*The following is the statistical information referred to, which was omitted in the official debates, from which the foregoing speech is copied. —*Ed. Sen.*

We could have Western Extension and the Intercolonial Railway and pay no more per head than we paid in 1863. (Mr. Smith—How do you make that out?) I will tell you:

Canada's debt is	$62,500,000
Nova Scotia "	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
Amount to be paid P. E. Island and Newfoundland	5,271,425
Bonus to Intercolonial Railway	12,000,000
	$94,771,425

Or say, $95,000,000.

Interest on this sum, 5½ per cent.,	$5,225,000
Management of debt	52,250
Subsidy to Local Government, 80 cts per head	2,640,412
Additional to New Brunswick 10 yrs	63,000
Purchase of Crown Lands and Mines of Newfoundland	150,000
Salaries L. Governors and Judges	280,000
Civil Government	450,000
General Legislature	550,000
Geological Survey	28,000
Militia and Defence	1,000,000
Agriculture	12,000
Emigration	15,000
Maintenance public buildings	100,000
Collection of the revenues	475,000
Fisheries	10,000
Post Office deficiency	100,000
	$11,150,662

Now supposing the population to be 4,000,000, would not $3 per head meet all the wants, and the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Anglin) admitted the average in 1863 to be $3.20.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it has also been said we give up all our revenues to Canada, or the General Government. This is not correct. We only give up what we receive from imports, which in 1863 only amounted to $575 000—this is all we give to the General Government. Now we receive 80 cents per head, take the last Census to be 252,000, $201,600

Interest on our debt, $7,000,000,	350,000
Governors Salary	14,600
Judges Salaries	12,130
Collection and protection of revenue	40,346
Post Office deficiency	24,000
Sixty-three thousand dollars for 10 years put out at interest	350,000
	$992,576

or $417,676 more than we give. (Mr. Smith—What would it be in 25 years from now?) If we should live till then we would be able to tell.

Now, sir, I think I will be able to show we will have more for local purposes than we spent in 1863, thus:

Eighty cents per head	$201,600
Export Duty	55,000
Casual and Territorial Revenue	20,000
	$276,600

Great Roads	$60,000
Bye-Roads	40,000
Education	116,000
Penitentiary	16,000
Lunatic Asylum	16,000
Agriculture	8,000
Legislature	20,000
Fisheries	900
	$266,900
Leaving for local purposes	$9,700

The canals in Canada have been referred to, and the expences to be incurred, but I think it has been clearly shown we could build the Intercolonial Railway and the Canals, in Confederation, and save one million dollars more than building the Railway alone out of Confederation. But I would ask, Mr. Speaker, are the canals for the exclusive use of Canada? Has not New Brunswick an equal right to pass through the canals up through the lakes, and load her ships for Europe; and, sir, has not New Brunswick, though only one-thirteenth of the Confederacy, built 38 per cent. of all the ships built in the North American Colonies.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

Our Railway.

Since, some weeks ago, we made extended editorial reference to the Woodstock Branch Railroad, the tide of circumstances has been such as to lessen the necessity for our taking up the subject again. First, there has been so much in our paper in the way of reported speeches at public meetings and at the Council Board, that the whole matter has in that way been so thorougly sifted and explained as to leave no chance for intelligent readers *willing* to be convinced, remaining opposed to the scheme as it is to be presented to the County; and then the very character of that scheme as recommended by the County Council is such as, it might seem, would render any argument in favor of it a work of superorogation. There are, however, it is true, many voters who don't read, and many who read so heedlessly as not to understand entirely a very plain proposition, and to both of these classes the appeal by the tongue is most effective and, indeed, this last weapon is the best with which to reach all opponents of the Railroad, it is so easy when one gets them face to face before an intelligent jury of their fellows, to dissipate the cobwebs which they have manufactured out of prejudices, ignorance and misrepresentations, and to show them that whatever their position in life; whatever their vocation, this Railroad will benefit them personally, as it will whole communities. The proper steps are being taken to secure such an appeal to the people of the several districts.

