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Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

The Railroad.

No doubt, our readers have carefully observed the statements contained in our last, taken from Mr. Barpe's paper on the Western Extension. If they have done so, and put the same confidence in their correctness, which is entertained by those who are competent judges, elsewhere, they must have come to the conclusion that the scheme is a valid one. If we are rightly informed, the project is being entered upon, most heartily, by the representative people of St. John and Fredericton, and even A. J. Smith of Westmorland who, short time since, affirmed that he would never consent to the issuing by the Province of any more railway debentures, is a convert to this scheme. So far as the people of this County are concerned, they have so often been the dupes of false hopes, and have, so frequently, been embraced, on paper, in various railroad schemes which have never come to anything; having to endure the mortification, some years since, when the St. Andrew's road having reached Canterbury, it was supposed the spirit of the law was to be carried out, and that road brought into Woodstock, of seeing the ignorant selfishness of one of our politicians and the stubbornness of the then Manager, coming into contact, and the line carried to a point whence its coming into Woodstock was hopeless; and where it was destined to do us but little service, but to benefit Houlton at our expense. Our people are progressive, therefore they go for railroads on principle. They know the resources of the county, and the vast benefits which must result from the development of those resources; they know that a Railroad connection, with the outside world, is necessary to such development. They believe that with the facilities for getting to market which a railroad, even into Woodstock, much more if it continued up into the country on the Eastern side of the river, would supply; manufacturers would largely increase; the mineral resources would be more extensively worked; lumbering would be encouraged, and farming increased and fostered, under the better prices, and more extensive demands, of the various markets which would be opened to them. Knowing all this, the people of this County would, we believe, hold up both hands for such a connection with the United States, Canada, and the lower Counties, which this proposed road would give them. And we believe their unanimous instruction to their representatives will be, go for it—but with this proviso:—We will not be humbugged any more. Go for it in strong unity with the River Counties, and the Southern Counties, on condition that the branches shall be proceeded with simultaneously with the main trunk; and, above all, let it be understood that coming into Woodstock means coming into the very Town of Woodstock till it strikes the river. We believe our members will be in a position this winter to achieve this proposed object. This branch to Woodstock being part of the scheme, they can consistently rest their demands there, and go for the grand project in its entirety. We believe the point, at which the branch talked of will diverge from the St. Andrew's road is about Deek's in Richmond, the distance thence to Woodstock being shorter than from that point to the Richmond Station. There is one thing, as we are writing very plainly on this subject, that we wish to say, and that is to express the hope that there will be no party squabbling over this bill, when it comes up. We have heard it said that some persons here, have been quite actively canvassing, that this should be made a Government measure—simply because they want the Government to—regard, just now, a railroad as of infinitely more importance to us than the rise or fall of any government, and can't afford to lose the present chance, even to satisfy the spite of disappointed politicians. We go in for this railroad, this whole railroad, and nothing but this railroad.

Rifle Course of Lectures.

The course of lectures under the auspices of the Woodstock Rifles was inaugurated on Wednesday evening, in Connell's Hall. The Riflemen appeared in uniform. Capt. Strickland occupied the Chair, and with a few remarks introduced the lecturer, Rev. Wm. Wilson. The subject, which the Rev. gentleman handled in an able and lucid manner, was Astronomy and the Tides, the former illustrated by large explanatory diagrams. Of course a review of a lecture such as this, is not compatible with the space at our disposal, and we must content ourselves with remarking, in addition to what we have said of it above, that this most profound and interesting science was treated in a way that proved the lecturers thorough acquaintance with it, and rendered it familiar to his hearers.

Of the size of the audience, we confess to feel heartily ashamed; the idea of less than forty persons, including members of the Company for whom the lecture was given, out of a community like this, giving their presence at a lecture like the above is certainly not creditable, nor is the fact likely to encourage other gentlemen to take much pains in preparing, or to feel much anxiety for appearing upon the platform. Capt. Strickland, at the close remarked upon the paucity of persons present, and intimated that the time might come when the Volunteers would be better appreciated.

