Come and trip it as they go  
On the light fantastic toe."

beneath the green canopy of the over-arching limbs and leaves through which the sunlight came down tempered and mellowed. But this was only the introduction; in the evening, according to arrangement, the company adjourned to a hall at the Corner, where the happy occasion was continued until we can't say how far beyond the "wee sma' hours."

The result of the Charlotte election was the return, by a large majority, of Mr. McAdam; elsewhere we have made some extended reference to the nomination speeches of their candidates. We must think that the abuse of Mr. Brown, by Mr. McAdam and others, comes with a bad grace, toward a man who for so many years has occupied a pretty prominent position as a Legislator, and who for the thirty years of his political life has maintained a name as, at least, an honest man. There are few men, we think, who can look back over the same period of time, occupied in a similar way, and feel that they have done as much good and as little harm. At all events, inoffensive and unassuming himself, the old gentleman might have been allowed to be elected or rejected, by the constituents of Charlotte, without being made the subject of personal abuse, or malevolence.

The result of the polling was, we learn, as follows:—McAdam 907, Brown 355, Messinett 110.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. John McDonough has, we observe, got up the foundation walls for a large store, on the site of his former building on Main street; and Mr. Connell is getting up the main walls of a brick building on Queen street. Mr. Hugh Hay has a dwelling house under way adjoining his present residence in the rear of the town.

The Richmond Station of the N. B. & C. Railway has been moved to the new buildings, about half a mile above the old ones, and on the old Houlton road. The buildings here are spacious and well situated for their purposes. The Messrs. Hanson have just opened a large new Hotel at this Station.

As will be observed by reference to our advertising columns, another Pic-Nic is on the tapis. From the success attending all former occasions of the kind, with which Rev. Mr. Connolly has had connection, we may safely predict a pleasant season on the coming occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan commenced his public ministrations in connection with the Wesleyan Church, in this place, on Sabbath last.

A Tea meeting is advertised, it will be seen, for Bloomfield next month.

John Ferguson, Esq., of Bathurst, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of this Province.

We are requested to state that there will be a public Temperance meeting, in the Baptist Chapel, 4th Tier, Jacksonville, this (Saturday) evening commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock.

To a Woodstocker whoever he is, we are thankful for a late copy of the London "Public Opinion."

SHOCKING DEATH.—We learn with regret that Mr. Amos Larlee, of Tobique, died under most painful circumstances, on Tuesday last. He had gone to a neighbor's, Mr. McNair's, and was looking at a bull owned by Mr. McNair, and took hold of the animal's horns, although advised not to do so, as the creature was known to be ferocious, the bull immediately gored Mr. Larlee three times, and he fell exclaiming, "I am a dead man," and immediately ceased to breathe.

To Mr. G. W. Vanwart, the gentlemanly agent of Tobin's Express, we are indebted for files of late American papers.

Our thanks are likewise due Dr. D. P. Wolhaupter, Washington, for favors of a similar kind.

### Execution at Picton.

We publish below the tenor of the confession of McPhail, who was hung at Picton, N. S., last week, for the murder of his wife in May last. The confession was read by his attendant Priest. Rum was the great motive power in this crime. The wife's intemperance drove the unfortunate man to life indulgences, and under the influence of these the crime, it appears, was committed, and a wife fondly loved in his better moments was sacrificed. He protested to the last, that he had no intention of killing her. But the woman is murdered and the man is hung—both subjects of legal murder. Both through the influence of that base society, rum, its sale sanctioned and sanctified by law—Who is most guilty? verily we believe the law-maker!

"I hope, my friends, that no idle curiosity has led you to this day. To witness a fellow being led out to the gallows, what exercise, what manhood, is a scene too terrible to allow other feelings than those of grief and sympathy to enter a Christian heart. I trust that, while on this sad occasion your presence consoles me, some degree of I am sure, the deepest grief that man can experience—the forebodings of immediate death—you may learn to avoid my folly, if you would avoid my doom."

I am now within my fortieth year. I was born within a mile of the town of Picton—about two miles from the place where I now stand. I was reared under the parental roof of my father, and under his roof I lived till the age of seventeen, when I commenced a sailor's life. At the age of twenty-seven, I made the acquaintance of Winifred Hayley, to whom I was subsequently married by a clergyman of the Church of England, in Rowenston, West of Ireland. Thence we came to Boston, where we passed the first months of our married life. We afterwards came to Picton, and to remain, a part of my history is known to most of you. I led an intemperate life. To intemperance I owe the position which this day I occupy before you. Intemperance has been the first step in my downward career. Intemperance sealed my doom. My wife I fondly loved. In death I too much respect her memory to express her faults. I trust which, no doubt, and their influence in my mad conduct on the fatal night of the 19th of May. I now confess openly what from the first day of my confinement I have not denied, that my actions on that night have caused the death of my wife; but, before God, who in a few moments shall be my Judge, I declare that I did not intend to take her life. I was under the influence of liquor, I have committed the crime in expiation of which I cheerfully accept the death that awaits me. And to other murders, which, I understand, are laid to my charge, I am, thanks be to God, innocent.

