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*Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

Nomination day in Charlotte.

We happened to be in St. Andrews on Friday last, and being there took advantage of the opportunity to hear the nomination. The Court House, which, by the way, is a fine one, and every view of which makes us more and more ashamed of our own, was crowded with the "free and independent electors" of the County. There was a fine array of candidates presented from which the electors could choose; no less than ten, viz. Messrs. Boyd, McAddam, Brown, Gilmore, Stevens, Donald, Thompson, Stephenson, Hill, Reynolds. Of these, two, Messrs. Brown and Boyd, are each over 73 years of age, and taking six of the oldest, the aggregate of their ages gives an average of about 64 years. That's not bad! The speeches were remarkably brief owing, it seemed to be, to the fact that most of the speakers regarded Confederation as done by, the result of the elections elsewhere, and that, therefore, they considered themselves relieved from the necessity of running the tickets closely. Mr. Donald, anti-Confederate, rather showed up the ticket of that party as having been cooked up by a few individuals at St. Stephen. The Confederate candidates expressed themselves as still believers in the doctrine, but that by the result of the former elections the question was for a time postponed, and that, therefore, the electors might now choose the best men. In the very brief speeches delivered but little was advanced for or against Confederation—certainly no new arguments—and we therefore do not attempt even a synopsis of the remarks; we forbear, likewise, because the local press was so ably represented—Mr. Smith of the Standard and Mr. Lorimer of the Advocate each being on hand prepared to reproduce in those papers the several speeches. Among the candidates were two promising young men belonging to the County, now for the first time offering. We refer to Mr. Stevenson of St. Andrews and Mr. Hill of St. Stephen; the former, Confederate, the latter anti. They both displayed a good share of ability, but what seemed to take particularly with the audience was the manliness and independent tone assumed by both, and the expression of their willingness each to stand or fall by the position they had assumed with regard to Confederation. Mr. Stevenson said, that although Confederation had been so largely decided against he still believed in the principle; would continue to maintain it, and if elected instead of abandoning it because of the preponderant opposition would continue to advocate it. Mr. Stevens, whose whole speech was marked by great eloquence, spoke feelingly of the loss the Province had sustained by the rejection at the polls of Tilly, Fisher and Gray; they were men, he said, whose names would stand prominent on the page of our country's history when that history should be written. There was, evidently, a strong anti element present in the Court House, but that of course, could not be taken as a criterion of the feeling of the County generally; indeed Charlotte is a peculiar County, in that she embraces so many distinct interests, rendering it quite impossible for the stranger visiting one district to understand anything about the feelings of the other. Very good order was preserved by the Sheriff inside the Court House, but outside there were some fights which resulted in a few parties getting pretty rough treatment. There were a good many outsiders in town, who had been brought down in the morning by Mr. Boyd in extra trains, and some of these were slightly influenced by the good cheer which Mr. B. and his consorts provided for them.

What will they do with it?

On every hand we hear the question what will the party who have obtained the majority by the late elections do with the power now in their hands? There is much speculation, too, as to the persons of the Government which will be formed. In all these matters it is as well to wait until the elections are all over, before making up one's mind, for a very little thing sometimes effects wonders.

In common with our contemporaries we derive pleasure from knowing that the liberal element prevails among the returned members, and whenever the occasion comes, if it comes it does, we shall expect to find that element honestly manifesting its consistency, and shining out prominently amid the strange and motley company in which it now finds itself. We are not afraid of progressive principles suffering with the Assembly constituted as it is at present; for such men as Cullip, Wetmore, Beveridge, Connell, Lindsay, McClellan, while they may err in judgment, cannot very well become so forgetful of the associations of their political existence as to ignore those principles, even under the special excitement of the times. Therefore, while we deplore the absence of those political chiefs who for the time are out, we are thankful that it is as well as it is, and that, at all events, it is true to themselves, whatever becomes of Confederation, the liberals in the House will be strong enough to prevent any violence being done to the constitutional principles which now prevail.

In looking over the new names which will appear on the Legislative roll, there are many who will give weight and respectability to the Assembly; and we look forward to the coming session as one in which may likely be produced some important and wholesome measures.

As yet, of course, there are no matters foreshadowed as likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature except the Western Extension which Mr. Anglin, who it is declared, very foolishly we think, by some portions of the press now controls the province, intimates will be pressed upon the coming Government to be undertaken as a Government work; and a maritime Union of the Lower Provinces. Of the former we may speak at another time; with regard to the latter, we hope that the record of the deliberations of the Charlottetown Convention will be laid before the House and country, and the question pro and con fairly discussed, pending which further remark now is unnecessary.

