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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

The Delegation.

The delegates to the Court of St. James from the Province are now, doubtless, on their way to the Atlantic. Our anticipations last week were correct as to the gentlemen comprising that delegation being Messrs. Smith and Allen, (whom, doubtless, from the ranks of the dominant party, none better could be chosen to fulfil the mission. But here's the rub? what is their mission? Does anybody know? The question is being repeatedly asked, "for what do they go home," but we have thus far failed to hear a reasonable answer given to that question. The only show of a reason we have heard, is based upon a suspicion that certain parties are at work in a crafty, underhand way, trying to undermine our liberties and do us harm. It is a suspicion of a conspiracy in which the parties engaged are—who? The Canadian delegates—Mr. Tilley—worse; and Mr. Cardwell and the British Government—worse than all. This is just what it amounts to, and nothing else, that for some unexplained, unstated purpose, Mr. Tilley, and Canada, and the British Government have combined to the injury and ruin of this great Province of New Brunswick. Is it reasonable? The late Provincial Secretary may be ambitious. Canada may be desirous to secure her own ends by Confederation; but is the Imperial Government so lacking in ordinary discernment as not to understand the nature and force of representations made, and so (knowingly) inclined as to lend itself, or sell itself, (what's the price?) to certain designing politicians. Mr. McClellan was correct when he applied the dagger scene in Macbeth to the party who sought the appointment of the delegation. The dagger—the source of terror—which they saw was but the fancy of a deceased brain, while they held within their own grasp the only instrument of self destruction, which they need to fear.

It has been the fortune of this Province to send several delegations home—important delegations—every one of them thus far have attended with important results to the Province. So may the present delegation result, but we shall be very much surprised if chagrin and mortification do not chiefly attend the delegates in their official capacity. They will be at a disadvantage in every respect—in the fact that the sympathies of the British Government, so far as Confederation is concerned, are against them—in the fact that the arguments in favor of Confederation, looked at from a British stand point, are against them—in the fact that they have been preceded by men more eminent, from a colony much more important to Britain, who seek the very opposite of what they, our delegates, seek—and from the fact that they go to meet an imaginary difficulty. Mr. Cardwell, the delegates in conference with the thrilling remarks that have been about; telling him that they believe Mr. Tilley has represented so and so to the British Government; that the Canadian delegates have done so and so; that attempts have been made to induce the Government to force Confederation on the people of New Brunswick, and, therefore, they had come to counteract their machinations. And then we can imagine Mr. Cardwell replying that his communications with Mr. Tilley had all been of an official character, and open to the public view; that the Canadian delegates had strictly attended to the business connected with their own Province and had come home; that no attempt having been made to misdirect the judgement of the Imperial Government, the probable consequences of such need scarcely be discussed, and he could only wish them good morning.

The St. John Morning Journal thus closes an article on the subject—
"Had the delegates been able to assure British capitalists that we had abolished our absurd Usury Laws, or British consumers of wood, that we had done away with our barbarous export duties, facts so indicative of an enlightened policy as the Times or the Economist. As it is, the visit of the delegates will gratify the curiosity of the British Monarch, the Her Majesty, the British Ministers and people. All will be curious to see what manner of men have undertaken to explain and defend the course pursued by the antagonists of the union and consolidation of Her Majesty's possessions here, and the delegates, themselves, will have the very best opportunities of learning in what light their policy is regarded by the great power to which we owe so much, and to which we profess to bear a true and hearty allegiance."

Western Extension.

At latest advices, Mr. Poor was still in St. John waiting the action of the City Council necessary in order to an arrangement between him and the Western Extension Company. The Company of which Mr. Poor is the representative requires, in addition to the Government subsidy, and the stock already subscribed to the St. John Company, the \$400,000 stock proposed some time ago to be taken by the City. This latter item is the point now at issue; a strong party being disposed rather to hold the Government responsible for the construction of the road under the terms of Mr. Cullip's resolutions, while others, and we believe, those who really represent the commercial and industrial enterprise of the City, are in favor of the Corporation taking the amount of stock mentioned, and leaving the construction in the hands of the Company. The most important feature in the discussion is the fact that the representatives of the County are divided; Mr. Anglin throwing all his influence against the proposal of the Company. The press, with the single exception of the Freeman, is, however, in favor of the proposal of Mr. Poor.