I beg pardon of the community which has been scandalized by my crimes; of my womankind, who honor I have outraged; of my dear children, to whom my fury has left motherless, and whom its just punishment shall, ere long, leave without a father. I beg the forgiveness of my Maker, whose Majesty may have been offended. I have no claims on His justice but to His Mercy I can yet appeal. "Mercy exalteth itself above judgment." His consoling words inspire me to hope, and I say, "I will turn to you." "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as snow. Though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Trusting in these merciful promises, and in the merits of the precious blood of my Redeemer, I shall meet my God with confidence.

I forgive all who have ever wronged me, as freely as I hope for forgiveness from the Father of Mercies, and I ask the forgiveness of all whom I may have injured. I offer my thanks to all kind friends who during my confinement consoled me by their presence and attention. From my heart I thank the High Sheriff of the County for his courtesy and kindness to me, and to my children, and for his efforts to convey my gratitude to his amiable wife and daughters for the Christian comfort offered me in my sorrows. Add dear friends, one act more of kindness to your many favors. Beg of our common Father, in His Mercy, to spare me—a wretched sinner. One word more, and I have finished. If you regard the welfare of a man on the brink of death, avoid intemperance. There is no crime too base, which human nature is not capable of committing, under its cursed influence.

I now bid you a last farewell. I leave my love for my friends and my peace for my enemies. May God have mercy on my soul!"

Reported for the Sentinel.

### SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.

The Jacksonville Baptist Sabbath School, which is by far the largest and most flourishing one in Carleton County, interested a crowded assembly on the evening of Sunday, July 24th, with the first entertainment of the kind ever afforded in this part of the Province.

The services, which began at 6 1/2 o'clock, consisted of Singing, Recitations and Dialogues, conducted in the following order:

1. Singing, by the congregation and Sabbath School.
2. Prayer, by the Pastor and Superintendent, Rev. B. F. Ratnay.
3. Singing, by the children.
4. Recitation, by Miss Fanny Kitchen.—The Book of Books.
5. Recitation, by Annie Everett.—121st Psalm.
6. Dialogue, by Miss Mary Ann Kitchen and Miss Albina Esty.—Advantages of Early Piety.
7. Recitation, by Miss Emily Berry.—The Irish Boy.
8. Singing, by the children.
9. Recitation, by Bell Connolly.—I want to be an angel.
10. Recitation, by Miss Maggie Everett.—11th Chapter of Hebrews.
11. Recitation, by Miss Mary Harit.—The Burial of Moses.
12. Recitation, by Carrie Camber.—3rd Chapter of Matthew.
13. Singing, by the children.
14. Recitation, by Lotty True, a little girl four years old. She said the piece was "About Lucy."
15. Recitation, by Olivia Connolly.—23rd Psalm.
16. Recitation, by Fanny Kitchen, Louis Loomer, Anne Everett, Wilmet Esty, Ella Tolford, Wallace Watson, Martha Kitchen, Berlin Berry.—The Lord's Prayer in verse.
17. Recitation, by Lois Stone.—No sect in Heaven.
18. Recitation, by Miss Janie Camber.—5th Chapter of Matthew.
19. Singing, by Miss Mary Ann Kitchen and Miss Albina Esty.—The Child's Prayer.
20. Recitation, by Martha Kitchen.—Nothing true but Heaven.
21. Dialogue, by Miss Mary J. Esty and Miss Selma Connolly.—The Good Samaritan.
22. Recitation, by Miss Henrietta Esty.—The Parting Hour.
23. Singing, of the Doxology by the Congregation and School.

The singing exercises were under the direction of Mrs. Ratnay, who has devoted much time toward the improvement of this valuable department of Sabbath school instruction, and the other exercises under Rev. B. F. Ratnay. It is also worthy of remark that although the house was densely filled, and two hours were thus occupied, yet the utmost decorum was maintained, and the people returned to their homes feeling assured that the benefits arising from this Sabbath School, to the young people of Jacksonville, are incalculable.

PROBATEM EST.

