

New York, June 25.

Germany from Southampton with dates to 12th has arrived. The London Times says "An opinion seems to have arisen here that after last week's experience no serious attempt will be made to oppose the seven pound franchise."

FRANCE.—The Emperor believes the rumors of an expected imperial message and the issue of a new law are unfounded, and says that the Emperor will only repeat the 2d of May declaration.

SPAIN.—The Emperor has expressed an opinion that the year 1866 will not pass without Spain having to defend her territory.

ITALY.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the first article of the Bill for the suppression of all religious houses throughout Italy was almost unanimously adopted.

PRUSSIA.—The Minister of the Interior has been deputed by the King to reply to the various addresses in favor of Peace. He regrets the absence of that resolution characterized by the Berlin address.

BAVARIA.—The popular agitation against Prussia increases. The Ultramarine party is desirous that Bavaria should take part with Austria. Efforts are being made to cause the King to change his Ministry who maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall commence the war.

The Emperor has decided against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, declaring such a step to be a violation of the Gastein Convention. The Prussians have occupied Brunstede, Horst and Hohenstein, and will occupy immediately Gluckstadt and Eutin. General Manteuffel had arrived at Pleschen. Prussia has appointed Baron Schlegel, President of Schleswig-Holstein. He has issued a proclamation stating that General Manteuffel will proceed against any acts which Prussia regards as illegal on the part of the former Government or the Estates about to meet. The opening of the Estates is expected with much anxiety. Prussia will not permit the meeting in any part of Holstein.

General Manteuffel has issued a proclamation stating that the King of Prussia lately conferred with the principles of the unity of both duchies to convolve the Estates of Schleswig-Holstein, in order to prepare for the unity. The meeting of the Estates at Schleswig has been made. Braadsdatt's first provisions steady; Consols 86 1/4; United States 52 1/2 63 1/2 Gold 153.

It is reported that the steamer which sailed from Vera Cruz, on the 6th inst, took \$3,000,000 from Maximilian's Government.

It is said that the Fenian Colonel Croft was arrested near Cornwall, Canada, Saturday, on the Canal. He was in uniform. He was lately commander of St. Louis Fenian regiment. Several Fenian officers were arrested near Jones' Wood; there was no disturbance. He predicted a successful blow for Ireland in 1867.

The cholera patients at quarantine are convalescing; there has been no deaths since Saturday up to last evening. The passengers on the steamer Union were sent to New York; no new cases reported in the city on Sunday.

Paris date on the 12th inst., state that the Emperor of France in a letter to M. Drouyn d'Holleville, turned the attitude of France would be observed if the Conference had met. She would have repudiated all ideas of territorial aggrandizement, so long as the European equilibrium should be disturbed. Gold 153.

New York, June 26, p. m. The Herald's Washington dispatch says, prominent senators state that Secretary Seward has concluded a secret treaty with Mexico, by which the United States is deprived from interfering with the movements of foreign troops now supporting Maximilian after the withdrawal of French troops. It is understood that Maximilian will offer to resign the Presidency of the Mexican Republic; having secured that position, he is to take advantage of any revolution and declare himself Emperor, the secret treaty is to be signed and secured a former Imperial Throon than the present. Gold 153 1/2.

Java, with Liverpool dates to 15th, arrived. The Federal Diet on the 14th, by a vote of 9 to 6, agreed to the Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal Army. Prussia, aggressive in previous notice, carried out her threat to consider it as an act of hostility on the part of the States which supported it, and on the following day commenced war by sending troops into Saxony. It was believed, however, that Prussia would immediately move to attack the German States. There is great commotion throughout Germany. Baron Reuss is forming a new Italian Ministry. In Macedonia goes to the front with the King as a minister without a portfolio. The Austro-Prussian war is imminent. The Atlantic Cable is finished and the great Eastern will leave Shermes June 30th.

Liverpool, June 25th, evening. The London Times says that the London Times of today eulogizes the Washington Government, and says—"It would be impossible to exaggerate the good effects of the American policy, and the regard for mutual obligations which have prompted these energetic and decisive measures. The American Government has acted in a manner which even exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected from the most friendly nation." The article then expresses gratification that such distinguished officers as General Grant and Meade should have been sent to the scene, and says—"These energetic acts of genuine friendship will be long and cordially remembered. The Fenians are almost entitled to thank for having given the Austrians an occasion for displaying their friendliness and good feeling."