Since the above was in type, we learn through the kindness of Mr. Welch, of the Telegraph Office here, that the Council have refused to pass the vote for \$400,000. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, and whose report, probably governed the action of the Council, among other things say, "The Committee cannot recommend that the Common Council, on the part of the citizens, should assume a liability of \$400,000, when the Government and House of Assembly have declared their willingness to proceed with the work forthwith."

And we are sorry to believe this action delays Western Extension for several years at least.

Our Fire Engine, we are glad to learn, has returned, after being thoroughly overhauled by Mr. Taylor at Fredericton, and she is now, it is said, in very good working order. Efforts are being made to get up a Company to work her, and we hope the effort will be very successful.

The Temperance procession, concerning which we had a paragraph in our last, took place in Boston on the 15th inst. Some 120,000 children joined the procession.

Camp of Instruction.

While there is much diversity of opinion with reference to the new Militia system, and while, judging from the tone of the press and from street talk, there is all over the Province a very decided objection to the time at which the Camp is to be formed, still it would appear that the requisite number of men are to be found to form the Camp, and without it, to be hoped, a resort to that most unpopular and most unfortunate proviso, a draft. The St. John Globe tells us that—
"One of the principal Agricultural Councils in the Province, Carleton, has sent a request to the Government, that if more than sixty men are wanted, as more are willing to come forward."

This request, if sent, was quite unnecessary, as there being two Battalions in Carleton County, 120 men were required. While we commend the alacrity with which the young men in this County have responded to the call made upon them, so far as that alacrity has been induced by a desire to prove their willingness to uphold the laws, to prove their loyalty to the Empire and to the Government of the Province, and to put themselves in a position to become instructors of others, in case a necessity shall arise for their services in the field, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that to take 120 men out of the County, at the laying season, when our farmers under ordinary circumstances have to seek extra help from abroad, is not what we could most desire, and is not the most judicious step that could be taken. However, so it is, and we can only hope that while the Carleton County young men have shown a disposition so thoroughly in accordance with the military spirit of the day, they will while at the Camp prove themselves, likewise, examples of that intelligence, subordination, and propriety of conduct generally, that will win for themselves and their County the applause of the Commander-in-Chief and of their colleagues. We learn that the Commander-in-Chief is sparing no pains to provide for the physical and mental comfort of the men while in Camp.

EIGHTY YEARS PROGRESS IN B. N. AMERICA.—This is the title of a new work, which is this week being introduced to the notice of our townspeople by a travelling agent. This work of over 700, largely illustrated, pages, published by Mr. Nichols, Toronto, being from the pens of colonists—among whom is Prof. Hoad, of Toronto—certainly find its way into the hands of a large number of readers. We have not had time to examine the book, but perceive that it treats on Physical Features, Agricultural History, and Forest Industry of Canada; Mineral Resources of British North America; Commerce and Trade, &c. All the Provinces are included—Mr. Perley contributing that portion of the work with reference to New Brunswick, and Rev. Mr. Murray that refers to the other Provinces. The work is one of great merit, and should receive a welcome reception. It is published by subscription only.

WOODSTOCK RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of the Directors of this Company was held here on Monday last. F. R. J. Dibble, Esq., in the chair; James R. Hartley, Esq., acting as Secretary. Among other items of business done the following resolution was passed, and a committee appointed to carry out its provisions:—
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Prospectus for a Branch Railway from the St. Andrews Line of Railway at Eel River, to the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock, and to procure subscribers, and readjust the Stock List by issuing Stock Certificates, under the provisions of the Woodstock Railway Act of 1864.

The following gentlemen are the Committee appointed in accordance therewith:—Norris Best, David Munro, William Lindsay, J. R. Tupper, Robert Brown, G. W. Vanwart and James Edger, Esqrs.

FIRE.—We regret exceedingly to have to record the loss, by fire, of the valuable mills at Eel River, owned respectively by Mr. George Debeck, and Mr. Abner Weeks, which occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday last. Mr. Debeck's establishment was a most complete one comprising a saw, a planer, a shingle and picket machine; Mr. Weeks' mill embraced a shingle and clapboard machine. Besides the buildings and machinery, both the gentlemen named lost a large amount of manufactured lumber, consisting of boards, clapboards, &c. Mr. Weeks was uninsured; Mr. Debeck insured for \$2000. We have heard the entire loss to both gentlemen, exclusive of Mr. D's insurance, estimated at \$5,000. It is said that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

St. John Prices Current.