It was announced that the next lecture would be by Lieut. Col. Baird; subject, "Carleton County past and present," on next Wednesday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. We know of no one in the County better qualified to collate the very interesting items of history connected with our County, and just now, when a Bridge and Railroad are on the tapis, the subject must have charms to attract a large audience.

We have received the letter of H. T. S., who will examine the records and see about the omission he alludes to.

ORANGE HALL LECTURES.—The second lecture of this course was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. Samuel Watts. It embraced a brief review of the history of the settlement of the Province, particularly that part watered by the St. John river. By comparing the returns of population, cultivated lands, productions, manufactures, at several periods of the history of the Province, he showed how she had progressed in all these respects. Noting the County of Carleton, he stated he was stopped from entering as particularly into this part of the subject, as he would desire, from a knowledge of the fact that a gentleman quite equal to the task, was in a short time to make this the special theme of a lecture in connection with the Rifle course. Sufficient data was referred to, however, to show how Carleton had progressed in various essential particulars, and then the lecturer passed to an enquiry as to what was wanted in order to a proper development of her resources, and to an increase of her prosperity. What was wanted, he contended, was railroad connection with the outside world; he believed the duty of the people of the County was to instruct the members of the County to go for the Western Extension scheme, provided that it embraced the proposed connections, and that, simultaneously with the extension from St. John, the branches should be proceeded with; allying the idea that the question should be made a party or Government one. The attendance was large and attentive. Rev. Joseph Bleakney presided. The national anthem was sung at the close.

DONATION PARTY.—The friends and congregation of Rev. J. T. Parsons made that gentleman a donation visit on Friday evening, 29th ult. Considerably over one hundred persons were present, filling the house throughout, and all enjoying themselves vastly. An excellent repast was provided and, afterward, Mr. James R. Hartley having been called to the Chair, several speeches of an appropriate character were made, and some excellent vocal music discoursed. The amount in goods, which comprised everything, nearly, of a useful character, and money amounted to the handsome sum of \$120. Donation parties are a clever institution, and long may they live.

We had the pleasure, on Saturday evening of last week, of being present at a union meeting of the three Singing Schools—embracing those at the 3rd and 4th Tiers, and the one at Jacksonville Corner—J. W. Cupples Teacher. The gathering took place at the Baptist Chapel, Jacksonville Corner; there were, we should judge, over a hundred persons on the seats devoted to the use of the singers; and the house was literally crammed with an attentive and, apparently, well pleased audience. We certainly think the evening's entertainment referred to, must have been eminently satisfactory to the teacher and pupils, as well as to the parents and listeners. The pieces chosen, promiscuously, for the occasion, consisted of selections from the "Jubilee" and "Vocalist." We thought the time observed by the singers, especially reflected great credit upon Mr. Cupples, and came from the above meeting convinced of two facts, viz, that for handsome maidens and sweet voices, Jacksonville stands second to no place in our Province.

The adjourned public Temperance meeting was held, according to announcement, on Tuesday evening, in the school house near Mr. E. Campbell's, Northampton. A respectable large and intelligent audience assembled. Mr. Simpson was called to the Chair, and notwithstanding several distinguished gentlemen who were expected to hold forth on the occasion did not appear, the meeting was nevertheless a success; their places being ably sustained by Messrs. Blake, Howard, Vesey and others, who by a happy mixture of the amusing and pathetic, in edifying speeches detained the audience till a late hour. Another meeting is appointed to be held on the evening of Tuesday, 16th inst., at which time the subject of forming a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this locality, is to be taken up and considered.—Com.

The Sunrise and the Sentinel are bound to remain fast friends; we had hoped, however, that our friend would have expressed an opinion on certain matters on which we touched. We are free to confess that when we quoted the term "ridiculous excitement" we adopted them, and regarded it just as we should were the people of Houlton to get up the idea that a rebel raid was to go over from this town to destroy it.

