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***Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

Mr. Gladstone a Reformer.

Mr. Gladstone has placed himself in the foremost ranks of that party of reformers, in England, who have hitherto been met, in their efforts, by a most powerful opposition in Parliament and from leading newspapers; and this accession is one which very properly makes the party jubilant, and augurs there success at no distant day. We copy the following items of Mr. Gladstone's speech, made on a Bill introduced into Parliament having for its object the extension of the franchise in Boroughs, from the *Globe*. After some general remarks with reference to the subject of reform, urging that Parliament had been too tardy in its legislation in this matter, and simply expressing the opinion that the extension of the franchise downward would not lead to the encouragement of bribery—we should like to have the reasons by which Mr. Gladstone arrives at this opinion, and which, on this occasion, he declined to give—Mr. Gladstone said:

"I will not enter into the question whether the precise form of franchise and the precise figure which my hon. friend has indicated is that which upon full deliberation we ought to choose, whether the franchise should be rate-paying or occupation, or whether or not there should be a lodger's franchise, but this I say, not to be misunderstood, and this I apprehend my hon. friend's bill to mean, that I give my cordial concurrence to the proposition that there ought to be not a wholesale, but a sensible and considerable addition to that portion of the working classes—at present almost infinitesimal—which is in possession of the franchise."

He defined this sensible and considerable addition to mean such as would have been made by the Bill submitted by the Government in 1860, and then proceeded—

"Does the *onus* of proof of the necessity of such a measure lie with us? What is the present state of the constituency, any departure from which the hon. gentlemen deprecates as a "domestic revolution." At present we have, speaking generally, a constituency of which between one-tenth and one-twentieth—certainly less than one-tenth—consists of working men. (Hear, hear.) And what proportion does that fraction of the working classes who are in possession of the franchise bear to the whole body of the working men? I apprehend I am correct in saying that there are less than one-fiftieth of the whole working classes. (Hear hear.) Is that a state of things which it would be a domestic revolution to meddle with? (Cheers.) I contend, then, that it is on the hon. gentleman the burden of proof lies ("Oh, Oh," from the opposition); that it is for them to show the unworthiness, the incapacity, and the misconduct of the working classes. ("Oh, Oh," from the opposition and counter cheers.) We are told that the working classes don't agitate, but is it desirable that we should wait until they do agitate? In my opinion, agitation by the working classes upon any political subject whatever is a thing not to be waited for, not to be made a condition previous to any Parliamentary movement, but on the contrary is to be deprecated, and if possible prevented by wise and provident measures. * * * When a working man finds himself in such a condition that he must abandon that daily labor on which he is strictly dependant for his daily bread, it is only because then, in railway language, "the danger signal is turned on," and because he feels a strong necessity for action, and a distrust in the rulers who have driven him to that necessity."

The learned gentleman combatted the assertion that giving power to the working classes would induce them to go together as a class. Instead of being disposed to do this they were rather inclined to follow their superiors; their landlords in the country; their employers in the towns; their neighbors &c.—all had a certain amount of influence over them. He doubted if after making fair allowance for the bettered circumstances of working men, as large proportion of them hold the suffrage now as in December 1832. He referred to the progress of opinions, touching incidently upon the subject of strikes, at one time conducted with great violence by the laboring people, and with little regard to the feelings of the minority among them; now every class of working men admit the right of freedom of labor as fully as it could be asserted in the House of Commons. He proceeds:—

"Let us look for instance, to the altered relations of the working class to the Government, the laws, the institutions, and, above all, to the Throne of this country. Let us go back—it is no long period in the history of a nation—to some years before the passing of the Reform Bill, and consider what was the state of things at a time when many of us were unborn, and when most of us were children,—I mean to the years which succeeded the peace of 1815. We all recollect the atmosphere and the ideas under the influence of which we were brought up. They were not ideas which belonged to the old current of English history, nor were they in conformity with the liberal sentiments which pervaded, at its best periods, the politics of the country. They were on the contrary, ideas referable to the lamentable excesses of the French revolution, which produced here a terrible reaction, and went far to establish the doctrine that the masses of the community were naturally antagonistic to the laws under which they lived, and were disposed to regard those laws and those by which they were administered as their natural enemies. Unhappily, there are too many indications to show that this is no vague or imaginary description. The time to which I am alluding was one when the deficiencies in the harvest were followed by riots and when the rioters did not hold sacred even the person of Majesty itself. In 1817, when the Prince Regent came down to open Parliament, his carriage was assailed by the populace of London; and what was the remedy provided for this state of things? Why, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* Act, the limitation of the action of the press, already restricted, the establishment of spies, who, for the security of the Government, were sent throughout the country to arrest persons in the formation of conspiracies. (Cheers.) And what, let me ask, is the state of things now? Why, that this epoch removed from us, in a mere chronological point of view, by less than half a century, is in reality separated from us by a distance almost immeasurable. (Hear, hear.) Now, the fixed tradional sentiment of the working man is confidence in the law, in Parliament, and in the Government." (Cries of "No, no," and laughter.)

