told so, did you ever communicate it to your colleagues on the river St. John?

He would put another question to Mr. Tilley-"Is it right for you, knowing as I believe you do that the railway will go by the North Shore, to mount the rostrum in Fredericton and endeavor to make the people believe that the railway is coming wondering at the apathy of the people, and saying, if there is one place to be benefitted more than

Mr. H. then proceeded to give his reasons for be- that is, that the reports, which were at one time so lieving that the railroad would never come near

The route would have to be settled by the Confederation. Mr. Tilley knew as well as any other Nova Scotia, were in favor of the Northern route; Convention. The extending of the powers of the can not be lessened at all events by confederation and that it was to the interest of Lower Canada to have the road as much in her own territory as poesible. He (Mr. H.) was told by leading members of them would at once remove the difficulty sug-1863, that whenever that road was constructed, it ince, as they would have had regard to the local when railroad communication brought the two exthe port of Miramichi; the port of Bathurst; and days ride of each other. Nor can we see that there the port of Dalhousie ;-all shipping immense quan- would be any more danger of local interests suffertities of deals and other lumber. It was clear to ing on account of the preponderance of Canadian those Northern ports, with whom they now did a large business, that they would press this road by the North, though it cost even four or five million ing a Federal Union is the safest, but surely it can

not be the cheapest. We still favor a Union of the dollars more: But he took another view of the case. Was it maritime Provinces, not only because of the benethat while Mr. Tilley was on this side of the Province lecturing in favor of Confederation, and impres- move. Being a dependency, and British connect- representation, as is the case in the constitution of sing the people with the idea that Confederation ion being desirable, we would gladly agree to give would build the railroad here, the Attorney Gen- up our local political institutions, have representative of the Upper Great Britain—no nation can wage war against the is finished, as they will find it a very interesting and lecturing the counties at the North, and giving tion in the Imperial Parliament, and be in deed, as House, and we don't know precisely what is; but Colonies alone—if they attack us, they directly asthem every assurance that Confederation would se- in name, a part of the British Empire. It has been we do know that the three Lower Provinces have sault the mother country; and in that case, we other was deceiving the people.

Mr. Hatheway believes the Canal extension, at a cost of perhaps sixty million of dollars, is sure to follow Confederation. He believed Western Extension would never be, with Confederation, and would seem to regard the scheme of last winter as a delusion. With Confederation, Mr. Hatheway believes in an increase of taxation; an absorption by Canada of our wealth, and of all our enterprising and learned men; the loss of the British troops to Fredericton.

Confederation.

We now conclude the answers to our questions. 4.—We are assured by the Provincial Secretary that the Imperial Government does know or all the circumstances which led to the proposed Confederation. From all we can learn it is not known that ation. From all we can learn it is not known that with Canada, whether as regards wealth or poputhe Imperial Government suggested it, yet the in- lation, and the only way in which we could be terest which that Government evinces in it, an interest we believe stronger than would appear from the public documents, it is just possible that indirectly such a suggestion may have come from over the seas. We have no means of ascertaining whether the Imperial Government knew as to how far the Quebec Conference was in accordance with an expressed wish of the people unless Mr. Tilley's assurance mentioned above covers it. The Provincial Secretary positively states that England would not attempt to force Confederation upon us against our wishes, and she scarcely could if she would.

5-This question involves an important itemtaxation. We admit that on this point we have misunderstood the statements of the Provincial Secretary as he has been, on former occasions, reported. Mr. Tilley, in his speech has answered this question very plainly, very intelligibly, and, taking his financial estimates as correct, on which we certainly cannot throw any doubt, any further than arises from the possibility of their being a grave mistake made in what after all must be regarded as we long ago said that we regarded this subject of revenue to the General Government. True, Mr. Galt in Canada, Mr. Archibald in Nova Scotia, Mr. Smith in our own Province make their estimates may, if Mr. Tilley is correct, insure the spending of the matter at present stands. cludes a very large amount, in his estimate, for Canal extension; this item is ignored by the other gentlemen mentioned because, as Mr. Tilley stated being centralized and thoroughly organised and fulded for in the Report of Conference. The language of the Report or scheme is as follows:

The General Government shall secure without delay the completion of the Inter-colonial will from Riviere du Loup. through New Brunswick, to

