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**Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, June 1, 1865.

In the Upper House, a Bill to repeal the Act providing for rules and regulations for Alms House, St. Andrews, agreed to. Bill to repeal Act relating to Shire Town, King's County, agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Odell submitted a message being despatch from the Governor General of Canada and Report of Mr. McDougall, Provincial Secretary of that Province, with regard to the discrepancy between the Quebec resolutions as sent by His Excellency to the Governor General on the 12th November last and the copy sent by the latter to the former on the 30th January. Mr. McDougall says the 24th resolution in the original report reads, "the Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the electoral districts for the purpose of representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the representatives to which the Province is entitled, in any manner such Legislature may see fit." In the papers submitted to the Canadian Parliament, the 24th resolution was made to read as follows:—after representation read, "in such local legislature, and distribute the representatives to which the Province is entitled in such Local Legislature, in any manner such Legislature may see fit"

Mr. McDougall says the change was made because the resolution as expressed in the original report, did not convey the true meaning of the Conference. After giving the reasons why the alteration was necessary, and that the power to re-adjust the constituencies after Parliament is constituted, belongs naturally, logically, and according to every constitutional precedent, to that parliament, Mr. McDougall says, "he is informed that on discovering the error in the 24th resolution, communication was had with the leading members of the Governments of the Maritime Provinces, and that he is also informed answers were received from those gentlemen expressing their concurrence in the suggestions of the Canadian delegates, as to the error, and the mode proposed to correct them."

Hon. Mr. Odell then stated that communications had been sent to the gentlemen composing the delegation from this Province, by command of his Excellency, calling their attention to the statement of Mr. McDougall, and then read the several replies of these gentlemen.

Mr. Steeves says "my consent has not been requested to any change in the wording of the resolutions agreed to, by the conference held at Quebec in October last, subsequent to their signatures.

Mr. Johnson's reply is similarly worded.

Mr. Chandler says, "no such consent was requested, nor was I aware of any change made in the wording of any of the resolutions after the same were agreed to at the conference."

Mr. Mitchell's answer was the same.

Mr. Gray says, "no such consent was asked of me, nor have I directly or indirectly received any communication upon such subject, and, if I may be permitted to add the expression of my personal belief, I do not believe that in the wording of the original resolutions, as signed by myself and others of the delegates, any alteration whatever has been made."

Mr. Fisher says, "my assent was never requested to any change in the Resolutions agreed to by the Conference held at Quebec in October last."

Mr. Tilley says, "that on the 1st of December I received a letter from Mr. Galt, in which he asked me if there was not a mistake in the wording of the 24th resolution in the record signed by members of the Conference at Montreal, leaving to the Local Legislatures the power of determining the electoral limits of the Confederate Legislature." Mr. Tilley further says he cannot remember whether or not he answered it, and that "by my minutes, taken when the subject referred to was under discussion, I conclude it was the intention of the Conference to give the Local Legislatures the power named, but to be limited to the election of the members of the first Parliament. If I replied to Mr. Galt, it will be found that such was the opinion I then expressed. My opinion as to the intention of the Conference was asked; but not my consent to a change in their decision."

There was a discussion also, somewhat irregular, about an address asking for copies of authenticated Resolutions of Quebec Conference, moved by Hon. Mr. Hazen, in course of which Hon. Mr. Steeves said all the New Brunswick delegates had signed the document, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell denounced very severely Hon. Mr. Smith for remarks he had just made in the Lower House about the Conference; the delegates, and the motives which had actuated them; remarks which made his blood run cold, and which were a disgrace to any gentleman. And this brings us to say, what we already informed our readers of by telegram, that the whole day was occupied in the Lower House discussing Confederation, but nothing new was elicited.

June 2.

The Ball last night given, in the Exhibition palace, by the Speaker and members of the House of Assembly was really a very fine affair. The preparations were all made on the most judicious and liberal scale, and in the magnificent palace the effect was exceedingly pleasing.—There were some 300 guests present, including the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor of Nova Scotia and Mrs. Macdonnell. The remainder of the guests included Ladies and Gentlemen from almost every section of the Province. The members of the Executive and the Assembly were zealous in their efforts to make every one happy, and nothing occurred to mar their efforts

In the Assembly to-day Messrs. Connell, Gilbert and McClellan were the speakers on the delegation resolution. We cannot attempt to give an idea of the speeches. When referring to the statements made by Mr. Anglin about conspirators being at work, Mr. Connell said there might be those within the sound of his voice who knew very well what it meant to be a conspirator against and traitor to their country. And Mr. McClellan in reply to an observation by Mr. Smith about the Government holding up the four corners of the Constitution, made a point when he said, the President must allude to members of the Executive as being columns. The Attorney General representing the military; Mr. Hatheway the social; Mr. Anglin the loyal; and Wilmot the financial strength.