Public Lecture.

Rev. Mr. Miligan will lecture in the Orange Hall in this town, on Thursday evening next, 23rd inst.; subject, Temperance. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock, lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Admission free; friends of Temperance and the public generally are invited to attend.

Every body who has parcels, baggage, babies or females to forward or be forwarded will be pleased that Tobin has once more established direct communication with Boston. His Express has become one of the necessities, and is now, by express train and steamboat, ready to accommodate all "enslaving friends."

Town Election.

The election of Mayor and Councilors for this town took place on Monday last, and resulted in the return of L. P. Fisher, Esq. as Mayor without opposition. Mr. Fisher has been Mayor ever since the town was incorporated in 1856, and we run no risk we think of interfering with the private opinions of any one when we remark that it has been a most fortunate thing for the town that such has been the case. We hope that his Worship may for many years longer grace the (supposed) robes of office. In Ward No. 1, there was a little excitement over the election of Councilors, where there were four candidates for that office, and two for that of Assessor. Messrs. Leary and David Brown were elected Councilors and Mr. James McCoy Assessor. In Ward No. 2, Messrs. W. F. Diblee and J. W. Raymond Councilors and James Grover Assessor were returned without opposition. In Ward No. 3, Messrs. E. J. Smith, P. McCaffery and P. McGlyn, the latter against his will, were candidates; Messrs. Smith and McCaffery were returned, and Mr. B. H. Smith was elected Assessor.

The Elections.

Since our last the elections have taken place, in Kings County where Messrs. Vail, Scovil and Otty, anti-Confederates, were elected; in Restigouche where Messrs. McMillan (Surveyor General) and DesBrisay, both Confederates, were returned; and in Charlotte where Messrs. Hill, Boyd, Gilmore, Thompson, all anti-Confederates were elected.

It is said that the hon. Joseph Howe intends shortly to re-enter the political arena in Nova Scotia. A man who towers as does Mr. Howe, head and shoulders above the ordinary run of provincial politicians, cannot but be seriously missed from the councils of his country, and the news of his intended return to political life must be hailed, by all who are interested in the past history of our Colonies, as well as in the future of the same, with great satisfaction. Just now, when the great world of provincial politics is in such a troubled position owing to the late Federal agitation; when the question of the future guidance of the ship of state is a question involving at once the most anxious doubts and fears, the presence, on board, of a gentleman of Mr. Howe's ability; breadth of comprehension, statesmanlike skill, and influence both in this country and in England, will have the effect of lessening to some extent the public anxiety.

Wm. Ead, Esq., writes to the Freeman complaining that he, having been duly nominated a candidate for Gloucester County, with others, no objection on the ground of qualification having been made, his name having been duly entered in the poll books, he proceeded a day or two after nomination from Bathurst to another Parish, at which he wished to stand during the polling. That while on his way he was overtaken by a messenger sent to tell him that the Sheriff had, upon objections being raised as to his property qualification, decided to strike his name off the books, and consequently he was not a candidate. If the matter is as thus put by Mr. Ead it is rather a serious affair.

The Editor of the Freeman, fortunately for us, has more judgment than some of his correspondents, who rashly seek to put themselves in print. With regard to the Union, about which the Freeman's correspondent is so much exercised, we desire to say this: The Union, a campaign paper, was printed, under contract, at the CARLETON SENTINEL office, just as any kind of job work would be performed; with it, however, directly or indirectly, editorial or otherwise, Mr. Connell had nothing whatever to do, and that gentleman might just as well be charged with the authorship of what appears in the SENTINEL or, for aught we know, in the Freeman, as with that of the Union's articles.

The "History of Railroads" which we have been publishing for several weeks past is concluded in this number, and we are glad to know that the efforts of the writer to afford interesting instruction, with reference to those great works of progress, have been appreciated by our readers, for we have heard from them to this effect, both from far and near. The information communicated may be regarded as perfectly reliable, because it is from the pen of a gentleman from whom few in this Province have had better opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the subject. We hope many of our readers have preserved the several numbers of the paper containing these articles referred to; and now that they are concluded must express our warm thanks to the author, hoping in the future often to be favored in a similar way.