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—United States war vessels August 1st, arrived at Anker, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th.

London, June 17.—The entry of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirmed, Prussia having previously declared war; the entry of the Austrians was long expected.

Paris Presse publishes a report that the first engagement took place near the town of Sadowa on the 15th, and is not confirmed. Prussia has issued a declaration to the great Powers justifying her invasion of Saxony, on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th looks upon the Austro-Prussian war as a violation of the Gastein Convention. Prussia has issued a declaration compelling Prussia to secure herself against neighboring States in open or concealed hostility, and to force the hand of Austria, and to force Austria to accept the Reform bill and Ministry will be decided tomorrow; the conservatives are determined to attempt the defeat of the Reform bill.

U. S. 5-20, 64 1/2 a 65. Gold 153 1/2.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the "Moravian."

MORAVIAN, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, arrived. Rumors were current at Liverpool when the steamer sailed, that the Emperor had issued a declaration against Prussia. The Austrian Government in sending the Prussian Ambassador his passports informed him that it took the step because it looked at the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Holstein as having taken place under compulsion from Prussia. An Austrian courier proceeding from Vienna to General Goltz was stopped in Prussian territory and his despatches taken from him. There has been no normal declaration of war as yet, but the Emperor of Austria in a speech to the Vienna Congress yesterday said that having done everything else, he was compelled to resort to the sword. The German Diet by a vote of 96 resolved to mobilize the Federal Army. The Prussian member protested and retired from the Diet. An Austrian representative insisted on the indismissibility of the Confederation, and the Diet voted its adherence to the Austrian declaration. Prior to the above proceedings, Austria on the 24th refused to discuss the speech of June 4th, denying his statements charging Prussia with violating her engagements, throwing all the responsibility on Prussia, and asserting that Austria has now nothing to do but to take steps to defend her honor and prevent her rights from being treated with contempt. Garibaldi has arrived at Como, near the Austrian frontier, and has received with satisfaction. The total Prussian force is computed at 783,000 men, of whom 280,000 are in the field. Efforts continue to be made by the middle States to force Austria to accept the Reform bill. The strike among the dock laborers, seamen, etc., of Liverpool, was becoming general and serious. The marriage between Princess Mary of Cambridge and Prince Frederick of Denmark on the 12th. Financial affairs continued to progress favorably. Rate of discount maintained at 10 per cent. Arrangements are being perfected for opening the Consolidated Bank. Broadstairs firm—upward. Provisions steady; Consols 86 1/4 a 88; United States 52 1/2 63 1/2 a 65. Gold 153 1/2.

New Hats at R. Brown's.

The London Sunday Gazette says—"The Lieutenant Governorship of New Brunswick, vacant by the appointment of the Hon. Arthur Gordon to the Government of Trinidad, will be filled up, pending the arrangements which may be made for a confederation of the British North American Provinces. In the meantime Major General Hastings Doyle, now commanding the troops in Nova Scotia, will administer the Government of New Brunswick."

A correspondent from the Parish of Aberdeen, gives a flattering account of the grain crop in that section. He states that he has a field of winter rye that stands over four feet high.

We learn that a most terrific thunder storm, accompanied by rain and hail, visited the village of Tojocque on Monday last, doing serious damage to property and persons.

BOOK NOTICES.—HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street, Boston, sends us the July number of this popular monthly. It is an interesting number. To show the increasing popularity of this magazine, it is only necessary to state, that the circulation of Harper's Magazine has increased twenty-five thousand copies since the commencement of the current year.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY for July, from Beadle & Company, 118 William Street, New York, is at hand. We cannot recommend this monthly too highly; perhaps there is no periodical at present published, which has attained so great a popularity in so short a time. The present number commences the second volume, and is a good time for parties to subscribe.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From Ticknor and Fields, Boston, we have the July number of the "Atlantic." The contents are:—On Translating the Divina Commedia; The Great Doctor; The Retreat from Denon's and the Siege of Knoxville; Released; Friedrich Ruckert; Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books; To J. B.; Physical History of the Valley of the Amazons; A Bundle of Bones; An Englishman in Normandy; Aunt Jemima; The Chimney-Corner for 1866; Griffith Gant; or, Jealousy; Indian Medicine; The Death of Slavery.