Buckwheat, per cwt. \$1.75 to \$1.80; cheese, per lb. 9 to 10 cts.; chickens per pair, 70 to 80 cts.; eggs, per doz., 12 to 14 cts.; Geese, 40 to 50 cts.; hams and shoulders, 9 to 10 cts.; bay per ton, \$16 to \$18; mutton, per lb., 8 to 10 cts.; Lamb per cwt., 40 to 50 cts.; turkeys per lb., 13 to 15 cts.; turkeys per bus., 35 to 40 cts.; veal per lb., 5 to 7 cts.; potatoes per bus., 45 cts.; oats per bus., 38 to 40 cts.; butter per lb., 18 to 20 cts.; codfish per qt., \$4.50; pollock per qt., \$2 to \$2.50; haddock per qt., \$1.75 to \$2; Sherrings herrings per bus., \$4.25 to \$4.50; bay herrings per bus., \$3.75 to \$4; Digby herrings per box, 40 to 35 cts.; four per bus., \$6.25 to \$6.50; corn meal per bus., \$4 to \$4.75; oatmeal per cwt., 45 cts.; sugar per lb., 8 to 9 cts.; tea per lb., 35 to 45 cts.; molasses per gallon, 85 to 90 cts.

Two surgical operations have been performed on patients in this vicinity, within the past few weeks, worthy of notice. The first was an amputation of the thigh, performed on a lady sixty years old, who had been suffering from a cancerous disease of the leg for a long time. The second case was that of the colored man, mentioned in our last as having been injured while blasting at the ore bed, Jacktown. In this case that most difficult of operations, Trephining, had to be undergone, which consisted in removing a portion of the skull and raising the depressed fragments which rested on the brain. Both patients above referred to are now, comparatively, well. These operations were skillfully performed by Drs. Wolphaert and Smith of this town.

The weather for the most part during the week has been excessively warm. The consequence is that crops that survived the frost of last week are growing rapidly; we have seen some excellent looking corn and potatoes. Hay promises to be an unusually large crop, and hay-making will commence earlier than usual.

The heat has caused the water in the river to fall off rapidly. The steamer Antelope gave her farewell whistle on Sunday last, it not being safe for her to remain above the Falls any longer; we hope she may not be very long off to route. The Highlander resumed her place on Tuesday, so that we are still well supplied with steamers, having the *Tobacco*, *Gaselle*, and *Highlander*.

Strawberries make their first appearance for the season, in Johnson's window, on Wednesday last. Native growth.

Woodstock Railway.

Elsewhere we publish a communication, giving some important information with regard to the above. We invite the attention of our readers to its consideration. The writer is a gentleman whose interests are thoroughly identified with those of the County, and we give his observations precedence to an article of our own on the same subject, which we hold over.

Horse flesh has been in unusual demand here, by parties from over the borders. This week, some 35 horses have been bought here; and it is estimated that a thousand pound has been expended in this County, this spring, by American speculators in horses. The fact is we have the best horses in this County of any part of the Province.

Visitors to St. John see the Park Hotel advertisement. We speak from experience when we say that Mr. Fairweather was at the Barker House, Fredericton, he is at the Park Hotel, St. John, improved; more than this need not be said.

To Tobin's Express, through the agent here, G. W. Vanwart, Esq., we are again under obligations for late papers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. M. Glasville, received, will be noticed more fully in our next.

BOOK NOTICES. MODERN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.—Messrs. Millar & Co. have just published a new and improved edition of their Geography and Atlas for the use of schools in the British Provinces. This little work is printed on excellent paper, with good clear type. It has been prepared with great care and attention, and is calculated and correct maps, and is in the whole just what a Geography and Atlas for the schools in the British North America require. It is for sale at the drug store of Mr. Wm. Dibble.

STUDIES FOR STUDENTS. By Jean Ingelow. Messrs. Millar have likewise sent us a handsome volume of 400 pages, under the above title, containing a number of interesting sketches of this new and popular authors. We like our author's prose rather than her verse, though in both she shows a freshness of imagination, and a keenness of perception, which will give her a prominent position as a writer.

