

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

Forty Miles an Hour.

To many a man, woman and child, in the County of Carleton, Saturday last will be a memorable epoch in their history. On that day, the cars on the St. Andrew's line, were advertised to run from Richmond Station to St. Andrew's and back, same day, at the reduced fare of one dollar for the trip. As no occasion of the kind is complete, whatever else there may be attending it to make it successful, without a representative of the press, 7 a. m. found us at the new Woodstock Road Station, ready to join in the festivities, and prepared to make a faithful note of all that might be of interest. The moment we arrived at the starting point, we were impressed with the fact, that the pleasure seekers would number more largely than had been expected by the Manager of the road, and, indeed, much more than could be conveniently stowed away in the three passenger cars, which were all that had at his disposal. However, as everyone seemed to have left home bent upon the sole object of enjoying a pleasant time and, not entirely selfish in the matter, determined upon each doing what they could to make their fellow travellers happy, and more especially when the Manager promised that on the return trip another car should be added to the number, the crowding, jamming, merry throng were all closely packed in the carriages, the cry "all aboard" given, the premonitory screech of the steam whistle sounded, and, a few minutes before 8 a. m., we were "riding on the rail" to St. Andrew's. We should judge there were some 200 persons aboard, on leaving Richmond Station, and large accessions to this number were made at Canterbury and other stations along the line; probably before we reached our point of destination the numbers amounted to some 260 souls or more. The character of the country intersected by this line of railway has been so recently described in these columns that it is unnecessary to say further on this point now; suffice it to say, that the track was smooth, the engine in good order, under a skillful engineer, and that, including the stoppages, we made the trip to St. Andrew's in four hours and a quarter—part of the time the cars running at the rate of 40 miles per hour. Arrived at St. Andrew's a "grand raid" was made by the long, hungry crew upon every chance that presented a prospect for the securing of supplies for the comfort of the inner man. As at the start, so here at the end of our journey we took the good people by surprise; they were not expecting more than sixty or threeabouts, they said, and therefore were not so fully prepared as they otherwise would have been. However, with the exception of one individual who, notwithstanding he professes to keep an hotel, and has the only house in St. Andrew's at all calculated for the carrying on of such a business, gruffly responded to the enquiries for dinner that he was not prepared, and could not accommodate more than five or six, the people of the ancient city set themselves immediately about making all necessary provision for the comfort of their visitors. As for us we placed ourselves under the care of "mine host and hostess" of the "Bradford House," and having secured John's promise to do the best he could, we rested perfectly satisfied, nor were we disappointed; many of the excursionists on this occasion will long and favorably remember the "Bradford House." St. Andrew's itself, at the present is very dull, and but little business being done there; we must not omit, however, to remark that the people are hospitable and affable, and always ready and willing to make strangers to their town enjoy themselves to the greatest possible degree. While for ourselves there was nothing specially to interest or amuse in St. Andrew's at this particular time, the remark does not apply to many of those who formed part of our company on this occasion, a great portion of whom, born in the interior; little accustomed to travel beyond the limits of their nearest market town; never having looked out upon the broad expanse of ocean; never having felt the exhilarating influence of a breath of sea breeze; never having watched the mysterious working of the tide; never having seen a nearer resemblance to a ship than our *Northampton*, to these there was much of the wonderful and exciting to behold. And our six hours stay in this town was improved by them to the utmost; the place during that time presenting an appearance of life and activity seldom witnessed there. At 6 p. m., having added another car to our train, the panting, snorting, yelling steam giant again sped on his way and with songs, repartee, relating of adventures, comments upon what had been seen, &c., &c., five hours or more passed rapidly and pleasantly, and we were safely seated in English's coach "homeward bound."

We had felt it our duty to call the attention of the railway officials to the fact that "our car" was not sufficiently illuminated, but after conversing with some young friends, found that we saw this matter through the optics of an old batch, and that instead of being a matter for fault finding, it was just the thing needed; of course it was our duty even to penetrate the darkness in order to become acquainted with all transpiring events; but what we did see, and what we did hear, during these few dark hours, we care not now to divulge. Of one thing, however, we are satisfied, that many who seemed fearless as *fair* during the full effulgence of noonday light, became frightened and timorous during the darkness of night; at least, so we judged from the fact that many of the young ladies, who on the downward trip sat bolt upright on their seats, and seemed to repel rather than invite the advances of the gentlemen, were quite willing to find the protecting arms of the selfsame gentlemen, enfolded them, after darkness had settled upon the occupants of the car—but as Sam Slick says, "that's nat'ral," and it's none of an old batch's business.