From the same publishers, we have the July number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS. We have but space to say that the present number is fully up to its usual standard; and that the work grows in popularity with the young folks every day.

HOCKEY AT HOME.—This popular monthly for July, from Messrs. A. Williams & Co., Boston, is at hand. This magazine has but entered upon its third volume, yet already has it secured for itself a character that ranks it among the leading periodicals of the day. Single subscriptions, \$3 per annum; address, Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is on our table, and is fully up to the usual standard of this excellent periodical; the engravings, fashion plates, &c., are numerous as beautiful; and the receipts contained in this number are well worth a year's subscription to the work. The present number is the commencement of a volume. Ladies subscribe!

MASONIC AFFAIRS.—We observe that an Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has been established in Nova Scotia. This organization is in addition to the Provincial Grand Lodges, holding under the authority of England and of Scotland. There are now, therefore, three grand bodies having jurisdiction over Subordinate Lodges in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, at the present time, there is a District Grand Lodge holding under authority from England, and subordinate Lodges working under authority direct from Scotland and Ireland. In Canada there is an Independent Grand Lodge, and subordinate Lodges operating under warrants from Scotland and England. In other of the Provinces we believe an anomaly of a like kind prevails. With these facts, and a knowledge of the difficulties which arise from the existence of such a state of things, before them, we think the fraternity would display commendable wisdom by considering the propriety of effecting an arrangement which would do away with these diversified authorities, and the conflicting interests which arise from their maintenance, and of adopting some general plan for the better government of this time-honored institution. If a suggestion of ours would not be considered amiss, we would propose that there be organized, as speedily as circumstances will admit and the consent and cooperation of the Grand Lodges can be obtained, a Grand Lodge of British North America, under the patronage of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. And to further this design, we would commend the assembling in Convention at some central or nearly central place, say St. John's, of delegates from the Lodges in the various Provinces, vested with authority to consider all matters relating to the jurisdiction of the Craft within their respective jurisdictions, and frame a scheme of amalgamation.—Morning News, 25th.

ALL GOING TO NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Citizen publishes the funniest article which we have met with for a long time. If our readers want a good laugh at the threatened Heira of our "wealthy anti-Confederates" and their "household gods," whatever that may mean let them read the following:— [From the Halifax Citizen]

It may be important for Nova Scotia to know, that the loyal wealthy anti-Confederates of New Brunswick have in many cases been pondering the propriety of transferring their wealth and enterprise, their loyalty, their public spirit and their "household gods" to Nova Scotia—if they find that this Province holds true to its anti-Confederate principles, and qualifies itself to afford them a refuge from that disgrace and Canadian assuage which now dominates in their own Province. The mad Wiley men of New Brunswick, the infatuated cowards who were scared out of their British manhood by Fenian telegrams, the bigots who blindly yielded to sectarian detestation on opposite sides—the heartless herd who sold themselves for a Canadian gold, would have plenty of time to grow sober and sad in view of the appalling prospect of their Province left to themselves and their Canadian masters by the powerful families and communities who abhor Confederation. Nova Scotia on the other hand would receive these loyalists before, and would find their wealth, intelligence and industry an immense addition to her growing resources—and would thus grow faster into a mighty, rich and contented community by the sea; while the serfs of Canada seek the border world to divide into something like the slandering aboriginals, trying to make both ends meet provincially on "eighty cents a head," and succeeding about as much as the Welshman who sat up all night to rake out the shadow of the moon from the running water.—Journal.

MAN DROWNED.—A man named Michael McDermott, residing somewhere at the Grand Lake, was drowned in the river near Scott's Mill on Monday afternoon. He had set two men ashore from a wooden boat, and was returning when the accident happened. The occurrence was not witnessed however by any parties on shore, but the empty boat drifting down the stream gave the natural impression that he must have gone overboard. The body was recovered on Wednesday, when a Coroner's Jury, before S. D. McPherson, Esq., returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—Reporter.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA RAILWAY.—The following is the comparative Traffic Receipts for four weeks ending 29th May, 1866.