There was an alarm of fire on Saturday morning proceeding from the blacksmith shop of Mr. D. Jones. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before doing much damage. We would say something with regard to the present state of our Fire Department, but that as a new Town Council just convenes we have strong hopes that the Councilors will at once address themselves to a consideration of that important subject.

Trains are now run over the St. Andrews railroad to connect with the steamers to and from Boston. In order to accomplish this at the present season of the year it is deemed necessary that the train for Boston should go down on Sundays; it leaves the Richmond Station at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We published, a short time ago, a statement to the effect that the N. B. & C. Railway Company had given orders, in the event of Confederation taking place, for the expenditure of \$250,000 on their road. The Manager informs us, however, that he has had no intimation of such a decision of his Company, based on such a contingency.

Those wishing a good picture of themselves or of their friends had better go immediately to the Photographic Gallery of V. C. Tarbox, where they will be sure to be suited both in style and price.

Melanchton Division S. of T., held a public Temperance meeting at Union Hall, on Monday evening last. There was present a large and intelligent audience. The District Deputy was the chair. Speeches were made by Rev. B. F. Ratray, and Messrs. James W. C. Watson, Jas. Clark, John Hart, Geo. Howard, Wm. Brown and Wm. Thistle.

It was at Northampton, not Kent, where the picture alluded to by Mr. Lindsay in his speech at declaration was exhibited. We misunderstood the speaker when he mentioned the locality.

According to the Eastern Advocate the five English parishes of Westernland went for Confederation, but the two French parishes went against it by a three-fourth vote, thus securing the return of the anti-Confederates.

President Johnson was in a perfect state of intoxication while being inducted into office on the 4th inst.

We notice by posters that a Public Meeting is called for to-day, (Saturday afternoon) at Connel's Hall, 4 o'clock, p. m., to take into consideration the matter of our Branch Railway.

Intelligence was brought by the last English steamer that Sheriff Jones, of St. Andrews, who went home last fall to travel for his health, had been seriously injured by a fall while descending Mount Vesuvius, and that he died in consequence. Sheriff Jones was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, both as a man and a public officer.

UNION CARRIED IN CANADA.—The following telegram was received in St. John from Canada on Saturday:

To Hon. John H. Gray.
Union carried in Assembly—yes, ninety-one (91) says thirty-three (33).
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

There was a fight in the Canadian House of Assembly on Wednesday week last, Mr. Cauchon, a French Canadian, and Mr. Dufresne, another member of the same race, being the parties concerned. Nobody was hurt, but the dignity of the House suffered considerably.

A Paris letter says that Gen. McClellan, while in England, breakfasted at Clarendon, with the entire Louis Philippe family, consisting of twenty-two persons, and was also invited to the house of the Prince of Wales.

Ten thousand two hundred and eleven dollars and sixty cents was paid in gold upon thirty-six hundred and forty seven gallons of brandy withdrawn from bond the other day at the Boston Custom House.

Five men were suffocated at Quincy, Ill., last Friday night in consequence of blowing out the gas from their room, the fire returning the night, instead of turning it off, thus leaving the gas to escape and fill the room. They were found insensible in the morning.

For the first time in the history of the State a negro testified against a white man in the Recorder's Court of St. Louis, last week.

The steamer Queen is already running between Eastport and Calais, in connection with the boats of the International Line plying between St. John and Boston. She has commenced running this season two months earlier than she did last year, or indeed any year since she has been on the route.

Archbishop Connolly has organized a Youth's Total Abstinence Society in Halifax, which is being productive of much good.

A colored man is about to take his seat as a juror in Providence, R. I. Hitherto it has been customary, when a colored man's name was drawn, to pass it over.

On the eve of St. Valentine's Day, 530,000 letters were despatched from the general post-office in London—an excess of 220,000 over the ordinary number.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star notices the fact, which is much commented upon in the French capital, that at the Prince Napoleon's ball no member of the Southern confederate party was present, and that the Southern delegates, while invitations were liberally given to loyal Americans.

Fifteen ladies received the New York M. D. at the late commencement of the New York Medical College.

Jno. P. Faulkner, a Canadian ex-M. P., has been sentenced to pay a fine of £100 and fifteen months imprisonment for crimping, or selling his countrymen to Federal recruiting agents.