The communications with the North-Western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the Great West with the seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the Federated Provinces, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will

expenditure for Canal extension must be subject to fore written, we don't like any proposition which your colleagues on the river St. John." legislation in the General Assembly, when our reent protection or not will more properly be consid- ring for an imaginary foe. cost of Confederation will be, would be to darken settlement, and make St. John, what her position of the St. John or near the American frontier," and counsel. While we have always thought that Mr. geographically fits her to be, a great entrepot of in- hence there was no necessity for him to name any-Tilley's estimates have been made too close, with- dustry and commerce of the whole Province, form- thing of the kind to the Government. out sufficient margin being left to meet exigencies, ing that other river to carry our products to the Mr. Hatheway further said men, who is nearest right. Our own opinion is that benefit them. New and important light has, with- ture, whether it be York, Westmorland, Queen's or be called upon to pay should be viewed entirely in the light of the advantages we derive.

eral to the Local Governments, and the absolute attention from English Ministers, and be properly

ments against a Legislative Union. We have too to the home Government in favor of the latter. argument we think in favor of Legislative Union of union we should scarcely have it.

proposed Confederation is an experiment, and its

kind, at some time, is inevitable. If they are right:

we would say at once there can be no better time

free trade, such an assimilation can hardly be ac-

States and England, notwithstanding the present our defences can be creeted, and our men drilled.

when he told us that of all the bills passed last ses- 12.—We are glad Mr. Tilley takes higher ground there was no such as that seemed to the second the second to the second the second to the second near that city? Or is it right for you, wherever sion, only seven were of a character to go to the than some of his coadjutors, who claim an opporyou lecture, to deliver the same stereotyped remark, General Legislature. Of what nature were the bad doctring If the need to be the same stereotyped remark, General Legislature. remainder? to a great extent such as should never this whole province, we should be willing to pay another, it is the very place where you happen to have come before the Legislature, but just such as one thirteenth, or even three-and-a-half twelfths of lecture, whether it be York, Westmorland, Queen's should be passed upon by local Municipalities. Of the cost. If our interests were to be sacrificed we as we understand it, and has more to do before

13. The inducements we have to offer settlers current, that it was found at the Charlottetown are not numerous. Still, good settlers do find their Convention that a Legislative Union of the mari- way here, and the lands of Carleton County on the time Provinces was impracticable, were unfounded opposite side of the river seem evidence ample of reports, for as we understand it the Charlottetown this. The chief objection they urge is the want of jealous of the port of St. John; that one half of the Convention is still existing, its deliberations being markets. Therefore while we have no exalted opin-Government of New Brunswick, and the whole of in statu quo waiting for the result of the larger agriculturists to settle here, those inducements

Municipalities, and the more general establishment and the railroad. of the Government in Quebec in the autumn of gested by Mr. Tilley as occurring in the House of Commons, and provide for the efficient and proper greater unitedly than Upper Canada, will give them were it left to the British Government, that it would disposal of local and private legislation. The great the balance of power. But, supposing Upper Canhave been located through the centre of the Prov- extent of territory would cease to be an objection ada and Nova Scotia to have interests in common, they two could control all the rest. And then we the case Some of the leading points advanced by have, and can have, no guarantee as to how the intraffic. There was the shipping port of Buctouche, tremes of the thus united Provinces within two terests of Lower Canada may run. Her inhabitants, liable to be affected by many circumstances which would not have influence with the others, would in the mother country, in the matter of defence; for many instances we can imagine place herself in an- with a generous allowance from our Legislature for of the people generally. Just at this particular and Paraguay. tagonism to all the rest, and certainly in many would his mind that Canada would be so identified with influence than under the proposed Confederation. be rather disposed to go with Upper Canada than The Provincial Secretary may be right in conclud- with the others; so that it is all hazard and conjec-

ture. But this brings us to the Conference, in apportioning Legislative Coun- the strength that Confederation would afford us. cillors. Had each Province been allowed a like successtin these particulars can only be speculated great many others, who hardly believe in Confed- in the appointment of additional members in case Government, and our own safety, out of Confeder- cational interests of the County. eration now, as well as the strong advocates of the of a "dead lock;" but we regard the limitation as ation as in it. scheme, all profess to believe that a Union of some a good feature, because it would prevent that em- He admitted the fact that 'New Brunswick's

zette. By that scheme we observe "the Executive ted the claims of the Volunteers, but had been met sufficient importance without personal reflections the enemy. They held their position on Sunday night, and placed in a more favorable position would be by authority in Government is vested in the Sovereign with scoffs and contempt; but he believed had Mr. upon the Provincial Secretary. first effecting a Legislative Union of the maritime Provinces. We cannot understand how Mr. Smith of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire- Tilley and his Government done their duty in this and others reconcile their views, in one breath de- land, to be administered according to the well un- respect, the standing of the Province would be precating all union with Canada as dangerous, de- derstood principle of the British Constitution, by higher in Great Britain to-day than it was. He day before Justices Raymond and Baird, on the precating all union with Canada as dangerous, depicting Canada as a ruined, extravagant, grasping

the Sovereign personally, or by the representative of the Sovereign, duly authorised," such representative a year for military purposes, our Government should ber husband. Thomas Cochran to go to the States

By the movement of the two corps on Sunday southwest of Petersburg, Gen. Grant captured a large rebel
a year for military purposes, our Government should
ber husband. Thomas Cochran to go to the States Province, and holding out Legislative Union with tative will be the Governor General.