Table with 4 columns: Goods Traffic, Passenger, Total, and Increase in 1866. Data includes values for May 1866 and May 1865, and a percentage increase.

The Canada papers contain a copy a despatch from Mr. Cardwell to the Governor of Nova Scotia, in which the Colonial Secretary pays a handsome compliment to Archbishop Connolly, Mr. Cardwell writes:—

I am much gratified by the evidence which you received of the loyalty of the members of the benevolent society; and I entirely share in your appreciation of the worth of Archbishop Connolly, who constantly exerts his influence in the promotion of loyalty to the Crown, and charity and good will amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Johnson is bound to keep pace with the times. He has had strawberries, raspberries, &c., with cucumbers, radishes, onions, &c. We should suppose his boarders ought to be a happy set.

VICTORIA EXPRESS.—The first number of this weekly newspaper, published at Grand Falls, Mr. O'Grady Editor, has reached us, and we gladly place it on our exchange list. The present number is well filled, presents a fine mechanical appearance, and deserves, as we trust it will receive, a handsome support from the people of Victoria.

He had still hopes, in the probable action of Nova Scotia and the Imperial Parliament, that this country would be saved from the fearful evil, which had originated in the necessities of Canada.

He thought the resolution itself had a promise that might save us, because he did not believe that P. E. Island and Newfoundland would send delegates, and failing that, the delegation would not be full, the whole thing would fall to the ground, and the powers of the delegates would be glad to find Government was not prepared to go into Confederation unless all the Provinces became members. The wily Canadian, knowing that our people are pledged to take Quebec scheme if they can't get better, can not be expected to give us anything better.

The Legislative Council passed a bill which is a renewal of a former act, empowering the Government to borrow \$125,000 from some bank.

At an early hour in the Assembly, Mr. Smith took the floor and occupied all the forenoon, and an hour after dinner—endeavoring to awaken feelings of alarm in the breasts of members; all but not to give a synopsis of the misery and ruin which awaits the Province under Confederation upon the Quebec scheme. He concluded by moving an addition to Mr. Fisher's resolution, providing that no scheme of union shall go into operation until the same has been approved by the Legislature or the people and approved. Mr. Tilley followed Mr. Smith and still has the floor. He is arguing the whole question calmly and logically, dissipating the fallacious reasons of Mr. Smith, and taking the ground completely from beneath the charges which he had made against the delegates who probably would have next week for England—and it is equally probable that the House will close next week—still it would not be public now publicly to show our hands to the other delegates. Mr. Tilley very happily turned the charges against the delegates, and in the evening upon Mr. Smith and his colleagues. Mr. Smith seems to forget when, as now, a unionist, he claiming that the Quebec scheme should be amended, that he had the power in his hands last winter of attempting to carry out on his own terms. It is said here that the following is from a letter of the Fredericton correspondent of the News:—

"A friend at my elbow asks, 'Have they filled up the Surveyor Generalship as yet?' To this I can only reply, the appointment is made is not published. It is even reported, however, that Hon. Mr. Connell is the coming man, and certainly, in view of Mr. Connell's indisputable reputation as a departmental man, and the remembrance of his capital management while at the head of the General Post office, this would be a wise and judicious appointment, at least, he thinks your humble correspondent, and the majority of persons with whom he has conversed on the subject. Mr. C. has represented the County of Carleton for 20 years, and an old public servant, *ceteris paribus*, are the men whom the public would prefer to see in the office, but when Mr. C. public opinion in Fredericton appears to have centered as of common consent."

The weather has been fearfully warm but I write a fine shower is falling. It should have been steady above that, and I should have been a preacher of Hon. Joseph Howe, to prove the inconsistency and weakness in argument of Joseph Howe to-day.

Monday last was a perfect gala day in Woodstock. What with the tramp of armed men, the blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, together with the crowd of scarlet coated, brave and brawny looking men that thronged our streets, the town presented an appearance of military life, and a scene of gayety they have scarcely ever exhibited before.

The occasion was the inspection of the Carleton County Home Guards, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The day was an extremely warm, as well as dusty one for the occasion. But neither heat nor dust prevented our citizens from proclaiming a public holiday, and turning out *en masse* to witness the inspection; we think we are correct in our estimate when we place the number of spectators on the drill ground during the day at over two thousand.