Thus discourtesy on American exchange—"Whence the name may be said of the 32d Congress, it is—has it spoken to its praise—been free from knock-downs and drunken fights; it has had no blow knife displays, no bloodless, no revolvers, no plantation manners of any kind. A few nights since Senator Sherman told Dr. Dow that "he was not allowed to participate in a debate, but that he was only to let the country know that the slave-loving gentlemen of his State are fairly represented in the Senate."

Colonial News.

The Fredericton Herald says.—Dr. Dow of this City, assisted by Dr. T. E. Brown of Douglas, and Dr. Robert Hagerman, of Florenceville, operated this morning on a Mr. Thomas of Florenceville, for the removal of a large, and very painful, and attached to the bones of the neck. It extended over a surface of some eight inches, and required both care and skill to disconnect it safely from important arteries, sinews, etc. After the operation was performed, Mr. Thomas told Dr. Dow that "he was quite ready for him to operate," not being aware that the operation had already been effected, while he was under the influence of chloroform.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.—Colonel Jervis has made his report on this subject. An English paper says: "Colonel Jervis' proposals for permanent defences to the Canadian Government, may be divided under two heads: First, the defence of Canada as far as there is communication for ocean steamships; second, for the defence of the country westward of Montreal. Under the first head, it is proposed to fortify Kingston, and to construct certain permanent works for the defence of Toronto and Hamilton against an attack from the lake. The works for the defence of Montreal and Quebec are regarded as of the most pressing importance. Colonel Jervis estimates the cost of these for Quebec at £200,000; those for Montreal at £144,000; and that the strategic works at these two places will cost about £100,000. The works of fortification recommended at Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton will cost about £500,000, and the armaments for the places about £100,000.

With respect to the condition of the local forces, there already exist in the principal towns of Canada several corps of volunteer militia of the different arms of the service, according to the last reports amounting in the aggregate to 21,700 men; these frequently receive drill, and are under the Government for their services. Colonel Jervis saw several of the volunteer regiments turn out at Quebec; they were well dressed and appointed, their appearance was soldierlike, and they went through the drill with precision. The reason to believe that the volunteer militia of Montreal, Toronto, and other places are at least equal in efficiency to those at Quebec. A great portion of the officers of these corps have obtained certificates of proficiency from the boards before whom they have presented themselves for examination.

Two schools of instruction for officers are now in operation in Canada—one in connection with the 7th Regiment, at Quebec, the other with the 10th Regiment, at Toronto. The lieutenant-colonels (who are the directors of the schools) and officers of these regiments, specially told off to teach, are paid for this service by the Provincial Government, and certificates are granted by the colonels to the military pupils according to the degree of proficiency they have attained during the period allotted to each for instruction. A first-class certificate is granted to an officer who has made himself acquainted with the interior economy of a regiment, and who is capable of manoeuvring a battalion; a second class certificate is given to one who has learnt to drill and take command of a company. On the 7th October, 1,173 first-class and 1,907 second-class certificates had been granted. There were at the same time 754 applicants for admission. The formation of additional schools on the same principle as those which now exist at Quebec and Toronto, and for sergeants as well as officers, is much to be desired.

The estimated number of militia men in Canada of all ranks, inclusive of the reserve men between 45 and 60 years of age, is 470,000. It therefore appears that, with a proper organization, a large force could be made available for the defence of the province, provided there was a sufficient staff of educated officers, and non-commissioned officers to whom the men of the several battalions could be attached when called for duty. According to the latest report from the province, the service militia, as soon as the Government shall be in a position to take the ballot, will consist, exclusive of officers, of 88,245 men.

SNOW STORM IN SCOTLAND.—Scotland is afflicted with a fearful and unprecedented snow storm. A correspondent of a Glasgow paper, writing from Banffshire, says: "We are now in the seventeenth day of this prolonged and increasing snow storm, without the faintest indication of a favorable change. On the contrary, new falls of snow are almost daily occurring, along with keen and severe frost. Trade of all kinds is suffering a depression more or less, and the prosecution of out-door work is entirely out of the question."