The officials of this road, from the manager down, did all in their power to make the occasion a pleasant one. Mr. Austin, the Conductor, was everything a Conductor should be; and of his assistant on this occasion, Mr. Gibson, we can only say that "Gibson is popular." We commenced this article by saying that this would be a memorable day to many; what we mean chiefly is this; our living freight was not composed, as is usual on such occasions, of denizens of the thickly populated cities—of these there were, comparatively, few representatives—but of persons from the rural districts, our well-to-do farmers, &c., a great many of whom, reared on the old homestead, had never left the precincts of their own country, had never known what it was to travel at greater speed, than "old Bob" or "Bet" could carry them; who, having heard and read of railways and their appliances, still had no definite idea of what a railway was, to these indeed it was a memorable day—they have seen the elephant—they now understand its workings—they discover how railways must be great promoters of progress, and can see why those countries who have paid the most attention to such

institutions, have made the greatest strides in prosperity they have accomplished, in reality, a feat which they deemed impossible, viz., making a journey of 176 miles, spending six hours in a day, and, without tiring the "critter," in the period of 1½ hours. They now understand fully what before they had but an indistinct idea of. We think this excursion will be promotive of good, by giving many of the best citizens of our County a more enlightened and, consequently, a more liberal view as regards our railway matters. Indeed we heard those, whom at least we never knew to exhibit any interest in this great enterprise before, remark while conversing with them on this occasion that we want more railways in this Province. We hope that, feeling this conviction, they may heartily unite with the friends of progress in their endeavors to secure, at least for Woodstock, direct communication, by rail, with the sea. And now, with many of our companions on this journey, we have to lay aside our "store clothes," don our homespun and go to work.

Houlton.

It is a pleasing fact that the social relations between Woodstock and Houlton remain unimpaired, and that friendly visits between the inhabitants of either place are more than commonly frequent this summer. We are glad to notice, as we do every week, quite large parties of our Houlton neighbors over here. The distance between the two places makes a very pleasant drive, especially now when the roads are in such exceedingly good order. It is gratifying to notice that notwithstanding the war and the heavy draft upon the able bodied inhabitants of Aroostook County generally, incident thereto, that the business of Houlton seems as lively as ever if not indeed more so than formerly; certainly within the past two years there has been a great improvement made in the appearance of the town, by the substitution of large and handsome buildings for mere shanties which formerly detracted from the appearance of the business part of the place. This feature is particularly noticeable on the square at the creek, which now presents on every side a cleanly, business like, and, withal, handsome wall of good buildings. Just at the present some noticeable improvements are going on; among them are the remodeling and refitting, in a chaste and rather magnificent style, the Baptist church; and the rapidly approaching completion of a fine and pretentious edifice for Theodore Carey, Esq., of the *Times*.

It is a source at once of pleasure and regret to find that so many mechanics who formerly resided in Woodstock are now established in Houlton. We say pleasure, because we know of several such who are an acquisition as men and workmen to any community, and because they seem to be doing so exceedingly well in a pecuniary point of view; and regret that Woodstock has lost them, and that circumstances have rendered it an apparent duty for them to leave here and cross the line.

While a visit to Houlton is a pleasant one, the people being social and warm hearted; and while the business men generally are characterized for sterling worth, not a small degree of the attractiveness of the place arises from the fact that there they have those two peculiar institutions, without which no place can ever amount to much, a live newspaper and a well kept hotel. The "Snell House" has long had a widely spread reputation, and the Bros. Burnham, who now manage it, evidently know how to run such an institution, and understand the true way of making money out of an hotel—by so conducting it that no traveller wants to pass by without calling, and those who call feel as though they should rather stay than leave. The visitor to this house may rest assured of receiving every attention, and all the substantial and more ornamental comforts which are desirable.

The Concert.