Errata.

In our reports of the County Council doings, contained in our last, we made an omission. The resolution that British silver be received at the long rate, so called, was amended, and the order really passed that it be received and paid out at the legal rate.

The Freeman knows as well as we do that the grand principle of Responsible Government is—the Executive carrying out the well understood wishes of the people, conveyed through their Representatives.—Applying this principle strictly to the proposed Railroad is not, we conceive, a departure from principle at all.

As will be observed by advertisement, the Rev. Mr. Lardy lectures on Tuesday evening next, on an extremely interesting subject, "A trip to Paris and back."

While regretting to part with our St. John correspondent, yet owing to the irregularity of the St. John mails, and the pressure of Legislative matter upon our columns in winter, we shall have to relieve him for the winter.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February has reached us. Its contents are as usual varied and interesting. We feel the justness of the remarks frequently made, showing the impropriety of lending this book, when it can be had for so cheap a rate, and we have come to the conclusion that in future we must decline allowing our number to leave the premises. Two dollars a year will secure a copy to any one.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE has also come. This number has no peculiar or distinctive features, but it is up to its usual excellence of character. We will in future have to charge the price of American postage in addition to the \$1 25, to parties ordering through us.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

The Amateur Concert, on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. of St. John's Church, assisted by several ladies and gentlemen their friends, came off very successfully. The hall was filled to overflowing, and to judge by the applause bestowed, the audience must have been highly gratified.

The concert commenced with a march from Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore," by the Band, after which came "Rule Britannia," quartette and chorus as arranged by Novello; this was followed by a pleasing duet, "Flow on thou Shining River," De Pina. A quartette by Sir John Stephenson, "See our Ours" was very well given. A Christmas Madrigal by the Rev. Mr. Jones was capital, rendered by the full choir, and showed at once their careful training. An overture by Verdi was very well performed by the instrumentalists, despite the disadvantages under which they laboured from want of numbers. Next came the first encore, which must be in compliment to the singer, for the music was wholly beneath criticism. Vincent Wallace's variations on the "Blue Bells of Scotland" was very cleverly played, but the performer could not overcome the difficulty arising from an inferior instrument, and it consequently fell rather flat. It is to be hoped that in future if a good piano cannot be obtained, that a melodeon will be used, the latter being far better adapted for sustaining the voices. A pretty little song by Wood and Mrs. Stirling's fine part song, "All among the Barley," brought the first part of the entertainment to a conclusion. Next came the second encore, which was "All among the Barley," very finely sung by the full choir, and elicited a hearty and well deserved encore.

The second part opened with Spofforth's well known glees of "Hail smiling morn," which was sung with spirit and precision. A pretty song by Stoddard's, "O! where are the friends of my youth," had better had the voices been in tune. Dr. Calcott's glees of "The Red Cross Knight" was capital given, and as is always the case when this fine glees are well sung, proved most attractive. The very beautiful song "Oh where are the friends of my youth" (which by the way was not in the programme) was sung by the Conductor with great taste and perfect expression. Lord Mornington's glees "Here in Cool Grou" was given by the full choir, and considering its difficulty, (for in many respects it was the most difficult piece of the evening to interpret effectively) was very well sung. The glees for England took a large number of the choir, and were very well given. The glees of the choir in general, they will doubtless do full justice both to it and themselves. H. Leslie's quartette called "The Boat Song" is a very fine composition; the words taken from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and it is thoroughly in tune with spirit and expression. Horsley's Glees "See the Chariot at Hand," which is an old favorite with the choir, and was capital sung, was followed by the fine old trio of Ravenscroft's. We have three poor Mariners." The National Anthem brought this interesting concert to a close.

The public and all those interested in the cultivation of a pure musical taste are under great obligations to the talented directors of these concerts, and that too, altogether irrespective of the mere pecuniary object sought to be obtained. Any one of the glees sung by the Choir on this occasion is worth a bushel of Nigger melodies, and other Yankee trash with which we have been inundated, until true music has become a rarity. The more the public hears of really good music, the better it will be liked and appreciated, and it is to be hoped that this really excellent beginning, will be well and perseveringly followed up.