TRAGIC FATE OF A LION TAMER.—A letter from Wurtzburg, Bavaria, in the Petit Journal, gives the following details of a scene said to have taken place in that town on the 25th ult.:—"A Frenchman named Soulaiges, a native of Colmar, has for some time past been exhibiting, with great success, at Wurtzburg, as a lion tamer. On the day above mentioned he was exhibiting a lion, a leopard, and a panther, and made them go through various performances. The spectators loudly applauded. Elated by these plaudits, Soulaiges determined to do something more extraordinary, and for that purpose he collected in one den a lion, a panther, a white bear, two black bears, four hyenas, two wolves, and a tiger. He then entered himself, whip in hand, but the door scarcely closed when the tiger made a spring at the white bear. This was the signal of a terrible struggle between all the animals, who appeared at once to recover their natural ferocity. Soulaiges, hoping to intimidate the animals, fired two pistol shots at the tiger and white bear. The antelope's fate, for the tiger, leaving the bear, sprang on his keeper, threw him down, and began to tear him with teeth and claws. The other beasts, rendered furious by the smell of blood, all fell on the unhappy man, and in a few minutes he was torn to pieces and almost entirely devoured, in the presence of the horror-struck spectators, who were powerless to render assistance."

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, MARCH 11, p. m.
Richmond Examiner of the 9th says the bill to arm slaves was passed yesterday in the Senate by a majority, but it was slightly amended by the House. The same paper says Beauregard is fortifying Raleigh and Goldsboro.

Scouts report that the Rebel General Cheatham attempted to form a junction with Hardee's forces, from the direction of the South, but was repulsed upon Cheatham, completely crushing him. Joe Johnston at the same time attacked Sherman, but was completely routed. Gold 156.

NEW YORK, March 13.
Richmond papers of Friday state that a Federal column was repulsed near Kingston, N. C., on Wednesday, leaving 1,500 prisoners and 3 guns. The Washington authorities have no information on the subject.

Rebel deserters to Grant's lines state that two brigades sent from Petersburg to reinforce Early had been intercepted near Richmond and 1,000 of them captured. The remains of Early's army are scattered in the mountains.

Subscriptions last week to the new seven-tenths loan exceeded \$21,000,000. Gold opened at 151.

NEW YORK, March 13th, p. m.
Gen. Sheridan officially informs war department of his arrival at Columbia, 15 miles from Lynchburg on the 10th. He had a battle with Early at Winchester, Virginia, and capturing 14 cannon and 1,500 prisoners; he then "marched on Charlottesville, taking that place without opposition; he then had a battle with Lee at Frying Pan, and capturing 14 cannon and 1,500 prisoners. He also destroyed the railroad and cut the supplies between Gordonsville and Lynchburg; he then moved on to the coast toward the sea, and captured 14 cannon and 1,500 prisoners.

A dispatch says that the rebels only captured 500 prisoners, not 1,500 as Bragg reports, and that we took nearly the same number from the enemy. Gold closed at 156.

NEW YORK, March 14.
The steamship "Hansa" from Southampton 2nd, has arrived. Sir Frederick Bruce succeeds Lord Lyons as ambassador in London. Fortified news is important. The staffs market. Consols 85 1/2 to 86 for money.

Advices from Newbern, N. C., are to March the 11th. The rebels are retreating. The Federal line is a small affair; their captures consisted of the Federal line of skirmishers numbering 500, and 3 small guns; next day the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss, and were then repulsed with heavy loss, and were then repulsed with heavy loss.

Despatches claim a victory by Hampton's cavalry over Kilpatrick, with severe loss to the Rebels, but give neither date or location of the fight. Gold opened at 154.

NEW YORK, March 14, p. m.
Official direct from Gen. Schofield being received; they are about to march. The rebels are retreating. The Federal line is a small affair; their captures consisted of the Federal line of skirmishers numbering 500, and 3 small guns; next day the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss, and were then repulsed with heavy loss.

Richmond papers of yesterday say the condition of affairs is desperate; they fear Sheridan will destroy all the railroad communication between Richmond and the rest of the Confederacy. Gold 173.

NEW YORK, March 15.
At Quebec yesterday the Minister of Finance submitted to Parliament the estimates for the current year, including one million dollars for the permanent defence of the country.

Reports from Richmond state that a great panic was caused in that city Saturday night and Sunday by information that Sheridan was destroying River Mills and cutting the canal which is the main feeder of Richmond; it was rumored that the rebels were about to strike the canal and strike the Danville railroad near coal fields, and from thence make a junction with Grant. Gold opened at 178.

NEW YORK, March 15, p. m.
Steamship Peru arrived at Portland with latest news dated to the 3d. Opening of telegraph to India attracts much attention; Calcutta messages received in London in 1 1/2 hours, and in New York in 2 1/2 hours. Consols 85 1/2 to 86 for money. Breadstuffs 17 1/2 to 18 for money; provisions steady; Consols 89.