Very appropriately and, withal, very pleasantly was the new Mechanics' Institute Hall opened for public use on Wednesday evening, by a vocal and instrumental concert, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Cupples. There were among the vocalists four young misses and half that number of young lads, pupils of Mr. Cupples. The former of these, dressed in white and wreathed in flowers, looked as beautiful as innocence and youth combined—purity and freshness—always look. The instrumental part of the performance was by Mr. Lynch on the melodeon; a string band led by Mr. McKenney, and a piano forte on which several of the young ladies alternately performed. There were also a few pieces sung by adults—ladies and gentlemen—in order to give variety to the entertainment. The performance of the children, whether vocal or instrumental, was in every respect creditable, although perhaps had the pieces selected had more of newness about them additional interest would have been experienced. The cultivation of a musical taste and talent in our young is a most desirable consummation, and we were pleased to see so many of the citizens of Woodstock present, giving countenance to Mr. Cupples as a reward for his zealous labors in this direction; there were present some 250 persons. The Hall was neatly arranged for the occasion and looked well, but of said Hall we must have something to say in another article next week.

After the concert, a large number of ladies and gentlemen remained and enjoyed a social dance for a few hours.

It is stated, and evidently with great justice, by many who admit the correctness of our sentiments, as expressed last week, with regard to bringing criminals to justice, that there is too much apathy altogether evinced by the Crown officers with reference to the criminal business of the courts of this County. It is very rare indeed to find, at our circuit court, either the Attorney or Solicitor General present, or any efficient Barrister charged with the duty of attending to crown business. It is generally left to the acting Clerk of the Court, and this sometimes may be a gentleman of the requisite energy and ability but, sometimes, it is not too much to say, that such is not the case. Now, there are some simple minded persons who imagine that the crown officers are paid, and pretty well paid, to give their special attention to such matters, and that therefore one of them should appear at the County courts. However, the people will make mistakes, and it is a great mistake to suppose that our officials are paid to attend to official business; they have private "fish to fry," even at the expense of neglecting the public frying pan. We don't blame the men particularly but we do the system, and are of those who believe that the Attorney and Solicitor Generals should do the Crown business, or out of their own pockets provide proper substitutes, except in extraordinary cases. We have never had the pleasure of meeting Attorney General Johnston here, and suggest that he should make the acquaintance of the people of Carleton at the September Court, at which there are several cases of a criminal nature to be tried.

The New York Herald declares in favor of an armistice. Senator Wilson has warmly declared against it.

Mr. R. B. Davis was brought before Mr. Justice Raymond, on Saturday, 27th ult., charged by Mr. John Leary with having had in his possession on the 26th certain boom chains, warps, &c., belonging to, and stolen from, the Boom Company.—After an examination of several witnesses to prove the finding of the property, under a search warrant, and its ownership and value; which witnesses Mr. Davis declined to question, as the Justice, under the advice of the Clerk of the Peace, refused to admit examination by counsel, which decision was warmly protested against by James Edgar, Esq., who appeared as counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Davis pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial.

On Monday 29th, Mr. Hugh Davis, junr., was brought before Mr. Justice Raymond, on the complaint of Mr. John Leary, on a charge similar to the above. A lad, John McCaffery, was brought forward as a witness, who swore to having sold chains and a shackle similar to some in court accused. This accused was also committed for trial.

The Revisors lists for this Parish are now posted up. There will be a general election next spring. It will be your own fault if your name is left off, if it has a right to be on the list, as you are now forewarned, and should examine at once and have mistakes or omissions rectified.

Some of the Canadian papers designate the late visit of the Canadians to this Province as a "big drunk." Pity there should be too much truth in this. Pity that as now-a-days the very height of courtesy seems to be in making your friends who come to see you—jolly.

Next Wednesday afternoon the Free Baptist tea meeting takes place in the Mechanics' Institute. Don't forget that. This is the first time that this denomination has called upon our community in this way, but they have often assisted others; let them be well patronised.

The St. John News understands that the Sheriff of Westmoreland has received the Warrant for the execution of Hicks, the murderer, on Thursday, the 8th inst.

The grand assault on "Richmond" will be made on Thursday next at the Pic-Nic to be held on that day in the Station buildings. [See adv.]

A Woodstocker, in the *Colonial Farmer* complains that the right men are not appointed on the examining committees at Cattle Shows.

See the Premium List of the Agricultural Society, of Carleton County, on the first page.

A house, owned by Mr. John McGinley, and occupied by Mr. Patrick McAlon, was burnt to the ground yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is insured for a small amount.

