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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

Death of President Lincoln.

While in some respects the death of Caesar is suggested by the foul murder which took place in Washington City on Friday evening last, there is no incident recorded in history, we think, which in all its surroundings, presents a parallel to the death of Abraham Lincoln. The receipt of the intelligence, here, that the President had been killed, created, as it did probably in every town on the continent, a most profound sensation. While in many minds, doubtless, the sensation of regret rose rather out of a natural repugnance to the commission of an act so brutal, so cowardly, so vile, than from any especial regard for the man, yet a majority of persons have, we think, of late, been forced despite their former adverse predilections to acknowledge very admirable traits of character in the now fallen President; and it was while such feelings were being increased by the several events which have in the past few weeks, followed each other in quick succession, adding honor after honor to his administration, and at a time when, having just gained the zenith of his ambition, the eyes of all the nations were being turned towards him, anxious to know how he would bear his success, and how that success was likely to affect the peace of the world,—just at that moment the assassins blow fell, the important presence was removed from view, and a gasp of horror went over the land.

For a little while the name of Abraham Lincoln and his fate will be the talk of the day and then forgotten in the whirl of life, but upon the page of History his name will live forever, prominent among the noble of the world's sons. Not merely as a man whose accession to power was the signal for the outbreak of the most bloody and most unnatural war which has marked the age, or as one whose very success in bringing that war to a conclusion, served the arm and steadied the victor's wreath, sprinkling with his own blood the victor's wreath which surrounded his brow, but as a man who found his country with four million of human beings in the bonds and shackles of slavery and who, at the end of four years, led that country without a slave, endorsing the proclamation of universal emancipation to American negroes with his own blood.

To his country at the present juncture his loss is irreparable for, than himself, probably there is none so fitting to conclude the work he began and so nearly finished; and, beside, by the peculiar constitution of the country his place is arbitrarily filled, without any appeal to the people, by a man who may, perhaps, be singularly unfit to be his successor.

The foreign policy of the late President has been conciliatory; his wise counsel and, doubtless, in some instances his determined will, have saved the United States from coming in conflict with other nations and, toward England, particularly, we believe, he had more enlightened and friendly feelings than had any of the men by whom he was immediately surrounded. How his death may affect the foreign relations time only can determine.

In harmony with the general tone of public sentiment we condole with our neighbors on their loss of a Chief Magistrate of whom it may truly be said "And say to all the world 'This was a man.'"

The following is the account, received here on Saturday evening from the agent of the Associated Press, of the tragedy, which, so far as relates to the President, subsequent reports have not changed. With regard to the other parties injured, the telegraphic columns contain all the news which has been received.

President Lincoln and wife visited Ford's theatre last night for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the 4th act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming "die tyrant tyrant," and immediately leaped from the box, and, with a bound, landed on the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse fed. The assassin of Mrs. Lincoln had been shot, and the audience that the President had been shot, and all present rose to their feet, rushed towards the stage, many exclaiming "long him." The excitement was of the wildest description.

The Boston Journal says—That John Wilkes Booth was the murderer of the President is certain. There were two theories, however, as to the locality from which the fatal shot was fired. The pistol, which Booth doubtless dropped after he drew his knife, was an old fashioned one, of what is known as the Derringer model and French manufacture. It is silver mounted, with a receptacle in the stock, in which were three extra percussion caps, and the barrel is not over three inches long.

One theory is that Booth, who was an accomplished pistol shot and billiard player, went before committing the murder, to the opposite side of the theatre and took the relative position of President Lincoln and the closed door of the box in which he sat, after which he went to that door, fired through it, and then rushed into the box by the other door. There is a bullet hole in the closed door, which is pointed on the inside, about the height of a man's hand in the attitude of pistol shooting from the door. This bullet hole is about four feet from where President Lincoln sat, and it is asserted that had not the course of the bullet been arrested by the resistance to be overcome in passing through a thin pane of glass, it would have gone entirely through the President's skull.

The other theory is that the pistol was loaded with two balls of smaller calibre than the barrel, and that while one accomplished its deadly mission, the other went through the unopened door of the box. Miss Harris, who was in the box, is confident that the murderer was in the box when the shot was fired.

