

# The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1865.

## The Elections.

The election in Charlotte went off quietly, and no opposition was offered to the return of Mr. Gilmore. The new Provincial Secretary was exceedingly modest, and gave his constituents to understand that he assumed the office feeling greatly in his own inability, and the great ability of his predecessor. He had taken the office only because there was no one else in the Government would do so. This is just the idea we expressed when the appointment was made.

At Fredericton, on the hustings, Messrs. Allen and Hatheway made long speeches. The former declared he had never uttered a word in favor of the Maritime Union. He dwelt upon the conduct of the *Reporter* toward him, endeavoring to convey the impression that the opposition of that journal was not so much to the measure as to the present Government. He charged the Nova Scotia Government with acting unmanly and dishonourable part, in the course they had pursued with regard to Confederation, backing down as they did without appealing to the people, and seeking to throw all the onus of rejection on New Brunswick. He alluded to Mr. Hogg's "irrepressible brick houses," which seem to play a conspicuous part in political discussions lately.

Mr. Hatheway spoke in "scathing terms" of a portion of the press (we quote the *Head Quarters*) which had opposed him, addressing himself particularly to the religious portion, including the *Religious Intelligencer*, *Provincial Wesleyan*, *Christian Visitor* and *Colonial Presbyterian*. He spoke in very decided terms of Mr. Allen's elevation to the bench as likely to occur before June. He denied that he had ever expressed himself in favor of a Union of the Lower Provinces, but Mr. McManis contradicted him and declared he had done so. He then proceeded to defend Mr. Allen and his appointment to the Executive Council, urging that the body of which Mr. A. was the representative, was justly entitled to have a direct voice in the councils of the country. He asked would the Baptists or Free Will Baptists, if they constituted one-third of the population of the Province, be satisfied with only one representative in the Government? "It had been said, and he believed it, that with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Tilley, there was not a man in the Province more capable to fill the office of Provincial Secretary." Mr. Hatheway said he had in his pocket fifteen applications for an office the incumbent of which had died only that morning. The Government, he declared, needed the prayers and countenance of their friends; for himself, he should not retain his position whenever it seemed to clash with the interests of his constituents and his country.

It will be observed that neither gentleman mentioned Western Extension, nor would it appear that any questions were put to them with regard to their policy in this or in other respects. It will likewise be seen that Mr. Hatheway while in general terms, he condemned the press which opposed Mr. Allen, does not notice the point of the opposition. The inference from Mr. H. remarks is that the opposition to Mr. Allen is because he is a Catholic, which is barren of foundation. We protest against this method of treating the subject; we protest against the policy of making the appointment to Government of Mr. Allen merely because he is a Catholic; and from what we know of the opinions of that body, we are prepared to dispute its willingness to accept Mr. Allen as its representative. Had Mr. Allen's appointment been questioned on the ground of his religion, then the apology might be in place, but as the objections were of an entirely personal character, those objections should have been met or nothing said about Mr. A. The less is said about the distinctive claims of religious bodies the better, we think. Mr. Hatheway paid a high compliment to the present Provincial Secretary and to Mr. Wilton, when he admitted that Mr. Tilley stood first and Mr. Allen second in point of qualification to fill the office of Provincial Secretary.

## The Flower Garden.

A good many of our readers, cultivate to some extent garden flowers, and in this respect a great improvement in the tastes of the people has taken place within a few years. A few suggestions suitable to the work of the flower garden at this season of the year may not be unwelcome.

First clear off the straw and decayed matter of last year from the beds, manure well, and spade deep; trim the edges of the beds evenly so as to preserve their lines. Separate and replant spreading perennials such as pinks, this gives an increase and strengthens the parent plant. And we learn on good authority that—

It is no more planting requires to be done, the spring is the best time to do it in. The cover after the earth becomes a little warm in the spring the better it is, as then, if the summer proves to be a dry one, the roots have so much the more chance to spread in quest of moisture. On hot, dry days, we are convinced mulching is the best feature to help newly-planted trees or old ones, for, for that matter, it is better than artificial watering to keep the soil moist by a mulch of long manure, leaves, rubbish, &c. and each spring this same mulch should be spaded in, and another one applied on its surface to take its place. This is the way nature protects and feeds the young saplings and shrubs. And the reason why many plants die in our gardens, when their natural habits would indicate they ought to stand in it, is in the wild state the earth about their roots is protected by leaves, grass, &c. while in the garden they are often fully exposed.