To the same publishers we are indebted for a package containing "Six popular ballads," by Mrs. Sewell. These little books are intended for the juvenile portion of readers, and are well adapted to general use, as they immediately under notice leave to our own juveniles, intensely interesting.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. For July, from Ticknor & Fields, Boston, this early number of the Atlantic Monthly, in history, around Mill; The changing; Ellen; Winter in St. Petersburg; Needle and Garden; A paper of candles; Doctor Johns; Deep sea dawns; Skipper Ben; Assurances; The chimney; and Accidents; The Chicago conspiracy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—From the same publishers comes the July number of our "Young Folks." We can only add that the testimony of the entire press proves that this is the best juvenile magazine now published.

THE ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH after complimenting the opposition in the last session, and pointing out how certain individual members had taken a prominent position in opposing the too-strong influence of the Government, says—
"And it may be asked what gives these friends of their country such determination—what nerve they possess with courage and energy in their power? We do not require to go far for an answer. They feel that they are the true representatives of the people, that through them the public voice is being heard, that they have the majority of the country at their back, and that their opponents from being only a Government of chance at the first, have already rendered themselves obnoxious to the great bulk of the people, in fact to all except the few who are looking to them for a division of the loaves and fishes. They do not therefore conduct themselves with the air of defeated men, but with a defiant faith in the future that their supporters will soon be a majority in the Legislature, as they are already in the country."

Looking at the disparity of numbers alone it could not have excited surprise if the Opposition in the House had presented a doleful and ungratified aspect, but the mere fact of their being in a minority is nothing when a man feels that his cause is right and that he is backed by the influence and intelligence of the whole country. This is the position which the British American Party occupy in the House, and it is this, not only expressing the opinion of a large majority of the electors of the Province when we say that they have rendered good and essential service during the Session, and when the proper credit is given to the British American Party, and their services, and reward them as their merit deserves."

Communicated.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of the SENTINEL to place before the people of Carleton the reasons why I think they should authorize the County Council to loan the credit of the County for the aid of the Woodstock Branch Railway.

By the Bill to facilitate the construction of the Woodstock Branch Railway, the loan cannot exceed the amount of \$40,000, raised on Debentures, which are not to be redeemed for ten years. The interest is to be met by the County, and in case of failure to do so, the County can sell the road to meet any liabilities for which it is responsible under the provisions of the Bill, and the bill provides that the interest shall be secured, by the first mortgage on the road, for its amount.

A loan of \$40,000 raised by debentures, and secured by the first mortgage on the Woodstock Branch Railway, would be a very simple giving the Company the benefit of the County's credit; and if the Company should fail to meet the liabilities assumed by the County, the County can sell the road to meet any liabilities for which it is responsible under the provisions of the Bill, and the bill provides that the interest shall be secured, by the first mortgage on the road, for its amount.

The National Division, S. of T.—We learn from the correspondence of our friends at the National Division that the Twenty-first annual Session of the British American Party, in New Brunswick, commenced at the State House, in New Brunswick, on the afternoon of the 14th. The attendance is very large, about 150 persons being present. The delegates from Tennessee were received with great cheering, and this is the first time since Tennessee seceded, that its Grand Division has been represented. The M. W. Patriarch, J. J. Bradford, of Kentucky, delivered his annual address. A large portion of it is devoted to a consideration of the present state of the organization of the Order in the seceded States. Application had been made from New South Wales for a branch of the Order, both subordinating and superordinating, and the same has been opened. The M. W. P. favors the establishment of a National Division in Australia, on a similar footing with the National Division of England, urging, among other reasons, the desirability of commencing such a division in that country. He also proposes the raising of a fund (to counteract the malign influence of intemperance, by appealing to the moral sense of the people through the pulpits) and the present condition of the Order, and the proposed platform) by a per capita tax of two five cents annually, for five years, upon each member of the Order, male and female. This tax on the membership of 1864, would give \$20,234 a year, or

they fully appreciate the importance of this Branch of Industry; and after carefully considering the force of the above arguments, coupled with the fact that we are offered ten thousand dollars a mile by the Government, to facilitate the building of a railway for all the people of this County (inasmuch as all will feel the benefit), and that that facility is lost unless something is done towards the construction of the same before the first of April next; and that the Company are unable to make that commencement, unless aided by the credit of the County. And since it is so plain to my mind that the County feels as much interest in securing a sum of money amounting to about one hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be expended in opening up its trade, and giving more than ordinary facilities to all their agricultural pursuits, I feel confident that their people will cordially consent to carry out the provisions of the Bill, and that the County Council will be glad to submit the question to the people for their assent, before carrying out the provisions of the Bill. I trust those who exercise the franchise on this occasion will be guided by the same feelings, and will not vote against a Railway to Woodstock. I hope they will not by seeking to injure that Town injure themselves. It is worth notice, that if our taxes should be increased, that by the sale of the County, the British of Woodstock, must pay one-third of all rates levied upon the County of Carleton.