Booth's escape is not strange, considering the precautions taken by him. Some weeks ago he hired a stable in an alley way in the back of the theatre, and on the afternoon of Friday he rode there on a small bay mare which he had just obtained at a livery stable, having often rode her before. The mare was tied in the stable, unsaddled, and about ten minutes before the murder was committed Booth had her brought by a stage carpenter to the door behind the scenes.

The account of the attempt on the life of Secretary and son is thus given: Secretary Seward has rallied and is wonderfully strong. He has given a detailed description of his assassin. It is now evident that he was a different person from the President's murderer. There were four persons in the room at the time—Major Seward, Miss Fanny Seward, a hired nurse, and chief messenger of State Department.

The Secretary lay in bed on his back. The assassin jumped upon the bed and endeavored to throw the threat of his victim. He inflicted three different wounds. While engaged in it the male nurse had flung himself upon the bed and thrown his arms around him and strove to pull him off the bed. The murderer instantly recovered his shoulder and drove the nurse off his back. He then sprang from the bed and engaged in a fight for escape with all that opposed him. He stabbed the chief messenger dangerously.

generally in the breast. He stabbed Maj. Seward in the arm and beat him over the head and face with a heavy pistol and disabled him. He then attacked Frederick Seward, who had entered the room from an adjoining chamber and gave him a scalp wound with his knife, which, strange to say, commenced at the forehead, passed over the top of the head, and extended part way down the back of the head, and then struck him with a pistol or a long shot, a heavy blow which knocked him down insensible.

The way of escape was then clear. The assassin ran down stairs mounted his horse, and rode rapidly away. Major Seward is about this morning, with one arm in a sling and his head and face lacerated. The assassin is said to have traced by the horse, he rode, and which was hired from here, to the Long Bridge, and over into Virginia.

Both the man and his crime are the slave power.

The Government.

Some people complain that we have expressed, not a disposition to oppose the Government in its measures, but the opinion that it is a weak Government. If we are not right in expressing such an opinion, others of our contemporaries are not right in calling it a strong Government. But that is no argument. We have given some reasons for thinking it weak; we are not aware that any of those who are friends of the Government have endeavored to prove it strong. We have, and the country has, a right to complain when inferior men are chosen while there are superior men whom to choose. We look at the elements which compose the Government, and discovering the various parts weak, cannot regard the whole structure strong. It is not because the Government is a coalition one that we dislike it; coalition ought to engender strength, but it is because of the antecedents, the peculiar opinions, and the known antagonism of the members that we doubt its stability; and we are at a loss to know how certain of our contemporaries, who have in the past quite agreed with the SENTINEL in its estimate of some man in the Government, can now express the opinion they do. Can the tiger change his skin? It is somewhat curious the comparison between the expressed opinion of each other, given in days gone by, by members of the Government and their present position of unity, as when in 1857 a Government was placed in power of which Mr. Allen was Solicitor General and Mr. Wilnot Provincial Secretary; while ranged in opposition were Smith, Hatheway, Gilmore.

Steam Communication.

First Trip: Distinguished Visitors, &c. Steam communication with the lower ports was established, by the arrival of the Antelope, as mentioned in our last, on Thursday the 13th. She was detained here over Friday on account of a sudden and thick rain of ice, much to the satisfaction, of course, of certain magnates of Fredericton including, for instance, some members of the City Council thereof, who thus were afforded an opportunity of visiting our local institutions of note; with which, including our railroad, the new bridge over the St. John, &c., they expressed themselves delighted. It is said, but we think it a *canard*, that the whole number of Frederictonians proceeded in a body to visit the Alms House, but were refused admission by the Keeper, without a ticket from the Commissioner, the Keeper supposing from their hungry looks that they were seeking admission for Parish support.

On Saturday, the Antelope made an extraordinary trip; she left here at 4 o'clock in the morning, and a few minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening was back again at her wharf, having gone to Lunenburg and returned in 48 hours.

On Friday afternoon, the Gazelle, Capt. C. A. Wood, arrived with a number of passengers and considerable freight.

The Gazelle returned on Monday, and on Tuesday proceeded up river, it being intended that she shall ply above Woodstock for the present.

