

TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, \$1.50, each copy in advance. \$2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 10, \$15, and one to the reader of the club.

# The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865.

## "Elector."

Public men are public property, and as such are exposed to the shafts of malice, jealousy and revenge, as well as to open and fair criticism. Almost any man may obtain space in print, for the purpose, over an assumed name, of stabbing public men and public officials in the dark. The man who thus seeks to make attacks which are not truthful, must be attacked either by the instincts of a base nature or by the desire to compass some personal end. However noble or desirable the aim itself may be the use of base means to accomplish it cannot be justified, and no honorable man will use them. When "Elector," in the *Head Quarters*, first endeavors to bring about a displacement of the Sheriff by misrepresentations so glaring as to meet with universal reprobation, and next by a charge too palpably absurd to require exposure, he only justifies the current opinion that he is using special pleading in order to secure a place for a friend. It is strange if "Elector" is patriotic and honest in his belief that the County of Carleton has suffered injury at the hands of the Sheriff, that he had not, as he should have, brought his complaint in presence of the injured parties, instead of through the columns of a paper not very largely circulated in this County. If his object merely was to reach the attention of certain gentlemen whom it is supposed would be members of the new administration, then he did all that was necessary. He has given them a cue; perhaps they will act upon it. We should very much like to see any Government institute such a "Star Chamber" proceeding as recommended by "Elector," and brand a man for expressing his opinion on a constitutional question. But "Elector," bearing in mind, what he would like to forget, that there exists a custom not entirely obsolete, of Governments making local appointments under the recommendation of the County representatives, makes an onslaught upon the late member Mr. Munro and upon Mr. Lindsay. We only know that Mr. Munro has fulfilled the pledges he made at the hustings; the charge continually hinted at by "Elector" of unkept pledges is a matter between Mr. Munro and his pseudo friends—"Elector" never presumed to have a secret understanding with Mr. Lindsay, nor urges that the latter has always found it convenient to vote with Mr. Tilley's government. As public men are public property, the public press has a right to exercise a certain surveillance over them, and to do them justice as against those who unduly attack them. If then "Elector" will find the records of last year's Legislature he will find that Mr. Lindsay, on several occasions, *did* vote against the Government, and in the charge he makes he displays either ignorance or dishonesty. But there is hope for Mr. Lindsay, if he will only sit himself down at the feet of this political Gamsalid who has, in the past, been so successful in guiding the political destinies of Carleton County. Happy Lindsay! to have so hopeful an alternative presented to him; can it be that he will hesitate to rush into the outstretched arms of "Elector."

## Rumor.

Dame rumor has, during the week, been constantly exercised making and unmaking Governments; her bulletins have been issued about as frequently as the American telegrams, and have been received with about as much confidence. Up to the time of writing, Thursday, we have no positive intelligence as to how the Government is to be formed. We believe it is certain the old Government resigned on Monday. The *Providence Herald* states that his Excellency immediately sent for Mr. Hatheway to form a new Government and that he thereupon sent for Messrs. Wilnot and Smith. We have very strong doubts as to the correctness of this rumor; if it be true, however, and Mr. Hatheway can make that peculiar trick he has for canvassing his constituents come into play now, he may secure a "numerous" Government.

It has been said, and there is a good deal of truth we opine in the report, that Mr. Wilnot has become thoroughly disgusted with the company into which the late turn in the political wheel has thrown him. We think it true because we cannot understand how Mr. W. can submit without a groan to the position of a *protege* of T. W. Anglin. Indeed, it were hard to suppose an indiscriminate admixture of men more dissonant to each other than those at present on the political surface. Allen, Smith, Hatheway, Wilnot, Anglin, each one of them in his natural temperament, in his political views, in his past associations standing in antagonism to the rest; each one bearing about with him the remembrance of injuries done him by some one of the others, and each consequently distrustful of the other, and besides every one of them, except Allen and Wilnot, feeling as they must that they do not form a centre of any extensive political or even social circle, which affords them strength in the country; Smith, Hatheway and Anglin are strong men in their way, but they can only depend upon their individual power, they have at best but a local, not a provincial popularity. And such are the elements talked of as to constitute the incoming government of New Brunswick. Such a Government may be formed, but we have a right to ask it is probable that even Anglin, as dictator, can walk with all his shrewdness and imperturbable coolness so reconcile the overbearing demonstrations of Smith, the glib rascals of Hatheway, with the honest conservatism of Allen, and the calculating and wary ways of Wilnot, as to enable them to pull together.