We have referred to the present character of the scheme. From the first time the question of the County taking an interest in the work was mooted to the present the character of the agitation has been very much changed. The first proposition was that the County should build the road by the aid of the subsidy, and we showed, last Jan'y., by figures which were indisputable that doing so the County would be making an investment which would, on the completion of the Branch, pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund that in a few years would pay the principal. Several modifications of that scheme have been agitated until finally we have one which is remarkable, inasmuch as by it the County really does nothing, and yet does what is essential to the building of the road. We have now a proposition which sets to rest, rightly considered, the fears of those who have so earnestly dreaded taxation, because there is really no taxation in it, and, therefore, it is not necessary to touch the question of taxation at all. Nor need we argue here, as we promised awhile ago to do, that vast benefits must accrue, because we don't believe there are ten men in the County who believe that the Railroad would not do good.—There is one point which must be kept before the people, and that is the wisdom of our securing the Government subsidy of $10,000 a mile. We have now within our reach the investment of a large amount of money in this County, and if we do not avail ourselves of it, it is gone forever. While St. John and Charlotte had roads to build they were willing to be liberal towards other portions of the Province, but Western Extension and the St. Stephen Branch secured, they will not be very anxious about their neighbors. We believe the subsidy now offered ought to be sufficient to secure a railroad where such a work is practicable, and it ought to secure our Branch; it will do so if the people vote for it at the Parish meetings. Money invested in the Woodstock Branch, we think, is worth six per cent. to the County; if so, the Government subsidy on 13 miles of road being $130,000, is worth to the County annually $7,800 interest. And what is the County asked to do? Simply loan its credit, to be used by other parties, for an amount in the whole, only five times that of the annual interest of such subsidy. We have said there is no taxation involved, this is ensured by the guarded manner in which the Council has prepared their proposition. Until one-half the road is graded, no County debentures are issued, and then only $20,000 worth, there will then have been expended upon the road, by the Company, $50,000, on which work the County takes a mortgage as security, so that from the first issue of a County debenture there is an ample and absolute security provided. But, apart from the benefit of the completed road to the County, it is important to note its direct benefit while in course of construction. It is easy to understand the benefit, pecuniarily, which a place derives from the quartering therein of a Regiment of soldiers, whose labor is not for the general benefit, but of whom it may be said they simply eat and drink. But on this Railroad there will be, at a low calculation, 100 men employed for say 3 years, at $1 per day, or $312 per year per man; or $93,600 in wages will be paid out to the laboring men. The great portion of that amount will be expended in this County; $31,200 will be put afloat annually, finding its way into, and stimulating, the various channels of trade, while a very large proportion of it will go into the pockets of our Agriculturists. So that, while the County simply loans its credit for an amount, the interest of which is $2,400, it receives absolutely the expenditure of a sum nearly fifteen times as much. And we have said nothing of the number of horses which will necessarily be employed, the means of sustenance for which must all come from the barns and granaries of our Farmers. Let our Farmers think of this—an army of 100 men, with a proportionate number of horses, for whom they must furnish the Pork, Beef, Potatoes, Eggs, Hay, Grain, and Butter, and then each one ask himself, can this be, and I not be benefitted?

And, in Town, we may console ourselves with the pleasing reflection that for the country produce we may consume we will have to pay a very considerable advance on present prices.

Official Despatches.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 12th inst. is voluminous with official despatches between the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, principally upon the Militia question. Among these documents appear the suggestions of several military authorities on the subject, but, while we are not by any means prepared to endorse as judicious or necessary the present Militia disposition, we are happy to discover that the comparatively moderate and judicious counsels of His Excellency have prevailed in this respect. We are sure our readers will willingly be spared a perusal of the various documents upon the Militia question. The despatch of Mr. Cardwell to our Governor on the affairs of British North America is also published, and the language of this despatch is almost precisely that of the one to the Governor of Nova Scotia, which we published last week. The terms of this despatch are being severely commented upon by those who took a decided stand against Confederation, led on by a leading member of Her Majesty's Executive in this Province. Our readers will judge for themselves the character of the language used. We are of those who appreciate too fully the pure free atmosphere of our present political institutions to be willing to return again to the long past system of Downing Street dictation or domination, in matters local to our Province. But we contess that we cannot find in the despatch anything indicating a return to that offensive system. We do find in it a reminder of the fact that we are a mere dependency, without the political power to make, or the legal or moral power to enforce an observance of treaties with foreign nations; without the political, the physical or the moral power, to break up our present connection with the mother country, or to form new unions of our own accord with other countries; and further, and this is the main point of the despatch, we are told as plainly as truly that it is useless to think of defending ourselves, or to think that England will continue to expend, and increase that expenditure, the money of her people in defending us if we decide to remain distinct and isolated as a Province. So that it comes to this, not showing a disposition to coerce into that particular course, England tell us that in order to secure a continuance of her protection and her prestige, she regards a certain course as desirable, and that she considers such a Union of the Provinces, as of the utmost importance for our welfare. The question for us to decide ere long is a grave one. Many people, and some portions of the press, appear jubilant over the prospect at present that they may be able to use the evident disposition of the Imperial Government as an influence to weaken the attachment of the people of the Province to the mother country, and turn their thoughts and desires to the Western Republic—such are our suspicions. How those extremists who have always professed such amazing confidence in Johnny Bull, and who have strongly opposed Confederation will act now we are anxious to know. It is a peculiar feature of this subject the fact that the gentleman styled the "Dictater" of the Government of the representative of Her Majesty in this Province, is so conspicuously opposing the dicta of Her Majesty's Government on a matter of not mere local but of National and Imperial importance; and couching his opposing views in language not the most select—some will say not the most loyal.