Woodstock, June 14, 1865.

Colonial News.

RECIPROcity TREATY.—The following letter, signed "British Canadian," is published in the London Times:—
The Government of Great Britain will be called upon in the coming year to legislate upon the renewal of the treaty with the United States of America, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty. Information of its working during the past few years shows clearly that the United States have gained immensely by the reciprocity carried out by the British American Province, and the value of trade existing. The whole of the United States, Canada and the States may thus be summarized:—
Canada imported dutiable goods from the United States, \$125,558,434
Canada imported free goods from the United States, 119,799,644
United States imported dutiable goods from Canada, \$245,358,078
United States imported free goods from Canada, 155,012,989
Balance of trade against Canada in fourteen and a half years, 63,038,638
The trade with the Lower Provinces is also a very valuable one, and the totals are:—
Dutiable and foreign goods exported to the Lower Provinces from 1850 to 1863, \$101,405,218
Dutiable and free goods imported by the United States from the Lower Provinces in the same period, 48,508,924
Balance of trade in favor of the United States, 52,896,294
\$101,405,218
Balance of Canadian trade in favor of United States, 63,038,638
Balance of Lower Province trade in favor of United States, 62,896,294
Total balance in favor of U. S. \$115,934,932

Such is a brief statement of facts, and no doubt the statesman at the head of the British Government will exercise great caution in the readjustment of the treaty, so that the position of British America will be no worse than it is at present. The opposition to the treaty in the United States is chiefly political. The contiguous border States are for the most part in favor of a continuation of it. There is a further benefit the United States derive from the treaty, which is only noted, viz., the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River and Canals, and the settlement of the Fishery question. The latter was a substantial source of trouble between the two Governments, at times threatened the most serious results. It is impossible to estimate the money value to the United States of these two great concessions. The former is a source of revenue, and the latter barred the use of the American canals, and our fishermen are shut out from American markets. Trusting that the great importance of the subject to the British American Province, and the interest which it may induce some enquiry, I remain yours, &c.

The Charlotte Town Examiner has the following:—
A rumor is in town, and believed in well informed parties, to the effect, that a despatch has been received from England by the last Mail, intimating to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor that it is the decided intention of Her Majesty's Government to leave the British American Province to depend upon their own resources, in the event of any collision with foreign powers; and if they do not wish to unite for mutual protection, they must prepare for the consequences, whatever they may be. The British American Province must terminate with Colonies which appear to be so hostile to British policy. Similar despatches, it is believed, have been transmitted to the Lieut. Governor, and it is not unlikely to give any part of the wording of the despatches we have not seen it; but we think it will be found that we have not misstated its substance. If the Government have such a document in their hands, we believe they should not withhold it from the public.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.—A report came by one of the Liverpool steamers a few days since, that the Canadian delegates, who succeeded in their mission, and that they would at once return home. This is contradicted in a later despatch by the Scotia, which arrived on Tuesday afternoon. The conference with the Imperial Government is still going on, and it is believed that the delegates will not return home until the end of the month. We believe the chief difficulty in the negotiations is with Mr. Gladstone, who has charge of the public purse, and who naturally fights shy of committing himself to any scheme for deterring the British American Province from its own resources. We are assured that the delegates press strongly for the creation of fortifications in the Western sections of the Province guaranteed by the Home Government. The delegates think it is unfair that Canada should be asked to undertake quasi military operations, and that they should be asked to an extent never asked the value of her securities very unfavorably. And it is really nothing more than just, so long as there is a connection kept up with the Mother Country, that the latter should at least back up the credit of the Province in all expenditures of a military character—outside of the maintenance of a Provincial Volunteer Force.—*Scottish American Journal.*