## Adjourned Railway Meeting.

At the Adjourned Railway Meeting, on Saturday last, but very few persons were present, and no business done. The Chairman stated that the notice given in the newspaper, for a meeting to organize a Company, was premature as, by the Act, the Company could not be formed until the amount required, \$40,000, had all been subscribed; and that, therefore, the only thing to be done was for the Committees to proceed in their work of soliciting subscriptions to the stock. He also stated that a misunderstanding had arisen concerning the termination of the Railway being held at the Creek or extending to Upper Woodstock; the people at the latter place having made their subscriptions conditional on the railway to the Iron Works. The Chairman said that, under the present Act, it was quite plain that the Government bonus was not guaranteed for the two extra miles of road which would be required to take the railway to the Foundry. Our representatives might be able to induce the Government to amend the Act, but in our present doings we must be governed by the strict meaning of the Act.

Mr. Cooper stated that Mr. Best, of the Iron

Works, had told him that he would undertake to build a bridge across the Malansack for \$6000, and would construct the road from the northern end of said bridge to the Iron Works at Upper Woodstock for \$14,000 per mile.

Mr. David Munro urged the necessity of having the terms at Upper Woodstock, as from the Iron Works Company would be derived one-quarter of the whole freight of the road; at all events it should strike the river at some point north of the Creek, and thus save parties the expense of taking their short lumber, &c., from the river and hauling it some distance to the top.

Mr. W. F. Dibble, of the Committee to secure the right of way, reported that some of the parties were willing to give the right of way through their lands, for the railroad, free, while none seemed disposed to ask an exorbitant price.

The amount of stock reported subscribed was \$27,000, inclusive of \$8,500 subscribed, conditionally, at Upper Woodstock.

The meeting adjourned to meet again in Connell's Hall, on Tuesday, 4th April, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Every week we have fresh evidence that at the late elections, throughout the Province, the Roman Catholics were singularly united in the way they voted. We do not mention this now in order to speculate upon it, any further than to say it is a remarkable fact that such a large body should be found of one mind, so nearly, on so great a question. Our object in noticing it at all now is merely to state that in this County there was not that unanimity of feeling among the Roman Catholics, and that there was no political or religious organization brought to bear at the polls. While we trust all ways to find this same spirit of individual independence influencing men of all conditions at elections, with the most kindly regard for the feelings and views of others, we trust never to see in this County such indecorous and injudicious combinations as were made in some instances in other counties.

The *Globe* says that the old Government before resigning appointed Mr. Paul Sheriff of Charlotte, in place of Mr. Jones deceased, and also the Hon. C. Watters Clerk of the Crown. The *Globe* comments upon such action of the Government as being contrary to the principles of Responsible Government, and as rendering the officials thus appointed liable to be turned out by the incoming Government. The *Globe* only speaks from rumor, and may be mistaken about the appointments.—One thing is certain "Elector" has been beating the air, for as was expected, and indeed provided for, the late Government appointed the several Sheriffs at the proper time before resigning.

As will be seen by our report of last Saturday's railway meeting, a very large amount of stock has been subscribed for, but it will likewise be seen that a very considerable amount still remains to be provided for. If the proper steps are taken we cannot but think that the balance can easily be disposed of in this County. The proposition made by Mr. Best is one well worthy of attention, the rate at which he offers to do the work, particularly the bridge, is so remarkably low. The regard for their own local interest evinced by the Upper Corner people is highly commendable, still we should hope that they would not allow the condition they suggest to have too much weight, because having once secured the road to the Creek its going further to the Iron Works will become almost a necessity.