The saw mill of Mr. Wm. McKeel, at Prince William, was destroyed by fire on Thursday of last week.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September has been received from the publishers, and we have found a perusal of its contents more than usually pleasing. Among the various articles there is one which, just now, possesses more than a passing interest, being the account of a visit to Richmond of Mr. J. R. Gilmore and Col. Jacques who went there to see President Davis, not by authority, but by permission of President Lincoln, understanding the basis upon which the northern Government would be willing to treat of peace, and to ascertain what the views of Davis' Government were on that subject. The article is a most interesting one, and the writer makes it appear very evident that, while Mr. Davis rules at Richmond, and the northern Cabinet entertains its present defunct policy, there can be no re-union. We make an extract to prove this. President Davis says:—

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands—I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was misled and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination, we will have."

Colonial News.

MURDER OF ST. JOHN PILOT IN BOSTON.—A telegram to the St. John press last night says that about mid-day on Friday, while George Thring, a pilot of this port, in company with another person, was in the bar room of the Globe Hotel, on the corner of Hanover and Commercial Streets, Boston, a third party named Langworth, came in, using menacing language, and threw his arms around Thring's neck, when the latter pushed him off, ordering him to "keep away."—Langworth immediately drew a shank knife and stabbed Thring in the left breast, causing almost instant death. Langworth is a sailor, and was immediately arrested to await examination. Thring, who is about the same age as his murderer, 36 years, leaves a wife in this city, but no children. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Moore. The parties are said to have been strangers previous to the fatal occurrence.—*Globe*.

Complaints last week were loud and numerous respecting the stringency of the money market in the city, and the Banks came in for a considerable share of blame, for causing the stringency. It is, of course, absurd to find fault with the Banks.—With them, self preservation is the first law of nature, and it is one they always act up to in the fullest degree. Even if we ought to look for any acts of generosity from eminently selfless institutions, we could hardly expect when money is eight per cent. in England, Banks here to discount freely at six. Give the Banks an opportunity, by a repeal of the usury laws, to get for their money whatever it is worth, and there would be a material change at times like the present. A higher rate of interest than six per cent. would check wild speculation, whilst the legitimate trader, to whom it is often worth more, would gladly give for its value; a sudden drop of the mischief at present done by the too much restriction of circulation would be avoided, as then the contraction would not be so sudden nor so rapid as it is under existing circumstances.—*Id.*

The Toronto *Globe* says that some of the public results of the conference at Charlottetown:—But there is one point upon which they are all agreed—that there should be an assimilation of the tariffs if possible, at any rate entire free trade between the colonies. I think few imagine that the Charlottetown Convention will result in immediate union with Canada, but the hope is indulged in that, at any rate, free trade will be the result. The people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and doubtless of P. E. Island also, all think it certain that they could supply you with large quantities of manufactured goods, if I am not at all inclined to dispute this belief. If it is true, then it will be to our mutual advantage that Canada should buy in the cheapest market. If untrue, still no harm will be done; for you will supply blue-nose with the goods he intended to make for you. That is the national way to look at the question. If the visit now terminated result in nothing else,

it is much to be hoped that it will be productive of an increase of kindly feeling between Canadian and their brethren of the Lower Provinces. We may and do differ in opinions on many subjects; but we should not let us be so much united as one people under the Imperial flag, whether we come together in federative union or not. The sentiment of nationality may be cultivated, kindly courtesies may be exchanged, and services mutually rendered; all of which must tend to bind us more closely to one another, and assiduously to banish the time when complete union may be attained."

And thus of Messrs. Parks' Cotton Mill, St. John:— "Though not a large place, it is very complete, having been provided, at a cost of between forty and fifty thousand dollars, with machinery of the latest description from Lancashire. The building is of brick, measures 110 by 60 feet, and is two stories in height. It possesses 200 spindles, and is able to run out about 6,000 yards of what are called "domestics" per week. But besides this the manufacturer sells a great deal of warp—i. e., cotton prepared for spinning—which is sold to the good wives of New Brunswick, who themselves weave it into cloth. Five hundred pounds per week, the average consumption. The mill has been only in operation for about eighteen months, but is a great success. It employs about fifty pair of hands, chiefly girls. The cotton used is all got from the States. The Messrs. Parks have to depend upon New Brunswick alone for a market, the heavy duties of the other provinces rendering them unable to compete with Manchester. And here it may be well remarked, that though great diversity of opinion prevails respecting the projected Confederation, all New Brunswickers appear to be agreed, that free trade between the colonies is most desirable. Nothing else comes out of the present movement, they hope at least to do away with the present mutually injurious customs duties."