The great fault of the present franchise was that the line was drawn too closely between the lower stratum of the middle class and the upper stratum of the working class. Is, he asked, the upper portion of the working class inferior to the lower portion of the middling class. He thought not. What are the qualities which fit a man for the exercise of a privilege such as the franchise? Self-command, self-control, respect for order, patience under suffering, confidence in the law, regard for superiors, and then he asked were ever these great qualities exhibited in a more illustrious degree than in the cotton districts under the profound affliction of the winter of 1862? In this connection he referred to the co-operative societies of Lancashire than which there were not in his opinion any greater social marvels in this day. He concluded as follows:

"I believe that the most blessed of all social progresses is that which consists in the amalgamation together of the interests of all classes of the community, and the forgetting of those distinctions which tend to keep men asunder. (Hear, hear.) I know of nothing which could contribute in any degree comparable to that union to the welfare of the commonwealth. It is all very well to have armies, fleets and fortifications, and to have them sustained as they ought to be by a sound system of finance, and out of a revenue not wasted by a profligate Administration. But that which is more important still is that hearts should be bound together by a reasonable extension among selected portions of the people of a privilege to which they have a just title, and it is because I think that it will tend to that binding and knitting of hearts together, and thus to the infusion of new vigour into the old, but in the best sense still young and flourishing, British Constitution, that I, for one, am prepared to give my support to the motion of the hon. member for Leeds." (Loud cheers.)

The Election.—A New Candidate.

It is now a fixed fact. The Sheriff of the County as will be seen by his proclamation, among our advertisements, announces all the particulars. The nomination takes place on the 18th inst., the polling on the 23rd., and declaration 25th. The time is a very judiciously selected one, and will, we judge, suit the convenience of most every body.

We have likewise, to-day, to announce a candidate for the vacant seat. D. N. Raymond, Esq., presents his card to the public, and expresses his willingness to serve the County. Mr. Raymond is a native of the County, and is known by everybody from Eel River to the upper boundary of the County. He has been several times, we believe, a member of the Municipal Council, has always been identified with the farming and lumbering interests, and his qualifications are better known by the majority of our readers, probably, than by ourselves. He is a man of sound intelligence, well acquainted with business, with a good head and heart, and energy sufficient to bring these qualities into practical operation. As to Mr. R.'s political views we are not posted, but will no doubt hear them on nomination day.

☞ A large number of passengers came down from up-river, on Monday, in the *Gazelle*, which owing to the fog was delayed a short time beyond her regular hour of arrival, and found much to their chagrin that the *Antelope*, which it was expected would wait for them, had left for Fredericton. We can see no reason why the travelling public should not be convenienced by a connection being kept up between the boats when running, especially when the delay of a couple of hours here does not materially affect those going down in making the connection below.

☞ The steamer *Bonnie Doon*, when a few miles above Woodstock, on her regular trip to the Grand Falls on Saturday evening last, broke one of her crank pins and cylinder heads, and had to return and proceed to Fredericton for repairs.

RUM'S DOINGS.—A most brutal murder was committed in Pictou a few days since. A Mrs. McPhail being the victim at the hands of her husband, who perpetrated the deed by beating with a stick and a axe handle. The principal witness was a son of the murderer. McPhail was arrested and admitted in effect, that the death of his wife resulted from the beatings.

☞ The remains of the late Lieutenant Charles Hasey, were interred in Houlton, his native place, on Sunday last. The funeral was conducted with Masonic solemnities, and was largely attended.

☞ Quite a party of young gallants and fair ladies, from Houlton, came over on Tuesday for a drive. Next to our Woodstock girls, we know of none more attractive than those of Houlton. We are not a batch, but competent to judge.

☞ In conversation, the other day, regarding the matter of cattle running at large in the highways, an individual made use of the following language; were we so inclined a Jury would, we feel assured, in an action for libel afford us heavy damages.

"The Sentinel man and the Town Marshall are two of the *rogoushest cows* on the Commons, they would rob the Priest himself but what they would have big grass."

☞ The news from the seat of war, in Virginia, is now, daily, watched with intense interest. Grant having got his army into a position of great strength with his base of supplies open, and a favorable field for advance or retrogade motion, while Lee is gathering around him all his available force for the defense of Richmond, the fight that must soon take place will be highly important, if not decisive. Very much must now depend upon generalship, and the result will prove which is the greatest captain, Lee or Grant.