The *Head Quarters* just received, contains a letter signed "Elector," which from its peculiar address was not sanctioned, we judge, by the Editor of that paper; we hope we do that gentleman justice in supposing that he would not give his editorial endorsement to such an article. To the present we have treated "Elector" as—from his position in society he ought to be—a gentleman. Hereafter anything he may write about this paper will probably not be noticed in its columns, as he has indelicately written himself a liar and a blackguard, for whose emanations the only paltry excuse his friends can offer is, that probably he was drunk when he conceived them.

Knox, a modern magician, who performs several curious and clever tricks, including the rope tying one, performed here on Thursday evening.

The Royal Gazette, received just as we were ready for press, contains the appointments to which we have referred elsewhere, and also that of Danl. Ferguson, Esq., to be Deputy Treasurer and Controller, at Chatham, Miramichi.

We have received, too late we are sorry to say for insertion this week, a letter from David Munro, Esq., in reply to "Elector," of the *Head Quarters*. It will be published next week.

We have concluded that it is better not to publish the communication of "A." If the time comes when his strictures will be calculated to do good, his letter will be printed.

We have received the first number of a weekly paper called the *Colonial Monitor*, published in St. John by J. R. McCready. It displays a very creditable appearance, and we wish it success.

When we went to press last week we had not the complete returns from Queens Co. Mr. Perkins, as then stated, was returned and with him Mr. Baillie; our estimate of the constitution of the new House was based upon the probability of this being the result.

In the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly, the report of a special committee recommending a bill to amend the License Law so as to empower two-thirds of the inhabitants of any School District to prevent the renewal of Tavern Licenses was adopted.

The sudden fall of gold, in New York last week, raised the price of flour \$1 per bush. in St. John.

BOOK NOTICES.—From A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street, Boston, we have, through Dr. Smith, the April No. of HARRIS'S MONTHLY. The general characteristics of this periodical are too well known to require special notice here. Dr. Smith will receive subscriptions. The contents of the April No. are: A dog's day ended; Where the Watercress was; Love at sea; The Petroleum region of America; Heroic deeds of heroic men; Miss Milligan's sermon; Thieves' jargon; Pleasant Valley and Deacon Marvin; Wall street in war time; Mr. Farquhar; Armistice; Soft sineth the Moon; Recollections of Sherman; Hearts and trees; Our mutual friend; A sermon to servants; Monthly record of current events.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have received the April No. of this periodical from the publishers Ticknor and Fields, Boston. The "Atlantic" is a faithful and pleasing expositor of the literature, art, and politics of the day. Its articles do not descend to pandering to the vulgar tastes, but in tone are high, instructive, conservative. The terms are: Single subscriptions \$4 a year; Two copies \$7; five copies \$16; ten copies \$30, and each additional copy \$3. For every twenty subscribers, an extra copy will be furnished gratis, or twenty-one copies for \$5 a year. The table of contents of the number are: Adventures of a lone woman; the Spaniards' graves at the Isles of Shoals; Gilt; the Pettibone lineage; up the St. Mary's; Robin Hood.

follow: Lee and Esquimaux; Doctor Johns; our first citizen; Needles and Garden; Memories of authors; the Chimney-corner; Mr. Hoses Biglow to the Editor of the Atlantic Monthly; "If Massa put guns into our hands."

The April No. of OUR YOUNG FOLKS has come to hand. This No. will be found particularly acceptable to that class for which it is intended. The contents are so varied, presented in such an interesting manner, and so richly illustrated. We again recommend this magazine to our young friends.—Terms: \$2 a year single subscriptions; three copies \$5; five copies \$8. Address the publishers, Ticknor & Fields, 183 Washington Street, Boston.

We have received No. 3 of the "New Brunswick Minstrel," published by F. W. Clear, St. John. This work, which is got up in a style which would do credit to any music publishing house on the continent, is furnished by Mr. Clear at \$2.50 per annum in monthly parts, thus affording at the end of the year a selection of popular and newest music, at that small sum, which at the usual rates would cost ten times as much.