### Communicated.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

### EDUCATION.

Education is the development of man's physical and mental constitution. The best physical education is that which most promotes the health, vigor and efficiency of the body. The best mental education is that which, in the highest degree, secures health and energy to the mind. To a very great extent, the mind depends upon the body, and in turn the body depends upon the mind; so that neither can be neglected without the other, without the other. Hence a good education, in its true sense, implies that body and mind are harmoniously cultivated. To insure, what is commonly called health, there are some things which are absolutely necessary. The chief of these are wholesome food, in sufficient but not excessive quantities, pure air, and a proper amount of exercise and rest. Food without air would not support life, and both these taken together would, without exercise, be insufficient to prolong a healthy existence. Exercise is not only conducive to the health of the whole body, or its different members in general, but any particular limb or muscle may be made stronger and more vigorous, more healthy, than any other part, by vigorous and judicious use of exercise. But the closest attention to food, air and exercise will not insure health, unless the body is allowed a sufficient amount of rest; and so important is this last, that without it, a few days or weeks would overturn all the beneficial effects of the former.

The nature of mind, so far as its local development is concerned, has a close resemblance to that of the body. The food of mind consists in facts and principles which are to be found in such exhaustless stores throughout the universe; stores which the printing press, in giving expression to the thoughts of the great men of past times, has placed within the reach of rich and poor, of ignorant and of cultivated, of the young and of the old. Without it, the accumulation of facts is a process of mere cramming, doing the mind more injury than good. Physicians say that it is wrong to partake of food when not hungry, because in doing so, the stomach is supplied with that which it does not require, not having digested that previously eaten. It is wrong, then, to cram the mind with facts, for the proper course, is first to excite the appetite, then administer food; rouse the curiosity, and then supply facts on the subject exciting curiosity. Too many ideas should not be acquired at once; and the mind ought, by some means, to be induced to exercise itself fully upon what it has already acquired, before attempting to acquire more. This cannot be particularly applied to the study of the study of a subject or science, with which the mind has had no previous acquaintance. In many such cases there exists little, if any, taste for the subject of study; and there is no surer way of defeating the great object, by arousing an absolute distaste, than by saturating the mind in the commencement. The student should, at first, commit to memory but a very small portion at a time, increasing the quantity as he finds his taste increasing; but he should never, in any case, allow the mind a new report on the same subject, till the last has been thoroughly digested by active thought. To the mind, as a whole, thought is at once the principle source and index of power, just as exercise is to the body. But as the blacksmith's arm is made strong by his body, because more vigorously exerted than any other part, and as any limb or muscle may, by regular exercise, be made more powerful than its fellows, so any faculty of mind may be rendered more vigorous and acute than any other, simply by cultivating it more than others. This fact is the key to the success of thousands, and with energy and determination in putting these principles into practice, the man of medium natural abilities may become one of those the world calls great. Without determination and energy, the best laid plans and schemes of action must fall to the ground. Without them the man of the most powerful intellect can accomplish but little, though he may have the most favorable opportunities.

One remark more and I have done with this short article, which, I fear is much too long. There is perhaps no impression more general among old and young, in this country, or more injurious to all, than that idea which confines education to the School and college, with their few years of, too often, bad training. "The School room is the alphabet, and the College, to most of us, is the first reading lesson in education."

R.

### LITTLE FALLS CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SENTINEL.—In a village of no greater dimensions than this, and nothing more going on than is the case here, the communications of your correspondents, in giving the news, would require to be very brief and to the point.

One very gratifying reference might be made to the fact that portions of the roads, and a few bridges which for a length of time have been in a very bad condition, are undergoing a regular course of repair, and a number of bridges which were carried away by a great rush of water, which fell in a few hours last week, are in course of reconstruction on permanent principles, under the supervision of John Emerson, Esq., whose interest for the public good in that respect seems almost indefatigable. The repairing of the road from this place to the Canada Boundary was said a few days ago to different parties, and in a few years Victoria County, and especially the upper parts, will be able to boast of roads second to no other section of the Province.