Clerical.

We understand that Rev. J. T. Parsons, who for some years has labored with marked acceptance in connection with the F. C. Baptist Church in this town, is about to surrender his charge of the Church and travel as a Missionary throughout the Province.

The result of the late Wesleyan Conference, as usual, is a general movement among its clergy. From this County, Rev. S. F. Huestis and A. C. Tuttle are removed, the former to Digby, Nova Scotia, the latter to Gagetown. They are succeeded by Rev. F. Harrison, who goes to Jacksonville, and Rev. J. W. Howie to Florenceville. Rev. Mr. LeLacheur removes from Andover, Victoria, to Havelock, and is succeeded by Rev. B. J. Johnson.

We observe that Rev. John Brewster, after twenty years labor in the Provinces, removes to England there, probably, to pass the remainder of his days.

The Rev. Thos. Todd and Rev. Dr. Hurd, with their ladies, arived in town on a visit on Wednesday evening last.

☞ The *Courier*, the oldest newspaper in the Province, whose existence has extended back to the earlier days of New Brunswick, pronounced its valedictory on Saturday last. Its career has been marked by a constant and high-minded regard for the best interests of the Province as a British dependency, and its loss will be severely felt.

☞ Mr. Lunt is having built, at St. John, a new Steamer for the river; she will be on in October. Meanwhile the *Tobique*, having been refitted, &c., is plying in place of the late *Heather Bell*.

St John Markets.

Our latest quotations are: Beef, 7 to 8 cts. per lb; Butter 13 to 17 cts. per lb; Potatoes 40 to 50 cts. per bus; Oats 38 to 40 cts. per bus; Eggs 14 to 17 cts. per doz; Cheese 10 cts. per lb; Chickens 70 cts. per pair; Geese 20 cts;—Hams and Shoulders 10 to 12 cts. per lb; Hides 5½ cts. per lb; Hay $16 to $18 per ton; Mutton 5 to 10 cts. per lb; Lamb Skins 45 to 50 cts; Turkies 15 cts. per lb; Turnips 35 to 40 cts. per bus; Veal 5 to 6 cts. per lb; Wool 20 to 30 cts. per lb; Codfish $3.75 to $4.00 per qtl. Pollock $2 to $2.50 per qtl; Hadock $1.75 to $2.00 per qtl; Shelburn Herring $4.25 to $4.50 per bbl; Bay do. $3 to $3.50 per bbl; Digby Herring 30 to 40 cts. per box; Flour $5.75 to $6.25 per bbl; Corn meal $4 to $4.75 per bbl; Oat meal $3 per cwt; Sugar 8 to 9 cts. per lb; Tea 35 to 45 cts. per lb; molasses 25 to 33 cts. per gal.

☞ We are informed that an Inquest was held, on Sunday, 16th inst., at Greenfield, before George West, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a newborn female child, found dead at the residence of Mr. Fulton in that place, and with regard to whose death suspicions of foul play were entertained by Mr. Fulton and his neighbors.—A verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned by the jury. Subsequently, a complaint was made before W. D. Estey, Esq., J. P., by Mr. Fulton, implicating a girl living with him at the time, by name Ann Woodward, in the affair, and after a thorough investigation, and *post mortem* examination by Drs. Wiley, Hagerman, Connell and Smith, Mr. Estey committed the girl to gaol for trial at the September Court.

☞ Mr. Thomas Everett, Jacksontown, has left with us a specimen of Iron ore taken from the mines on his farm, where they are now raising it for the Iron Works. This piece is in size 3x10x5 inches, and weighs upwards of 17 lbs. and contains over 60 per cent. of pure iron. The seam from which this piece was broken is now open 4 rods, and is 40 feet wide, solid like this specimen. With facilities for conveying wood and other material quickly and cheaply, the reproductive industry which would be put in operation, working our inexhaustible iron beds, is beyond our just conception.

☞ At the annual meeting of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute, held in Mr. Milberry's school room, on the 10th inst., the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:

Wm. McIntosh, Senr. Vice President.
Wm. Taylor, Jnr. " "
J. L. Simpson, Sec. and Treas.
N. Casey, E. Irvine, H. Crawford } Committee.