The dahlia is one of the most popular flowers, and some directions regarding its cultivation will be in place, we think, as this is the season for planting it. The borders for the plants should be spaded deep, eighteen inches or two feet, well enriched with old manure. Set suitable stakes in the ground at the places where it is intended to put the plants.

Dahlias are propagated in several ways—by seed, by cuttings, and by division of the roots. Seeds sown in a hot-bed, in April, will produce many flowering plants the same year. The new plants will not resemble the parent flowers, but will sport into an endless variety of colors, many of them single, in perfect flowers, and a few perhaps of superior quality. Cuttings may be obtained by plunging the roots of last year in a gentle hot-bed, and then taking off the young shoots as fast as they appear. Many plants can thus be obtained from a single tuber. The most common way is to propagate by dividing the roots. Early in May set the old roots in a hot-bed, or cover them with dirt by the south side of a wall or light fence, and in a short time the buds will start. Then take them up and divide with a sharp knife, making sure to leave a bud on each tuber. A tuber without a bud is worthless. Set out the plants at the foot of the stakes as before directed. As they grow, break off all but one stalk, and tie that carefully to the stake, and continue thus tying up throughout the summer, or the plants will be blown down and destroyed. If insects are troublesome in dry weather, sift air-slaked lime over the plants.

We learn from the Halifax papers that Mr. Tilley, who was present at the reception given to the Canadian Delegates on their way to England, was exceedingly well received, and by his speeches created a very gratifying impression. He promised them that Confederation would have a resurrection in New Brunswick, and that she would reverse her action on that subject.

## Arrival of Steamers.

Judge Dibblee has kindly furnished us with the following Memoranda of the date of arrival of the first steamer, each season, going back for nearly thirty years:

Year	Month	Steamer
1837	April 20	Novelty
1848	May 15	Reindeer
1848	April 29	Carleton
1850	May 4	do
1851	April 20	Reindeer
1852	do	do
1858	April 20	do
1854	April 20	do
1856	April 29	Bonnie Doon
1857	April 28	Richmond
1858	April 27	Bonnie Doon
1859	April 18	do
1860	April 27	do
1861	April 25	Richmond
1862	April 28	Gazelle
1863	April 29	Tobique
1864	April 28	Androp.
1865	April 18	do

\*After the *Novelty* made her experimental trip of the St. John boats occasionally came up at high water, previous to the establishment of regular steam communication.

On the 1st of May 1847 the ice in the river was generally sound, and there was crossing then as in winter.

The American war seems virtually at an end. The policy on which the closing scene in the tragedy will be determined, as yet, is not made public. An opinion is very prevalent that President Johnson will not be so lenient as would the late President have been, and, indeed, the spirit of the North has become very much changed in sentiment in this respect by the murder of Mr. Lincoln. However, the important point is the termination of war, and the return of the people of the United States to the wonted avenue of industry, and the restoration of its energies to their legitimate channels.

It is gratifying to observe that the feeling of good will between the courts of St. James and the Government at Washington is being strengthened, and that the wildest bitter feeling, journals of the North are changing their sentiments, and holding out the olive branch as more to be desired than the sword. Certainly that most deplorable event, the death of the President will have the effect, if it have no other good, of letting our neighbors know, by the universal feeling of regret it has elicited that the English heart, whether in the Mother Country or in the Colonies, is in the right place, and whether agreeing or disagreeing with any particular line of policy, desires to see the United States prosper in all that is good and great and beneficial. Such must be the feelings of all people who respect free government. The war will doubtless prove a salutary lesson to the world as well as to the United States Government, as it will have illustrated the weakness as well as the strength of Republicanism, at the same time proving more forcibly the merits of a form of government like that under which we live.