The noted desperado of Kentucky, George Clark, alias Sue Monday, who was captured some time ago, is now being taken to England.

Despatches just received state that Sherman had captured the rebels at Columbia, and that he had taken possession of Kingston, driving Bragg out. Gold 174.

NEW YORK, March 16.
President Lincoln has ordered that all American citizens detected as having been engaged in blockade running be arrested and imprisoned, and that all foreigners implicated in the same shall leave the country within 12 days.

Federals have captured Kingston, N. C.
Several gold operations failed yesterday. Flour declined 1/2 cent; wheat 1/2 cent; cotton 1/2 cent; gold opened, this morning at 174 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 16, p. m.
Gen. Sherman when he entered Charara, S. C., captured 21 pieces of artillery after a slight skirmish. His army is in excellent health and condition, they live quiet as the Indians charge. The rebels are retreating. The Federal line is a small affair; their captures consisted of the Federal line of skirmishers numbering 500, and 3 small guns; next day the rebels were repulsed with heavy loss, and were then repulsed with heavy loss.

TRIBUTE IN ITALY.—The Colorado News states that recently Gen. Connor established a provost guard in Salt Lake City, for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by Gen. Connor turning his guns on Brigham's harem and throwing his shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him to remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the news thinks it probable it will soon break out in a riot.

The idea appears to be firmly rooted in the minds of a large part of the English people and is very widely entertained by the English press, that this country looks with longing eyes upon Canada and is likely to improve the first opportunity and rush to seek out to secure that fair territory. Those who maintain this theory place a high estimate upon the resources of the United States, when they are taken into account, and the power of the United States to take the initiative in a revolution of the first magnitude with a war against a leading power on the globe. But they totally misapprehend, as we have often had occasion to say, the temper of the people of this country. It is not the temper of a people who are ready to give up their country to a foreign power, and to be ruled by a foreign power. The United States have a neighbor whom it behooves to look well to his security after this war is over, that neighbor is to be found in a different direction from that of Canada. As to the British Provinces, they are not the people of this country have but one desire, an ardent desire to be left alone, not to have hostile expeditions fitted out against them in neutral territory, or to have a secure refuge offered for malefactors in defiance of all extradition treaties, and the desire is not far away to be granted. They should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by Gen. Connor turning his guns on Brigham's harem and throwing his shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him to remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the news thinks it probable it will soon break out in a riot.

the provincial parliament and the action of provincial officers, than to all the warnings ever imagined by our critics in the House of Commons.

But meanwhile these critics are pursuing their course recklessly and ignorantly. Perpetually accusing our people of sinister designs or tendencies, and striving to have precautionary measures taken looking to open hostility, they do more to excite the class of men living to produce the disaster which they predict; and therefore it is sometimes doubtful, whether this is farce or tragedy in which they are such conspicuous actors. Our great security against its proving to be the latter is the improved tone of the English government, and the obvious availing of public opinion to the prospects of our success. It is a barometrical indication which ought to be rated high at the State Department, when Earl Russell, censuring the orators in Congress and the writers in the press, says the merits of the United States have been thinking in moderation in their communications with us. Still more significant is it, when he says as he did in this debate, that when Mr. Adams asks him whether he could bear it as quietly as we have done if he were at war and vessels were constantly issuing from New York to attack her commerce,—"I own it," "I think it somewhat difficult to answer that question."

The English Government, there is every reason to believe, is receiving a new illumination on the merits of this struggle, and as to the causes of that "American irritation," which is such a mystery for many English writers. And in this illumination,—caught from the rising and not a setting sun, as one may easily see,—there is good ground to hope that we may not actually be brought into danger of war by the dread of a certain nervous Englishman lost war should come.—Boston Advertiser.

TRULY "A HARD CASE."—The persons killed and wounded at the railroad slaughter on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad on the morning of the 7th inst. were, with one or two exceptions, returned soldiers, many of them recently from Southern prisons. One poor fellow, on being told by a surgeon who was on the train, that he could live but a few hours, sadly replied—"It is a hard case! I am but ten days out of Liberty Prison, and I have been fifteen months, and I was so full of hope and joy at the thought of seeing my wife and a baby who has never seen its father! It is a hard case!"