☞ Sheriff Dibblee has returned from Boston where he went to have the stomach of the late Mrs. Whittier analysed. The result of the examination made by Dr. Babcock, of Boston, showed no poison of any sort in the stomach, and an examination of the several phials from which the deceased had taken medicine had the same result. No indications of poison in any of them.

☞ From all we can learn it would appear that the Detroit Convention had an amicable meeting, and was as successful as could be anticipated. A fair system of Reciprocity between the Provinces and the States appears very probable to result.

☞ The F. C. Baptist Conference at its recent session thus expressed its approval of the *Intelligencer*; it may be considered, as the Editor states, a strong testimony in favor of Confederation:—

"*Whereas*, The "Religious Intelligencer," is the acknowledged organ of our Denomination, therefore, *Resolved*, We do sustain the position of the Editor upon the general questions with which he has dealt during the past year."

☞ By the demise of the *Courier* the CARLETON SENTINEL becomes the largest paper published in the Province.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—From W. M. Buck, Esq., we have late copies of the London *Times*; and from G. W. Vanwart, agent of Tobin's Express, late American papers.

CHARLES STARK.—A person by this name died at St. Maurice, Lower Canada, on the first day of the present month. He said he was from Woodstock; and we insert this in order that it may possibly meet the eye of some of his friends, who can learn further particulars of James Grover, Esq, or at this office.

☞ As will be seen by advertisement there is to be a grand time in St. Andrews on the 2nd of August and following days, and the Manager of the railroad has made preparations for enabling our people to spend some days at the sea side, without extra cost for conveyance.

☞ We are requested to state that the funeral of the late Mrs. Halett will take place from the residence of her daughter, Woodstock, to-day, (Saturday) at 10, a. m.; services at the Baptist Chapel at 11, a. m.

☞ The latest sensation writing in the papers is a correspondence between Mr. Morris, tailor, Fredericton, and Capt. Moody, about a disputed account for making clothing for the volunteer soldiers at the Camp. Mr. Morris had a contract, and the Commander-in-Chief refuses to pay the amount owing to some alledged ill quality of material.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. A. M. Collins will occupy the pulpit of the F. C. Baptist Church in this town on Sunday (to-morrow) at 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. He will also speak at Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, on Sunday evening at the usual hour.

☞ The mills of W. J. Gilbert, M. P. P., at Shediac, were burned on Tuesday last. The loss was very heavy, including stores, dwelling houses, wharves, &c.; only £1000 insured.

☞ We have had another rise of water, and the steamer *Highlander* in consequence was able to get up on Wednesday, and has been running during the week.

☞ It is said that Chief Justice Sir James Carter has tendered his resignation to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to take effect the first of September.

☞ Rev. T. Todd will preach in the Baptist Chapel, here, to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 P. M.

BYE-ROAD APPORTIONMENTS.

PARISH OF ABERDEEN, 1865.

Balance due Joseph Pearson over expenditure last year	$3.75
GEORGE REID, *Commissioner.*	
To be expended on road between Robt. Montgomery's and Wm. Carr's	26.25
On road leading from Farley's Mill to Knolesville	15.00
On Dowcett road (so called)	10.00
On West Glassville road commencing near S. B. Potter's	10.00
On road leading from J. Ketchum's to Florenceville road	10.00
On Central Glassville road near James Lawson's	5.00
	$80.00

J. L. SIMPSON, W. H. MOREHOUSE, } Councillors.

BYE-ROAD APPROPRIATIONS,

PARISH OF NORTHAMPTON, 1865.

WILLIAM HALE, *Commissioner.*

On Cunningham road	$3.00
On road leading to P. Gallagher's	2.00
From Taylor and Carr's to Cashman's	2.00
From McGrath's to Colter's	6.00
On Hovey road	8.00
From Hale's to Burks'	5.00
To open new road from main highway to old road near Andrew Scott's lower line if required	3.00
	$29.00

JOHN MORSE, *Commissioner.*

On road leading up Campbell Neck	$23.00
On crossway near Bragdon's	15.00
On Kilmarnock road and Campbell ridges	13.00
	$51.00
Total,	$80.00.

AARON TOMPKINS, G. ELIHU SHEA, } Councillors.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR,—In your issue of the first of July you declare your straight-forward interestedness in behalf of the County's welfare in terms that encourage the ratepayers to desire of you, that you will please to explain the conditions of the County's loan of $40,000. In the last paragraph of that editorial you say, the remaks that you make are in justice to Woodstock and yourself, "for that the *Sentinel* will never sacrifice the confidence of the people so long had in it as a reliable exponent of their rights and duties, as a defender of their privileges, to any selfish scheme for the advancement of the Town, what we write is for the general good alike of all; always giving paramount importance to the country, as upon the welfare of that the substantial welfare of the town depends. In this case there is no room for jealousy, all are interested, and those who do all they can to forward the work fail to perform what we regard as a sacred duty." Now, Mr. Editor, you say that the $40,000 loan, and the amount of interest, will be guaranteed to the County by a first mortgage. In this am I to understand that the County will have to pay the interest of $2,400 semi-annually for the twenty years, and at the expiration of the twenty years the $40,000 will be coming to the holders of the debentures with interest until paid. Say then that the County then proceeds to take up those debentures by paying $4,000 of the principal per year and the interest as becomes due on the $40,000 debentures.