Woodstock, Jan 29, 1864.

Communicated.

The undersigned having been required to examine and report on the Bridge over the Big Presque Isle erected by John D. Baird, submit the following report:—

We visited the Bridge on the twenty-fifth day of August in company of the Commissioner Amos Gallop, Esq. who pointed out the alterations and additions he required to complete the Bridge, these in our opinion will not exceed a cost of thirty dollars.

The Bridge differs from the plan and specification more particularly in having open spaces in the abutments and round the corners of the piers. On the face side, this we understand was with the consent of the Commissioner.

We consider the truss work superior both in plan and workmanship, and the Bridge as a whole, one of the best in the County, and must have cost the Contractor at least five hundred and fifty pounds. The excellence of the work may be judged from the fact that having been in use by the public for two years, yet the rail is as straight as a line, and the truss without the least visible defect and these are the best tests of the stability of the work.

Your ob't servants,
T. D. MUNROE Esq. M. P. P.
T. W. LONGSTAFF.

SIMONS, January 26th 1864.
MR. EDITOR, Sir.—Having been away from home and not having a correspondent over the signature of "Lex," I have been holding up, with an additional number of misstatements, the series which has marked the Commissioner's course in the Big Presque Isle Bridge affair, I feel it necessary, in justice to the persons, signing that protest, condemning the Commissioner's acts, to publish a few of the facts in the case.

The above report, signed by two as good architects and mechanics as the country affords, chosen by Mr. Munro and myself, to examine the Bridge and investigate the objection raised by the Commissioner, and made use of by him to withhold the grants of money, must settle and decide beyond the reach of "Lex," or any other malicious scribbler, the thorough completion of the work, more especially, as Mr. Stoddard originated the truss and plans by which the Bridge was erected, and it is not likely that he would sanction the work unless well done. The Commissioner attended at this examination and endeavored to point out the deficiencies in the work which he now, for want of other defects, had narrowed down to the enclosing boards on the sides, claiming they should be of clear pine instead of merchantable, and they knowing his previous exaggerated statements included his objections in the report making no use of his, and, as the Commissioner had not purchased necessary for this. This gaping at a gap in this case, and swallowing a mountain suits Mr. Gallop, as in the case of that abortion of a bridge passed by him at McKen's, and since sold by him for repairs every year, also that famous out and slide down affair at Gaitzguig Hill on which he kept the money, and the Commissioner's report exist to testify to Mr. Gallop's capability. As to the protest a close observer and acquainted with the respectability and standing of the men who signed it, must realize that they did know what they signed, and had a perfect knowledge of the object in view, and no one but a convicted fool like "Lex," and a few other dupes, it suits the small circle they were in office not to have the people speak to slander them, ignore their rights by petitions or otherwise and put them all down as a pack of fools ready to sign anything, but there is a time coming when they will be heard of, and Mr. Stoddard's report was originated by those who signed it, as an expression of discernment of the quality of the work performed, and of disgust at the manner in which the commissioner performed his duty by acts which commanded no respect.