THEIR DEATH IN A RAILROAD CAR.—The Buffalo papers give the following particulars of the death of Mr. George Scholz, of that city. He was on his way to Warren, Pa., when a collision took place, and he grasped his carpet bag, and essayed to make his escape from the car. Just then the baggage car came crashing in through the car he occupied, and before he could reach his feet he was crushed between two cars. The stove was upset and in a moment the car was in flames. Every effort was made to release him from his frightful position, but without avail. He cried in his agony to those who were near him not to let him perish; but the brave pioneers, large quantities of snow were thrown from the windows of the burning car, and with desperate energy he stooped down gathered it with his hands, and applied it to his face and body. One man worked his way into the car, but he could not reach the helpless victim, and he got out with great difficulty after having been badly burned. But the merciless flames continued to wrap the unfortunate man in their folds, and for twenty minutes he was clothed in fire before the sad death of the strong and valiant body. He was a man of great strength and vitality, and his sufferings no pen can adequately describe.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—We regret exceedingly to notice that not only in Prince Edward Island, but in New Brunswick as well, Confederation is more than likely to be rejected. Two of the delegates to the Quebec Conference from St. John, N. B.—Messrs. Fisher and Gray—have been defeated at the general election. The Postmaster General of New Brunswick has likewise been rejected. These defections have been rendered more serious in the great counties of St. John, York, and Westmorland. They are therefore all the more ominous of the defeat of the Union scheme when the House re-assembles. In Nova Scotia, the measure, likewise, meets with a strong opposition, but the energy of Sir Richard Graves McDonnell the Governor, may overcome the threatened obstacles there.

Truth to tell, the scheme is one which we have never had any faith in seeing completed, unless by the employment of the strongest kind of Imperial influence through the agency of the Lieutenant Governors and the Governor-General. It was by means of these influences—which Lord Sydenham knew so well how to employ—that the Union of Upper and Lower Canada was brought about twenty-five years ago. (Constitutions were brought up by the score. Hostile members, in an indefinite number of cases, were "provided for." Money and patronage were employed without stint, to reach the end sought for. And, above and beyond all, there was the zeal of the most zealous Federalists, and the score. Hostile members, in an indefinite number of cases, were "provided for." Money and patronage were employed without stint, to reach the end sought for. And, above and beyond all, there was the zeal of the most zealous Federalists, and the score.

It now appears all but certain that the great constitutional change now proposed can only be brought about by agencies as great as powerful as those employed in 1839 and 1840. Such agencies might be the force of the most zealous Federalists, and the score. Hostile members, in an indefinite number of cases, were "provided for." Money and patronage were employed without stint, to reach the end sought for. And, above and beyond all, there was the zeal of the most zealous Federalists, and the score.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.—This on Confederate 22nd inst. sent to the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th has a reply to a correspondent, who inquires:—"What mean these rumors of senatorial committees approaching the President to submit terms of submission? Is there truth in them? Are any of the senators or representatives whipped? Have they approached the President to press upon him any such base propositions? Who were the senators? What were the propositions? Is there any plan to force the President to compromise with submission? Or is there any one else ready to volunteer his resignation in case he is forced to vacate his place? Is any attempt being made by rumors to create the impression that Gen. Lee is ready to consider the terms of laying down his arms under the pretext of preventing the suffering and sacrifice of a forced surrender? Who are these plans of surrendering to submission? Speak out; the crisis demands boldness and decision; and the nation has a right to know, as well as external enemies. The worst enemies who now depress us are whipped soldiers. This hour of agony is no time for factious opposition, or for paltering with peace propositions which can lead to nothing but despair, relaxation and ruin. The terms of reconstruction now coming from Congress are nothing else but submission. Let us know the worst, that a summary remedy may be applied."

The Enquirer, in response to its correspondent, says it cannot answer all the questions for want of information, and then goes on in the following remarkable and significant language, showing unmistakably that the rebellion is in its death throes:—"There is a party of wealthy seceders in Richmond who cannot be denied. They are a few of the most miserable wretches who have brought the war upon the country, and who would so surrender to the enemy. We have no doubt that there was a plan on foot to force Mr. Davis, in order to place a barrier in the way of his resignation, so that Mr. Hunter, as president of the Senate, would become President. This plan we hope and believe has miscarried. At any rate, the conspirators may understand that if they should succeed, they will have placed a barrier in the way of his resignation, so that Mr. Hunter, as president of the Senate, would become President. This plan we hope and believe has miscarried. 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