In the Upper House the Bill to change the General Post Office was lost 5—9. The discussion was short, and was brought on to-day against the wishes of the hon. member of the Government owing to the small number of members present, and to the fact that he was not prepared to go into it as he was yesterday when he urged it. The House, however, decided to its committment, and the Bill was lost, it not being shown positively that any saving would be effected, while hon. members generally seemed to think the public interests would be better served with a responsible head. It was shewn that since 1855 when the new system was introduced, although the work of the department, and its popularity had greatly increased, the actual deficiencies were much less than formerly.

Another Government measure relating to Harbor dues was also thrown out.

June 3.

To-day has been as yesterday and the day before, abundant in talk on Confederation and little else. The speakers were, against Confederation, Messrs. Otty, Wetmore, Hill, Gilbert; in favor, Mr. McClellan. We know not of any new point that was raised—and if the talk was continued till doomsday no man's opinion would be changed, nor would the result.

There is some power, some influence of which the anti's are afraid. It is said that the Government feel aware that they do not possess that influence with the country, with their neighbors or with the English Government and people that is desirable—however this may be or not, we only give the rumor.

We observe by the last *Gazette* that Her Majesty has conferred the title of honorable, with the rank and precedence of an Executive Councillor, on Mr. Tilley. An empty title, although well meant, and one doubtless that he would gladdly exchange for half an hour on the floors of the House on Confederation.

We also notice that the Government has appointed a new Railway Commissioner vice Jardine resigned; the policy of some members of the Government it is evident has changed, but so far as the appointment goes no doubt Mr. Lawrence is worthy of and deserves it.

Messrs. Hartley and Edgar arrived here this morning as a delegation to get a new bill through the House, containing the provisions of the one thrown out in the Council to authorize the issue of debentures for railway construction by the County. The bill is introduced and has two readings. The difficulty about the matter is to reconcile the views of the County and House.—The County wants a permissive clause in the bill, and the House has objected to that in the former one. The County members are pledged not to go for a measure wanting that clause, and hence the difficulty. But we need not anticipate, but wait till the bill is committed.

In the Upper House there is nothing doing and but little to be done, and in consequence the members are fast leaving for their homes.

A great deal of indignation is felt against the Council by the Government in consequence of their rejection of so many Government bills this session, but it is a constitutional right the Legislative Council have, and we had rather see it slightly obstructive than too democratic. In the measures alluded to, which they have rejected this session, there is this to be remembered that it is extremely doubtful if a very large majority of the people will not endorse the action.

June 5.

A great part of the day has been spent talking Confederation. Messrs. Kerr, McMillan, Lewis and Gillmor were the speakers. But really every thing they said has been said and printed before. These speeches were all forcible, but really, without the desire to be at all prejudiced *we* think the speeches of the two former, against the resolution, were equal if not superior in effectiveness to any speeches made on the subject this session. The question was taken with the understanding that the Chairman, Mr. Lindsay, would be allowed to speak to-morrow. There were 27 votes recorded for the resolution to appoint a delegation, and 9 against it. The minority were, Messrs. Kerr, Williston, Lewis, McMillan, McClellan, Beveridge, Glasier, Perley, Connell. Messrs. Cudlip and Caie were absent, they would have voted with the majority; while Mr. A. C. DesBrisay and Mr. Lindsay would be with the minority.

WOODSTOCK RAILROAD.

A Bill to authorize the issue of Debentures by the Municipality of Carleton was committed.—The bill was introduced by Mr. Needham, and was precisely similar to the one rejected in the Legislative Council the other day. Mr. Smith moved a postponement for three months which was lost. When the first section was moved Mr. Connell moved as an amendment another bill—this latter, we believe, had been approved of by the delegates. This bill was passed, without much opposition, with the exception of a section which provided that the people should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon it before the Council acted in the matter—this last section was lost notwithstanding the efforts of Messrs. Connell and Lindsay. It will now be for the people of the County to give such an expression of their views to their Councillors as will enable *them* to act in the matter as becomes their representatives. While we should have preferred that the suspending clause was retained, the bill is a good one, and we hope will meet the views of a large portion of the County. The following are its chief provisions. The Municipality is—

1st. Authorised to contract a loan on the credit of the County for an amount not exceeding $40,000, for the purpose of assisting by loan or otherwise, in the construction of the branch railway.

2d. Authorises the Municipality to loan to any Company who may agree to construct the branch $40,000, to be secured by mortgage or otherwise, or on the property, real or personal, thereof, as the Council of the Municipality by any bye-law may direct.

3d. The Municipality may donate to any Company who shall build a branch.

4th. Debentures, payable in current money, with coupons bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, may be issued from time time to time, as the railway proceeds; the principal of such debentures to be paid in full, at a period not exceeding 20 years to the holder.