Mr. Clear has also sent us a copy of the "Confederate Gallop," music by Sergeant H. Dixon; words by James Hogg, Esq.; dedicated to Hon. S. L. Tilley. This piece is said to be now out of place but it will keep. Mr. Baird has had the above for sale.

We have received from the Commissioner, P. S. Hamilton, Esq., his report on the Mines of the Province of Nova Scotia. Of course the most interesting part of this pamphlet is that which refers to the gold diggings, from which it appears that there is no diminution in value of the products of the gold fields, but on the contrary, the returns are more remunerative. The produce of gold in 13 months, ending 1864, was 14,001 lb. 14 oz. 17 grs., being at \$18.50, \$259,032.35, with 273,624 days labor, at 95 cts. per day. For 9 months ending September, 1864, the produce was 14,565 oz. 9 dr. 8 grs., equal to \$269,461.50, with 194,220 days labor, ending 1864, was 14,001 lb. 14 oz. 17 grs., being at \$18.50, \$259,032.35, with 273,624 days labor, at 95 cts. per day. For 9 months ending September, 1864, the produce was 14,565 oz. 9 dr. 8 grs., equal to \$269,461.50, with 194,220 days labor, ending 1864, was 14,001 lb. 14 oz. 17 grs., being at \$18.50, \$259,032.35, with 273,624 days labor, at 95 cts. per day.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, has come already, fresh and bright as the healthy breath and pleasant landscapes of the opening spring. We do not hesitate to express the conviction that every lady does herself, and family if she has such, a great injustice who fails to take this periodical. Apart entirely from the literature of the book, which is not merely unexceptionable, but for the family circle desirable, the intrinsic value of the receipts, the hints about domestic economy, the directions for the good government of the household, the rules of life as well as rules of etiquette; the drawing lessons for the young; the model cottages for those intending to build; the fashion plates and the latest styles of dress; the taste and better fabrics, far exceed the price of the book; indeed, cannot in their value be reckoned by dollars and cents.

## Colonial News.

ANOTHER RUMOR.—The *Morning Telegraph* says: "It is currently reported and believed that a relative of Mr. Anglin will be one of the first officials appointed under the new regime."

DR.—That Mr. McTavish is to be Chief of the Railway Commissioners in the room of Mr. Jardine and that a new office—Commissioner of Mines and Minerals—is to be created for Mr. Lawrence.—*News.*

Mr. McTavish is Mr. Anglin's father-in-law.

The *Fredericton Herald* assumes that Western Extension is to be the grand feature of the coming session, and says:—The rumor now is, that Bills to carry out this work are to be passed immediately, and after the House adjourns, a delegation is to be sent to England, to meet the representatives of the Government of the Province, and to urge our ability to meet the interest on the new loan, in addition to the present outstanding debentures; that being done, capitalists are expected to be more than commonly anxious to supply the amount of money required, on the most advantageous terms, and for Western Extension, for all and every Railroad we may choose to build.—*Inter-Colonial*, by the valley of the Keswick of course, included.

The St. John *Globe* says, "the Canadian Legislature was prorogued last Saturday. There is no sign of any importance in the Speech. The Government, however, is expected to introduce a Bill, and says that the appropriation for permanent defense cannot fail to be regarded in England as an earnest that Canadians are ready to accept the responsibility, whilst they claim the advantages of British conquest and the passage of the Bill, and says that when it returns, the Legislature will be called together again."

The *Reporter* says, Mr. Orr, of this city sold his private manure, known as the Boston manure, for the respectable sum of \$1,800—\$1,000 in N. B. currency, and \$800 American money. She is now in the hands of Mr. Lang, of Vassalboro, Maine, owner of "Gen. Knox," and is considered the finest manure in America. So much for the notoriety attained by Dr. Deane's manure. She was raised by Mr. Leison, of Miramichi.