If Mr. Gallop had not could find fault with the Bridge, why did he not do so during its erection? why did he express himself perfectly satisfied, which fact can be established, and say it was worth five hundred pounds and upwards? Why did Mr. Gallop induce me to repair the old bridge during the season giving me the same payment for my witness and afterwards repudiate the whole thing? Why did Mr. Gallop induce me to make the approaches on either side making two quite heavy cuts and grades and then because I had nothing in writing to show, ignore my claim? And why, I would ask, did Mr. Gallop retain the last two grants four years and then when they were due, setting me to expense and inconvenience to recover the same by legal means, at the same time the public were using the Bridge, having forced possession with his consent, denying even the decent usage towards me of a settlement, these things are what made the trouble, and the people protest, and knew the facts? And Mr. Stoddard is it that I received such usage, should having the work ratified by competent judges, and ordering outside of contract putting in an extra tie in each abutment, adding to contract in length of Bridge twenty feet to reach each shore, I ask why is it that I should be defrauded of payment and misrepresented, is there no rectifying principle left—is the fair and honorable completion of a job so contrary to the general rule, that the man who does it, is a fit subject for persecution, or is progress and improvement held in abeyance by those who should foster them—this latter I am inclined to think is the trouble. As a contrast in the judicious expenditure of money I will cite the Gaitzguig Bridge, length 150 feet, span 45 ft. paid £450 completed. Big Presque Isle Bridge, length 320 feet, span 75 feet completed and in use three years, paid £341 10. It is very true Mr. Gallop can show a memorandum of agreement filled in by himself over the signature of the sum £349, it is also true that the state of the Bridge they wanted built would be worth £450, and if I built such a one he would use his position to obtain that amount for me. I have done my part Mr. Editor faithfully and if the compensation I have received, over a space of four years without interest in drafts is considered sufficient by the authorities of this County, please peculiar province it is to represent such things, so may it be unto them, even as they meet out to others.

ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 3, 1864.

DEAR SENTINEL.—The season that is now passing, usually one of severe cold, has so far been pleasant and agreeable, more like a winter that I once spent in England than anything that I have yet seen on this side of the Atlantic. It is fortunate that it is so, for it will be a great saving of fuel to the poor. How is this change in our climate to be accounted for? Have the Confederates, in grateful remembrance of the sympathy which we have shown to them, caused the weather to storm to flow a few degrees nearer the Bay of Fundy than formerly, or is it one of those freaks of nature which man is unable to account for. Which ever it may be, it is well and we should be thankful.

This is a busy city small as it may be, and for energy and industry its merchants will compare favorably with those of any other in North America. It is but a few weeks since, I wrote you of the unpacking, &c., of all importations, and scarcely had this been got through with, when off the heads of the representatives of our leading houses to England, to order their spring stocks. The demand for England took a large number of these, a jolly, shrewd and interesting company, with credit and honor in their names, and money in their pockets, the great requisites for conducting a successful trade.

Our little city is seldom without an agitation of some kind. Lectures have become a drag in the town, yet it is so far from being a drag, that a remark does not need to be said, I dare say, by any party in St. John; for every one of our numerous popular lecturers would at once take a huff, and our good people would be left without any food for the intellect for this season at least. But just look at it; our Mechanics' Institute has been employed three, four, and five nights a week, for the last two or three weeks, by some lecturer; some wandering among the stars, and talking as familiarly of the movements of the heavenly bodies, as if the speaker had visited them with his family during the past summer. Then again another descends into the town, and although the name would give indications of great familiarity with the family of Starr's, and consequently a thorough astronomer; but no, he doesn't; most inconsistently he dives into the bowels of the earth, as before remarked, and exposes to our view on the platform of the Institute, all the various and varied kinds of dirt, hard and soft, with their properties and uses. Then again, another has visited England, and he thinks from what he saw, for the rev. gentleman hears nothing that England will never decay, and that Macanlay's idea of the New Zealand on London Bridge is all moonshine. Well I hope. Another lecturer has descended from the north, a couple of thousand miles, who will at once be recognized as being "frae the north o' Ireland," all the incidents of "the Siege of Derry." A poor unfortunate prisoner in "a Federal Bastille," who attempted to get our Government to take his grievances up last winter, relates his sad experience of the same confinement. A young lady, too, lectures on the delicate duties of young ladies. This was a most interesting discourse to those whom it concerned. To enumerate all the efforts of this description which we have had here, would weary me as the lecturers often did their audiences.