Say loan $40,000, interest per annum $2,400 for 20 years	$48,000
Assessing and collecting	2,400
Debentures $40,000 to be paid in 10 years	40,000
With principal $4,000 per year with interest	13,200
Assessing and collecting at 5 per cent.	2,660
	$106,260

So the County will by obliging the Railroad Company with $40,000 debentures have to be taxed and pay in thirty years the sum of $106,260. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't wish you or your readers to understand me that I am opposed to the County's advancing the Railroad Company its credit of $40,000 upon equitable principles, for I am not. But for the County to pay the interest for 20 years, and the Company to have the benefit of the road for twenty years free, and the County have to pay $106.260 for advancing its credit of $40,000 to the Railroad Company, appears to me one of those reckless, extravagant schemes that few ever heard of, and none but Woodstock could have the face to propose. Ten times as much could be said to elucidate the foregoing part of this referred to editorial of the first of July, and as a whole appears to be the pattern by which the Council has been guided as their Resolution agrees therewith precisely. Please to publish this and give the desired explanation.

A RATE PAYER.

July 17th, 1865.

We are glad to explain for the satisfaction of our friend and others who may be in doubt on the matter. As we understand it, the County will not have to pay the interest for 20 years, or at all, because, as we have explained elsewhere, the security is so ample and so immediate, after the first issue of debentures, that no risk is run. The security by mortgage is for principal and interest; that is if the Company do not pay the interest on the County debentures semi-annually the County may foreclose and sell to the amount of such interest, any property, real or personal, of the Company. In this, the mortgage will only be like all such documents given as security for debt on ordinary property.

EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, FREDERICTON.

DEAR SENTINEL,—I have been so much occupied in learning the routine of camp life, that I have not until now, been able to keep my promise of furnishing you with a sketch of what is going on in this busy place. The men are divided into two battalions, besides the officers corps, under the command of Capt. Saunders, which is nominally a battalion, and as such, commanded by Lt. Col. J. H. Gray, and contains 43 men.

The 1st battalion consists of seven companies. No. 1 is composed of artillerymen, from St John, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, are from the different York County battalions, No. 5 from Sunbury and Queens, and Nos. 6 and 7 from Kings; upwards of 450 in all, commanded by Lt. Col. Wilmot, Lt. Col. A. C. Otty acting as Senior, and Major E. Simonds, as Junior Majors, Capt. Wilson of 1st York being Adjutant.

The 2nd. battalion also consists of seven companies. No. 1, the St. John volunteers and N. B. yeomanry, Nos. 2 and 3 from 1st and 2nd St. John battalions, Nos. 4 and 5 from 2nd and 4th Charlotte, Nos. 6 and 7 from 1st and 2nd Carleton. About 400 men, commanded by Lt. Col. Baird, Lt. Col. Douglas Wetmore acting as Senior, and Lt. Col. Hurd Peters, as Junior Majors, Capt. Raymond, of 1st Carleton, being Adjutant.

The men as a body behave surprisingly well, and foremost for good behavior are the men from Carleton, only one (from 2nd battalion) having been in the guard house, and that more from ignorance of his duty, than wilfulness. The men are well provided for, and well satisfied with their treatment. The progress made in drill and exercise, is spoken of by those qualified to judge, as wonderful. The non-commissioned officers and privates are kept in camp until 6, p. m., when they have liberty to go into town until 9, no one being permitted to enter after that hour without a pass. On Sunday they are assembled for marching to the several places of worship they may choose. There is a special service in the Cathedral at 9 o'clock, for members of the Church of England, and arrangements made at all the different places of worship to accomodate all who wish to attend. We have a large proportion of men on guard, to train them for that duty, and every night at all hours, you will hear the challenge of the sentries to all passing by. After the first two or three days the men were taught to salute their officers, and many comical scenes ensued. Take the following as an instance: One of the Lieut. Col's. was passing a sentry, when the honest fellow, instead of presenting arms, as usual to a field officer, looked at him for a time with a sadly perplexed air, then exclaimed, "I beg your pardon sir, they told me this morning what to do, but I can't think of it now." There appears to be quite a military spirit abroad in this vicinity at present. The other day a chap driving a flock of geese near the camp, was heard directing them "a la militaire."—"Right half turn," "front turn," "no talking in the ranks," (you know how geese gabble) "keep step," (the goose step) "left half turn," "double," &c., &c.