The *Christian Visitor* says:—

"Many persons blame Mr. Tilley for dissolving the House, and for going so hastily to the polls. It does, in fact, seem unfortunate that he will not have the opportunity which he so much coveted, of facing anti-unionists face to face in open debate; but our impression is, that this privilege afforded him, in respect to the passage of the Bill, is a decision. There was a settled determination on the part of his political enemies to turn him out, and had the election hung over until the summer months it might have simply given more time for counteracting their efforts. His fall, now, is the sure victim of Confederation as of political hate. The union of these provinces, sooner or later is a foregone conclusion. Nearly all the leading minds of the colonies, and of Britain, regard it as an absolute necessity. It is simply a question of time. Confederated we must be, either under the British or American flag; and we greatly mistake the signs of the times, if the principal men who are about to form the anti-administration of New Brunswick, do not see this, and are not, by consequence, anxious, to hasten the Confederation of the colonies, to hasten the Confederation of the colonies, to hasten the Confederation of the colonies."

The *Toronto Press* discussing the policy of the Canadian Government.

The policy of Ministers on the question of Confederation is not easy to understand. Every where, except in Canada, Confederation is repudiated or at least not warmly received. Yet Ministers adhere to it as if all had gone on exactly as they wished. They refuse to take up the alternative scheme of Confederation; and they agree to send a delegation of four of their number to England to confer with the Imperial Government on this among other questions, with a view to their support, against the protest which one of them has made, and which is the basis of his New Brunswick fears, this should be the design, there is little ground for believing that it will succeed; for that Province is preparing to protect itself, by a counter delegation to England. The Imperial Government is desirous to see these Provinces consolidated under one general government; but it has given no intimation that it is prepared to use a policy of coercion to bring this about. On the contrary, its declared policy has been, from the first, to declare its policy to be, to place the Provinces in a position to be able to take no step toward realizing the desired object without their consent. It is not probable that this policy will be changed. There are one direct and absolute, the other indirect and intended to make the first step be carried out by passing the Act of Confederation prayed for in the address of the Canadian Legislature; the second by appealing to the interest and Legislatures of these Provinces—by practically rehearsing the story of Irish Union—by threatening the great body of the people with the withdrawal of the troops. But this latter method is hardly practicable in the case of a Province like Nova Scotia, where the strong garrison of Halifax cannot be deserted.

## EDITORIAL ITEMS.

About fifteen hundred children are already attending the public schools in Charleston, S. C.—There has been no parallel to this fact in the history of any captured city in the insurrectionary States.

The *Globe* says, one of our nearest and trimmest craft that will appear on the river next autumn, is the stern wheel steamer "Highlander," now being fitted up at Rodney Ship, Carleton, by Captain Akereley. She is intended chiefly for the trade between Fredericton and points above; and, drawing scarcely eighteen inches of water, she will be able to run almost any time of the year. The "Highlander" is entirely new, and, we believe, owned by Messrs. Glazier. Under the control of so popular and skillful a commander as Captain Akereley, she will undoubtedly do a good business.

A company of fifty men under command of Lieut. Gen. H. Boardman, arrived here on Tuesday the 18th inst. It is to be permanently stationed here under command of Lieut. Bicknell, Lieut. Boardman having been ordered to Houlton with company. A guard is kept on the main bridge leading from this city to St. Stephen, for the purpose of preventing the entrance of the passport law. We understand a barracks is to be built immediately somewhere in Mr. Sawyer's pasture near the Academy.—*Colfax Advertiser.*

The *Boston Journal* says that the business which swept over New York on Tuesday, and which is the storm of the week, is generally felt in Boston, because of the prudence of its business men, most of whom took in sail in time.

It is stated that Capt. John H. Bell, of Baltimore, a Presbyterian, has been promoted by the Sultan to the distinguished office of Lord Admiral in Chief of the Turkish navy, without sacrificing his religious principles.

The Princess of Wales has announced her intention of giving annually a Bible worth three guineas with two guineas in cash, as a prize to the female candidate, at the examination of the Adult Education Society, who obtains a certificate of proficiency in household and needlework in the examination in elementary knowledge.

Sir Frederic William Adolphus Bruce, the new British Minister at Washington, will be fifty-one years old next month, and is a bachelor. He is the third son of the Earl of Eglon and Kincaid, and was a special object of Byron's satire in that famous having, when ambassador to Turkey, collected the fine Greek sculptures from the Acropolis of Athens, which he subsequently sold to the British Museum.—The *Egmont* writes from the British Museum.