But lectures are not the only agitation which we have. Public meetings of a very important character, have been held in this city and in Carleton, with a view of furthering the completion of the European and North American Railway. It is in the remembrance of most of your readers that this subject was so thoroughly discussed and ventilated, and that it has been so favorably for the public on both sides of the boundary line, about thirteen years ago, that to complete railway communication between this Province and Bangor was considered, but the labour of a couple of seasons, yet withal it fell to the ground, and remained unthought of until the virtual failure of the Inter-Colonial plan. Now it is being agitated with renewed vigor. The prospects are more favorable than they were at that time, as the distance to build now is not nearly so great as it then was. There is great necessity that this Province should lose no time in undertaking the matter seriously, for the people of Bangor are bent upon making their trade, and the people of their own territory, to the head waters of the St. John; and it New Brunswick locates her road, Maine cannot repudiate the arrangement which she, by enactment of her Legislature entered into with the Province, to meet at a point farther down the river, and she will be bound to do so. I am glad to see that the people of Woodstock comprehend the advantages of the road, and have lost no time in showing that they are in favor. Town people think that our Government is bound to their Inter-Colonial scheme of last winter for two years. I will not pretend to say whether they are or not, but it is a matter which New Brunswick justly has a right to be concerned in. I hope they will take hold of it, make it a law, and then if Canada does consent to the Inter-Colonial scheme, the great public of the Province have got to pay for both, and will only have themselves to blame.

A most mysterious attempt to destroy Stables Hotel was made last night and this morning, no less than four consecutive times, at each attempt no further damage being done than the destruction of some bedroom furniture.

A squaw was found dead in the ruins of a burned camp a few miles from the city a day or so ago. It is thought that she was murdered, and the body was found in order to cover the crime. Another female of the tribe has been committed for trial on the Coroner's warrant. Yours, A. T.

LITTLE FALLS CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE FALLS, Jan. 2nd, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last number I noticed with pleasure a communication from this place signed "Francis"; now I would not have you suppose for a moment that he is the character who promised me to become your regular correspondent in the future, and I am sorry that I have only time to give the production a passing notice. However, I wish to remind your readers that while parties concerned were anxiously awaiting the arrival of mails, he probably was snugly in bed, and as far as mails were concerned, suffering in an inveterate manner, and that the late arrival of the Woodstock mail at Grand Falls (which happened to be the case) would not entitle the courier to ten or twelve hours to perform his route of 37 miles. And as for the state of the roads this winter, we have been creditably informed that no more snow has fallen here than below, and yet for readers can judge for themselves.

In conclusion I wish to take just one more "liberty" and advise "Francis" not to expose himself to ridicule again by attempting to explain matters of which he possesses so slight a knowledge.

In justice to Mr. Hart, the present contractor, I must say that the evil complained of no longer exists, and that everything connected with his part of the business is now done in proper shape.

Yours, in haste, WANDERER.

New York harbor is choked with ice which impedes navigation, and has done a large amount of damage to shipping.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

R-D Wilmot, J. W. Lawrence and many other noted politicians, not now in the Legislature, have declared in favor of the Western Railroad extension scheme.

The first spring steamer of the Intercolonial line will be on the route from Boston early in March.

Several young men belonging to this town who have been off to the American war, are now here on furloughs visiting their friends.

It is curious that while round these settlements it is considered quite a stroke of luck to be able to borrow money, from 10 to 15 per cent, in England it is constantly advertised at from 3 to 5, on the most accommodating terms.

We have to thank Norris Best, Esq. for fyles of late English papers, such favors are very acceptable.

The St. Andrews Standard disputes the correctness of Mr. Barpe's Railroad figures, and says a shorter line can be found, and one embracing more of the St. Andrews road.

Oats and corn are quoted at the same price in New York 75 cents per bush.

Major General Napier arrived at New York a few days ago on his way to Canada, to take charge of the British troops there.

It is rumored that a Mr. Barkley is expected to arrive at Halifax by next steamer to be Governor of Nova Scotia.

Alderman J. F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa., convicted of perjury, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years and six months. At the same time he was fined \$50 for assaulting his wife, \$100 for keeping a disorderly house, and \$100 for adultery. Quite a pure state of morals.