☞ Since our last we have had some exceedingly favorable weather for the country, and all the growing crops have advanced most rapidly. The rapidity of the growth of grass this season, is said to be unexampled.

☞ Our readers will have noticed an advertisement of SHARP'S BITTERS, in late Nos. of the SENTINEL. The proprietor sent us a bottle which has been used by a member of our family with the most favorable results. It has proved not only a pleasant medicine but also calculated, as recommended, to give tone and energy to the stomach; relieving from many of those terrible sensations to which the dispeptic are subject. This is not a puff but a voluntary acknowledgment given as an act of justice to an excellent article.

We have received ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for June. This No. closes a volume, and therefore the present is a good time to subscribe. The intrinsic merit of this periodical is widely known, and the No. before us fully sustains its high character.

☞ Bro. Carey, was the ball postponed because it was Queen's birth day?

☞ We are requested to state that, should the weather prove propitious, a public Temperance meeting will be held at the School House, Richmond Corner, on Wednesday evening next, 8th inst.

THE following is the financial scheme proposed by R. Watson, Esq., at the Railway meeting held at St. Stephen last week, and adopted, for the purpose of building the branch railway to connect that Town with the St. Andrews road:—

"The capitalists shall take stock to the extent of $50,000 or upwards; that part of the Parish chiefly to be benefitted by the proposed branch, and which may be called the cash district of the St. Stephen Bank, shall loan its credit for $100,000, become incorporated for that object (by Act of Legislature), and give its bonds to the Company, taking as security a *second* mortgage on the road.—These bonds can be negotiated, for they represent real and personal estate, *now* of the value of one million three hundred and twelve thousand dollars; besides a moderate estimate of earnings of road shows it will pay interest on cost. The company shall borrow £1,000 sterling per mile—say £17,000 as a *first* mortgage on the road; with this they can at least purchase iron. They will receive $10,000 a mile from Government. They will then have:

Stock,	$50,000
Loan of credit for	100,000
English loan of £17,000 sterling,	85,000
Government subsidy,	170,000
	$405,000

This sum will give nearly $24,000 a mile, which, looking at the favorable nature of the line to be constructed, the facilities that will be offered as to the land required, and the experience of the St. Andrew's and many other roads, will, it is believed, be sufficient to build and equip the road. But should the sum be too small, more stock can easily be raised, in Calais as well as St. Stephen; also all the monied men of Milltown will stand by the undertaking, and see that it is completed."

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The *Globe* tells us that one day last week, the second time since its erection the Jail in St. John did not contain a single debtor.

☞ The cotton-spinning business is reviving in Glasgow, Scotland.

☞ Garibaldi lives on £150 per annum.

☞ A Quebec paper states that the amount of maple sugar manufactured in Canada this season exceeeds the returns of the two last years taken together.

☞ Colored men are now received as substitutes for white men under the enrollment act.

☞ A forced marriage in Michigan lately resulted in the suicide of the bride and bridegroom.

☞ P. T. Barnum has consented to write fifty-two letters to the N. Y. Mercury, entitled "The Ancient and Modern Humbugs," for the sum of $10,000.

☞ M. Nadar announces that he will shortly make an other ascent in his balloon the Geant, somewhere on the Mediterranean, and that he will attempt to cross that sea.

☞ The total subscriptions for relief of the sufferers by the Sheffield calamity is £52,751.

☞ Prince Alfred is at present the guest of his sister, the Crown Princess of Prussia, at Berlin.

☞ Sir Richard Graves Macdonnel will be the new Governor of Nova Scotia.

☞ The *Tribune's* Washington reporter telegraphed on Tuesday evening—"The subject of arbitrary arrests was incidently discussed in Cabinet Council to-day. Mr. Chase manfully denounced them. The suppression of the New York papers and extradition of Arguelles were both condemned by him as devoid of all policy and wanting law. The defence of these measures was more irritable than logical and assured."

☞ It is stated very positively that the rebels, in their alarm for Richmond, are now organizing black troops. All the white troops they can muster are sent to reinforce Lee, and it is asserted that they are training black companies to act as heavy artillery in the works around the city.

☞ John Raeburn who died at Tomintoul a few days ago, at an advanced age, was one of the soldiers who carried Sir. John Moore to his grave on the battle field of Corunna.

☞ Last year, in Scotland, with a population of 3,000,000, the number of persons who travelled by rail was 17,000,000; whilst in Ireland, with 5¾ millions, only 10,000,000 travelled. The goods carried in Scotland amounted to 15,000,000 tons; and in Ireland only to 1,500,000 tons.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* reports that a blockade-running schooner got aground in Deadman's Bay about the 20th ult., where a blockader discovered her position, and sent some launches to take possession. The crew seeing them approach, applied a slow match to a lot of powder in her hold, poured turpentine over the deck, set it on fire, and put out to the shore. The Federals boarded the vessel, and were hard at work putting out the fire, when the powder exploded, blowing up the whole party—numbering from 25 to 30.