THE NATIONAL DIVISION, S. OF T.—We learn from the correspondence of our friends at the National Division that the Twenty-first annual Session of the British American Party, in New Brunswick, commenced at the State House, in New Brunswick, on the afternoon of the 14th. The attendance is very large, about 150 persons being present. The delegates from Tennessee were received with great cheering, and this is the first time since Tennessee seceded, that its Grand Division has been represented. The M. W. Patriarch, J. J. Bradford, of Kentucky, delivered his annual address. A large portion of it is devoted to a consideration of the present state of the organization of the Order in the seceded States. Application had been made from New South Wales for a branch of the Order, both subordinating and superordinating, and the same has been opened. The M. W. P. favors the establishment of a National Division in Australia, on a similar footing with the National Division of England, urging, among other reasons, the desirability of commencing such a division in that country. He also proposes the raising of a fund (to counteract the malign influence of intemperance, by appealing to the moral sense of the people through the pulpits) and the present condition of the Order, and the proposed platform) by a per capita tax of two five cents annually, for five years, upon each member of the Order, male and female. This tax on the membership of 1864, would give \$20,234 a year, or

\$148,115 in five years. This sum to be permanently invested, and its interest to be applied for the above purpose. He recommends to the especial consideration of the National Division the question of the press, and favors the establishment of a National organ for the Order. S. W. H. Hodges, Esq., the M. W. Scribe, in his report, which was presented on the morning of the 15th, described the Order to be a prosperous institution. The number of members is 57,207, with 55,513 Lady Visitors; there are 1,222 Divisions in operation, and 29,330 persons were admitted last year; the receipts of the year were \$103,483; the amount paid for benefits, \$15,700; the amount for the purchase of the Order, \$177,201. The M. W. Scribe specially refers to and quotes the resolutions passed by the Grand Division of New Brunswick, in reference to the death of the late President—Globe.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

At Fredericton, on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were called to the Bar and enrolled Barristers of the Supreme Court.—Amos W. Wilton, Wm. C. Connel, Geo. E. Gregory, Thomas Kelly, Wm. C. Perley, Peter Bernard, Geo. E. King, Chas. W. Cole, H. L. Sturdee, Esquires.

Polig Smith, a farmer, in Jerusalem Settlement, Queen's Co., died last week, from the effect of a kick in the breast from a colt, received a few days previous.

5,000 photographs of Booth, the assassin, have been sold by one London firm.

Adjutant M. Murray, of the 15th Regt., of the 1st Brigade, was severely wounded in the 15th inst. He had returned from arresting a deserter at Stanley, and in picking up a pistol from the bottom of the wagon, it was in a moment discharged, the ball passing into the fleshy part of his left thigh, where it lodged, and still remains.

A flock of butterflies, four miles long, passed over one of the inland towns of California on the 15th inst. The flock was composed of the Boston *Triller*, which a miller's dog having broken his chain, he ordered his maid to tie him up. She was attacked and bitten. On hearing her cries the miller and his people ran to her assistance. "Keep off," said she, "I am almost bitten, and cannot chain him up alone." Notwithstanding his biting, she did not let him go, but chained him, and then retired to her chamber, and with the noble resignation prepared herself to die. Her maid soon broke out, and she died in a few days.

A new religious sect has appeared in Maine. Among its peculiarities are eternal war with all religious denominations, power to cast out devils, and the laying on of hands, and the expectation that in a short time they would be able to raise the dead.

The Prince of Wales is to open the "International Dog Show" at Agricultural Hall, in London. Fourteen hundred specimens have been entered for exhibition, and it is expected that the show will "all run lively."

The Londoners are very much put out at the victory of the French horse at the Derby.

A young man, while engaged at a card table in Frankfort, Kentucky, on Thursday night, received a paralytic stroke, and expired within an hour. It was a game of hazard, and excitement had so effected the mind that life paid the forfeit.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health, and relieves—soothe the gums, cure wind and colic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

25 cents a bottle.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Asia, Moodie, arrived at Halifax 9.30 this a.m. The cabin arrived off Crookhaven at 9 on the morning of the 21st. News by Cuba exerted no material influence. The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was received with satisfaction, and was followed by the news of the capture of the Army and Navy Gazette, referring to surrender of last Confederate General says, that by this event, Federal troops have been brought face to face with Confederate outposts on the Rio Grande. Same paper denotes what it terms bloodthirsty designs of President Johnson, and that the British Government is a pro-seceder, who threatens, when lists are ready. Punishment of Southern leaders is terrible enough—failure, ruin and exile.