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.—BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—THOS. ANDERSON, Esq., late Captain of 78th Highlanders, to be Adjutant General and Lieut. Colonel. George S. Baird, to be Lieutenant and J. W. Boyer to be Ensign, in the First Battalion of the 1st Militia; and Captain John A. C. Nicholson, to be Major. Lieutenant J. A. Phillips, to be Captain. Lieutenant John Giberson, to be Captain. Lieutenant William D. Estey, to be Captain. Isaac S. Carvill, to be Captain. George F. Upton, to be Lieutenant, in the Second Battalion, C. C. Militia.

The Kingston *American* states that a young man named William Ferguson, a son of the member for Frontenac—the same person who, it will be remembered, a short time since made a cowardly assault on Mr. Beach, the editor of the *American*, when the latter gentleman was in a state of delicate health, attempting to travel by steamer from Portland to St. John, with the Canadian delegation to the Lower Provinces, ostensibly as a member of the press, to put out the eyes of Mr. Carman, proprietor of the *American*, by pouring a deleterious drug into that gentleman's face when he had retired to rest in his berth. Fortunately Mr. Carman's eyes were shut, or the consequences might have been very serious.—*Quebec Mercury*.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

An unusual feature of the specie shipments from New York last week was \$10,000 in copper. Our foreign retailers here have been content with gold and silver—but now they are taking from us our cents even.

The *Globe* says there was a rumor current in the street yesterday that Judge Robert Parker had tendered his resignation, the same to take effect in October next. Of course this rumor excites considerable speculation among the gentlemen of the long robe.

The *Courier* says that the International S. S. Company are about putting another boat on the route to Boston, and that three trips a week will then be made.

The programme of the forthcoming races at Fredericton has been published, and is very extensive. Copies may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. Reid, Fredericton.

In New York butter is 60 cents per pound, potatoes 40 cents per half peck, sugar 30 cents, coffee 75 cents, &c.

The people of Winsted, Ct., turned out to pick blackberries for the soldiers last week Thursday, and gathered eighty bushels!

The price of substitutes in New York and Brooklyn now averages from \$1200 to \$1500.

The Mormons in London have been holding a series of meetings under the auspices of Brigham Young Jr., and Owen Pratt. They have chosen Brigham Young as European President, and his father as President of the Mormons all over the world.

It is said that 100 emigrants have been lately murdered by the Snake Indians, in Idaho, Oregon.

The rebel Government had \$20,000 in gold money recently, by the burning of an express car on the Danville road, and have no mint at which to coin it.

The Toronto *Leader* says: "The Parliamentary excursion to the lower Provinces has been somewhat irregularly called 'the big inter-Provincial drunk'."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the rebels command Petersburg with 500 guns, which can sweep that city through and through, hence its capture by Gen. Grant would not amount to much.

The total debt of France is about 8,000,000,000 francs or \$320,000,000.

The *Gleaner* says John Hailey, Esq., launched from his ship yard at Beaulieu's Island, on the 4th July last, the bark Sea Mew. She was without mast or ballast. She was rigged and loaded, and arrived at Liverpool 4th Aug.—Just one month. She made the trip across the Atlantic in 16 days. Who has, or who can beat this?

The *Standard* says, we are happy to notice that the traffic and travel on the railway, is steadily increasing. Scarcely a trip the steamer Queen makes, that she does not bring traffic and passengers to the railway. The express train placed on the line by direction of the manager, to connect with the steamers to and from St. John and Boston, is a great accommodation, and source of profit to the road. The next move, we trust, will be the mails for Woodstock and the upper country conveyed over the road, and the wire placed on the telegraph poles erected along the line.

There have been 2865 licenses granted to hotels in Philadelphia for the current year. The licensed hotels and shops where liquor is sold without license will swell these figures to over 4000. Taking the population of the city at 700,000, there will be one hotel, tavern, or grog shop to every 175 inhabitants, not excepting women and children.—We can beat that in Woodstock, anyhow.

The New York *Importers* merchants are giving their experience of the new tariff on imports and the currency, and declaring that they must return their goods to Europe. This is in the dry goods trade. The jewelers and watchmakers also declare that the excessive duties are breaking their business, and that they cannot compete with the smuggling via Canada and elsewhere.

A great balloon ascension took place at Calais on Saturday last by Professor Lowe, who has rendered good service, in his profession, to his country in the present war, and largely contributed to the success of the battle of Malvern Hill. The balloon ascended to the height of a mile or more, in a clear transparent atmosphere, and in less than an hour from the time of departure settled down safely at Oak Point, on the New Brunswick side of the boundary. Professor Lowe is to visit St. John and Fredericton the ensuing autumn.