Some burglars entered the house of Charles Gibert, at East Avon, N. J., on the 6th, and after robbing Mrs. G. and her two daughters of their valuables, made up a rousing fire and roasted Mr. G. until, to save himself from death, he told them where his money was hidden. They got \$149 in gold and about \$1,000 in greenbacks.

Lord Clarence Paget has introduced the navy estimates in the British Parliament. He stated that there were now 30 iron-plated ships either complete or in such a state of forwardness that they would be ready for service in the event of an emergency by the end of the year.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "Brown's Bronchial Trochies," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so obstinate, their prevention a more serious attack may be ward off.

## American News.

By Telegram to "Carleton Sentinel."

New York, March 25, p. m.—Direct news from Sherman's army say the reported battle, which was a mere skirmish, with small loss on either side. Ribbons, Washington, dispatches, and it is believed there that Richmond has been evacuated, and that only a strong rear guard has been left to keep the rebels from retreating. It is also stated that Lee is at the head of the liberated army, marching in all haste to unite with Johnson, and so fall upon Sherman. No war news this p. m. (old closed 152).

New York, March 27, p. m.—Stonewall Jackson, from Southhampton, Va., has been captured. British Parliament were discussing the same news. Councils held at 8 1/2; breadstuffs continued to rise with slight fluctuations. News from before Petersburg are Saturday night. Early that morning the rebels surprised and captured Fort Fisher, subsequently taken with all the guns unharmed. The rebels lost in the affair 3000 killed and wounded, and 7000 prisoners. Federal loss 800. Official news of the capture of Petersburg, Va., is given. Sherman's army is in close communication with him. Sherman was advancing on Raleigh; he had suffered no defeat, as claimed by the rebels, though his skirmishes had been temporarily driven back. Gold 153 1/2.

New York, March 27, p. m.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac says, Grant has moved his army a distance west of Hatcher's Run on Saturday afternoon, capturing the rebel picket line of 400 or 500 men.

Angels, Va.—A rebel force is reported to be concentrating at Angels, Va. Gen. Sherman, in an official despatch dated Goldboro, March 22nd, says he arrived there that day and formed a line of battle with his army. He was not stated that his entire loss since leaving Savannah will exceed 2,500, he captured 3000 prisoners on his march.

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New York, March 28, p. m.—The correspondent of the World states, that severe and cool weather between Sherman and Johnston during the 21st and 22nd, on the route to the Neuse River, and that all along the route from Fayetteville to Raleigh, the rebels were fighting every day; the rebels however failed more than temporarily to retard his march.

One hundred and ten rebel officers arrived in Washington on Sunday captured in the fight near Petersburg, Saturday. Rumor again reports the evacuation of Mobile. Gold 154.

New York, March 28, p. m.—The latest information from Grant's army indicates that important movements are on foot, and there are reports that the rebels are giving up. A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday, says that the French by the Mexicans at Ureanos, where those of the force not killed in battle, were shot by the Liberals in retaliation for previous outrages.

Reports from North Carolina state Johnston's forces are confronting Sherman, at Smithfield, the Rebel army on the north side, and the Rebels are on the south side of the Neuse river. Gold steady at 152.

New York, March 29, p. m.—President Lincoln has been to the front and witnessed a grand review of the army of the Potomac; the troops are in the best of spirits, and the President, when he heard from, were at Goldboro, where it was thought he would wait for supplies; a large number of his troops were without sufficient food, and he had to be supplied with provisions. At the affair at Bentonville, 7000 prisoners were claimed as a victory, Johnston lost 7000 prisoners, and left his dead and wounded on the field. Gold 152 1/2.

New York, March 29, p. m.—It is reported that the detention of President Lincoln, at City Point, was for the reception and consideration of peace propositions from Gen. Lee. A despatch dated Saturday, says the decision in the case of the St. Albans raiders was given in favor of the rebels, who held that their acts were justifiable, and that they were discharged by him; the prisoners have been arrested on the charge of breach of neutrality. Gold 150.