The Victoria Central Agricultural Society, to which allusion has been made by your correspondents, does not seem to be enjoying that harmony which is necessary for its well-being, and although it has always been in a flourishing condition, and owns considerable property, yet fears are entertained as to its future prosperity. Let us hope that at a meeting of the managing committee, the President offered to go to Canada, upon his own expense, and bring in such stock of cattle as might be thought necessary to meet the wants of the Society, the cost and expense of which were limited to a certain sum; this offer was accepted by the Society, and he started on a tour of inspection, time after time, and found such animals as he thought were required, and concluded at once to make a purchase; he also found that by taking a certain number he could get them cheaper, bring home more than they had thought of asking for, and yet not overran the amount thus to be expended, which he finally did; and he returned with a number of fine cattle to the Society. But some members of the committee on that occasion manifested a great deal of dissatisfaction at his bringing more cattle than they had asked for, and, in short, offered to take only such ones as suited them, and he would be obliged to keep the remainder, wherever it was, and he was told that he had not yet drawn from the funds of the Society to make the purchase, but had expended his own time and money, concluded that the whole number would be no disgrace to any man's farmyard, and ordered them all to be driven to his own pasture where they still remain, and are acknowledged by all to be splendid specimens of Devon and Durhams.

Among the amusements of this place at this season of the year may be counted fishing, for which the Madawaska River and Lake Temiscouata afford a splendid opportunity, and are frequently visited by strangers, and only a few days ago we spent a few hours in the same kind of amusement, much to the satisfaction of the black flies and mosquitoes; it may be judged from their incessant working upon our unprotected necks and faces; notwithstanding we succeeded in taking some seven or eight dozens of splendid trout, and proved that if you wish a correspondence you have only to drop them a line and it is at once responded to.

On Sunday last a young man named Lizott was bathing in the river, near the St. Basil Church, with a number of others and although able to swim, yet he went beyond his depth, sank, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned.

Fires have been raging in this part of the country for some time past doing considerable damage; but recent showers have extinguished them, and the crops, which for some time looked very discouraging to farmers, are beginning to wear a better aspect, but the season was so far spent in drought that notwithstanding the splendid showers of late the grass will not be up to the average.

But my letter has already taken more space than I intended it should and for the present must conclude. I am yours, &c.

Little Falls, July 22nd. HARMENGHIDE.

### Colonial News.

It is, we understand, almost a certainty that Mr. Carvell, the Railway Superintendent, has tendered his resignation. In losing Mr. C., the Railway Department will lose a most efficient and faithful officer. No man, in any employ, could have given more careful and unremitting attention to his duties than he has, and the exercise in the new field upon which, we understand, he is about to enter, of the abilities he has displayed in the present situation, most undoubtedly rapidly advance his worldly position. In the event of change in the office of Superintendent, it seems to us that the Engineer's and Superintendent's Department might be consolidated to the public interest. Mr. Boyd, we have no doubt, would be willing to undertake the work, if put into his hands, and if he does undertake it, we think he will do it satisfactorily.—Globe.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—The members of the Masonic fraternity enjoyed a pleasant evening on Friday last upon the presentation of an Address and a magnificent Jewel, to Robert Green, Esq., Past Principal of Frederickton R. A. C., by a deputation from and on behalf of Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, St. John. R. T. Clinch, J. V. Ellis, T. M. Reed and N. T. Banting, Esqs., were the Committee from St. John. The Jewel was presented at the Masonic Hall, Carleton Street, and bears the following inscription:—Presented to Most Excellent Companion Robert Green, Esq., Past Principal Z. No. 47, of the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, by the Members of the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, No. 47, of St. John, N. B., in acknowledgment of valuable services rendered by him to Royal Arch Masonry in New Brunswick, and as a token of fraternal regard, A. D. 1864.

After the presentation, the Brethren were called to "from labor to refreshment," and met at the "Brayley House," where an excellent supper had been prepared in friend Adams' usual good style, and to which all present did ample justice.—Farmer.

### EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The milkmen of Albany have raised their price to eight cents, in consequence of the scarcity of water.

The Washington Republican says it is estimated that the plunder carried off and the damage inflicted by the rebels in Maryland will amount to four millions of dollars.

At a Sunday School meeting in Ohio the subject of a slim attendance of pupils at the school being under consideration, a promising lawyer offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That a committee of young ladies and gentlemen be appointed to raise children for the Sabbath School.

A man named Fitzgerald, who leaves a wife and nine children, was murdered in a tavern in the township of Bromley, C. W., on Wednesday week, by another named Carmichael, who has been arrested.

The British Government has signified its intention of concentrating all the troops now in Canada in Quebec and Montreal, with the view it is supposed of compelling Upper Canada to organize an effective militia force for defence.

The cutting of the Fall wheat has commenced in Canada, and it is said to yield well. Barley will also bring out a good crop.

The Twelfth of July was celebrated with much vigor in P. E. Island, by a procession, speeches, &c. Among the speakers was the Provincial Secretary of the Island. From the Eastern Advertiser we learn that there was a celebration of the same description in Albert County, including a sermon, wherein was pointed out the history of Orangism and other secret institutions.