Queen Victoria had the children of the workmen on the Oshorn estate assembled, on Christmas, where a Christmas tree loaded with presents was arranged. The Queen spent the forenoon in distributing the presents to the children, consisting of wearing apparel, books, toys, &c. Afterwards she gave great coats, blankets, &c. to the laboring men and women. A few days before, the Queen dispensed liberally to the blind and paralytic in and around London.

Colonial News.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held, on Monday last, in St. John, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this Committee, the time has arrived when a full expression of the public opinion of the City and County of St. John should be made to the Government and Legislature urging upon them the necessity of extending the E. & N. A. Railway Westward by way of the Douglas Valley. Therefore resolved, That the Committee be appointed to draft a petition to that effect, and submit the same at a next meeting of the Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate to the Provincial Secretary the earnest desire of this Committee for Railroad Extension Westward from this City, and respectfully to enquire whether or not the Government, having respect to all the circumstances of the case, finds itself in a position to move in the matter.

A friend tells us that the present scarcity of paper reminds him that about forty years ago, when the late Mr. Lugin printed the Royal Gazette, he was much smaller sheet than it is now, and Mr. Stubs a paper at St. Andrews, the former purchased of the latter a ream of paper, which the postman carried on his back from St. Andrews to Fredericton. The mail in those days was not carried as expeditiously as at present. This supply lasted the Gazette office a long time; when it was used up, the printer could not spare any more; there was none to be had in the Province, and for several issues the Gazette was printed on blotting paper.—Globe.

At a meeting of the Western Railway Committee yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the connection of the Province of New Brunswick with the United States by the contemplated extension of the E. & N. A. Railway, should be as near St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in this Province as may hereafter be found practicable.—Id.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—A few weeks since Dr. Hiram Dow, of this city, kindly and skillfully assisted by Dr. T. C. Brown, of Douglas, performed a Surgical operation on Mr. John McKen, for the removal of a large tumor situated just above the left breast. It involved nearly all the pectoral muscle, and in its base was firmly attached to the intercostal or muscles that connect the ribs. It was closely circumscribed at its upper surface by the external carotid artery and jugular vein, rendering the operation at this point critical, and requiring both skill and boldness in the operation. The report, unfortunately in some parts of the country. We are glad, however, to be able to state that he is nearly well, and will be able to attend to his usual avocations in the course of a few days.—Reporter.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The British Parliament meets on the 4th of next month. This is considerably later than the usual time of meeting, and will be taken partly as indicating that Lord Palmerston's Ministry are less easy in their seats than they were during former sessions. There is some domestic trouble to afflict them. Neither the Land Tenure controversy started by Messrs. Bright, Cobden, nor the question of an amended Parliamentary representation can be any serious cause of uneasiness, so long as the views of the regular Opposition coincide with those of the Ministry on both questions. And Lord Russell spoke emphatically when he said at Birmingham that he represents the "Content to rest." It is not domestic trouble either the Foreign Secretary or his Chief has reason to dread. But in the region of diplomacy the year has been one of no common intricacies and of no ordinary perplexity—whether we look to this country, to Poland, to Danish Germany or to Japan. It will not be difficult for the Opposition to get up a demonstration in Parliament against the Government, on any or all of these grave subjects. We point out in another column where we think, the British Foreign Minister will hardly escape censure in his dealings with Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams.

day patient, the next overbearing—at one meeting, all smiles and good nature, at another playing the sold and the pedagogue. Then again how much better success has Lord Russell had in Poland? First, imperious and threatening in his demands for justice to the Poles; next, accepting humbly of his position, and from the first it had been a criminal one to occupy. Or again in Denmark—sneaking that independent and high-spirited Power, for neglecting to meet the views of Germany, at the beginning of the year; at its close, demanding that the German-Danish Provinces shall not be touched, and almost threatening—with the Channel fleet in German waters—in case his demands are not complied with. In Japan, too, there will be found material for a strong party Opposition to the foreign policy of the Empire; although on this point it will be less easy to fix the responsibility directly on the Foreign Office—until the real facts connected with the burning of Kagosima are better understood.