The Battalion comprised the following Companies:—Capt. Strickland's Rifles; Capt. Ketchum Upper Woodstock; Capt. Baird, Northampton; Capt. Laney, Jacksonville; Capt. Lindsay Jackson; Capt. Darpo, Waterville; Capt. Baker, Victoria Corner; Capt. Kilburn, Richmond, and Capt. Hoyt, South Richmond; numbering in the whole, rank and file, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, some 350 men.

"Guards," with the exception perhaps of a dozen men, were uniformed in red coats and all military caps, procured at their own expense, an item which goes far to show the interest these volunteers have taken in the movement. With regard to the number, appearance, proficiency in drill, &c., of the Battalion, we can only say in union with all who witnessed the ceremonies of Monday, that we were most wonderfully as agreeably surprised; in fact but few were aware that there existed in the County such an effective body of militia. The troops were under arms about 9 hours, most of the time being drilled by one or other of the commanding officers; but notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of so long a continued drill, exposed to a fiercely scorching sun, the men kept the ranks and maintained the strictest discipline, without a murmur, until they were formally dismissed. The officers in command were Lieut. Col. Baird, Major C. W. Raymond, and Adjutant R. B. Ketchum. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Adjutant General, arrived in the Highlander shortly after 3 P. M., and was received by a guard of honor. A few minutes before six, His Excellency appeared on the parade ground, inspected the Battalion, witnessed it put through the manual, platoon and field exercises at close of which he addressed it in a brief but highly complimentary speech. In coming here, he said, to Col. Baird's invitation, he expected to find a small body of partially drilled, uninformed men, but when he saw before him so large a number of noble and intelligent looking volunteers, so well up in their drill, and so uniformly dressed, he must confess to a pleasurable feeling of surprise. He knew that Col. Baird must feel proud at the efficiency of the corps, and the men of the Battalion must feel proud of their commanding officer. Two opinions had existed in regard to the threatened Fenian invasion of the Province; one was that a danger threatened us, the Fenian movement being a force, while the other opinion entertained was that the danger was of a much more alarming nature than really existed. He himself had inclined to the latter opinion, for while he thought there might be danger, he believed that by a preparation on the part of the people the peril would be averted. The result had proved him correct. Was there no danger? Let Canada answer. Go ask the widows, and mothers and sisters of those brave men who so nobly died in defence of their homes and liberties, and learn whether it was merely a jest, a joke, or an electrifying dodge. Now that present danger was over, it was not to be expected that men would lose their time and be to the expense of keeping up the organization as

at present, but he trusted they would endeavor to retain the military knowledge already acquired. And he felt now, as ever, that should the necessity arise, the people of this County as of the Province, would spring to arms in defence of their Queen, country and homes. He complimented Capt. Strickland on the conduct of his company, and the increase in their strength and numbers. And concluded by thanking them in the name of Her Majesty for this expression of their loyalty.

The Governor then took his departure amid loud and prolonged cheers for the Queen, His Excellency, &c.

The volunteers must have returned to their homes feeling a justifiable pride and respect of themselves, and Carleton County has every reason to be proud of her sons.

Mckenney's Band, assisted by a number of gentlemen from Houlton, rendered invaluable assistance to the day's performance by their music.

In this connection we have been requested by a great many persons to ask a few questions, concerning the programme of Monday. We do so, not pretending to lay the blame at any man's door, but we do not know to whom it attaches.

1st. Why the necessity for calling the volunteers together at 9 in the morning, causing them to lose a whole day from their work, and keeping them under a brooding sun some 8 hours, when it was known His Excellency could not arrive here before 3 p. m., and when if the battalion had assembled at 1 p. m., it would have been all sufficient.

2nd. Why the distinction made between the Home Guards and the Rifle Company. The former were paid for the day, and their dinner and supper supplied them by Government; while the latter were allowed to provide for themselves, go hungry, and get nothing whatever for their time.

3rd. Why was it that when the volunteers were marched to dinner, the Band was left on the ground, without orders either to go or remain, and had finally to go and seek food for themselves? Why was it so? We don't know. But we do know there is a great deal of fault finding about it. And we are pleased to record that upon the fact becoming known that the Rifle Company was being treated in this way, a lance was procured from the Town Company unanimously voted \$15 to pay the expense thereof. The people hereby endorse this act of their Councilors.