The *Globe* says two deserters from the St. John garrison were captured in Harvey Settlement, York, on Friday morning, by Adjutant McMurtry and party. The men were in the company of a "Yankee," who had, no doubt, induced them to desert. The deserter says that when near Fredericton this man made his escape from the wagon in which they were bound, taking to the woods, but was immediately pursued by two soldiers, who it is hoped, will succeed in capturing the rascal who has been tampering with the troops, so that he may be made an example to others who would follow the same course.

The latest news from New Zealand reports no further military operations. The troops had gone into winter quarters.

Soldiers in the Federal army have found a new way to get rid of vermin. They seek an ant-hill, inhabited by myriads of ants, and place the vermin over it. The tiny chaps immediately commence to search, and each ant seizes a louse and takes him away for his winter commissary supplies.

Messrs. Cocks, London, have refused an offer of \$3,000 for the copyright of Brinkley Richards' song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

Captain Semmes is about to become the historian of his own exploits, and two firms in New York have announced the republication of his book, now preparing in England, "The Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter, from the Private Journal of the Captain."

The Guards and Military Train are to leave Montreal for England on the 27th, part by the mail steamer and part in Her Majesty's troop ship sent out for the purpose of conveying them home.

Howard, the proclamation forger, has been released by order of the Secretary of war.—So says the N. Y. Times.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives \$100,000 a year in gold or its equivalent.

The Boston *Herald* says, under the new law requiring every small bunch of friction matches to be stamped after the 1st of September, a single manufacturing firm in this city, will pay more than \$1,400 per day. It will require 145,000 one cent stamps daily for their use.

The New York Herald has raised its subscription price to \$14 per year.

The newest method of preventing steers and oxen from jumping fences, is to clip off the eyelashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors, whereby the ability or disposition to jump is effectually destroyed as Samson's power was by the loss of his locks.

A great riot is reported in a Mobile despatch of the 21st as having taken place at New Orleans, occasioned by Gen. Canby attempting to enforce the draft. Over 4000 citizens had been killed. The negro troops were called out to suppress it, but it was still raging at last accounts.

It is related of a man in Newport, R. I., that he married his second wife six weeks after the death of the first; and that he was killed by a cart wheel thrown on her head, and in four weeks he married a third, who a month after was drowned. He waited only two weeks this time, and then married number four, whose husband was killed four weeks previously in battle.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives an account of a terrible accident which has occurred there. The cupola of the large new building under Transfiguration, which was nearly finished, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash and broke through the vaults of the basement story. A great many people were buried among the ruins.

A letter from England, and from a respectable source, declares that Mr. Chase has invested a large sum, it is said about £200,000 sterling in the English funds.

It is stated that twelve surgeons and assistant surgeons in Canada have received orders to embark forthwith from Canada to Bermuda for service, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at that place.

In a recent editorial, the N. Y. Times advised people to economise and wear one hat a year. Soon after the editor gave a dinner at Syracuse, which cost him \$50 for each guest, the bill being \$500.

The London *Review* says that the divisions in the English Church, represented by the terms High Church, Low Church and Broad Church, have given rise to the nicknames of attitudinarians, platitudinarians and latitudinarians.

A Federal soldier fell asleep whilst travelling on the Baltimore railway, and while in that state pushed his leg through the open window, and it coming in contact with the bridge, it was broken and torn off in the most terrible manner. The severed foot came through the next window, flying across the car, and struck one of the passengers, who, in the excitement of the moment, picked it up and threw it out of the car. The man's leg was bound up by a surgeon, and he was sent to the hospital.

American News.

By Telegram to "Carleton Sentinel." New York, Aug. 27, p. m. On Thursday a desperate assault was made on a division of the second corps, at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, which fell back with the loss of three batteries, but repulsed the assault, and regained the captured position. It is said, that the guns of a sortie of Butler's command, was repulsed on Thursday. Kilpatrick has made a raid, and destroyed a portion of the Weldon Railroad.

A peace commissioner from Georgia, has arrived in Washington, to see upon what basis the U. S. Government will treat for a return of that State to the Union. It is reported that Wheeler is about to invade Georgia. Gold 24½.

New York, Aug. 29. Steamer New York, from Southampton, 17th, has arrived. Confederate Loan advanced 3 per cent, on news of Grant's repulse, at Petersburg.