☞ A body was picked up in the Penobscot Boom, at Oldtown, on the 24th ult. It was ascertained to be the body of a man from Harvey, in this Province, who fell from a pier at Mattawamkeag about two weeks since. His name is not given.

The St. Andrews *Standard* notices the launch of a beautifully modelled and thoroughly finished barque of 436 tons, named the "Jenny Ellingwood," owned by Messrs. Rideout, McAdams and others; also of a brig of 136 tons, named the "Prospect," and owned by Messrs. Peacock and Berry.

☞ At a wedding in Paris lately, Mdlle Pereire, the bride, wore a lace veil worth £4,000.

☞ A despatch over the Siberian telegraph line, from Irkutsk, Siberia, was recently received at Queenstown, Ireland, a distance of 6,500 miles, in two hours.

☞ Mr. Boyd, C. E., has organized his surveying staff, and he has started to commence operations for the Railway survey between Moncton and the border.

☞ The Boston papers say there never was a time when so many infants were deserted and left on door steps and in entryways in that city by their unnatural parents as now, some of the babies having hardly enough clothing round their bodies to keep them from perishing, while others are quite elegantly attired.

☞ The Episcopalians of New York and vicinity have formed a society, to be known as the "Christian Unity Society," having for its object the restoration of the visible union and communion of all believers. The most prominent members of both schools of the Protestant Episcopal Church are understood as taking part in the movement.

☞ A "Brown Society" exists in Glasgow. It was established nearly one hundred years ago. Only persons bearing the name of Brown are admitted. Each member contributes a certain sum for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied towards the relief of indigent persons of the name of Brown and others connected with persons of that name.

☞ The number of landlords in France in 1851 was 7,846,000, or about one fourth of the population. The land was divided into one hundred and twenty-six millions of small fields or farms. One-half of the owners were considered paupers, and thus exempted from taxation. Six hundred thousand of the remainder did not average in taxes paid by them more than one sou, or about a cent, per head. Since 1851 these sub-divisions of property have increased.

☞ The Sackville *Borderer* contains a rumor that the Rev. Principle of the Ladies' Academy in that place, has on account of the delicate health of his amiable and esteemed partner, again tendered their resignation and that it has been accepted; also that arrangements are being made to supply their place.

☞ There is a report that Gen Butler is to be superseded.

☞ Three hundred thousand pounds of meat are daily consumed in the City of New York.

☞ Among the persons brought from Fredericksburg on the evacuation of the place was a rebel citizen arrested for poisoning bread and offering it to the wounded Federal soldiers

The total blind population of England at the last census, was 19,352: of Scotland, 2820; and of Ireland, 6879. Thus one in every 1037 persons in England was blind; one in every 1086 in Scotland, and one in every 843 in Ireland.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—A Montreal paper states that there is now being exhibited in that city a young woman, aged 28 years, named Priscilla Leveque, a native of Maskinonge, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, who, it is said, had been in the habit of swallowing needles since she was eight years of age, not only with facility, but also with a degree of gratification. There are shown what are to all appearances the projections of needles in the throat, and above the ankle, also needles which have been removed from her person. It is said that during the last twenty years she has absorbed a large quantity of needles, and has now thousands of them in her system. The young woman seems perfectly healthy and intelligent, answering any questions that may be put to her. The phenomenon is one which certainly challenges the scrutiny of the medical men of that city, who are the best able to form an opinion as to the facts of the case.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

BANGOR, May 28th.

War correspondent of Richmond Examiner says, reconnoisance upon Grant's works at Spottsylvania revealed fact that whole of Grant's army was rapidly moving on Lee's right flank, when reconnoisance was over, Lee's army was on move after Grant.

Examiner contends that Grant is on retreat and Lee the pursuer following him from the wilderness, being the last to move from Spottsylvania. By the movement both armies are brought nearer to Richmond, but for Lee it was rendered necessary by configuration of the country and lines of rivers Lee had determined to defend.

Tribune's despatch says Grant's Head Quarters are beyond North Anna, near Jericho Mills.

Gen. Sheridan destroyed large amount of property, and rendered useless some distance of Danville Railroad.

BANGOR, May 30th.

Official despatches announces Grant's army withdrawn to North side of North Anna, Thursday night, moving towards Hanover Town, to cross the Pawmunky. Friday morning 1st and 6th corps occupied Hanover Town and remainder of corps pressing forward rapidly, and probably be across Pawmunky by noon; weather fine. Army Head Quarters at Mongohick church.