The only bright spot in Lord Russell's diplomatic career for the past year is that relating to his action in the matter of a European Congress. His last despatch in answer to the Emperor's appeal is one of the most masterly papers in the history of diplomacy; courteous, yet firm; concerning all that was good in the purpose of a Congress, but with great cogency showing its present inutility as well as the possible dangers to which it must give rise in the future. In this most important State paper Lord Russell did his country no common service. But, we doubt, if in the face of an active Opposition, any defences offered for his blunders elsewhere will be sufficient to redeem the general management of his office from a sweeping condemnation.—Scottish American Journal.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—Windsor, Friday Night.—The Princess of Wales was unexpectedly, but safely delivered of a prince at nine o'clock this evening, at Frogmore lodge.

That the announcement of her royal highness was most unexpected may be gathered from the following:—Friday was a grand day on the river at Virginia. The Prince of Wales left Frogmore lodge at a quarter past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in an open carriage and pair, with several gentlemen

of his suite, and arrived at Virginia water shortly before twelve o'clock; the Princess of Wales followed in a close carriage, accompanied by her ladies in attendance. Their royal highnesses immediately proceeded to the lake, where they were met on the ice by about forty ladies and gentlemen, many of the gentlemen belonging to the London Skating Club. Two sides were chosen for the game of hockey; those on the Prince's side were distinguished by a white ribbon on the left arm. The game was kept up with great animation until two o'clock, when the Prince and company repaired to the Fishing-temple, where they partook of a sumptuous luncheon; afterwards they returned to the lake and resumed the game of hockey, which they kept up till a quarter to five o'clock, when the prince left for Frogmore. His royal highness proved himself a first rate skater and player, being as active with the hockey stick as he was on his skates. The Princess of Wales, who is an excellent skater, seemed much interested in the game, and was occasionally driven about in a sledge. The princess left Virginia water at four o'clock.

American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

BANGOR, Jan. 30. Arkansas Convention at Little Rock, is composed of the most respectable men from all parts of the State; 30 Counties are represented.

The Constitution has been engrossed declaring the State free forever, only one dissent, and he favored gradual emancipation.

Gov. Vance of N. C., publishes a card against taxation of State property by Confederate Government.

Public meetings are held favoring the call for a State convention.

Kaleigh Journal says, these movements in connection with President Lincoln's proposition for reconstruction, look disloyal and treasonable.

A lady who left Charleston on the 11th. reports half the city abandoned, and damaged by shells.

Gen. Foster officially reports Gen. Sturge's cavalry fight near Knoxville, a decided victory.

BANGOR, Feb. 1. President Lincoln orders draft of five hundred thousand men for March 10th, crediting all enlistments to March 1st not heretofore credited. This it is supposed includes the three hundred thousand ordered in October, and is in effect a call for three hundred thousand more.

Supply train of eighty wagons, with eight hundred escort, from Fort Sumter, South Carolina, was attacked near Williamsport by 2000. Engagement lasted four hours. Train captured and garrison evacuated Petersburg.

Another revolution occurred in Matamoros. Cortinas again in power.

Two Federal regiments went across river to protect American property, and brought to Brownsville two millions of dollars belonging to Americans.

Gold 157.

LATER. President Lincoln approves action of Arkansas Convention.

Reported Secretary of the Treasury will re-open ports of Newburn, Brunswick and Ferdinand to Commerce.

Four hundred Confederate prisoners having taken the oath of allegiance arrived at Charleston from Chicago and New Orleans, yet it is said that they are now in effect in a maximum.

Re-enlistment in Gulf Department going on briskly.

Baltimore American reports that Confederate authorities taking steps to propose to Federal Government to lay down arms provided President's amnesty be extended to them.

Gold 157.