It appears from information elicited in the House of Commons on the 22nd March, that according to law the Post Master General of England cannot sit in the House of Commons, and, therefore, for the convenience of Government and the public interest, in carrying on legislation in both branches, the Post Master General's office is filled by a peer. A member of the Government said:

With regard to the office of Postmaster General, he could not see that any particular advantage would arise from its being held by a member of the House of Commons, except that the house would be in direct communication with the chief of the department instead of indirectly through the Treasury. He did not conceive that there was any necessity for an alteration.

In other words there is no necessity for all the great offices being, as they are here, political. It is possible that among the internal reforms contemplated by our Government, some in the direction here referred to may be undertaken.

We barely noticed the fire which occurred at Upper Woodstock on Thursday last. The immediate cause of the fire is not known, it occurred in the basement of the house owned by Mr. J. S. Patterson, and occupied partly by himself. The value of property lost by Mr. P. amounts to between \$2,000 and \$3,000, without any insurance. Such progress had the flames made before being discovered that Mr. Patterson and his family saved nothing whatever. The other building burned was owned by Mr. R. Ketchum, we understand, and was partially insured. The amount of loss to the owner of the house and the tenants we have not learned.

General business here, as yet is dull. The Mills, Foundry, Saw Factory and smaller factories are pretty busy. Messrs. C. Connell, R. Brown and John McDonough are having their respective buildings finished. There is some prospect, we believe, of other buildings being erected, so that we hope our mechanics will find employment. At the Iron Works, the handsome mansion of Norris Best, Esq., the Manager, is being rapidly completed.

Rev. B. P. Rattray delivered the closing lecture of the Union Hall course at Upper Woodstock, on Wednesday evening. The subject was ably handled, and the audience was large and appreciative.

Some of the dues in the "Tobique" on her upward trip on last Monday, began to leak, and the consequence was she had to lay by; this has led to some derangement of the programme laid down for the running of the steamers, but the "Tobique" will be on again in a few days and all will be right.

The new stern wheel steamer "Highlander," built the past winter at St. John for Messrs. Glasier, and commanded by Moses Akley, made her first trip here on Wednesday. She brought up a very large freight for Tobique and Grand Falls, to which places she proceeded on Thursday. The "Highlander" is a pretty little craft, promises to be speedy, and with her popular captain, will, no doubt, prove a favorite.

A correspondent of the *Carleton Sentinel*, writing from the Byram Settlement, makes mention of a calf at that place, which is only two days old and weighs 134 lbs. He proposes that it be called "Elector," as he knows of no bigger calves after which to name the animal than the electors of Carleton County.

We copy the above from the *St. John Globe*, and must request our friend to correct, a mistake, which it seems scarcely possible could have been a mistake. Whatever the steamers may think of the electors of this County he will see that it is not fair to make one of our correspondents the libeller of them, by a misstatement.

A sale of pure bred cattle took place at Southport, Mass., last week, at the farm of H. H. Peters to whom the stock belonged. The sales, of 54 cows and heifer calves, amounted to \$11,355 or \$210 each. The *Boston Journal* says one of the above was purchased for New Brunswick.

The Grand Division S. of T. holds its session, in May, at Grand Falls. It will be a good time for the Temperance friends to visit that locality, as probably the steamers will be accommodating in carrying passengers at a reduced fare on that occasion.

We owe our distinguished friend, the informant of the *Fredricton Herald*, one.

GOVEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May has reached us from the publisher. It is as usual brim full of good things.

## Opening of the House.

FREDRICTON, April 27th, 1865.  
At 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, demanded the appearance of the Lower House, to whom, after they had presented themselves, he gave instructions to retire and elect a Speaker. The Commons then proceeded to elect, when Dr. Vail was nominated by Boyd, seconded by Kerr, and A. R. McLean nominated by Sutton, seconded by A. C. Desbrisay, and the ballot resulted as follows: For Vail—Messrs. Boyd, Thompson, Wetmore, Hill, Anglin, Troop, L. P. W. Desbrisay, Bailey, Young, Smith Scovill, Otty, Botsford Fraser, Purkins, Caie, Coram, Landry, Costigan, Meahan, Allen, Neidham, Kerr, Williston, Wilmut, Gilmore, Hutchison, Hatheway—28.