17.—The statement as made by Mr. Tilley, has her as something to be desired, because there can be no doubt that the power and interest of Canada to never been contradicted, that a Colony cannot maintain an independent army and navy. It is alinjure the Lower Provinces, and to monopolise the so confidently asserted that it never was contemplalion's share would be quite as manifest, if not more ted by the Conference, to contribute above the \$1,so, under Legislative as under Federal Union with 000,000, for the item in the estimates put down thus :- Militia, - Military and Naval service and 8.-We always have regarded Free Trade be- defence, which means it is said, to train and equip the militia, assist in the erecting of defences, and tween the Colonies as a correct principle. We thus contribute to the assistance of England's purpose of selfish, political agrandisement. To rewant customers else we cannot have manufactories army and navy, in case of an attack. We have no prosper in our Province. We cannot have profi- reason for disputing these statements. We do know table customers at a distance without proper facili- that situated as we now are, in case of an attack, we would be prepared, doubtless, to pledge all our ties for getting to them. While an assimilation of resources of men and means, to assist England's wick and her sister colonies, in each case showing a Tariffs is necessary in order to the establishment of troops and sailors in defending the Provinces.

Tilley vs. Hatheway.

complished when the several Provinces have disare liable to be affected differently by the condition tions of hon. Mr. Hatheway. We did so as an act road north; Lower Canada would favor the same Up freight to Woodstock Station.—13,627 barrels Commissioners. Gold 214. taxation as a mere secondary matter, and only to of trade at particular times. We believe that Un- of justice to this gentleman, and also because some route as it would open up so much of her territory; Flour; 987 barrels Meal; 742 barrels Pork; 260 be viewed in the light of the general advantages or ion would promote the more speedy accomplish- of his intimations made so broadly, and coming of our own representatives from the north, would, Tea; 72 tons Aricultural and other implements; Run was to cut south side of railroad, and prevent Lee disadvantages of the scheme. If it puts a dollar ment of the Inter-colonial railroad—giving us thus the thought, be sufficient to decide the route. If he thought, be sufficient to decide the route taxed a mill extra. If it is a fact that New Brunswick never give up her veto power tons Iron; 265 tons Lime: 59 tons Coal; 19.276 Hatch's Run, and ground two miles west of it.

Stand how the tariffs could be assimilated, nor has but the question of Confederation, so far as the let New Brunswick never give up her veto power tons Iron; 265 tons Lime: 59 tons Coal; 19.276 Hatch's Run, and ground two miles west of it. wick pays, now, more per head than Canada, Nova any attempt, we believe, been made to show it, Inter-colonial railroad is connected with it. We definitely established Scotia and P. E. Island, it is very clear that an as- therefore the conclusion is unavoidable, that Free now give Mr. Tilley's rejoinder, as made at St. similation of tariffs must give a large additional Trade is desirable, and Union, Confederate or John, sincerely trusting that Mr. Hatheway may otherwise, necessary to its establishment. be able to show that in this matter he has not acted ernment and Legislature, with the travelling and Down Freight to St. Andrews Station. -5,506,000 9 .-- Confederation will not give us more men. It that dishonorable part which attaches to him, as

foot up differently from Mr. Tilley. Mr. Smith includes a very large amount in his estimate for fences and training. The only argument however

self and one with which he felt somewhat pained ficiency must be the ultimate result.

Laths; 6,000 Clapboards; 121,924 Sieepers; 120,ficiency must be the ultimate result. as is the Inter-colonial railroad, absolutely provi- on those who might think of invading us. But we last Railway. The "Head Quarters" contained a while we had all our resources and revenues to cause we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a report of his remarks on the subject. The first part offer as pledges, then,—while the credit of the Genwar in this country will occur between the United reads thus-

> put it in forcible, if not in elequent style, So far as attack from Fenians or other bands of law- "Tilley will you stop your puffing and blowing.

less invaders, which is, perhaps, the most to be And tell us which way the Railway is going?' feared, is concerned, we believe that the United 'Did he answer? No. But he would put a States Government will not allow such demonstra- question to Mr. Tilley (he saw before him Mr. Hogg tions to be made upon us in force. And we con- of the Reporter, and he wished Mr. H. to put it less we don't like the power to be given to with- through the press to Mr. Tilley.)