A decree has been promulgated at Morocco, granting free trade to all Europeans.

An insurance company against the loss of limbs has just been started in New York, which will undertake to compensate for the deprivation of a leg or an arm to soldiers and sailors, and provide for the support of the injured to the extent commensurate to the damage which has been done.

The Soldiers who deserted from the Garrison at Fredericton last week, have been sent to England.

Maj. Thomas, a defaulting paymaster has been sent to the Albany Penitentiary. In addition to his imprisonment of six years he is to pay a fine of thirty-five thousand dollars. Should he fail to pay the fine his imprisonment will continue for a period not exceeding twelve years.

### American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, July 25. Steamship "Marathon" with Liverpool dates, to 13th, arrived last night.

There was a full Parliament after the great debate of last night. The Session will close last of July. It is rumored that Denmark consents to a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for peace, notwithstanding the fact that the latest official news from Gen. Sherman represent repeated fighting; and give the circumstances attending the death of Gen. Meagher, who fell in the hands of the rebels on the 17th inst. We have yet no confirmation of the capture of Atlanta. Gold 256.

Advices from St. Louis state that numerous arrests are being made in Missouri of prominent Knights of the Golden Circle, charged with plotting to form a separate Government to be called the North Western Confederacy. Portions of Missouri are being devastated by guerrilla warfare.

Little is known of the recent great battle in the vicinity of Atlanta. It is confirmed that Sherman holds a position within shelling range of the city, and that his guns are causing great havoc, portion of the city being in flames. Gen. Logan commands Meagher's Division, the latter being killed on Friday; all reports concur that the fighting for possession of Atlanta is very fierce and bloody. Gold 255.

New York, July 26. Steamship Belgian, with European dates to the 15th, passed Father Point yesterday afternoon. It is stated that the Keavage had been disabled in a fight with the Florida, July 14th. This report is not believed in New York, as the Florida was off Cape Henlopen on the 11th. Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Opinion grows strong that Danish question will soon be peacefully solved. London money market improving under pacific aspect of affairs.

Advices from Sherman are to 24th; he held possession of outer defenses of Atlanta. Rebel loss in battle of July 22nd was between 6,000 and 7,000. Federal loss 2,500; the Rebels were the attacking party, and suffered severe repulse. Gold 258.

New York, July 26. Reliable advices from the south west show important

Federal success. Gen. Rosean had captured Montgomery, Alabama, destroying much Rebel property, and destroying all the Railroads for 20 miles south of the city. Gen. Grant had completed Corinth, 40 miles east of Atlanta; captured many prisoners, burnt the railroad bridges, and destroyed all the rebel stores in vicinity. Only line of retreat open to Hood's army from Atlanta is toward Macon. Rebel command at Winchester between Atlanta and Richmond entirely cut off.

A Federal reverse is reported at Winchester, Virginia, where the way in which Gen. Crook was driven back to Williamsport, not details.

Steamer Rungar from Natchez was snagged and sunk on Monday, 21st; 50 passengers, 100 mules, 40 horses and 15 Government wagons with stores were lost.

The Scotia arrived last night. The reported naval fight off Gen. Lee, was untrue. Another Rebel cruiser, called the Gen. Lee, is said to be knocking about the English Channel. Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. It is confirmed that Denmark has proposed a truce, but nothing known as to terms or concessions offered.

Very little can be made out of the contradictory and exaggerated reports from the upper Potomac. The reports of Averill and Crooks cavalry is confirmed, also that the rebels had re-occupied Martinsburg and threatened Harper's Ferry. A Federal force is being rapidly concentrated to oppose them.

Nothing later from Sherman or Grant. Gold 257.

LATER.

It appears the Rebel force advancing on upper Potomac is under Gen. Early, about 25,000 strong. It is probably a portion of the force which made the former raid into Maryland, and learning that the 6th and 19th corps of veterans have been withdrawn, they have returned for more plunder; they have not yet crossed the Potomac.

Some severe fighting had occurred in Texas, near Brownsville, in which an Illinois regiment was nearly annihilated.

In Kentucky and Missouri there has been desperate guerrilla fighting. The present is undoubtedly the most extensive and severe fighting campaign of the war. Gen. Hood still occupies Atlanta; he was slightly wounded in Friday's battle. Sherman holds outer defenses of city in strong force. Gold 253.

New York, July 28th. An order from the War Department requires suppression of exaggerated details about the new rebel raid in direction of Maryland; some correspondents insist that there is no raid at all.

The Federal hold Harpers Ferry.

Rebel Gen. Hood is reported killed in battle