Breckenridge with force of several thousand at Hanover Court House.

Philadelphia despatch says Federal left crossed Pawmunky East of Lexington junction.

Believed Lee is being largely reinforced from Beauregard and other armies.

Times' despatch report that Lee Thursday night evacuated his position on South Anna and moving towards Richmond. Prisoners state Beauregard's army is within Richmond entrenchments. Gold 188.

LATER.

Sec. Stanton gives despatches from Grant, dated 29th, at Hanover Town, stating that army has successfully crossed over Pawmunkey and occupies front about 3 miles south of river; two divisions of cavalry had engagement with enemy driving him about a mile upon what appears his new line.

Another correspondent reports Grant's movement a complete surprise, his army moving with a celerity never before equalled, and are within few hours march of Richmond.

Official from Sherman reports McPherson's corps had an engagement with enemy near Dallas in which latter were driven back with 2500 killed and wounded left in Federal hands, besides 300 prisoners; McPherson's whole loss 300.

BANGOR, May 31.

Sec. Stanton announces position of Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundreds not being required for defensive operations there have been transferred, under Gen. Smith, to the army of the Potomac.

Fort Munroe despatches of the 29th says, 18 army corps and some 10 regiments of 10th corps coming down James river; 10 steamers loaded with troops already passing up York river.

Gen. Canby actively engaged re-supplying troops brought back by Genls. Steele and Barker, and organising forces in West Mississippi Division.

1000 contrabands, 2-3 children, arrived at Washington yesterday from neighborhood of recent battle fields.

Guerilla batteries continue troubling navigation on lower Mississippi.

Portion of Forrest's command appeared in vicinity of Union City, Kentucky.

Within ten days Paducah been again excited with rumored approach of Bayords force. Gold 92. Cotton 108.

LATER.

Grant's new base of supplies at White House, up York River, whither large quantities have been sent. World has information not proper to publish of highly important movements taken place on Peninsula, meantime news of a most important character momentarily expected.

Petersburg papers announce 3,000 wounded, number killed not given, as Beauregard's loss in fights with Butler; what forces not sent to Lee are strongly entrenched.

Richmond Examiner, 26th, says, great gloom prevades the city consequence business suspended to bring all capable to bear arms into service, Same paper says Atlanta despatches report great suffering consequent on Sherman's advance; people from Northern Georgia crowding in there, Gold 88½.

BANGOR, June 1.

Despatches from Grant, Monday P. M., report Lee will probably make stand at North Chickahominy; his forces on Mechanicsville road. Grant's head quarters at Harris' shop Tuesday morning.

Despatch reports enemy passed over to Grant's left on Monday and attacked, being easily repulsed.

Other official despatches report Warren pushed down on left, Monday, P. M. and holds position 7 miles of Richmond; sharp engagement occurred in this movement, enemy being repulsed. Warren reports enemy moving troops to his left, apparently to cover Richmond in that direction.

Butler telegraphs heavy firing heard all day on Monday in direction of Mechanicsville. Enemy attacked Butler's lines on Monday and were repulsed.

Gen. Sherman made Dallas his head quarters. Gold 88 5-8.

LATER.

Fort Munro despatch says Grant's communication with White House is now completed.

Richmond papers of the 30th says they have been undereating Grant, and manifest fears for Lee's safety.

Messenger from Grant report army reached Mechanicsville with but little opposition.

Sheridan routed enemy's cavalry at all points.

Sherman's left reached Railroad, near Marietta after attack; Sherman been aiming at this point for several days; additional reinforcements reaching him.

Guerillas attacked train of union refugees at Salem, Ark. destroying train and killing 80 men and some women.

Herald's despatch says Secretary Chase has determined to put upon market from 50 to 100 million six per cent Bonds redeemable after 1881.

BANGOR, June 2.

Army of Potomac despatches of the 31st gives further details of Grant's late movement, in which the cavalry performed their part in the most effective manner, encountering Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, and driving enemy from entrenched position; the advance is near Mechanicsville.

Lee's forces occupy trenches about Meadow and Bottom Bridges. Siege of Richmond begun.

Cincinnatti despatch reports Sherman arrived at Dallas on Saturday, and pushed on reinforcements, who were to reach McPherson, who was expected to reach Atlanta next Saturday; at last accounts he was within 12 miles.

Johnson reported crossed Chattahoochee river, and falling back on Athens; and Polk, with army of all sorts, retreating to Macon. Gold 89.