The Tobique, Capt. Whittier, arrived on Thursday morning, having been delayed by the severe gale which prevailed on Wednesday.

We can scarcely understand why the Head Quarters is so persistently anxious with regard to our standing with the Government. If he really wants his readers to know what our opinions are, why don't he copy them? We surely express them plain enough, and we cannot see why he should take so much trouble to apply and explain them, unless he is fearful lest we should somehow stand in the way, which we never have, of his getting some crumbs of government patronage. Perhaps he has an idea that government patronage is valuable in Fredericton it may be—and the sight of the feast makes him deaf to the call of right. And there is some excuse for him, "Ventre affame n'a point d'oreilles." But we assure him we shall not seek to divide the spoils with him; government patronage is a sorry bone to quarrel over. But the Head Quarters brings a grave charge against us when he says we were profane. To be profane is to speak irreverently of things which are not liable to the charge and the Head Quarters has misrepresented us, or else he regards the evil spirits spoken of as sacred—holy—there are men who worship devils, but we did not know any such existed in New Brunswick; or else it is the Government, or certain members of it, whom he regards as holy, and whom we have desecrated or profaned. We leave him to choose this alternative, either being a false witness or a worshiper of "men and devils."

But the unkindest cut of all was when the Head Quarters applied our illustration to an individual member of Government by name. We did not apply it to Mr. Hatheway; are not there other members of Government to whom it might be applied? But we can imagine the Editor of the Head Quarters saying to himself, "Well, that's a good bit; it suits Hatheway charmingly, I hate the fellow; I pretend to love him, and I'll publish the illustration in full, applying it directly, thus stinging Hatheway but not bearing any of the onus myself." And so it came out, and other papers copy it, and the SENTINEL gets the credit of having applied the verse in question to the Chief Commissioner, while all we said was, we hoped the illustration would not apply to any member of the Government.

While some of the papers still maintain that a Union of the Maritime Provinces, and Western Extension, will be brought before the Legislature by Government, others—the Head Quarters for instance—estimate that internal reforms rather than general measures will occupy its first attention. We trust that the important measures referred to will not be allowed to remain in abeyance over this session, but that they will be fully discussed, and action had upon some definite proposition of the Government. Our own opinion on both these we have frequently stated, and however much circumstances which have occurred and are occurring may change our views with regard to details, on the general principles they are unchanged. With regard to Western Extension, should the Government seek and obtain power to build it as a provincial work, it will have to be on the same basis, so far as locality is concerned, as that of the bill of last session, and must include all the branches as well as the main line.

Mr. Laurillard will be in town on or about the 26th inst., and will attend to such orders for tuning and repairing pianos as may be desired.

Mr. Sippell has placed on our table a sample of Friction Matches, the manufacture of which he is at present engaged. The matches appear to be of a good quality, and we wish the manufacturer success with his enterprise.

To Correspondents.—We cannot think that any good would result from the publication of the letter of J. L., but rather the reverse, and no public good can come of it. We do think that the course taken by the gentleman he refers to was unkind and bad taste. As to the correctness of the sentence he refers to, while it certainly is not a usual form of expression, it would be hard to prove it incorrect. We have not published the letter of "An Agriculturalist" because a gentleman to whose statements he refers has died since his communication was penned, and held it over until we have a personal interview with "Agriculturalist."

FITZPATRICK.—It is not polite nor, except under peculiar circumstances, civil to interrupt a public speaker in the way mentioned. Politeness and civility, however, do not exercise that control of men they should in public gatherings, and even in the Assembly, where such interruptions should not be found, interruptions very discourteous are frequently made.

In 1857, Mr. Tilley occupying the position he does now of ex-Secretary and not having a seat in the Assembly, Mr. Smith in course of a debate thus referred to him: "He said he deeply regretted the absence from office of the late Provincial Secretary. To that gentleman, who was now within his hearing, he would offer no eulogium; but this he would say, his absence from the office was a great loss, and was so regarded throughout the whole Province where his talent and honesty were known and recognized. Was it such a man who would lend himself to the systematic ruin of the Province; or were honorable members to be told by the political Proteus who now held the office that Mr. Tilley was not fit to discharge his duty?"