The Pirate Florida had destroyed a ship bound from New York to San Francisco (2) taking \$70,000 in gold from her. Political news unimportant. Consols 89½ & 90.

Richmond papers of Saturday, received at Fortress Monroe, state that Fort Morgan had been partially subdued; no particulars are given. Gen. Sheridan reports indications Early's force is evacuating the Shenandoah Valley, and retreating south. It is surmised that Lee wants his assistance nearer Richmond. Gold 24½.

New York, Aug. 29, p. m. Despatches state that portions of the Weldon Railroad held by the Federals are impregnable against an attack of Lee's whole army. Important movements are on foot, details of which are contradictory.

Petersburg papers admit a heavy loss and failure of the object of the attack, to recapture the Weldon Railroad. Nothing later from Atlanta. Convention met at Chicago to-day; indications are favorable to the nomination of McClellan for President.

Blockade runner Lillian has been captured, with 700 bales cotton. Gold 24½.

New York, Aug. 30. The Chicago Democratic Convention having temporarily organized, adjourned last night till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Despatches from Grant and Sherman confirm the capture of Fort Morgan. Atlanta papers say the Fort surrendered with its entire garrison and munitions of war. Rebel papers admit 4 general officers killed and 1 wounded in the struggle for the Weldon Railroad.

The latest intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley represents that a large part of the rebel force there has withdrawn toward Richmond. Gen. Sherman represents that thus far his recent movement to occupy the rebel lines of supplies has been successful.

At 10 a. m. gold opened at 23½; at 10.30 gold 23½-2.

New York, Aug. 30th, p. m. Governor Seymour of New York was chosen President of the Chicago convention, agreeing upon a platform and other necessary work, will very likely defer the nomination of McClellan to to-morrow. It appears to be conceded that McClellan will be the nominee.

A large number of recruits are being sent forward to reinforce Grant, estimated at 30 to 40,000 daily.

The heavy retreat of Early from Upper Potomac and Shenandoah Valley, is confirmed; Sheridan is in close pursuit. Loss of rebels in attempting to regain Weldon Railroad is put at 10,000; Federal loss also heavy. Gold 23½.

New York, Aug. 31. The Chicago Convention yesterday adopted a series of resolutions on platform; the most important resolution calls for an immediate effort for an armistice, with a view to a National Convention, on the basis of the Federal union of all the States, the proceedings yesterday were far from harmonious. The unqualified peace men were severely attacked. A nomination will probably be made to-day.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler is threatening Nashville, Tenn., with 5,000 cavalry, causing much excitement in that city. Sheridan has had some severe skirmishing with the rebels on the Opequan. Gold 23½.

New York, Aug. 31, p. m. The Democratic Convention, at Chicago, nominated McClellan for President, on 1st ballot he received 292 votes against 23 for Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was nominated for Vice President. The nomination was hailed with great enthusiasm.

Nothing later from Grant or Sherman. Gold 23½.

New York, Sept. 1. Despatches from all parts represent great jubilation by the Democracy on nomination of McClellan.

Official reports represent Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan as having joined their forces and operating against Gen. Sherman's communication, between Chattanooga and Nashville, but no report has been received from Sherman. Sheridan's position towards Confederate Mobile despatch, showing that Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 p. m. Tuesday last week; the prisoners 581 in number were sent to New Orleans; Federal fire was so hot that the garrison could not work their guns, they lost 17 killed. Gold 24½.

New York, Sept. 1, p. m. The piratical craft Tallahassee ran into Wilmington night of the 25th, and anchored under the guns of the rebel Fort Fisher; she was closely pursued by Federal gunboats Monticello, and several shots were exchanged, but the superior speed of the Tallahassee saved her. An arrival at New Orleans from Bazas Santiago brought

intelligence that the French and reactionary forces have advanced from San Luis Potosi, and now occupy Saltillo, only 63 miles from Monterrey, that is reported in form of an announcement. President Juarez and family have arrived in New Orleans.

News from the Shenandoah is conflicting; reports of Early's retreat are not confirmed; he is reported in force near Banker's Hill. Sheridan occupies Smithfield. Skirmishing takes place daily. Nothing later from Grant or Sherman. Gold 24½.

New York, Sept. 2. Advice from Mobile Bay as to 27th: over 60 heavy guns and a large quantity of ammunition were surrendered with Fort Morgan; over 300 shells were thrown into the Fort by the rebel during the 12 hours