For McLean—Messrs. Sutton, McMillan, Beveridge, Lewis, Gilbert, Connell, Lindsay, Perley, A. C. Desbrisay—9. All the members but two are present.

At 4 o'clock His Excellency returned, attended by an imposing retinue, and being seated on the throne was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislature—  
I am directed by the Queen to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously the joint address of the Legislature of the Province on the occasion of the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The civil war which has so long raged in the neighboring republic appears to be drawing toward a close; the restoration of peace will no doubt be hailed by you with a lively satisfaction, both as putting an end to the further effusion of blood, and as opening up new sources of commerce which have since the commencement of the war, been closed. The joy which pervaded the United States at the prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities has, however, been clouded by the commission of a foul crime. I know speak your sentiments when I say that we share the feelings of indignant repugnance which the murder of the President has evoked in every honest and generous heart, and that we join in the mourning of a great and kindred nation.

In compliance with the desire expressed by address from both branches of the Legislature to the last sitting, I appointed delegates to meet others appointed by the local Governments of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, for the purpose of considering the practicability of effecting a Legislative and Administrative Union of the maritime provinces of British North America; the report of these delegates will immediately be laid before you. At the request of the Governor-General of Canada, and with the approval of the Queen, I also appointed delegates to a Conference of Representatives of the B. N. A. Colonies held in Quebec, in the month of October last, with a view of arranging the terms of a Federal Union of British North America. The resolutions agreed to by the Conference appear to me to be so important in their character, and their adoption fraught with consequences bearing so directly on the future of the people of British North America, and in order to enable the people of New Brunswick to give expression to their views on the subject, I determined to dissolve the then existing House of Assembly. I now submit these resolutions to your judgment.

You will do well to enquire whether it is possible to afford further facilities for the development and improvement of the railway system already existing in this Province. Works for the completion and extension of the European and N. A. Railway, from the frontier of Nova Scotia to that of the United States, will be undertaken as soon as practicable, but any immediate steps in this direction appear to be precluded by previous legislation. I recommended you to consider whether it is necessary for the efficient discharge of the postal service of the Province that the head of the department should be one of the confidential advisers of the crown.

Your attention will be called, with a view to their renewal, to several enactments which owing to my inability to call you together at an earlier period have either expired or are on the point of expiring. Among these enactments is the one relating to the Provincial militia. A bill for the revival of that force and to provide for its increased efficiency will immediately be laid before you, and I am confident that you will desire as early period as possible, to vote the consent of the Legislature to that measure, to put the Province again into a position of which, for the last 80 years, it has never until now been entirely destitute. Active steps have been taken and large sums have been expended to improve the organization of the militia in the Province. I cannot doubt but the loyal spirit of the people of New Brunswick will prompt them to efforts of a similar character. Some correspondence on this subject has passed between the Government and the Legislature, and I have directed the correspondence to be laid before you.

The income of the past fiscal year was not only largely in excess of the estimated amount, but is greater than that ever previously received in any year, and the surplus is being retained for the use of the crown on the treasury has been retained for the use of the crown, and several regiments have been raised, and the army is now being reformed.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—  
I have directed the accounts of the income, and expenditure of the past year, to be laid before you. Estimates for the current year will also be laid before you; it may have been framed with as close a regard to economy as is consistent with the necessities for the requirements of the public service.

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## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The official return of the Roman revenue for the past year shows a deficit of four million dollars. Peter's pence yielded five and a half millions.

A magnificent set of harness, valued at \$3000, is about to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln by several of her New York friends.

Colonial Securities, strange as it may appear, are actually rising in the English market. The *London Times* of April 1, quotes Canada six per cent at 92 1/4—business done at 93 1/4; five per cent, 81 1/4—business done at 82 1/4. New Brunswick six per cent 90 1/4—no business; Nova Scotia six per cent 92 1/4—no business.