draw the volunteer forces from one Province to the "Mr, Tilley, were you not told by the Duke o other, leaving some parts entirely unguarded. In Newcastle that the Imperial gurantee would not be any emergency each Province will stand as ready to given for a loan to construct the road by the Valley help the other, as did Nova Scotia at the time of of the St. John, or near the American frontier? If The protection we have in this matter is that any the Arostook war. In a word, as we have often be- you were told so, did you ever communicate it to

will induce our people to leave the farm, the work- He Mr. T. stated distinctly and emphatically presentatives will be heard. Whether this is sufficisubject at the Colonial Office the Duke referred to ered under another head. Apart from this item 10.—The route of the Inter-Colonial Railroad is the prevalent opinion that in a military point of the difference in the several estimates referred to the question which is the central and most impor- view it would not be safe to locate it too near the tant one, in many respects, to us. There is no American borders, but he said that was not his is not so very large. When men who have made County more immediately interested than this in opinion. He (the Duke) believed that it would be figures their study differ, it would be vain for us to having that road take the Central or Southern route, better for the purposes of defence to have the road attempt to reconcile those differences; and to en- and while this route suits our selfishness, it like- located close to the boundary. But the Duke never deavor here to prove to our readers what the actual wise suits the general interests of the Province, be- said that the gurantee for the loan would not be cause it will open up our best wilderness lands to given if the road were constructed by the "Valley est point Mr. Edgar made, we think, was in regard

sea. Hitherto, our opinion has been that when "Is it right for you, knowing as I believe you do which must of necessity attend the establishment there were so many interests to consult, the proba- that the railway will go by the North Shore, to and working of a General Government and Legis- bilities were that the Northern route would be se- mount the rostrum in Fredericton and endeavor to lature for the new Confederation, we have quite as lected. And our suspicions have lately been strength- make the people believe that the railway is coming much confidence in his ability and honesty as in any ened from the fact, that the members of Govern- near that city? Or is it right for you, wherever to hear Mr. Edgar and did not wish to intrude on ment at the north, in their addresses on Confedera- you lecture, to deliver the same stereotyped remark. of the other financiers. And our readers must de- tion, have spoken of the railroad as an undertaking wondering at the apathy of the people, and saying, termine for themselves, from a common sense view in which their constituents were greatly interested, if there is one place to be benefitted more than anof the matter, and from their knowledge of the and the accomplishment of which would greatly other, it is the very place where you happen to lec-

in a very few days, undoubtedly been thrown upon King's?" there must be some increase of taxation over that of this subject. Canada, otherwise careless as to the Mr Tilley declared he never used such language the fewest and simplest possible words, and hope '63 for a time, at all events, but we are equally sa- matter, will be interested in adopting the shortest except in Fredericton. The opinion which be had tisfied, we repeat, that the amount of taxes we will and cheapest route, and, being in Confederation, always entertained and frequently expressed on the the one presenting the most facilities for increasing subject was that there was a greater probability of have not room this week to bring down their rethe general revenue by the promotion of settlement the road being located by the Central than any other sults, and strike a balance from the summary. But and trade; therefore she will be interested in the route, The apathy to which he referred in Freder- we must say this, that our conclusions are different The 6th question we discussed to some extent in Central and Valley route. Canada will be influ- icton, was that evinced by the people on a question our answer to the first. The relation of the Gen- enced by the opinion of the Imperial Government, which would likely secure the construction of a work which it has been supposed was adverse to any but in a locality which would be largely beneficial to set, and that from our present light, taking everythe Northern route, but this idea certainly would them. These matters had come to his knowledge thing into consideration, we arrive at the opinion powers of each, is a matter of grave importance and, appear to be exploded by the opinion of the late before leaving Fredericton, and in presence of Mr. that it were better for the country to accept than tia at 96 to 99; and New Brunswick at 96 to 98. perhaps, the very best guarantee we have is the fact Duke of Newcastle as given by Mr. Tilley else- Glazier to whom the story had been related he conthat this point will, no doubt, receive the closest where, an opinion which is in accordance with all fronted Mr. Hatheway in regard to them. Mr. Hamilitary experience; so that we now entertain less theway tried first to evade the point at issue, but fears than we did before, and think that if we had Mr. Glazier, who said if the statements were true guarded in the Bill which passes the Imperial Par- no guarantee as to the route of the Inter-Colonial, he had been deceived, sharpened his recollection, candidates we have yet heard spoken of for Vicliament. The question of State Sovereignty has the probabilities more than favor the Central and and he was forced to acknowledge the misrepresentoria County. had so much to do with the American war, that its junction with the Douglas Valley route. Besides tation. Mr. Tilley said as this matter had been alvery prominence may be expected to insure, for a explore a route, who have just accomplished their tradict it before his constituents. He had address-

7.—We have failed to discover any cogent argu- those engineers have reported in very strong terms he intended holding in York County. It had been reported to some parties that there are documents much legislation now; will have more when Confederated. The Provincial Secretary advanced an argument we think in favor of Legislative Union of union we should searcely have it

Mr. Hatheway has replied to Mr. Tilley in a bad doctrine. If the road goes centrally to benefit letter, published in the Freeman. He does not, however, make the matter any better for himself, one thing we are satisfied from Mr. Tilley's remarks | would say then, it is fair for Canada to provide for convincing the people that he has acted a manly, honorable or trustworthy part.