So spake Mr. Smith in '57; so we hope to hear him speak in '65.

The indications received on every hand are that an attempt will be made, after a time, to induce the present House to move in the larger Confederation scheme. The plot to overthrow the Government having succeeded so well it would be strange if the wise men who now direct, and the wisest men who will shortly more completely direct affairs, should discover a basis upon which the whole of British North America may be united.

New Paper.—We have received the prospectus of a weekly paper, to be published at Woodstock on or about the 29th inst. Terms \$2 per annum in advance; \$2 50 if not in advance. It is to be devoted to the general interests of New Brunswick; and will be to some extent a literary journal, and give especial attention to the local interests of Carleton and Victoria. It will urge "a manly and liberal policy" in respect to militia, volunteers and other measures of defence. It will support the "Western Extension scheme," and railway connection with Nova Scotia. It will lend its assistance towards finding a basis for a Legislative Union of the maritime Provinces; and will give its most earnest and thorough support to any scheme which can be matured for the ultimate union of the whole of the B. N. A. provinces—the italics are ours. The paper is to be called "The Acadian," and its provisional manager is J. C. Winslow, Esq.

Thus much the prospectus tells us. We are told by a friend from Fredericton, who professes to have it from Head Quarters, that the "Acadian," which is the "Journal" resuscitated, is to be published by a company of gentlemen of means, that its great aim is to be to quench the SENTINEL, and that its Editor will be the gentleman who recently figured in the Head Quarters as "Elector."

The company have a spokesman in the person of Mr. Winslow who makes it at all events respectable, and we shall welcome a well conducted paper, and it ought to be well conducted when there is ample means to sustain it in this case, in this County, as a very desirable auxiliary. We may, and it is our duty, say that if "Elector" does edit the "Acadian" then we have no right to expect that it will prove a very honorable addition to the journals of the Province. However we hope that the "Acadian" by its character will prove that the statements of our informant are incorrect in this particular.

Late arrivals from England bring intelligence of the death of Richard Cobden, in his 61st year. He has, since 1841, with but a short interruption, been a prominent member of the British Parliament, during which time he has, with his constant coadjutor Mr. Bright, been earnestly engaged in agitating measures of reform. For his services in promoting the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, he was rewarded with a national subscription of £70,000. He has always been considered as adopting ultra views, particularly with regard to trade and national defence. He ranked among the ablest debaters in the House of Commons.

The Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector of Woodstock, desires to acknowledge the receipt of a handsome English made Surplice and Stole, presented to him the evening before Easter Sunday, the gift of the Ladies of his Congregation, to whom he begs to return his sincere thanks for the same.

We beg to tell the Editor of the Head Quarters, Mr. Archer, that it is not at all important whether he is a gentleman or not; he certainly labors hard to remove any lingering impression that some persons may have had that he was one. He had better prove that he is one rather than that we are not; the task would be equally difficult.

About 2 o'clock Friday morning, a fire broke out in the old "Stoddard House," Upper Woodstock, which, with the building adjoining north, was totally consumed.

The SENTINEL will be published during the coming season, at the usual price, fifty cents. We shall make an extra effort to give our readers more than our wonted quantity of Legislative matter, without charging any regular subscription.

Messrs. Allen and Hatheway, in York, and Mr. Botsford, in Westmorland, have been returned without opposition.

In St. John and Fredericton, public demonstrations of respect were made on the 19th, the day of President Lincoln's funeral.

We are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Simpson of the Free Church, will preach in Raymond's Hall to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 o'clock P. M.

Why will not our friend of the Globe enlighten us about that defence matter?

In the neighboring Provinces, as in New Brunswick, the ranks of the Orange organization are being augmented by large and useful additions of members.

Ploughing has been prosecuted to some extent already in this County, and considerable wheat has been planted.

Lecture.—The closing lecture of the course at Upper Woodstock will be delivered on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. B. F. Ratray. Subject—"The times in which we live."

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Communicated.

The following speaks for itself. We should judge the call was a big call—we mean the Byram Settlement call.—Ed. Sen.

To the Editor of THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Sir—I witnessed the weight of a bull calf of Byram's, in the Byram Settlement, two and a half days old, which weighed 134 lbs. He was weighed by E. T. Byram and Geo. Irvan.