5th. The several amounts that shall be issued under this act, shall not exceed $40,000.

6th. In case the Municipality shall borrow any money under any of the provisions of this act, they are authorised and required to form a sinking fund of $1.50 per centum on the amount assessed, in aid of the redemption of the debentures issued under the provisions of this act, and the interest accruing thereon. The amount arising therefrom to be annually invested in Provincial Debentures, together with all interest arising from said fund.

7th. The remainder of the bill provides the machinery for the operation of the bill.

From railroads it is but a trifling transition to

STEAMBOATS.

We are sorry to have to record another accident to the steamer *Highlander*, which arrived here in tow of the *Antelope* to-day. On her trip from Woodstock on Saturday, when about half way down, her main shaft fell apart in the middle owing to a flaw in the iron at the weld. The *Highlander* has been making most excellent time; that trip would have made 600 miles travel in the week. She left Fredericton on Friday morning, went to Grand Falls and returned, and was at 3 o'clock, p. m., half-way down when the accident happened. She had thus, in about 26 hours running time, made 246 miles. Our fleet of up-river steamers this summer are all of a first rate order for the route; all speedy, in good order, and what is of very great importance to the travellers, all under the control of gentlemanly and obliging officers.

WOODSTOCK BILL.

June 6.

The Carleton Municipality Railway debenture bill was committed in the Legislative Council, and progress reported after a discussion, and a division on reading the bill section by section.

Hon. Mr. Perley said this bil was similar to the former one rejected a few days ago, only it provided for the issue of a smaller amount. He had been home, and while going up on Saturday he had met one of the County Councillors, Mr. Shaw, and he (Mr. S.) had informed him that when he voted at the Council Board for the bill he was not aware of the effect. Another gentleman of standing and property, had told him that there would be a rebellion if the tax was imposed, before the people had an opportunity of voting on it. Yesterday he had seen many persons from the country, and they were all of one opinion. One gentleman from Richmond, Mr. Kilburn, had informed him that he had sent down a petition against the bill, signed by two hundred inhabitants. He claimed that the Councillors had not expressed the opinion of the people, because nothing had been said about it at the elections last fall for Councillors, and, although the people, many of them, were so poor that they could not pay their poor and county rates, he was quite willing that if, at the next parish elections, the people, or a majority, voted for this measure, he would not oppose it. The people in Woodstock were very indignant about the defeat of the former bill. No doubt Woodstock would be benefitted, but not the other parishes, and they could not bear the heavy tax to benefit one locality.

Hon. Mr. Minchin opposed the bill as unjust, and as being a wedge which, once entered, would lead to other bills and result in the county having to pay the whole cost of the railway, and in ruining many families.

Hon. Mr. Ryan took the ground that the vote of 18 out of 20 of the councillors was a testimony that the people of the county were aware of the measure, and their not having petitioned against it left the presumption that they were not opposed to it.

Hon. Mr. Perley here read the resolutions of the Council:

"Whereas, it has been ascertained upon most reliable authority that the branch railroad, connecting the N. B. & C. R. R. with the river St. John at or near Woodstock, can be constructed for $19,000 per mile, including rolling stock—and whereas the Government of this Province stands pledged to give a bonus of $10,000 per mile, a sum more than half the amount required for construction of same:—and whereas it is of the first importance to the interests of the agriculturalists and inhabitants generally of the County of Carleton, that a connection with the great markets of this Province and the United States shall be made;—and whereas it is highly desirable that the ownership and control of said branch shall be in the County, satisfied that the direct pecuniary benefit will more than counterbalance the small amount of tax involved by its construction;—and whereas it is desirable that power should be immediately obtained from the Legislature, to empower this Municipality to borrow money for the construction of the before mentioned road. Therefore Resolved, that the Legislature of this Province, at its coming session, be requested to enact such a law as may be necessary to give this Municipality power to loan money on its debentures, for the purpose of constructing a branch rail road between the N. B. & C. R. R. and the river St. John, at or near Woodstock, as may be decided under the Facility Bill of 1864, whenever the people of this County may desire it."

He (Mr. P.) said the people did not desire it.

Hon. Mr. Earle said there could be no doubt that the railroad would be of great advantage to Woodstock. The question was, whether the other parishes would be benefitted to an extent commensurate with the tax.

Hon. Mr. Kinnear argued that railways were at once of general importance, and were pecuniarily advantageous, not only to the district through which they pass, but to the whole surrounding district in degree. The amount involved in the bill was small, and the time in which it had to be redeemed so large, there could be no danger.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said the bill had been published in Carleton; there were no petitions against it; the necessity for the bill was very great, and therefore he should vote for it.

We gave a synopsis of the bill yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Perley asked that progress be reported, in order to give him time to examine the bill, which he had not had, having just arrived.