Mr. Edgar's Lecture.

On Monday evening last, according to previous announcement, James Edgar, Esq., occupied the platform of the Mechanics' Institute, in a lecture of two hours length, in which he enunciated his views on the all absorbing question of Confederation. In the absence of the President and Vice 14.—The only guarantee given us against the President of the Institute, Dr. Smith, Secretary, natural consequence, it was not delivered with that force and effect which otherwise would have been the lecturer were: That the scheme was not a necessary one, looking at in the light of our duty to cent action of our County Council, an action which military purposes, and the judiciously expending time we regard it as peculiarly fortunate, the fact the amount in the organization of a force as a nu- that we are placed in a position to lay before our cleus round which to centre should danger assail, readers a series of articles on Railways, from the 15.—Here we think a great mistake was made by would be all that the parent state expects, or all pen of a gentleman than whom few are more capa- m. at 212.

sity in regard to the duties of the Provinces each to the United States Senate, our fears as to any one the other, for, said Mr. Edgar, in case of war it power exercising any undue control would be gone. would not be with the Provinces, but directly with they had better preserve the papers until the series said that our Federation will be unlike that of the cither of the Canada's. Maine don't complain. or line, and subject only to the orders of the Com-United States, and that the results which have at- Rhode Island, truly, but they stand in the Senate mander-in-Chief of that Province, but we would be Carleton. He is in favor of Confederation. A tended or grown out of their form of government on precisely the same footing in point of numbers under the direct control of the great head; and few weeks ago, we happen to know, Mr. S. was a cannot attend ours. As we have before stated, our proposed Confederation is an experiment, and its in common, so far with the proposed constitution of Brunswick was engaged in the Aroostook troubles, opinion is very significant. Mr. Stickney is well turned, and a resolution passed by a large majority, unthe two Houses will there be an efficient check. each Province would by acclamation offer every known in the County as a man of sound sense, more tion into conduct of Judge Coursel has been commenced on, sexcely assured. There is just this fact to be Mr. Cardwell in his despatch intimates that the man and every penny of her resources to aid her than average ability, one whose interests are identiproposed limitation of the number of members in sister colony. Therefore, he argued, that so far as the Legislative Council is an unfavorable feature, the matter of defence went, we could just as securebecause it prevents any remedy by the Government ly satisfy the honest expectations of the Imperial for a long time been closely identified with the edu-

barrassment which the Government would suffer credit did not stand so well in the English market from the pressure which would continually be as it had in former years, but argued that this was if we could see that a Political Union, of the lower brought to bear upon it for appointments to the partly owing to force of circumstances over which Mr. Edgar's lecture, a brief report of the leading Provinces, alone with Canada was inevitable, then Upper House, and also because supposing Upper we had no control; such as fluctuation in the money points of which is published to-day. We are sorry Brazil has issued a decree excluding all rebel priva Canada should have a preponderant influence in the market; the neighboring Republic having assumed that Mr. Edgar will rank himself in a school whose

give \$100,000 per annum.

view, he failed to see the advantages to be confer- for trial at the Supreme Court. red on the Province by Confederation. It seems good-for-nothing place; he could excuse those who, to carry out their views, extol Canada to the skies, deed, who would decry his own country for the will be given. fute the statement that the Province was retrogathe increase in population during the last ten years, agricultural productions, &c., between New Bruns-

large balance in favor of our own Province. Referring to the Inter-colonial railroad, he argued that the probabilities were all in favor of the

of taxation; the establishment of a General Gov- M. Clapboards.

the P. E. Island Convention should have atten. ded to their alotted duty, and reported their doings to the Legislature; and should never have undertaken the Quebec Conference until authorized by the people through their representatives in the Assembly. And he urged that the Conference had aced us in a wrong position towards the mother country; should the people decide against the scheme, it would cause the English people to lose

confidence in our politicians. In conclusion Mr. E. said, he was, and for many years had been in favor of a Union of the Colonies out he thought the present action in dissolving the House, and affording the people so short a time for considering the question was wrong in the extreme: it was asking them to take a step in the dark, a step, too, that could not be retraced. The Union, he thought, should be brought about by degrees; the first step should be a Legislative Union of the amendment abolishing slavery. Mr. Sweat of Maine,