Now, Mr. Editor, your County is noted for wonderful animals, and the owner is at a loss for a name to give to the calf. I propose to call him "Elector," as we think up this way that's the name of the greatest calf your County can boast of.

Respectfully yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

Byram Settlement, April 12th, 1865.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SCHOOL EXAMINATION IN WILLIAMSTOWN.

Mr. Editor.—Knowing that you feel deeply interested in the cause of Education, and that you have always manifested a warm desire to assist and strengthen any laudable effort made to encourage the development of the minds of the youth of our County, I feel assured that you will gladly give place in the columns of your valuable journal to an account of the examination of Mrs. Lockwood's school in this place, which was held on Thursday the 12th inst., together with the Levee held in the evening of the same day. The school house is new and commodious; the school consists of about 40 scholars.—There were present at the examination nearly all the parents of the children, and many others interested in the youth of this community. The examination of the different classes in reading, spelling, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography and various mental exercises, considering the tender age of the pupils, was of an exceedingly satisfactory character, and certainly reflected very great credit upon both scholars and teacher. After the examination was over, the entire company regaled themselves with a good substantial luncheon and social chat until twilight had closed around them. The room was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with evergreens. The little girls and young ladies who took a prominent part in the entertainment were beautifully dressed, and very becomingly decorated with the occasion with garlands of flowers. The exercises consisted of Tableaux, Recitations, and Dialogues, interspersed with some excellent vocal music; and to their praise be it said there was not one mistake made in the whole evening's performance. Those who went expecting much, were disappointed, and those who knew not what to expect went away to wonder.

The following was the programme of the evening: "The Rest," Miss Watts. "Sweet Confidence," Miss King and Jamieson. "The Snake in the Grass," Master Wallace King. "The Bird's return," Miss Isabel Watters. "Speak Kindly," Miss Annie Wilson. "How to tell bad news," Masters James King and John Watters. "The Two Southern Mothers," Miss Lindsay. "The Whirlpool," Master Wallace King. "The Land of Gold," Misses Wilson and King. "Casablanca," Master John Watters. "The Theory of Rain," Masters Fred. Longstaff and Wallace King. "The Rain Concert," Miss Louise King. "The Dying Soldier Boy," Miss King. "The Sire's tongue," Misses Lindsay and Watters. "Be Kind," Miss Jamieson. "The Young Widow," Master Wallace King. "The Rose," Miss King. "Devotion and Dress," Misses Watters, King and Jamieson. "The Snake in the grass," Master James King. "Brothers hasten to the battle," Miss McWade. "The Sunday School," Misses Jamieson, King, Watters, Lindsay, and Miss Louise King.

After some appropriate music by Mr. Colin King, a vote of thanks was passed to the Teacher. The company dismissed by singing God save the Queen, and retired at an early hour, a regretful expression of this highly interesting and instructive entertainment. Is not the success of an enterprise of this kind suggestive of every thing kind?

Yours respectfully, Williamstown, April 19th, 1865.

ALPRA.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Dr. Livingstone is gazetted her Majesty's consul in the territories of all African kings and chiefs in the interior of Africa, not subject to Portugal, Abyssinia, or Egypt.

The Debates, of Paris, argues that England would be a proper place for the Pope, and that in the country in the world in the exercise of the Catholic religion "so free as in Protestant England."

It is announced that Garibaldi's daughter Teresa has just given birth at Capera to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened Lincoln, in honor of the "American Prince who has abolished slavery."

While the Prince of Wales was witnessing the Chertsey steeplechase on the 18th ult., His Royal Highness had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch, presented to him by the Queen. The policeman's solemn joke is that the thief will henceforth take the title of Pickpocket of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A Methodist clergyman of Des Moines upon hearing of vice-president Johnson's "incoherence" gave utterance to the following petition on the succeeding Sabbath:—"O Lord, may interperence cease in our land! Especially may it cease among our ministers and elders; O Lord, if they are determined to get drunk in spite of all the warnings to the contrary, we beseech Thee not to permit them all to get drunk on time one!"