A Washington correspondent says the official records of the military authorities in that city show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered and made to resume the garments of their sex. It is supposed that nearly all of these were in collusion with men who were examined by the surgeons and accepted, after which the fair ones substituted and came on to the war. Curiously enough, over seventy of these martial demoiselles, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there was seventeen officers' servants, in blue blouses and pants, who had to be clothed in calico and crinoline. Even a General, who has won many laurels in the war, had a handsome, fresh-looking "detailed man" acting as his clerk, whose real name turned out to be Mary Jane G——, and who has parents in Trenton, who are estimable members of society. She said in excuse that she "wanted to see the world."

The Washington *Chronicle*, a paper high in Administration confidence says:—"Any man who fancies that we are going to get to Richmond without further and most determined fighting is mistaken. The men we fight are Americans. They are free-born citizens, and the proudest of the proud. The rebel army of Virginia is composed of the *elite* of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position. Until they are vanquished, they will fight with an energy and a desperation that must command the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despising their cause. The body of Lee's army is made up of veterans, who are used to exposure, familiar with hardship, inured to discipline, and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Nor are they likely to become demoralized. They will yield to an inevitable necessity only when they recognize it as inevitable."

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.—The army under Lee, when then the first battle was fought, May 5, numbered about 100,000 effective men—some estimates place it as high as 120,000. Grant's army at the same time, counting Burnside's corps and Sheridan's cavalry, has been variously estimated at 130,000 to 150,000. The rebels place it at the former figures. The losses of Lee's army in killed, wounded and prisoners during the eight days' battles is estimated at 35,000; leaving Lee's forces 65,000; add to this 20,000 reinforcements, and he begins the present contest with 85,000 effective men. Grant's losses, including prisoners, was probably not far from 40,000 men. In three army corps it was ascertained to be 20,000. Add the loss sustained by Burnside's corps, which was hotly engaged, and the total cannot fall far short of that named. This would leave Grant 90,000 effective men, calling his force at the outset 130,000, from which deduct 10,000 cavalry, now absent, and there remains 80,000 men. It is believed that he has received 40,000 reinforcements, making his force 120,000; perhaps he begins his second assault on Lee at the head of 130,000. It would not be prudent to estimate the number higher. Lee, with his 85,000, is entrenched behind strong works, and to drive him out and beat his army will require great effort and cause heavy loss. —*Bangor Times.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, May 25.

Asia from Liverpool 14th, arrived at Halifax midnight 24th. In House of Lords, 12th, Russell in answer to enquiry, said Lord Lyons had made repeated complaints to U. S Government of kidnapping British subjects in New York but was sorry to say had received no satisfactory answer. In House of Commons, Layard said Government had received no official information in case of Lieut. Donovan of Vanderbilt, for murder of mate of Anglo Saxon.

In the House of Lords, 13th, Ellenborough strongly denounced conduct of German Powers towards Denmark and especially condemned exactions levied upon Jutland. Russell explained what Conference had done relative to armistice. Said spirit of agreement was that no contributions be enforced during suspension of hostilities.

Mr. F. Baring brought up motion relative to admission of steamer Georgia in Mersey. Complained of inefficiency of Foreign Enlistment Act, and urged steps be taken by Government to amend. Attorney General said Government would not attempt to amend Foreign Enlistment Act this season, believing it would yet prove efficient. Cobden expressed fear that policy of Government would recoil hereafter on England with disastrous effect. Lord. R. Cecil pointed to immense shipments of arms and ammunition from England for Federals, and asserted Barings had been largely instrumental in same.

Palmerston's health is improving, but he is not yet attending to duties.

Return of Channel fleet to Plymouth regarded as evidence that their services are not likely to be required in Dano-German affair.

Gladstone's important reform speech in Parliament continued theme of comment in political circles, and occasioned much excitement.

Times is astonished at Gladstone's ultra democratic views and believes mass of Liberal party will hesitate to follow him.

DANO-GERMAN WAR.—Conference met again 12th. Daily News says conference approached question of political future of Duchies. Discussion did scarcely more than make evident immense divergencies of views of several powers, and difficulties arranging acceptable terms of peace. After sitting three hours conference adjourned till 18th.

Danish Government officially announced raising blockade German ports. Copenhagen despatch says conditions of truce are that belligerents are to give notice of intention to renew hostilities one week before expiration of month agreed upon. Allies will remain in possession of Jutland, and Danes of Alsen. Allies not to impose further contributions in Jutland, nor interfere in its civil government.

Rumored in Paris that Austria and Prussia declared in Conference they consider themselves released from treaty of 1852. Russia and England maintain that treaty.

In Corps Legislatif M. Ronher spoke on Danish and Polish questions. Showed was not policy of France to go to war on behalf of Denmark, but would do all in its power to bring about peace. As to Poland, said nothing further could be done—solution must be left to time.