The Hall was respectably filled; and the lecture | against it. was listened to with marked attention. The strongto the route of the railroad. We must think Mr cause little good, when he so often left the question to abuse Mr. Tilley. At the close of the lecture, Mr. John Leary rose and requested that Col. Baird be allowed to offer some remarks in reply; there was some little confusion created, during which Col. Baird rose and said, that he came his meeting, but that he had taken notes, and, did his friends wish it, he would at some early day re-

We have finished our answers to our own questions on Confederation. We have done so in our country readers will understand them. We from what we supposed they would be in the out-

Messrs. Beveridge and Tibbits are the only

Hon. J. A. Poor although reported to be so similar question as relating to our proposed Confedlabor, acting under these instructions, did not go
exaction, the gravest consideration.

He had addresslabor, acting under these instructions, did not go
tations to be flatly contradicted in a meeting which

The had addresslabor, acting under these instructions, did not go
tations to be flatly contradicted in a meeting which

The had addresslabor, acting under these instructions of the labor, acting under the proposed Confedlabor, acting under these instructions of the labor, acting under the labor action in the end of May, and the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, acting under the labor action in the end of May, actin

Canadian Canals.

Mr. Smith and others have attempted to make a

three-and-a-half twelfths, which would be \$4,375,three-and-a-half twelfths, which would be \$4,375, to have resulted in no change of attitude of either Gov-000. By the confederation scheme we pay one-thir-ernments, or of the Rebels. In other words it was a failteenth, which makes \$1,153,846, being a balance in favor of the latter scheme of \$3,221,153.

Now the highest estimate made of expenditure on canals is \$22,500,000; add that to \$15,000,000 for Intercolonial Railroad, makes \$37,500,000. New Brunswick's share, of cost, one-thirteenth, equals \$2,884,615, or \$1,490,384 less than the amount assumed by New Brunswick in 1861 as her share of the Intercolonial Railway. That is, it will cost New Brunswick \$1,490,384 less to build the canals to build the Intercolonial alone under the Inter-

Railways.

Just now the question of Railways is the grand agitating question of the day. Not only are Provincial railways agitated, but local branches are occupying much attention. Thus as in point the rewe are pleased to believe is receiving the approval ble to handle the subject, giving a thorough history Second, it was not necessary as a military neces- of railways down to the present day. We recommend then to the special attention of our readers the first part, which appears on the first page, and

fied with the agriculturalists, and who has likewise

We were out of town on Monday evening and were thus debarred the pleasure of hearing his officers and men.

William Donnelly was examined on Thursher husband, Thomas Cochran, to go to the States

to be the earnest aim, he said, of the advocates of We learn that Hon. Charles Connell has the scheme, to prove New Brunswick a poor, mean been requested to address a public meeting at Flobut he must be a mean, contemptible creature in- sented to do so. Due notice of the time of meeting

Mr. Buck is now, we are told, proceeding

Colonial Aews.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY .- The northern route; because Nova Scotia was jealous of following is a correct statement of the quantity of this influence, added to which will be the influence | hhds. Molasses; 346 barrels Sugar; 611 chests on the location of the railroad until that route was lbs. fresh Fish; 789 barrels Fish; 717 boxes Herrings; 1557 qtls Fish; 31 no. Horses; 149 bush- Lincoln had refused all proffers of peace except on terms Mr. Edgar argued that there must be an increase els Potatoes; 498 bushels Oats; 75 M. Boards; 61 which the South could not accept. Richmond Examiner

other expenses of members increased, Canal exten- B. M. Deals and Boards; 117,000 B. M. Hardwood; destroyed those who remain will have nothing more to sion, &c., must naturally lead to an increase of our 215,000 B. M. Spruce Logs; 275,000 B. M. Spars submit to than is now demanded by the enemy. Gold 212. taxes. The resources left us for local purposes are and Masts: 16,366,000 B. M. Shingles: 2.390,000 000 Hoop Poles; 3,936 tons Ship Timber; 1,165 Jan. 26th, says:

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Mr. Sandford Flem- and desired to know upon what terms the South eral Government of the second by just so much as ing has recommended the route from Lake Temis- would agree to return to the sheltering Ægis of the you define the route?' Even the poet from Albert we had given of our revenues to that General Gov- counta through the middle of New Brunswick, as old flag. the best. The routes hitherto proposed are Major He suggested the Union as it was, the nigger as Mr. E. took the ground that the delegates to Robinson's, along the southern shore of the St. he is, and the South as it used to be. He suggested Lawrence, and that by way of Metapedia, on the also that the North would foot the bill and taxes for southern frontier. Mr. Sandford Fleming's route all the negroes stolen and property destroyed by the is between these two. - Quebec Mercury.