It appears to us the Woodstock Rifle Company deserved better treatment at the hands of the military officials. And it would have been much better had the whole battalion been fed, on Monday, at the expense of the Government. The Treasury would have been impoverished to the extent of some \$20, and the Rifles and Band would have felt as though they had been treated like men, and it would have prevented the bad feeling which we fear at present exists.

so respectfully reappearances of Grav, Skinner, &c. makes, in literature, improvement.

The Address passed through the hands of Messrs. division was on a paragraph for several days expressed their opinion. The addition was proposed the path of it was being our constitution until the details of the scheme were presented to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Mitchell said the intention of the Scheme approved by the Government, with the scheme which they have in view, is to be a positive condition was to be of the Intercolonial to be commensurate favorable for this Scheme as possible any obtained.

He said that the Scheme as proposed in with the railroad, as called upon this Province in all its business and property, it was that he knew that out of confederation without the railroad, would turn the trade of the St. Lawrence into and through this Province. Over the Canal would send her lumber down to St. John for export.

Hon. Mr. Seeley said he did not attack much importance to the question of the railroad, because he believed we would not be able to meet our share of the expense because contingent upon our adopting the proposed scheme, would be the assuming of one-fourteenth of the expense of widening the canals of Canada, and the expense of fortifications; nor did he think anything like the anticipations of the friends of confederation would be realized, as regarded the increase of the rail and business by the construction of the road.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders, who for seven years has performed the duties of the office gratuitously, was elected President of the Legislative Council. There was no other nomination.

MONDAY, June 25. Yesterday the Wesleyan Chapel in this place presented a great attraction in the person of Rev. Dr. Scott, President of the Wesleyan Conference, who in the afternoon delivered a succinct and deeply interesting address on the Swedish Missions, and in the evening a sermon of great practical force, religious fervor and eloquence.

Friday in the Lower House a division took place on the third reading of the act suspending *habeas corpus*. Mr. Smith complained of the measure as an unnecessary interference with the liberty of the subject, and not to be contemplated merely to satisfy the feelings of a few men, and Mr. Lindsay remarked that Mr. Smith had always treated the Fenian trouble in the same way. The division showed nine in opposition. Mr. Sutton voting with the minority.

Mr. Chandler got his bill through relating to offences against the Army and Navy. It provides a fine of £20 for equipping a soldier to desert.

Bill to incorporate the Miramichi, Richibucto and Shediac Railroad Company passed. Mr. Smith said this bill was a virtual acknowledgment on the part of the Government, that it should have been necessary to call the Assembly together at a season that may cause personal inconvenience to some of us, we rejoice to have the opportunity of aiding by our counsel and cooperation in the consummation of these national objects which have led to our meeting.

Both Houses have passed bills relating to respect to the Fenian cause, and the Fenian Black.

FRIDAY, June 22. The members of the Legislative Council took place today, and was attended by all the members of the Executive Council of the same, and the officers of the Province, having their long life in the Government position in the commercial and administrative management of the Province.

The Government has appointed James Johnson, Esq., to the office of Auditor General, the duties of which he has performed for some time. The appointment is an admirable one, and must give universal satisfaction.

SATURDAY, June 23. Without delay the Legislature has gone to work. The Address was to-day passed without amendment, but with a slight alteration made by the withdrawal of a few words from one section which leaves the House pledged in less unqualified terms to the nature of the scheme of Confederation it will approve. This change was made at the suggestion of Mr. Johnson. There was but little talk over the Address. Mr. Botsford made an onslaught on the Legislative Council for its course last session; this was fortunate as it gave Mr. Johnson an opportunity of replying, and showing in an argument, conclusive and unanswerable, that the course pursued had been entirely consistent with national and parliamentary precedent; the division was 50—8. At five o'clock both branches went up to Government House and presented their respective addresses; this summary proceeding was occasioned by some urgent necessity for His Excellency leaving Fredericton on public business Monday morning.

En passant. Hon. Mr. Tilley left this morning for St. John, in order, it is said, to meet, there, Messrs. Archibald and Tupper from Nova Scotia, and confer with them on intercolonial matters.