The Globe says, the arrival of Dr. John Simpson at Fredericton yesterday is reported in our ship news to-day. The electric telegraph is a wonderful institution.

Distress is increasing in the Lancashire cotton districts.

The British Government is about to abandon its naval establishments on the coast of Africa for the suppression and prevention of slave trade.

The Hartford Convention, says President Lincoln, was surprised and defeated the subject of Canadian defenses. Over 20,000 deaths had occurred in St. Petersburg from a disease resembling the plague. Consols 90 1/2.

The sympathy expressed in the British Provinces with our great national bereavement, causes much satisfaction throughout the country.

The President's obsequies yesterday were of the most solemn character. The remains, with a numerous special committee, left Washington this morning for Springfield, Illinois.

No gold board. Fast day in New York.

The reward for the arrest and conviction of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, has been increased to \$75,000, and \$25,000 for conviction of his accomplices.

Moody, the guerrilla, with 700 men, has surrendered. Frederick Seward is improving. The body set up a stone to-day and is doing well.

The remains of the late President are lying in state to-day, and will be removed to the city. Ever since 8 a. m. this morning, the people have been pressing forward in immense crowds to take their last and only look at the remains.

New York, April 21.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the new British Minister presented his credentials to President Johnson yesterday. His address, and the reply of the President indicated a sincere desire of continued friendly relations. The Foreign and bidders also paid their respects to the new President yesterday.

Gen. Thomas, after some hard fighting, has captured Columbus, Ga.

It is reported that Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, will be recalled to take the post of Secretary of State, should Mr. Seward not sufficiently recover to perform his duties. Both Mr. Seward and his son are progressing favorably. Gold 147.

Our Government has resolved not to press its demand for the Canadian raiders, being satisfied with the excellent manner in which the Canadian government has behaved in the matter. Its decision is a great relief to the nation's approval. England will see in it additional evidence that we do not think of launching on Canada, preparatory to making a dinner on her tough old self.—Boston Traveller.

There are about 700 female clerks employed in the Treasury Department at Washington. Many of them have been rich, but are now poor. Many of them are young ladies, many of them widows, and some are married. Their chief business is in cutting and counting new legal tender and National Bank notes, and in counting and destroying the old ones. Their pay is \$720 per annum each, for six hours work per diem.

There was considerable excitement yesterday afternoon among those who take an interest in that kind of amusement, at feats of pedestrianism being performed on the Marsh Road near the Three Mile House, by Elston and the young man Forrest. Elston had advertised to run ten miles and a half inside of an hour. He failed to accomplish the task by four minutes. Forrest then walked the same course for one hour, in which time it is said he accomplished a distance of seven miles.—Globe.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX.—The St. Andrews Standard urges the importance and profit of flax cultivation upon the farmers of Charlotte. The demand for this useful article is increasing every year, and the mode of treating it so simple that none need fear a successful crop. It is a more profitable crop than any now cultivated. Any information concerning it that may be required will be furnished by the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, J. A. Stevens, Esq., St. Stephen.

Yesterday was nomination day. There being no opposition, the High Sheriff declared Messrs. Allen and Hatheway returned by a show of hands. We were unable to be present, and therefore cannot give the speeches. But it is impossible, we believe, that they were opposed to a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, and Mr. Hatheway intimated that there would be another Election in York County within a few months! The Editor of the *Intelligencer, Reporter, and Morning Telegraph*, was particularly rough on the Speakers. In addition to the candidates, Mr. Needham got up a state for the occasion. He promised yesterday that neither Confederation, Legislative Union, or anything prejudicial to the interests of York, should take place without first passing over his body, and that he would be found more difficult to jump over when lying down than when standing up.—Fredericton Herald.

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, April 15, p. m.

The following is the account of Secy. Seward's assassination:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the door bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said that he had come from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's physician with prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was intrusted with particularly directions concerning the medicine, and he still insisted upon going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man passed the servant aside, and walked toward the Secretary's room, and was there met by Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations that he did to the servant. What then passed on the way to the Secretary's room, and the man struck him on the head with a bill, severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attached Maj. Seward, paymaster in U. S. A., and Mr. Hanel, of the State Department, and two male servants. Disabling them all, he then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in the same room, and inflicted three wounds in the neck, but severing it thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs unimpeded, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President. The Secretary, Mr. Seward, has since died. There is universal mourning all over the country. Both the murderer, it is said to have been captured. No business has been transacted to-day.