But to return to more serious matters. His Excellency the Commander in Chief appears to take great interest in all that is going on here, visiting the camp every day. A few days since he went the rounds while the men were at dinner, and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw. On Wednesday last, his Excellency entertained quite a party of officers at dinner, and on Friday another lot were entertained in a similar manner. Probably he intends inviting, at different times, all who have shewn their respect for him, by calling at Government House.

Gen. Doyle is expected to arrive in town today, and to inspect the volunteers to-morrow. I will keep this open, and if possible give you some account of it.

Tuesday Evening, 18th.

Maj. Gen. Doyle was present at the camp at 11½ o'clock, a. m., observing some of the movements on the ground, and at 12, he passed through the men's quarters while they were at dinner, tasting their soup, bread and meat, to see that all was right. At 3, p. m., he reviewed the whole brigade. He was received with a general salute from the battalions in line. The General then passed along the line, inspecting officers and men. Then they were marched past in quick time, the mounted officers saluting, after which the several battalions were successively put through the manual exercise by the Senior Majors; the whole were then massed in close column and addressed by the General. "He expressed his pleasure at meeting such a fine looking, intelligent body of men. If we should be called upon to defend our country and our homes, he could wish for no better material to form soldiers from, than such as he saw before him. He had no doubt of their loyalty, and from their personal appearance and manly bearing, he wondered how the girls could part with them. He praised the men in the highest terms for their behaviour in camp, as well as their proficiency during the short time they had been at drill. He complimented his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon the success of his persevering exertions in reorganizing the militia, and forming the camp of instruction, and concluded by exhorting the men not to be content with what they had accomplished—praiseworthy as it was—but to persevere in acquiring a knowledge of those parts of a soldier's duty most useful in actual service, particularly the platoon exercise." This was followed by three hearty cheers for the General, and three for His Excellency.

After parade, all the officers were severally presented to the General, who briefly addressed them, particularly praising the gentlemen composing the officers corps, for the zeal which they displayed in acquiring a knowledge of all parts of their duty. The St. John artillery were then exercised with their field pieces, which finished the proceedings of the day. Many of your readers will be pleased to know, that in all the various exercises, the palm was awarded to the second battalion, and it stands second to none in the progress which has been made. We hear a different story almost every day about the duration of the camp. This I think you may depend upon, that the time will be shortened, or else those who particularly wish to leave, and the most awkward men, will be discharged, and the others kept the full time. There is not money enough to keep all the men twenty eight days. Many among us are wishing the up river steamers may be running when we disperse, that we may avoid a tedious passage in the tow boats.

Yours, &c.,
C*.

July 17, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR,—By the kind invitation of some of the brethren, we went to celebrate the 12th with Lodge No. 51, who meet at Mr. Knowlton's, South Richmond. We know not the number of members, state of the Lodge, &c., but judging from the concourse of people, male and female, who turned out to celebrate the day, we would suppose that the Lodge was large and flourishing.

At half-past nine, a. m., the brethren formed a procession and marched about a mile up the settlement, to Bro. Edward Ben's, and listened to a short address from E. Irvine. They then walked back to Mr. Knowlton's; here the bowl was passed around, and bumpers drank to the day, &c., by way of prelude (or perhaps whet) to the dinner. We, as temperate, could not participate in this part of the programme, yet we were pleased to see, that throughout the whole day, the utmost decorum and the best order were observed, and nothing but good feelings and convivial cheerfulness manifested.

Of the dinner we must say, that no encomium we can give, would do justice to Mr. Knowlton and aids. At such times we have generally seen the pile of good things sensibly diminish. On this occasion it was quite the reverse; for though each, with sharpened appetite, demolished a fair share of eatables, amidst social conversation and spicy puns, yet they were replenished so quickly that, after a due exercise of the masticatory organs, all withdrew from the unequal combat and left the tables more burdened than when they set down.

After dinner some of the young folks tried the light fantastic toe in the giddy mazes of the dance, and whirled away to the sound of the fife, excellently played by Mr. T. Nesbit, whilst the rest sought recreation in various ways. The most fun we saw was, when the muzzle of a loaded pistol was placed in a mug full of water, held in a man's hand, and then fired off. The mug was blown into atoms, and the water liberally distributed amongst the bye-standers.—Though four persons were scratched by pieces of the mug, yet all took it good-humouredly, and it served as a good joke for the rest of the day. We left about the middle of the afternoon, but not before we saw large preparations for a ball to be held in the evening.