Shod on the St. Lawrence completely submerged the village of Berthier, some distance below Montreal, and drowned over fifty people, besides carrying away houses, barns, and destroying numbers of small vessels. The majority of the people with the greatest difficulty got away in stonions sent to their rescue. Many of them, poor French Canadians, have lost everything they possessed in the storm. The scenes caused by the flood, and by the storm which produced it, were heart-rending and terrible.

The Great Eastern will sail from Valencia, Ireland, about the first July, and may be expected at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, by the middle of that month. On the 21st March, 1862, nautical miles of cable were reeled, and it is confidently expected that the whole 2300 miles will be made before the end of the Great Eastern in May. It is believed that Europe and America will be in telegraphic communication before the 20th July.

For Cancers and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By Telegram to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, April 24.  
Official advice came that Sherman and Johnston had agreed upon the surrender of the latter, including all the rebel forces now under arms against the United States; an armistice was agreed upon until such time as they could consult with their respective authorities, the armistice was signed on the 18th and the facts communicated to the Government on the 21st. Mr. Lincoln and Cabinet immediately assembled and unanimously refused to confirm Sherman's action, which accorded political concessions not authorized, and despite Gen. Grant at once to Sherman's head quarters with orders to resume hostilities forthwith, and compel Johnston to fight or surrender without any political conditions.

It is reported from Havana that serious apprehensions exist there of an insurrection by the slaves. Deposits of arms have been found, and several regiments have been raised. The plot is said to embrace the slaves all over the island.

It is stated that the exchange of 5,000 Union prisoners now going on at Darien, will take all the rebels held, while we yet hold from 65,000 to 70,000.

Rebel papers gave the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, but make no comments upon it. They say that the assassin of Lee, and say that he was all right on the 15th, and that Grant lost 6,000 men in the battle of Amelia Court House.

New York, April 25.  
A despatch received at the War Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, N. C., 24th, says: "This morning I received a letter from General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston; Sherman was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that any conversation between the two had taken place, and several regiments have been raised. The plot is said to embrace the slaves all over the island."

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There is good reason to believe that this was an exceptional instance of a falling which was regretted by none more than the Vice President himself, and surely the history of memorable services is not to be forgotten in the memory of a single day. A life long character for honorable and successful exertions to be fatally tarnished by the momentary fault of an hour.

Of one trait in the character of our President the country is perfectly assured, and that is his determination to maintain the Union and to enforce the laws. Nor are his opinions of a recent date. A personal friend and a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, he is not less a devoted adherent of the principles which he believes in the Constitution and the Union, and in the use of all necessary means to protect and preserve them. In the last days of Mr. Buchanan's administration he took a firm stand manly stand for the right and in the famous debate of March 2, 1861, on the report of the peace conference, Mr. Johnson denounced with remarkable energy and marked ability the projected treason, for which he was set upon by the whole crew of disloyal men, led on by Joseph Lane, the senator from Oregon.

In a sermon preached at New York, a few Sundays ago, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher uttered the following sentiments:—

"America had enough of war! too long and too fierce had been the struggle! the laurels that she now wears—that she ever can wear—have been dearly bought. From the palatial residences of the eastern cities, to the humble, once happy living stone, brother, husband or father should be weeping. We are not war weary, we are weary enough; we neither want Canada on the one hand, nor Mexico on the other. Even if Canada were to leave, or fall from, her present position, it is questionable if it were policy to stretch out our arms in welcome to her. We would not be an unequal, cruel, and greedy neighbor with her or with Mexico. We want them, in peace and amity, conferring and receiving mutual benefits as friends and in the highest of mutual respect—commerce and commerce is the only way to rule. If Canada and Mexico wish to remain, we are willing; the genius of Canada will not wear a crown, she needs it not and it will not be offered without she asks it; and the southern climate is too warm, a crown will melt away. Commerce and education are America's vocation and duty, and will be her pride—with these we will go hand in hand in friendly rivalry with our weaker neighbors on the north and on the south, to wealth, power, peace, morality, and religion."