Western Extension, on Mr. Cudlip's resolutions, which we have published, was gone into in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Cudlip proposed this addition thereto: "Provided nevertheless, that the above resolution is not intended to prevent or impede the carrying out in lieu thereof the granting of aid of $10,000 per mile to any company prepared without delay to proceed with the construction of said road under the Facility Bill of 1864, Cap 3.

Mr. McMillan moved an amendment thus: Resolved, in the opinion of this House, that in the present state of the public finances, the heavy debt due to creditors in Britain, involving an annual drain of nearly $300,000 to meet the interest, and that while under the subsidy act for encouraging the extension of railways to connect with the Province of Nova Scotia and the United States, holds out a prospect of private enterprise undertaking the construction of these lines, it is inexpedient to undertake the further construction of railways as Government works. And further resolved, that while negotiations are pending for the union of the British North American Colonies, the Government should not be committed to an outlay of the public funds, which might embarrass the carrying out of the result of such negotiations.

Speeches against the resolutions were made by Messrs. Kerr, Sutton, Caie, Lewis, Hutchinson, Hill, McMillan, Gillmor. In favor were Messrs. Cudlip, Wilmot, Gilbert, Hatheway, DesBrisay, Wetmore, Anglin, Coram.

Mr. Smith would oppose the resolutions unless changed, and Mr. Boyd was opposed to the Burpee survey. Mr. Connell, who regarded the accomplishment of the object sought by the resolutions as but the initiation of a principle which must result either in building or giving increased facilities to aid in the building of the branches, said he would vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Lindsay was always opposed to Government building roads, as he should much prefer companies should build them under even increased subsidies. So anxious was he that something should be done in the matter, he would almost go against his own private principles, and vote for the resolutions. He spoke generally of the vast advantages of railways, and referred to Western Extension as being *the* line of railroad most desirable.

June 7.

This has been rather an important day in the annals of legislation. In the Upper House the Carleton County Debenture Bill, for railway construction, passed. Mr. Perley moved an additional section suspending the operation of the bill until after the next annual election for Municipal Council. This was lost by a vote of 5—7. Progress was made in the bill to allow the issue of debentures for contingent purposes in Carleton County.

In the Lower House Mr. Cudlip's resolution for the construction of Western Extension was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs Smith, Allan, Botsford, Wilmot, Anglin, Fraser, Beveridge, Landry, Coram, Baillie, Perkins, Otty, Scovil, Needham, L. P. W. DesBrisay, Gilbert, Wetmore, Troop, Cudlip, Perley, Lindsay, Connell, Boyd, Glazier—24. Nays—Messrs. Gillmor, Hutchinson, Kerr, Sutton, McMillan, McClellan, Williston, Lewis, Meehan, Costigan, Caie, Hill, Thompson—13. Of course the vote previously taken on Mr. McMillan's amendment was in the negative.

Mr. Wilmot to-day introduced a bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes, which was passed through, sent up stairs, and there committed, and progress reported. This bill provides for redemption in silver, gold, or 6 per cent interest bearing debentures. Thus the most objectionable features of the old bill have been removed, and probably it will pass up stairs. A strong argument in its favor will be found in the fact of the railway resolutions, making it necessary to provide funds at once.

A delegation from St. John arrived here to-night, accompanied by John A. Poor, on some railroad business; what it is we have not learned precisely.

Mr. Lindsay made a lengthy, and what is said to be an excellent speech to-day, although we did not hear it, on confederation.

The main business of the house is now nearly finished, and but for the treasury bill up stairs, the house would close to-morrow.

By Telegraph.

June 8.

The Treasury Note Bill passed the Council to-day.—8, 5. Also the Bill to provide for Debentures by Municipality for contingent purposes.

At 6 o'clock House prorogued; his Excellency assenting to some 36 bills.

Bazaar and Tea Meeting.

Wednesday last proved a most charming day for the bazaar and tea meeting at the Woodstock College, which took place as per previous announcement. During the day, great numbers visited the room in which were exposed the various articles for sale and, before evening, the greater portion of these articles had been disposed of at remunerative prices. It is impossible for us to describe in detail the assortment of goods that were so tastefully and temptingly displayed before the gaze of the visitor upon the tables of the bazaar; suffice it to say they consisted of everything imaginable in the shape of bead, braid, Berlin, flower and moss work; work in cotton, woollen, silk, velvet, satin, &c., &c. These mysteriously wrought by the fairy fingers of English, Irish and Scotch ladies, as well as by the equally nimble, tasteful and delicate fingers of our own sweet New Brunswick fairies. What with the beauty of the articles and the bewitching manner in which the lady vendors invited you to buy, he must have been sternly constituted indeed who could resist the appeal.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., a large assemblage gathered around tables, laid in another portion of the building, luxuriously spread with everything to excite the appetite, and when we state that the viands rapidly disappeared, we are paying the highest possible compliment to the ability of the ladies who provided and dispensed the good things. After tea, the remants were disposed of at auction. Then came speeches, varied and interesting, from Rev. Messrs. Milligan, Rattray, Simpson, Wilkins, Messrs. Dent and McInnis.—Mckenney's Band was in attendance, and contributed not a little to the pleasure of the occasion. The total receipts of the day, we understand, amount to over $200. There was but one drawback to the general pleasure experienced, and that arose from the fact that the head of the College, Rev. Mr. Glass, was confined to his bed by sickness. We trust the Rev. Gentleman will speedily be restored to health. Rev. Mr. Milligan kindly and ably acted as Master of Ceremonies in the absence of Mr. Glass.