LATEST.—Queen arrived at Balmoral Saturday afternoon Weather fine. Princess of Wales held a Drawing Room Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—Discount demand moderate.—Market decidedly easy, and supply of money largely increased. First class bills 8½ to 8¾. Funds firmer under favorable Bank returns, and more pacific advices from continent. Cotton firm. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions quiet, steady. Consols 91 5-8 to 91½.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—From Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's Timber Circular, dated 14th May, we learn that the import of wood from St. John, N. B., during the present season, has been somewhat less than that of last year in most of the leading articles of consumption usually brought from that port, and from other quarters there have been but few arrivals. The business of the month has been moderate, without much, if any change in the price for its principal articles, and in most cases there has been a slight diminution of the stocks on hand.

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co's Circular of the same date reports the sale of the John Barbour's cargo, from St. John, at an average of £7 14s. at auction. Pine Deals £9 12s. 6d. Scantlings £7 2s. 6d. Deal ends £6 5s. The cargo of the Ada, from St. John, Spruce Deals, yarded, brought £7 10s.; and that of the Wm. Leavitt, also yarded £7 13s. 6d.; that of the Agamemnon, at the quay £7 12s. 6d.; that of the Golden Hind, also at the quay, £7 14s., all of them by auction. The cargo of the Brave, from St. George, at the quay by private, brought £7 10s.

St. John Birch, of an average of 16 in., sold at auction for 16d. to 20½d. per foot.

In London, Gabriel Tregar, a civil engineer, committed suicide. He believed that his wife had been unfaithful to him, and charged her with having formed an unlawful intimacy with a Mr. Cowen, the bandmaster and secretary of the Irish Volunteers. He and she agreed to take poison together, and it would appear that the husband kept his word and that she did not. Previous to his death they both signed a paper announcing their intention of taking the poison and charging Cowen with the guilt. Mr. C. has written to the *Times*, solemnly denying the truth of Tregar's statement, and the widow has also sent a letter to the Times, in which she says:—

"Being very young and entirely under the control of my late husband, to whose wishes I have ever bowed, and lately, since his mind has shown traces of infirmity, have unquestioned done whatever he has required me, I at his request or rather command, signed the letter read at the inquest without knowing anything whatever of its contents, and solemnly affirm that the terrible charges therein are wholly untrue, and only the hallucinations of an unsound mind inflated by jealousy and fanned by designing people whose wretched plots have ended in my husband's committing the fearful tragedy, and depriving me of my only protector and support.

SINGULAR RECEPTION OF THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADAR AT THE WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—An official intimation was received at the Royal Arsenal on Monday from the War Office, stating that Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, would visit the Arsenal on that day, and arrangements were made for according him a suitable reception. By some singular mistake his excellency, instead of going to the arsenal went to the dockyard, where his arrival was totally unexpected, and he was informed that by the rules of the establishment foreigners were not admitted without an Admiralty order. His Excellency explained that he was the Prussian Ambassador, and that information must have been forwarded of his intended visit, and seemed altogether surprised at his reception. Unfortunately the commodore was absent, and no alternative remained but that his excellency should be conducted over the establishment by a policemen. His excellency, still under the impression that he was at the arsenal, did not appear to approve of his reception, and left the dockyard with his friends saying he would visit it another day. In the interim, the authorities at the Royal Arsenal were patiently waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, who, though they remained till sunset, it will be seen did not arrive. On the War Department being communicated with enquiries were immediately set on foot, and after a thorough investigation the above facts transpired.

CURIOUS CASE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The Judge of the Liverpool County Court has decided that there was nothing in the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 to prevent an infant from being adjudicated a bankrupt. The question arose in this way:—A lad of fifteen had been mulcted in a civil action to the extent of about £30, and, being unable to pay, was sent to prison. After being in prison for several weeks, he applied to be adjudicated a bankrupt in order that he might gain his liberty; but his application was opposed on the ground that he ought to be kept in prison until he had attained his majority, if he was unable to satisfy the claims which had been imposed upon him by one of the courts of law.

A young woman, named Nanny Mortimer, recently met with with her death under the following circumstances. She was employed at the mill occupied by Mr. Joseph Wilson, at Rawholds, as a rag sorter, and had gone into the upper rooms for some purpose, when her dress, which was distended by crinoline, became entangled with an upright shaft, which was totally unprotected, and almost in an instant her skull was battered to pieces, brains and blood being strewed in all directions.—*Liverpool Mercury*

CARLETON, ST. JOHN, Nov. 14. 1863.

About seven years ago, I took a severe cold in my head which produced inflamation of the eyes, resulting in the stoppage of the two veins of the eyes so that I was at times nearly blind, and was continually affected with a distressing headache. I was this summer attacked with the Erysipelas in my head, when after every available means had failed to relieve or cure me, I procured Graham's Pain Eradicator, and before I had one bottle used, I was not only cured of the Erysipelas, but have been free of the headache since, and to my great satisfaction it has restored the natural action of the tear veins of my eyes. One of my sons had suffered with Diarrhœa for six weeks, which had so far reduced him, that he could hardly walk, when he took a dose of the Pain Eradicator, and it effectually cured him.