> VERY IMPORTANT .- THE CANAL BUSINESS .- In the Canadian House, on January 30— In reply to Mr. McGiverin.

Attorney General McDonald said it was not the intention of the Government to take up during the present session the subject of improving the water Parliament would no doubt make a large grant for

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Nineteen representatives from Slave States voted in the U. S. Congress for the Constitutional was the only New England representative who voted

Two hundred years ago the freemen of Mass. voting in State elections, used corn and beans as in- fax on the morning of the 2d. yea and the beans as nay in the balloting.

The winter in Europe has been very severe. The Seine and the Loire have been frozen over, and the railways clogged with three feet of snow. It required a garrison of soldiers to relieve the passen-

An enterprising man in Dryden, N. Y., had was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial. the misfortune to lose his wife on Sunday; on Monday he married his servant girl; on Tuesday they attended the funeral of the deceased together, the new wife wearing the old one's clothes.

The Potomac river is blockaded with ice .felt in the transportation of Government supplies. Spafford Barker, Esq., has been appointed United States Consular Agent for Fredericton. The woman who nursed Louis Napoleon

when he was a baby has just died. The papers mention that her son, His Majesty's foster brother, is treasurer of the Imperial household. The London Times quotes Canada 6 per cent government securities, at from 93 to 95; Nova Sco-

women than men in Sweeden.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT .- " Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this expected to recover.

American News.

By Telegraph to " Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, Feb. 4th, p. m.
President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived in
Washington from Fortress Monroe this morning; they had adopted in 1861, we agreed to pay of \$15,000,000 an informal conference with Rebel commissioners, Stephens. Hunter and Campbell, and it is positively known

> Rebel Gen. Chalmers, in a speech at Corinth said that in his opinion the confederacy had gone under; he told his men they could do as they pleased, he should have nothing more to do with them, but should leave the rebelion to try and save the remainder of his property. Gens. Morrow and Roddy have applied for pardon, and to return to their allegiance to U. S. Government. On account of failure of peace negotiations, gold has been going up. It is now, 3.30 p. m., quoted at 214.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6. Failure of peace negotiations is the chief topic of comment to-day; the conference lasted several hours, but the Rebels would listen to no terms unless their independence and Intercolonial under Confederation than it would was conceded, it was broken off without anything being accomplished; Government will now pursue the war with On Friday the Rebel fleet made another attempt to steam

down James River but were driven back by the land bat-Gen. Sherman is demonstrating against Augusta and

Branchville and Charleston, but late Rebel papers confess they do not know which point he will strike first. Beauregard is in command at Augusta. Gold opened NEW YORK, Feb. 6 p. m.

A magazine at Bucnos Ayres exploded on Jan. 8th killing and wounding 130 soldiers. The Italian Government had seized Rat Island at the mouth of the La Plata river South America. Fighting had commenced between Braz It is reported that the President will soon issue a proclamation giving the result of the peace Conference.

now on trial in New York, on suspicion of being implicated in the attempt to burn that city. Gold closed this p. NEW YORK, Feb. 7. Richmond papers give Charleston dates to Feb. 2nd. The advance of Sherman's column was reported within miles of that city; another Federal column was mov-

Quite a number of persons have been arrested and are

ing on Branchville; skirmishing is reported in which the bels were compelled to retreat, Richmond papers of Saturday report heavy firing at Bermuda Hundred, but do not explain the cause. A proposition is before rebel Congress to purchase 100,-000 slaves, and put them in the field as soldiers. Gold

opened at 216. A mass meeting was called for last evening by the Mayor of Toronto, for the purpose of condemning Government

A Quebec despatch says debate on Confederation scheme pened in Parliament last night; Attorney-General Me-Donald made a lengthy speech on subject.

Richmond papers of yesterday announce the return of Peace Commissioners, and explosion of all negotiations for peace; they urge vigorous prosecution of war. Rebel guerilla chief Harry Gilmour, was captured by Sherman's forces yesterday in Virginia, besides several of Rebel deserters continue to report that Mobile is evac-

teers from her ports. Gold 215.