New York, March 30, p. m.—Gen. Sherman was at City Point Monday, and had interview with President Lincoln and Gen. Grant, he left for Goldboro Tuesday.

A force of ten thousand Federal cavalry has been concentrating on the borders of Alabama for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the rebels from Mobile. Another report says that under Sherman's advance into Virginia from Tennessee.

The Rebel Gens. Terry and Cook were wounded at the battle of Fort Steadman. Gold 150.

New York, March 30, p. m.—On the 29th inst., says the *Ontario*, the capture of Johnston's army have started on another expedition to destroy the enemy's communications if possible.

There will be another peace conference, this time between Grant and Lee. There is probably no foundation for the rumor. Gold is again excited to-day, and the fluctuations are considerable, ranging from 145 to 152, closing at 149.

New York, March 31, p. m.—Secretary Seward left yesterday for City Point, in connection with the President's late visit, creates another batch of peace rumors, but there is probably no foundation for them. The total amount of cotton seized at Savannah was 25,000 bales, a portion of which is put into market in a few days.

Refugees and deserters state that negroes are put in the encampments of Richmond, but only in battalions among regiments of white troops, as they are not to be trusted. Late post-ponement of the St. Albans raiders by the Canadian authorities gives much satisfaction to the State Department. Gold 151 1/2.

The money article of the New York *News* says:—The present appreciation of the currency, seen by the decline in the premium on gold, will if it be supported by a great blessing, but the immense issue of fresh batches of paper money by the new National banks create fears that it cannot be beyond a certain degree. Gold may run down to 120 as a mere thing, and yet we may be far off from a specie currency, which can only be restored by a repeal of the legal tender act of Congress. Meanwhile convulsions of trade and currency await us from the fluctuations and changes constantly to take place. To day the sum of \$25,000 in gold was received from Liverpool by the *Africa*—the first specie remittance for a long while, and the forerunner of large sums to come. Foreign exchange is still much below par, even in gold prices. The par value is 100 1/2 per cent. for regular sixty-day sterling bank's bills, and the highest quotation is 104 1/2 for account of bills, though a higher rate is asked by some without sales. Mercantile bills are 107 a 107 1/2 per cent.

Loans are less easy to obtain, not from an actual diminution of supply, but from a growing distrust of the decreasing value of collateral. Government is said to be shipping cotton on its own account, and the proceeds to be sent here in gold. The return of activity to the cotton market, from the increased supply, has been the cause of the decline in gold, and this, in the future, of the ever increasing value of the paper money issued by the new National Banks. The further inflation of the currency by the National Banks supplies hopes to the stock and gold gamblers for another reaction in prices.

The campaign at present has a very threatening aspect, and great war events may be announced at any moment. They will assuredly crowd themselves into the history of the next ten days, and we doubt not a moment, will result, under Providence, in the success of the Union arms. Our armies are everywhere represented to be in a fine state of efficiency, in excellent spirits, and where they are restrained from conflict, elating to meet the enemy, whereas the rebel ranks are indicated as being demoralized and despair show themselves in all quarters, and imbue all parties, from the General-in-Chief downwards. Hopelessness has apparently set its seal on their unheroic struggle, and even their most devoted sympathizer at home, we should think that the day of their doom has dawned.—*Boston Journal.*

"WILEY KNOWS." It is generally supposed that the Websters, Palmestons, Gortalschuffs, Metternichs, and Garribaldis of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, but not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China, amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for several months, where the enquiry oftentimes made when he became known as an American, was whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, that made the medicines. They use his remedies in many of the most remote parts of the Empire, and they speak of him, as if he occupied the whole of America or were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it a miracle, and he made a long and interesting story of the few men this country had ever produced worthy the attention of Chinamen.—*(New York News.)*

THE OIL REGION.—It is said that upwards of six thousand engines will be in operation in Venezuela and Clerion counties this Spring and the ensuing Summer, and perhaps as many as two thousand more in Lawrence and Butler, and in the Green and Fayette regions. This fact will give the community some idea of the magnitude of the work now going on in the oil territories of Western Pennsylvania. When the other fact is taken into consideration that the oil regions of Ohio and West Virginia are also being extensively operated, it is impossible to estimate the vast extent of the wealth that is to be added to the resources of the country.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the ASIA. (By telegraph to Carleton Sentinel.)

The Steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, 29th ult. Has 48 Halifax and 29 Boston passengers. Political news unimportant.

Army and Navy Gazette says, it has much better hopes of peace between Britain and the powers which may result from the peace of the end of civil war, than it had some weeks ago; end of that war is not yet, but still very near at hand, in all human probability; in fact and in spirit the South is giving way to the North, except in Virginia, and it is maintained here only by a small body of the bold, determined men of the whole Southern States, who are now being driven to the North.

Latest via Liverpool.—The appointment of Sir Frederick Bruce, Minister to Washington, as a Knight of the Order of the Bath, and of Archibald, Consul at N. York, and of the Earl of Aberdeen, as a Knight of the Order of the Bath, are officially announced by the *Standard*.—Cotton again; breadstuffs steady; provisions in market; Consols 89 1/2.

The London correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* thus speaks of Lord Lyons and his duties while filling the post of British Minister at Washington:—Mr. Lyndard gave an account the other night of the business which has been transacted during the last three or four years at the Washington embassy, and which upon such authority, the amount would be almost incredible. The correspondence of one year would fill six large folio volumes. In less than two years there were 13,948 registers of single despatches in the Foreign Office entries, and nearly all of these contained enclosures, one of them having no less than two hundred and three. The close and multitudinous relations of this country with America have, in fact, been entangled and twisted in inextricable confusion, and these voluminous letters and enclosures are probably but an inadequate representation of the innumerable knots which Lord Lyons has had to untie. Questions of blockade and of nationality, complaints from British subjects, demands by the British Government, the volatile despatches of Mr. Seward, and his incessant demands for representations—all these combined have tasked the energies of the mission and the supervision of the minister to a probably unprecedented extent. But the amount of the business thus transacted must, after all, have been the least part of the burden of the ministry of the office must have been far more trying than its labor. Relations of this kind have been a more important post at a more critical time.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA IN EIGHT HOURS AND A HALF.—It is officially announced that a telegraphic message received in London on Thursday morning from India which had been transmitted to England in the almost incredibly short time of two hours and a half! This message, which was forwarded by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, was sent from Kurrachee, by way of the Persian Gulf, and after crossing nearly one half of Asia and the whole of Europe, reached London in the time above mentioned.

DEATH OF A QUEEN.—The last news from Europe intimates as to the death of the Queen Dowager of Holland. She was a Russian Princess, born in 1795, and was the daughter of the unfortunate Paul I. Emperor of Russia, and thus a grand-daughter of Catherine the Great, a sister of Nicholas I. and aunt of the present Czar. In 1816 she married King William III of Holland, who died in 1849. She was the old ex-queen has lived since the death of her husband at the Hague, where she died on the 1st of March, surrounded by her family.

TAXATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—A Parliamentary return, prepared and printed in pursuance of a motion made by Sir E. Grogan, states that in the year 1799, the gross ordinary revenue of Great Britain amounted to £35,900,000. The population of the estimated population, and that of Ireland, to 14,000,000. In 1813, the ordinary revenue of Great Britain had risen to £41,140,000. The population of the population, and that of Ireland to 17,811,000. The revenue of Great Britain had fallen to £21,115,911 per head, and that of Ireland to 10s. In the year 1862-63, the ordinary revenue of Great Britain was £21,115,911. In Ireland the ordinary revenue was £5,455,309 in 1816, and £4,100,493 in 1861, and it had risen to £3,500,388 in 1862, but the population had declined from 6,172,850 in 1816, and 3,175,124, in 1841, to 5,781,626 in 1862.—*London Times.*

A MODEL WITNESS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* contains a strange story. A gentleman, anonymous at first, but who was afterwards identified as Mr. Mayhew, had been called upon to give evidence in a case, and he had given a very extraordinary and untrue testimony, which