"Agriculture" received, and will appear in our next issue.

THE BILL authorising the issue of debentures for Railway construction, by the Carleton Municipality, has finally passed. It now stands subject to the wishes of the people who will, previous to the next session of the Council, let their Councillors know how they should act. And, therefore, though the Legislature has refused to allow the permissive clause to be inserted in the bill, we have no fears but that the Council will in their final disposition of the bill, whether they give it effect or whether they refuse, express the opinion of the majority of the people. That is right!

We have given elsewhere the record of the action taken by our representatives, and it will be seen that their conduct has been consistent with the pledges made at the hustings, when they distinctly stated that they would not support a bill which did not contain the permissive clause, and thus tax the people without their direct consent.

We are bound to say we believe Mr. Perley, in the Upper House, was actuated by the same motives, although *he* had not pledged himself. No selfish motives, we believe, could have actuated him, because while on the one hand he was not subject to popular influence directly, on the other hand he was, and is, as much interested as any one else in Woodstock.

While we believe the County may safely take stock in the road; while we believe it is her duty to do so; while we believe and hope that the council will be so instructed; at the same time we regret that what we regard as a foolish fear of democracy induced the House to strike out that permissive clause—a clause upon which the original resolution of Council was based, and a clause which we have always advocated as correct. But as it is, the County need not be in the least alarmed.

Steamer "Heather Bell" Burned.

We regret to learn, by telegram, that the steamer *Heather Bell* was burned, at her wharf in Fredericton, on Thursday morning last. She was totally consumed. There was, we understand some insurance on her. At the date of our telegram, the origin of the fire was unknown.

☞ On our first page this week we publish Mr. Costigan's speech in the Assembly on Confederation.

Also an address, published by request of the Grand Division, delivered by Rev. B. F. Rattray to the members of that body at its late quarterly session at Grand Falls.

☞ We regret exceedingly that we were not able to attend the examination at the College on Tuesday last. We are informed, however by Rev. Mr. Milligan, who took a prominent part in the examination, that it past off in a manner reflecting great credit on the officers of the institution as also upon the students themselves.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—Ladies' collars, cuffs, belts, &c., in Patent Leather, are quite the rage just now. We have been shown samples of the above, manufactured by Mr. Johnston Emery, Upper Woodstock, which for style, finish and durability equal, if not excel, any imported we have seen. As his prices are low, it would be well for our lady friends to patronise Mr. Emery.

FIRE.—During a storm which prevailed here for a short time during Saturday night last, a small house in the upper part of the town, owned by Mr. Henry Stump, and occupied by Mr. D. W. Sipprell as a match factory, was struck by lightning and with its contents totally consumed. Mr. Stump had no insurance. Mr. Sipprell lost, beside a quantity of matches ready for market, all his manufacturing apparatus; we learn he estimates his loss at $300.

SUSPICION OF POISONING.—An Inquest was held at Richmond Station, on Sunday morning last, by J. T. Allan, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Mrs. Hannah Whittier, whe died on the Friday previous under circumstances which led to the suspicion of foul play. After a most careful examination by a very intelligent jury the following verdict was rendered: "That Mrs. Hannah Whittier came to her death by poison, administered at the hands of her husband T. Frank Whittier, with malice aforthought and with intent to kill."

The accused has since been arrested in Houlton, and by the authorities there promptly delivered up to our Sheriff; pending the examination of the prisoner we forbear further comment.

☞ The weather for the past few days has been most propitious for agricultural purposes.

BIG EGGS.—Mr. Josiah Mallory, Wakefield, has *laid* on our table two eggs which, for size, can't be be beat by any ordinary biddy. The largest one measured 7½x9 inches, and the two weighed over 7 ounces.

☞ Our thanks are due Mr. G. W. Vanwart, the accomodating agent of Tobin's Express, for Boston papers.

Colonial News.