A COMPANION.

South Richmond, July 13, '65.

Colonial News.

The North American Manufacturing Company, composed principally of Americans, have leased the Sugar Refinery Building, and are about to commence—on an extensive scale—the manufacture of what is known as the Weed Lock Stitch Machine. Their machinery is now partly here and partly under way, and within six or eight weeks, the Company hope to be in operation.—They are fully satisfied of the facilities afforded by St. John for manufacturing purposes, even though they know that the home market must necessarily be contracted. They have, however, a large European custom, and the demands of this they can meet from here with greater advantage to themselves than from any place in United States.—*Globe.*

THE DEAL TRADE.—Edward Chaloner's Circular, dated Liverpool, June 30, reports the sale of the Columbia's cargo, from St. John, at an average of £7 1s per standard for 16,000 pieces of spruce deal—the prices ranging from £6 5s to £8 10s; 1st quality Pine Deals, £7 10s to £9; 1d do., £6 12s 6d to £7 15; 3d do., £6 to £6 12s 6d. The Spruce Deal ex Magna Charta, brought from £6 to £8 5s, averaging £7; 18,760 pieces Spruce ex Hesperian, from £6 7s 6d to £8 2s 6d, averaging £6 18s; and 13,500 pieces ex America, from £6 2s 6d to £7 12s 6d, averaging £6 18s; 8,700 pieces Pine Deals, 1st, 2d and 3d quality, same vessel, brought from £6 to £8 10s. The cargo of the Salus, from Musquash, Spruce Deals of inferior quality, sold by private bargain, at from £6 to £8, averaging £6 15s; 18,700 pieces Spruce Deals ex Annabella, from Dalhousie, brought £6 17s 6d. Some St. John Lathwood brought £4 5s per fathom.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.—Comparative statement of Receipts on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway for the month ending 24th June 1865, and 1864.

Source.	June 1865.	June 1864.
Passengers,	$769 05	$439 47
Freight,	4244 64	8467 25
Totals,	$5013 69	$3906 72

Increase 1865, $1106 97.

HENRY OSBURN,
Railway Office, St. Andrews. Manager.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Office, 48 Dey street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

TERRIBLE PLAGUE IN THE EAST.—Letters from Medina give a frightful account of the ravages of the epidemic now raging both in that city and Mecca. It takes the form of typhus and cholera. On the eve of Courban-Beiram, and during the first and second days of the feast, this terrific scourge carried off no less than 46,000 victims amongst the pilgrims, and though the intensity of the plague is somewhat abated, multitudes still perish. The inhabitants have fled, and the streets are filled with corpses. Of the Persian pilgrims alone no less than 5,000 have fallen victims, amongst whom is the Shiek Mirza Hachim, who, saint as he was reputed to be, has perished with his whole household, composed of ten persons. Sheriff Abdallad Pasha has taken refuge at Taif, and the Governor-General, Vedji Pasha, after having lost a son and daughter, has himself fallen dangerously ill.

The Globe says, it is stated that the Directors of the Western Extension Company have contracted with Messrs. Pierce & Blaisdell to complete the entire road between Bangor and Saint John. Everything looks favorable for the prosecution of the work this year.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, July 18.

North American passed Farther Point last evening with dates to the 7th. Lord Craneworth has been appointed new Lord Chancellor. The new Parliamentary election will probably take place on the 11th and 12th inst. Markets generally unchanged; consols 90⅝ to 90¾.

Spanish Minister has officially notified Secretary Seward of the surrender of the late rebel ram Stonewall to the United States by the Government of Cuba.

Official communications received from Paris by the Department of State justify the expetations that the cannon and other property carried across the Rio Grande by the rebel leaders will be fully and freely restored to the United States. Gold 143.

NEW YORK, July 18, p.m.

The Times' Washington despatch says the pardon bureau is still overun with applications; among them are those of Lane, brigadier-general in the rebel army, Rebel Governors McGrath, of South Carolina, and Moore, of Alabama.

It is understood that Gen. Alibonte is in New York incog, on his way to Austria and Belgium, for more assistance for Maximilian, and desires to have an interview with the President. Gold 143¼.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The four-oared boat race at Poughkeepsie resulted with success of the Samuel Collier, the N. Y. boat.—The distance was 5 miles, and the time 37 min. 20 sec.

The Austrian Minister, at Washington, was yesterday presented to the President, by Mr. Seward, as a full Minister.

Jeff. Davis' private Secretary was started yesterday for Fort Deleware; the rebel Gen. Harris for Fort McHenry, and Prof. McCullough for Libby Prison.