The terrible accident on Great Western railway, reported last steamer, has been followed by another equally serious, and of great interest to our readers, involving passengers from France to London. The train was shown off the track near Staplehurst, ten persons killed, and many injured. Charles Dickens was in the train, and escaped injury. Both accidents happened through the carelessness of the plates, which were reported to be defective.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 18th, after a protracted illness.

An official diplomatic correspondence is published between England and America relative to duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It ends by a declaration of the British Government, that the Consuls employed by U. S. Consuls in British dominions.

France.—Paris correspondent of the London Times, writes as follows:—The British Agent who arrived in Paris, was sent by Maximilian for express purpose of explaining official relations between the two countries, and of the Americans and of Her Majesty that war would be declared by United States now that war with the South is over.

French Government has, therefore, given Washington to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France, that France will not allow any power to attack it, and that British and American adventures entering Mexican territory with hostile designs, will if it means to be held or shot without time or mercy, and that France will not be bound to do so.

On 8th, in Congress Legislature, Jules Favre made a speech strongly condemning Mexican Expedition. He maintained the position of France, and that British and American adventures entering Mexican territory with hostile designs, will if it means to be held or shot without time or mercy, and that France will not be bound to do so.

Chais D'Étrange demonstrated in reply that position of France, and that British and American adventures entering Mexican territory with hostile designs, will if it means to be held or shot without time or mercy, and that France will not be bound to do so.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, June 17, p.m.
The Tribune's despatch says, among the applicants for pardon is that of Robert E. Lee and Alexander H. Stephens, at length, and into an apology or vindication, and from other reasons sets the fact that the Tribune advocated the right of the Southern States to secede, and that it is believed to believe it would be accorded them without the fear of a war.

The rebel Governor Allen has published his farewell address to the people of the United States, wherein he advises temperate language, manly dignity and submission to the laws. In the inevitable course of the war, he says, the United States will prove true and substantial citizens; he alludes to himself as an exile, but prays for permanent prosperity to the United States under the flag of our country.

BOSTON, June 19, p.m.
There is little news to report to-day. The Tribune's Washington despatch says that a recent combination among the rebel real estate agents in Richmond not to sell to any Northern purchaser. This explains why property is held for 100 to 300 per cent. higher than it would be if sold to the Northern market.

NEW YORK, June 20, a.m.
Reports from Georgia represent that starvation is imminent along the line of the Savannah and Florida Railroad. The Georgia Government has yesterday Beverly Johnson submitted his argument in behalf of Mrs. Surratt. The counsel for her was Mr. MacLachlan also presented argument in her behalf.

BOSTON, June 20, p.m.
Secretary Seward in his despatch to the British Minister on the subject of the withdrawal of the British rights to the British and French Governments in connection with the rights to intercept an enemy's mail, and contrary to international law, and also expresses regret at the reservation in favor of rebel cruisers, and that the British Government should give up its intention to capture such craft under whatever flag they might be placed, and should recognize the validity of any transfer that may be made.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
A transport with 125 paroled rebel prisoners, bound for the North, was captured by the U. S. S. Albatross, on the 20th inst. The prisoners were taken to the U. S. S. Albatross, and are being held there.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
A despatch from Mobile says Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has issued an address counselling submission to the new order of things. Bishop Andrews in an address to his disbanding soldiers, counsels the same.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
The Times Washington despatch says that who met Hon. John Johnson, the newly appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia, in Washington, were pleased with his views on reconstruction. He takes the strongest ground in favor of the restoration of the Union, and the re-organization of the local government.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
The direct tax commission for South Carolina report that the people of Charleston, notwithstanding the severity of money, paid into the United States treasury over \$90,000 direct taxes, for which they were in arrears for some time.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
Orders have been issued to release the Mississippi squadron to 15 vessels. Rear Admiral Lee will remain in command.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Tremblay, has been arrested in Columbia, and placed in confinement at Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
Charles has again assumed a business aspect; the burnt bricks have been rebuilt; wholesale merchants are rapidly disposing of their stocks; purchasers coming in from the interior. Gold 142.

NEW YORK, June 21, p.m.
Havana dates are to the 15th inst. The rebel Gen. Slaughter had arrived there. John C. Breckinridge arrived at Cardenas on the 11th in an open boat, and from that port was accompanied by a Spanish officer sent by the Governor of Cardenas to present him to the Captain General at Havana.