"We do not wish to war with England; it is not right that two great, two powerful nations should crimson with their blood their mutual flag of Christianity—it were treason—TREASON TO CHRISTIANITY. The dawn of smoke from the first hostile cannon would circle and encircle till the whole earth was draped in mourning, and Christianity lurked fearfully again in the dark labyrinth of the middle ages."

The following further particulars of President Lincoln's murder may interest our readers:

MAJOR RATHBURN'S STATEMENT.  
The President's box at Ford's theatre is a double one, or what ordinarily constitutes two boxes, in the second tier, at the left of the stage. When occupied by the Presidential party the separating partition is removed, and the two are thus thrown into one. The box is entered from a narrow dark hallway, which in turn is separated from the dress circle by a small door. The examination of the premises disclosed the fact that the assassin had fully and deliberately prepared and arranged them for his diabolical purpose previous to the assembling of the audience. A piece of board one inch thick, six inches wide, and about three feet in length, served for a bar, one end being placed in an indentation in the wall for the purpose, the other end being fastened to the door panel, a few inches higher than the end in the wall, so that it would be impossible to jar it out of place by knocking on the door on the left. The door having thus guarded against intrusion by any of the audience, next proceeded to prepare a means of observing the position of the parties inside the box. With a gimlet or small bit he bored a hole in the door panel, which he afterwards enlarged with his knife so as to leave a slit a little larger than a bullet hole on the inside while it was sufficiently large on the outside in the dark entry for him to place his eye against with convenience, and see the position occupied by the President. Both his dogs were reformed and fastened in like manner. But there were spring locks on each of the doors, and it was barely possible that they might be fastened. To provide against such an emergency the screws which fastened the bolts of the door were partially withdrawn, and the bolts set so that while they would hold the bolts to the wood, they would afford little or no resistance to a firm pressure upon the door from the outside.

Having thus provided for a sure and easy entrance to the box, the assassin next proceeded to select a seat, and undisturbed passage to the locality of his victim, by such an arrangement of the chairs and sofas as would place the other occupants at considerable distance from him. The rocking or easy chair occupied by Mr. Lincoln was found in the front corner of the box nearest the stage. Another, for Mrs. Lincoln, a little more remote from the front, while the other chairs and a sofa were all placed on the side nearest the stage, leaving the centre of the spacious box clear for the bloody operations of the assassin. The preparations were, nothing more than a madman's brain, designed by a fool, not executed by a drunkard. They bear most unmistakable evidence of genius, industry and perseverance in the perfect accomplishment of a deliberate murder.

Major Rathburn, who was present at the time of the departure of Mr. Lincoln and friends for the theatre, and thus continues:

The deed was perpetrated during the second scene of the act of the piece, by a man named John Wilkes Booth, who had approached stealthily and unseen through the dark passage at the back of the box. Major Rathburn was not aware of his presence till hearing the report of a pistol, and looking around saw the flash. He then rushed through the small door of the box, but the box was not more than six feet from the President. As the Major sprang towards him he heard him shriek some words like "freedom." He then seized him. The assassin shook loose from the officer's grasp at the same time made a violent thrust at his left breast with the knife which he held in his hand. Major Rathburn caught the blow on his left arm near the shoulder, and at once sprang for him, but only succeeded in grasping his clothing. He then rushed towards the stage, and the assassin followed him, and the Major then rushed back to the box to the stage. The Major then cried out, "stop that man," and supposing it impossible for him to escape through the crowd below, rushed back to the President and to the aid of Mrs. Lincoln, who, for the first time realizing what had occurred, was shrieking for help. The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward.

WASHINGTON, April 18.  
Geo. F. Robinson, a soldier, and a nurse of Secretary Seward on Friday night, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears it was through his brave and determined endeavors that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend were frustrated. According to Robinson, Fred Seward, Major Seward and his wife were all wounded on the morning of the 14th. As Robinson opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, a man struck at his breast. In his hand he held a long knife, the blade of which appeared to be 12 inches in length and one in width. Robinson determined to oppose his progress, and raised his arm to parry the blow; and received a blow in the centre of the forehead. The knife glanced off,