Nothing yet has been definitely done in regard to the trial of Jeff. Davis. The *China* sailed to-day taking 114 passengers for Liverpool, and 31 for Halifax. Gold 143¾.

NEW YORK, July 19, p. m.

The Herald's Charleston correspondence says the majority of the S. C. planters already look upon emancipation as a benefit to them, and are inclined to the opinion that compensated labor will in the end, be far more profitable to land owners generally.

The Herald's Fortress Munro despatches says the health of Jeff. Davis is failing rapidly of late, and predicts that he will not live six weeks.

The billiard tournament at Montreal, for the championship of the Canadas, closed last night in favor of Mr. Dion, of Montreal. Gold 143.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Trial of Miss Mary Harris, for shooting a Treasury Clerk named Boroughs in Washington, terminated yesterday by a verdict of "not guilty;" the verdict was received with an outburst of applause.

Later advices from Australia, via California, say the war in New Zealand seems to be drawing heavily along.

Of the six hundred million 7.30 loan, two and a half million remain untaken.

A vessel recently sailed from New Orleans with a cargo of cotton direct to St. Petersburg.

It is reported in official circles that the United States army will be reduced to 100,000 men. Gold 142¾

NEW YORK, July 20, p. m.

The World's Alabama correspondence says there is a deplorable state of insurrection in the capital of that State, resulting from the tax administration by Gov. Smith; there are fears of a negro insurrection.

The Times Washington despatch says, Sec'y McCullough announces that the shipments of arms, ammunition, gray uniforms, and gray cloth, may be made hereafter to and within the State of Tennessee.

MONTREAL, July 20.

Great billiard match between J. Dion, of this City, and Melvin Foster of New York, for a purse of $2000, in gold, was played last evening at 8 o'clock, and continued four hours and thirty-five minutes, Mr. Dion winning by 396 points. Gold 142.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Late advices from Texas state that rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby and Donegals, with 400 men and officers, two pieces of artillery, and a large waggon train had gone to Mexico. Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisianna, and Clark and Murray, of Texas, are in the party.

Gen. Hardee, of the War Department, has issued a statement denying certain statements made by Father Walters relating to the latter being denied admittance to Mrs. Surratt by the Sec. of War.

A despatch from Fortress Munroe states that Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlan and Spangler were put on board the gun boat Florida last Sunday, which vessel was under sealed orders. Gold 142¾.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota papers give gloomy accounts of the ravages of the grasshoppers in that State. Forsaking the praries, they have recently commenced flying and alighting in the timber known as the "Big Woods," and there is every probability that they will pass through and beyond it, and sweep the southwestern part of the State. In the counties of Renville, Brown, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Le Sueur and Scott there will not be an average of more than one-half the crops left to harvest, and hardly be enough vegetables left for seed. Corn has been less injured thus far than any other crop, and wheat has suffered most.

In Henderson there is hardly a plant or weed left, and the naked lots tell a sorrowful tale of the desolation of the plague. Currant bushes and young fruit trees and shrubbery of every kind have not only been stripped of folinge, but of bark also. In some fields of wheat they have entered they have simply cut a straight swath of several rods width through clean to the ground, never deviating from a direct line, and leaving the remainder untouched. They deposit their eggs in small sacks in the warmest and loosest earth during August and through Autumn, and the number laid by a single grasshopper certainly reaches into fifties or hundreds. As soon as the earth warms in the spring they hatch out—maturing in about two months, when they strip themselves—body and legs—of their old skin, and come out schooner-rigged and full sails. The wings at first are very tender, but forty eight hours of exposure prepares them for their journey.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the AFRICA,

[*By Telegraph to Carleton Sentinel*]

HALIFAX, July 20.

Africa, from Liverpool 8th, arrived here, has 51 Halifax, and 66 Boston passengers.

The steamer Beatrice, late Rappahannock, which left Calais 22nd for Liverpool put into Southampton, she is reported to have been seized at instance of American Minister. A United States war vessel had been cruising off Welsh coast, with object, it was supposed of seizing the cruiser on her way to Liverpool. Steamer Caroline with shore end of Atlantic Cable sailed from London for Valentia 5th, and steamer Hawk on 9th, to assist in the laying. War steamers Terrible and Sphinx had both sailed for Valentia, and Great Eastern would leave the Nore for same place on the 15. Expected fleet would leave Valentia July 19th, and arrive at Hearts Content the beginning of August; messages are constantly sent through whole Cable in most perfect manner.

England was for a moment engaged with Parliament; dissolution immediately followed prorogation on 6th, and writs for new election were forthwith issued.—Palmerston issued an address against soliciting votes of his constituents at Liverton, he rests his claims on the events of the past, making