COUNTERFEITS.—We caution the public against counterfeit $5.00 notes on the Eastern Bank of Bangor, some of which have recently been put in circulation here. They are exactly like the genuine, except that the signatures are engraved instead of written, and are calculated to deceive the best of judges. It is believed that a large number of persons are engaged in this Province and elsewhere putting them afloat. Several parties in this city have been victimized,—we have heard of $600 and upwards.—and also up the river at Woodstock and Houlton. The general tint of this note is green, with the American eagle prominent on the lower left hand corner.—*Globe.*

WHAT NEXT?—Isaac Wortman purchased the River-de-Chute Mill privilege, where he has expended a large sum of money in building mills, dams, erecting machinery, and making other improvements to the farm and the privilege. For the purpose of facilitating his own and the lumber operations generally on the River St. John, Mr. Wortman proposed to form a company to own barges and other vessels for carrying lumber of different descriptions from all parts of the River to St. John. He induced Robert Hay, of Woodstock, and Alexander Gibson, of the Nashwaak Mills, two enterprising men, to unite with him, and proposed to divide the capital into small shares to enable boatmen and persons of limited means to take an interest in it. The company would have required a lumber yard, and an establishment at Fredericton, which he designed to be their head quarters. He petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation to enable him to associate a greater number of small proprietors together. The incorporation of the Company would have inaugurated a new business in Fredericton and made employment for laborers and others, and as charters had been granted to Westmorland, Charlotte, St. John and other Counties, and to Americans and other who cannot hold real estate in the Province, Mr. Wortman thought that he would have no difficulty in obtaining a similar charter, thereby encouraging him in his enterprise, and affording new facilities for labor and employment. This Bill was, however, rejected, Mr. Hatheway offering it his most determined opposition. Why this should be, we know not, or why Mr. Hatheway should refuse to Mr. Wortman, a British subject, and a native of the adjoining Province, what he had so willingly granted to American citizens, who have nothing at stake amongst us whatever, but whose interests, as a general thing, are purely of a personal nature. Let the members for York explain this extraordinary procedure, and justify themselves in the eyes of their constituents.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID ENQUIRY.—A Quebec despatch of the 19th to the Montreal *Minerve* says:—"The report on the enquiry instituted by F. W. Torrence, Esq., with respect to the first proceedings in the St. Alban's case has been received. It is said that Judge Coursol, whom the government had suspended during the enquiry, will immediately resume his functions. The object of the government in instituting the enquiry was to discover how the money stolen from the banks came to be returned to the raiders, and who were the parties concerned in the affair. It is almost needless to tell you that no stain was inflicted by the enquiry on the honorable character of Judge Coursol."

☞ The London correspondent of the Toronto *Leader*, writing on 4th May, says:

When the mail steamer arrived yesterday at Queenstown, there was a passenger on board so remarkably like John Wilkes Booth that he was at once arrested. It turned out that the gentleman was a Mr. O'Neill, and he was consequently set at liberty. The disappointment in London was very great last night when the *Globe* published a fourth edition—an unprecedented fact in the history even of that paper—to announce Mr. O'Neill's release. It would have given us pleasure to have caught John Wilkes Booth, and to have shipped him across the Atlantic—all Extradition Treaties notwithstanding. Booth's life would not be safe in England. No man ever stood so much in danger of Mr. Justice Lynch on English soil.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ A party of guerillas recently attempted to kidnap the Empress from the city of Mexico, but were unsuccessful.

☞ An equipage may be seen every day in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, which has an ourang-outang in livery for footman; when the carriage stops he leaps off the box, opens the door, takes off his hat, and stands in the respectful attitude of Jeames Plush.

☞ The carriage, horses and equipments refused by President Johnson sold at auction in New York for $4950.

☞ Princess Gabrielli, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, died recently at Rome, at the age of 73.

☞ The Ohio Census complains that babies there are taxed $50 each.

☞ Ten years ago schools were unknown among the peasantry of Russia. Now there are 8000.

☞ An attempt against the life of the Emperor Napoleon was contemplated by some sixty conspirators at Lyons. The conspiracy, however, was discovered in time, and several of the number were arrested before the Emperor visited the city.

☞ In the English army there are some 108,000 men who can read and write, 39,000 who can read but not write, 23,000 who can neither read nor write, and 9,000 whose education is marked superior.

☞ A thief who stopped a train on the Pennsylvania and Indianapolis Railroad, the other night, by pulling the engine's signal bell, escaped with the express safe before anybody could ascertain what was the matter.

☞ There are, at the present moment, in Paris five strikes of workmen in contest with their employers—locksmiths, tailors, carriage builders, hatters and dyers.

☞ Admiral Frank Buchannan, senior officer of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile on the 20th inst.