The 5th corps, and portions of the 2d corps, of Army of Potomac, made an important movement on Sunday toward 16.—At the time we published this question, the satisfying and Hatchez Run, which they occupied afscheme had not been published in this Province by authority. It has since appeared in the Royal Gauthority. It has since appeared in the Royal Gauthority. They held their position on Sunday night, and The army appropriation bill passed by Congress yester-dey amounts to \$500,000,000. Gold 2111.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, p. m. By the movement of the two corps on Sunday south-

Then, in an economical and industrial point of and enter the American service, and was committed Richmond papers of the 6th tell their readers that a dound to advantage of the South; they also state that the loss of Wilmington will immediately carry the cotton question home to the nations of Europe,

A large fire occurred in Philadelphia this morning, by which 50 dwelling houses were destroyed, and 15 lives renceville on public questions, and that he has con- lost. Nothing from Grant or Sherman to-day. Gold 209

The column of the Potomac army which advanced to Hatchez Run on Sunday made a farther advance Monday of two miles to Dabney's Mills, where the Rebels made a ding, he went at some length into a comparison of with the Fish Creek survey with unexpected suc- back to their breastworks at Hatchez Run; the Federals got out of amunition, the wagon conveying it being mired, and for a time matters looked black for them; they lost 3 to 500 killed and wounded. Gen. Meade was on the Greeg's Cavatry destroyed a Rebel train of wagons at

Dinnewiddie Court House, and captured 200 prisoners; Congress has adopted a resolution requesting the Presia great speculation, we believe him correct. But tinct liabilities and, from surrounding circumstances, We have published elsewhere certain enuncia- St. John, and would do all she could to take the freight carried over this railway for the year 1864: dent to report results in his interview with Rebel Peace

It is supposed Grant's movement on Sunday on Hatch's rated. Davis sent message to Rebel Congress stating that says result will have the effect to unite the people of the

South more closely than ever. It says, if defeated and Of Mr. Blair's errand, the Richmond Sentinel of

which has been advanced to our mind of any weight to deal. It was in regard to some statements made to defence is that the militie from the contended, that so far as the credit of cords Firewood; 251 cords Bark; 12,235 bushels to deal. It was in regard to some statements made to defence is that the militie from the contended, that so far as the credit of cords Firewood; 251 cords Bark; 12,235 bushels to deal. It was in regard to some statements made on this subject of defences, is, that the militia, from by Mr. Hatheway, late a member of the Government, the New Brunswick herself was concerned, she had Potatoes; 3,830 bushels Oats; 256 tons Iron; 74 course, the wishes of the Federal Government, the here, it is a subject for future legislation, and is not ly recognized by England, might have a member of the Confederation, for, now, on those who might think of invading us. But we HENRY OSBURN, Manager. | not likely to be complied with, he came down point-

> armies and emissaries of Federal usurpation. Ot course he made all these suggestions on his own responsibility, but whether deemed authoritative or not, he received not the slightest encouragement to hope for reunion, and was made to understand that the South was fighting for independence and independence only. He then inquired whether, if the independence of the South were recognized by the communication of the country. The Confederate Federal Government, the South would make common cause with the North and drive the French from Mexico.

The response understood to have been given to this diplomatic feeler was: . . Make the proposition formally and officially and you will get a reply."

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the AFRICA. The Africa, from Liverpool 21st ult., arrived at Hali-

dicative of yeas and nays, the corn being counted as Globe authoritively states that reports from America that British troops are about to embark for Canada, to meet probable war from contemplated recognition of the South, are absolutely without any foundation.

> Captain Corbett, commander of the Sca King prior to her conversion to rebel cruiser Shenandoah, had again been before a magistrate charged with enlisting seamen to serve on Shenandoah. Further conclusive evidence Commander of Peruyian war ship Union, who was ar-

rested for violation of Foreign Enlistment Act by enlisting seamen in the Thames, but got off owing to some legal irregularity, was again arrested on the arrival of hisship at Plymouth, and conveyed in custody to London .-Several thousands of people were skating opposite He is charged with repeating the offence at Plymouth. Washington on Sunday. The embargo is seriously Part of his enlistments are said to be intended for another Peruvian war steamer, fitting out in France. This second steamer, named the America, arrived at Plymouth on the 20th, from Nantes, to ship crew engaged for her. Captain of the Union was brought before Magistrates at Dartfield on the 20th, but case was dismissed from insuffi-

New York correspondent of the London Herald asserts that Gen. Sherman has become insane. Steamer Columbian, belonging to Indian and Pacific Steamship Co., which left Liverpool on the 10th, sunk on the 17th off Brest, where she was supposed to be running for shelter. Thirty of the crew and one passenger drowned, -only three saved. The lost passenger was John There are over one hundred thousand more | Hamilton, of Liverpool, the representative of the Panama

Wallace, the composer, is seriously ill at Paris, and not country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, vey it to the Great Eastern, commenced on the 19th, and and this popularity is based upon real merit, which will continue without intermission till the end of May, by important announcement, that at same time Empered

It is denied that the Queen will open parliament in per-