MRS. NATHANIEL YOUNG.

MARRIED

On the 30th May, by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, at the residence of the bride's father, Waterville, Mr. John Fletcher, of Woodstock, to Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. Lewis Getchel. [Portland Transcript please copy.

The above was accompanied by a generous donation from the bridal loaf. The Editor's best wishes attend the happy twain, now one, for all happiness in their future lives.

DIED.

On the 22nd ult., of consumption, Martha Ann, wife of Mr. George Freeman, aged 22 years, youngest daughter of the late Edward Barret. Her end was peace. [Intelligencer please copy.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons against whom the subscriber holds Notes of Hand overdue, are hereby notified that said Notes have been placed in the hands of L. P. Fisher, Esq.

All of said Notes remaining unpaid 1st of July, will be put in process of collection.

T. B. TRAFTON.

Williamstown Mills, June 1—3i.

Province of New Brunswick.

CARLETON, TO-WIT:

HAVING received her Majesty's Writ, dated the 25th day of May last, for the Election of an able and discreet person to represent this County in the General Assembly of this Province, in the room and stead of David Munroe, Esq., resigned, on accepting the office of Registrar of Deeds for this County, I do, in obedience thereto, hereby proclaim and give public notice, that a Court will be held at the County Court House, in Woodstock, on Saturday the eighteenth day of June, inst., at eleven o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of the said Election, of which all persons will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly; and in case a Poll should be then and there demanded, I do hereby further proclaim and give public notice, that Polling Booths will be opened on Thursday, the 23rd day of June, inst., at 8 o'clock, a. m., and continue open until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the same day, at the following places, viz:

Parish of Woodstock, at the Sheriff's Office;
" Richmond, at a place called Richmond Corner.
" Wakefield, at or near Jonathan Green's.
" Simonds, at Perkins' Corner, near G. Wheeler's.
" Wicklow, at or near Theodore Estey's.
" Kent, at or near Robert Demerchant's.
" Brighton, at or near Samuel Dickinson's, Esq.,
" Northampton, at or near John Shea's.
" Peel, at or near the School House, Widow Tompkins;

For the purpose of taking the said Poll; and I hereby further proclaim and give public notice that, on Saturday the 25th day of June, inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m, at the County Court House, aforesaid, the said election will be closed, and the person chosen to serve in the said General Assembly will be then and there openly declared; of all which said Proclamation all persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

And I do hereby further request, that all Magistrates, Constables, and Special Constables, will give their attendance at the respective Polling Places.

F. R. J. DIBBLEE,
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, June 1st, 1864.

To the Independent Electors of Carleton County.

GENTLEMEN,—A writ has issued for the Election of a Member to serve in General Assembly, in the room of David Munroe, Esq., resigned.

The desire has often been expressed by the people of this County to have at least one Representative of the Agricultural interests in the House. I have been solicited by a great many of my fellow electors, in various parts of the County, to allow myself to be put in nomination at the present Election, and, after mature consideration, have consented. I am a practical Farmer; my interests are, and always have been, closely identified with the industrious pursuits of the County, especially that most important of all industries, Agriculture. My experience in the wants of the County and its general business, has been, as most of you are aware, extensive, and its local necessities have been more especially made familiar to me in my capacity as a County Councillor, to which position I have been several years elected.

The prosperity of the County; your prosperity, and the general well being of the Province are identical with my own personal interests. In serving you faithfully, I will be only serving myself. I have for many years watched closely the proceedings of our House of Assembly, and have carefully marked the effect of its legislation in the country, I therefore think I am somewhat qualified to judge as to what measures will be for your benefit, and what would be likely to prove injurious. I shall have pleasure from the hustings, on the 18th inst., in explaining to you my views on the various matters in which we are mutually interested, and meanwhile remain

Your obedient servant,
DAVID N. RAYMOND.

Simonds, June 1st, 1864.

Brick for Sale.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of BRICK on hand, which he desires to dispose of, and will sell the same for AMERICAN or any other MONEY.

☞ Parties having in their possession any TOOLS belonging to the undersigned, are notified that unless the same are returned previous to the 1st July next, they will then be sued respectively for the value.

R. B. DAVIS.

Woodstock, June 3, '64.

☞ Come at Last. ☜

THE GOODS EXPECTED FROM

ENGLAND and the STATES.

THE subscriber has received, and is now ready to dispose of to his customers, at the very lowest rates, a large and varied assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GO