☞ We read of an embalmer, at Newbern, who, when his wife died, exercised his best art upon her remains and now keeps them to exhibit as a specimen of that art, tapping her upon the forehead to show its firmness, and saying, "This is all there is of my poor Betsy."

American News.

By Telegraph to "Carleton Sentinel."

NEW YORK, June 3, p. m.

The Times' Washington despatch says Gen. Longstreet recently took the amnesty oath; he is now permitted to come to Washington for the purpose of making a special application for pardon and restoration to full civil rights.

The Times despatch says the trial of Davis will take place on or about the 11th inst. The trial cannot occupy more than three or four days in the empanelling of the jury and presentation of evidence.

The World's despatch says Charles O'Conner has applied to the War Department for permission to tender to Jeff Davis his professional services, and the President has directed the application to be granted.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that ex-Governor Smith of Virginia, is roaming in the woods back of Staunton; he has a body guard of guerillas with him.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Steamships Pennsylvania and New York arrived, bringing dates to the 24th. The London press generally view the tone of the United States Government towards England as pacific. Uneasiness continued to be felt in France in regard to Mexican enlistments. The French Government has revoked the measure limiting U.S. vessels in her ports to 24 hours. Consols 90⅜ a 90½.

Gov. McGrath, of South Carolina, has been arrested and is said will be tried for treason,

More suppressed evidence before the Court trying the assassins has been made public. It seriously implicates all the prominent rebel leaders in Canada, and also the Richmond Government in inciting and approving the assassination. Gold 135.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Gen. Grant has issued a congratulatory address to the United States armies in which he says: Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results dim the lustre of the worlds past military achievements, and will be the patriots precedent in the defence of liberty and right in all time to come.

The Mexican town of Perdras was captured by the liberals on the 24th,

The blockade runner Denbighin in trying to run into Galveston with a valuable cargo went ashore, and was destroyed by the United States steamer Seminole.

It is reported that Secretary Stanton has resigned though nothing official to that effect has been promulgated.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Steamship City of Washington has arrived. London Owl of 26th ult. says that question of the Alabama's depredations has reached an unpleasant point; Great Britain having refused indemnity and the American rejoinder alluding to compulsion. Consols closed at 90⅝ a 90¾; breadstuffs inactive.

President Johnson has within a few days received a violently threatening letter which has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation; the letter was mailed in the city, and bears the signature of "Grape Vine."

A Washington correspondent says that Gen. Steel having been ordered to the Rio Grande with an army of observation of 30,000 men, foreign ambassadors are greatly perplexed at the movement. It is understood that Mountholon will demand an explanation from the State department. Gold 136¼.

NEW YORK, June 6, p. m.

The departure of troops north and west from Washington continues with vigor. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad have made arrangements for forwarding ten thousand a day for the next ten days; they go in about equal numbers east and west.

The steamer North American, with Liverpool dates to the 26th, passed Farther Point this forenoon.

The Herald's Washington despatch says the person who wrote the threatening letter to the President has been arrested, and proves to be an insane Frenchman, laboring under the idea that the Government owed him $150,000, and threatened to have revenge unless paid by the 16th inst. His threat is not directly against the President, though the tone of the letter indicates as much. Gold 136⅝.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The Cincinnatti Commercial's Chattanooga despatch states, that leading Southern journals are endeavouring to reconcile the people to the loss of their large quantities of cotton, coming to the light in Montgomery, Alabama. The Alabama delegation left Washington on their return yesterday, without having obtained permission to reassemble to Rebel Legislature; a Provisional Governor will be appointed.

Mrs. Lincoln has received a letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie, of France, it is understood that Mrs. Jefferson Davis has expressed a wish to go to Europe. Cotton has declined to 42 a 43c.; breadstuffs and provisions also show a decline in New York markets. Gold 137.

NEW YORK, June 7, p. m.

The Herald's Columbia, S. C. correspondence says: The chivalry of that State are rapidly accommodating themselves to the altered condition of affairs, and acknowledging the power of the National Government to maintain its authority. The railroads of the State are being repaired rapidly, and in a few weeks transportaion facilities will be as complete as before the war.

It is said that Trenholm, late rebel Sec. of Treasury is quietly living with his family at Abberville, S. C.; he will probably soon be arrested.

Sec. Seward attended a meeting of the Cabinet today, but was unable to remain through the sitting.

About 6,000 rebel prisoners, who have already taken the oath of allegiance, will soon be released.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The Wilmington, N. C. Herald, of the 3d. says that since the removal of restriction on trade, immense quantities of cotton and rosin have been discovered in that state. The country about Beashear City, La., is said to be inundated to the depth of fifteen feet, and the value of the property destroyed incalculable. The division of the country into five military divisions under the command of Gens. Meade, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Halleck, is officially announced.

Arrangements for collection of taxes throughout the South, also for the reconstruction of the U. S. mails, rapidly progressing. Gold 138.