New York, April 17.

The funeral of President Lincoln will take place in all the churches throughout the country at the same hour.

Seward shows considerable improvement, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Frederick Seward still remains insensible; his skull is fractured in two places, with other terrible bruises.

Booth, the assassin, has not yet been arrested. Johnson was inaugurated President on Saturday. The general impression is that he will be rigorous in dealing with the leaders of the rebellion, and that the South will feel a good friend by the assassination of his predecessor. The event has given a terrible earnestness to the loyal feeling of the whole country.

Mobile was captured on the 9th, with 6,000 prisoners and 300 guns.

Friendship Germania, from Southampton, has arrived. Richmond died on the 23d. The House of Commons voted £750,000 for the army estimates. Consols closed at 90 1/2 and 90 3/4. Breadstuffs dull, casual; Provisions dull.

New York, April 17, p. m.

Mobile was captured on the night of the 4th without much resistance, after Spanish Fort fell.

Washington, April 17th, 11.30 a. m. A man said to be the supposed assassin of Secretary Seward, just been taken up Pennsylvania Avenue surrounded by a large cavalry guard, and followed by an immense crowd of people; he was caught in Maryland. We have no confirmation as to whether he is the man, or as far as can be ascertained he is the man. Gold 140.

New York, April 18.

The assassins of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward have not yet been arrested; evidence accumulates that it was a deep laid conspiracy in which not less than six persons were engaged, and contemplated the murder of the President, Secretary of State, Vice President Johnson, General Grant, and two other members of the Cabinet. Great preparations are being made for the obsequies to-morrow.

Gen. Johnston has surrendered his army to Sherman. Steam ship City of Baltimore, with one day later news has arrived. The Portuguese Government has accepted the demand of American Minister, and removed the Command of Fort Ben, who fired on the Niagara. Consols 90 1/2 to 90 3/4 for money. No change in markets. Gold 146.

New York, April 18.

The news of President Lincoln's murder caused great excitement in Richmond. Gen. Lee was much affected.

Hunter led the city. The Federal soldiers threatened violence to prisoners in Castle Thunder, but the officers prevented it. The rebel soldiers of Libby prison denounced the murder of 70 citizens of Richmond dead the consequences.

Secretary Seward and son are both improving slowly.—Gold 145 1/2.

New York, April 19.

We have no particulars regarding the reported surrender of Johnson to Sherman; the latter occupied Raleigh, the Capital of North Carolina, on Thursday last. Governor Vance of that State was among the prisoners. Davis was reported to be at Hillsboro, 20 miles west of Raleigh. Gen. Sherman captured Salisbury, N. C., on the 12th, with 15,000 prisoners, 10 guns and 7,000 loads of cotton; he also destroyed 33 railroad bridges and immense quantities of military stores. President Johnson was visited by a large delegation of the 4th regiment in response to their assurances of confidence and esteem, the President made a speech in which he referred to the fact that he had been surrounded by the rebels, and that he had been rescued by the American people must learn that treason is the blackest of crimes, and that it must bear the penalty. Both Sec. Seward and his son are recovering.

We have no confirmation of the arrest of the assassin. Business is entirely suspended throughout the country, the day being devoted to mourning.

New York, April 20.

By the Belgian, at Portland, and Perzia, at this port, we have dates to the 13th inst.

Parliament had further debated the subject of Canadian defenses. Over 20,000 deaths had occurred in St. Petersburg from a disease resembling the plague. Consols 90 1/2.

The sympathy expressed in the British Provinces with our great national bereavement, causes much satisfaction throughout the country.

The President's obsequies yesterday were of the most solemn character. The remains, with a numerous special committee, left Washington this morning for Springfield, Illinois.

No gold board. Fast day in New York.

The reward for the arrest and conviction of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, has been increased to \$75,000, and \$25,000 for conviction of his accomplices.

Moody, the guerrilla, with 700 men, has surrendered. Frederick Seward is improving. The body set up a stone to