NEW YORK, June 8, p. m.

A Washington despatch to the Herald says a formal demand has been made on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the rebel ram Stonewall. It is not the intention of our Government to abandon or abate its demand upon England for damages upon our commerce by rebel pirates; enough of our armies will be retained to enforce any demand upon foreign Governments. It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken to enforce the Monroe doctrine, and a notification has been sent to Napoleon that he must not only send no more troops to Mexico, but withdraw those he has there, and leave the people of Mexico to decide for themselves whether they will have a Republic or an Empire. Gold 137½.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Since May 31st, 80,000 troops have left Washington for their homes. A Washington despatch states Gen. Canby has hunted out and arrested the man who advertised in a Southern paper, that he would be one of others to subscribe $1,000,000 to procure the murder of President Lincoln; he is on his way to Washington.

There is no decision as yet whether Jeff Davis will be tried by a Military or Civil court. In the assassination trial, yesterday, evidence was introduced implicating rebel leaders in the burning steamboats on the Mississippi river. Gold 138.

THE MOBILE DISASTER.—The main ordinance depot of the United States in this city was blown up at 2 o'clock this afternoon, making a tremendous report, and spreading the wildest consternation throughout the city. The magazine was located in the Marshal's office. The appearance of the city in that neighborhood beggars description. It is impossible at present to arrive at definite information of the number lost. However, 200 will scarcely cover the number, exclusive of wounded. Men were thrown down and seriously wounded at a distance of half a mile from the explosion. Many persons are known to be beneath the ruins, and the commanding General has used all available labor to rescue those still alive. All the prominent buildings, from St. Louis street up, including Water, Commerce and Front streets, are about completely demolished. The steamer Kate Dale was lying at the wharf, opposite the Shippers' Press, and with another steamer were torn to pieces, and it is reported that every soul on board them was lost. The shock made the city tremble like an aspen, shaking every building to the foundation; the crashing of broken glass was heard in every direction, and the falling wells made the earth resound like the rumbling of an earthquake. There are at least four entire squares of buildings blown down. At the burning ruins, shortly after, was witnessed a scene which no tongue or pen can describe, or imagination conceive. Four or five blocks were one conglomerated mass of ruins, two-thirds of which were on fire, while every two or three seconds shells exploded, and fragments and bullets whistled through the air, which prevented the bravest men from going near. Added to the flames of demolished buildings, were burning steamers along the levee, and from eight thousand to ten thousand bales of cotton, which rendered the scene still more grand. Not a warehouse in that portion of the city was left standing, and thousands of men worked hour after hour among debris, bringing forth one after another of writhing and dead victims. A number of bodies recovered are so burned and mutilated that recognition is impossible. It is estimated that the number of killed will reach 300. When it is taken into consideration that nearly all the workshops, founderies, cotton presses, &c., which covered a vast area, were destroyed, in which were employed a large number of men, from whom so far no accounts have been received, it will be seen that the estimate of 300 will be below the proper figure. A great amount of damage is done to the city in a pecuniary point of view, variously estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars. Eight squares of large and costly buildings were entirely destroyed. The windows of the custom-house were completely demolished, not a whole pane remaining. The News office shared the same fate. All the buildings on Royal street, from Conti street to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, had the windows knocked out, the glass being strewn in minute particles all over. Various partitions were blown down. The Tribune building was made a complete wreck of inside by the entrance of a shell, weighing about sixty pounds, through the roof, which fell among the material of the office, smashing things generally. Cabs, carriages, &c., on Royal street, were capsized, and horses in some instances, fell as if shot dead. The shock seemed to affect the horses more than human beings. Those that were not knocked down instantly seemed stunned and paralyzed, and did not recover for some minutes. The force of the shock may be imagined when it is known that a man was killed instantly on board the Kate Dale by the concussion.—Not a mark was visible upon his body, taken up a few minutes after. The loss in property is immense. Below St. Michael street, doors and windows suffered most. A continued wreck meets the eye looking up this street, growing more confused and losing semblance of buildings entirely as the vision nears the square nearest where the magazine stood. On Commerce street, warehouses and cotton sheds, which lined the upper portion, are now but a mass of ruins. Buildings on corners seemed to suffer most, some of them being razed within a few feet of the ground.—*Mobile News, May 24th.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(By telegraph to Carleton Sentinel.)

Arrival of the AFRICA.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, 28th ult., arrived at Halifax this morning, 7th. Emperor Napoleon had written to Prince Napoleon strongly censuring his conduct in Corsica; says first Napoleon established severe discipline in his own family, and then in his own Government. Emperor says in future he will not deviate from the same course. Prince Napoleon has resigned his post. A letter to the Globe says the Prince was censured for democratic views generally, but particularly for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

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