A bill to suspend *Habeas Corpus* also passed after a short discussion. This bill suspends the operation of *Habeas Corpus* in certain cases. A discussion about coaches took place, which resulted in the reinstatement of George R. Atherton, who had been dismissed by the direction of the late Government. It is quite possible that other servants of the Legislature may have taken an undue interest in party politics may be allowed to retire.

The following resolution was laid on the table by the Attorney General, which it will be seen, provides in an important manner for the Intercolonial Railway, as the condition of Confederation:— Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint Delegates to unite with Delegates from the other Provinces in arranging with the Imperial Government for the Loan of British North America, upon such terms as will secure the just rights and interests of New Brunswick, accompanied with provision for the immediate construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, each Province to have an equal voice in such Delegation, Upper and Lower Canada to be considered as separate Provinces.

This resolution will be taken up on Tuesday. There has been no opportunity of forming an opinion upon the unusual character of the new members of the present House, but taking personal appearance as a criterion, it has been a

He had still hopes, in the probable action of Nova Scotia and the Imperial Parliament, that this country would be saved from the fearful evil, which had originated in the necessities of Canada.

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Monday last was a perfect gala day in Woodstock. What with the tramp of armed men, the blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, together with the crowd of scarlet coated, brave and brawny looking men that thronged our streets, the town presented an appearance of military life, and a scene of gayety they have scarcely ever exhibited before.

The occasion was the inspection of the Carleton County Home Guards, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The day was an extremely warm, as well as dusty one for the occasion. But neither heat nor dust prevented our citizens from proclaiming a public holiday, and turning out *en masse* to witness the inspection; we think we are correct in our estimate when we place the number of spectators on the drill ground during the day at over two thousand.

The Battalion comprised the following Companies:—Capt. Strickland's Rifles; Capt. Ketchum Upper Woodstock; Capt. Baird, Northampton; Capt. Laney, Jacksonville; Capt. Lindsay Jackson; Capt. Darpo, Waterville; Capt. Baker, Victoria Corner; Capt. Kilburn, Richmond, and Capt. Hoyt, South Richmond; numbering in the whole, rank and file, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, some 350 men.

"Guards," with the exception perhaps of a dozen men, were uniformed in red coats and all military caps, procured at their own expense, an item which goes far to show the interest these volunteers have taken in the movement. With regard to the number, appearance, proficiency in drill, &c., of the Battalion, we can only say in union with all who witnessed the ceremonies of Monday, that we were most wonderfully as agreeably surprised; in fact but few were aware that there existed in the County such an effective body of militia. The troops were under arms about 9 hours, most of the time being drilled by one or other of the commanding officers; but notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of so long a continued drill, exposed to a fiercely scorching sun, the men kept the ranks and maintained the strictest discipline, without a murmur, until they were formally dismissed. The officers in command were Lieut. Col. Baird, Major C. W. Raymond, and Adjutant R. B. Ketchum. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Adjutant General, arrived in the Highlander shortly after 3 P. M., and was received by a guard of honor. A few minutes before six, His Excellency appeared on the parade ground, inspected the Battalion, witnessed it put through the manual, platoon and field exercises at close of which he addressed it in a brief but highly complimentary speech. In coming here, he said, to Col. Baird's invitation, he expected to find a small body of partially drilled, uninformed men, but when he saw before him so large a number of noble and intelligent looking volunteers, so well up in their drill, and so uniformly dressed, he must confess to a pleasurable feeling of surprise. He knew that Col. Baird must feel proud at the efficiency of the corps, and the men of the Battalion must feel proud of their commanding officer. Two opinions had existed in regard to the threatened Fenian invasion of the Province; one was that a danger threatened us, the Fenian movement being a force, while the other opinion entertained was that the danger was of a much more alarming nature than really existed. He himself had inclined to the latter opinion, for while he thought there might be danger, he believed that by a preparation on the part of the people the peril would be averted. The result had proved him correct. Was there no danger? Let Canada answer. Go ask the widows, and mothers and sisters of those brave men who so nobly died in defence of their homes and liberties, and learn whether it was merely a jest, a joke, or an electrifying dodge. Now that present danger was over, it was not to be expected that men would lose their time and be to the expense of keeping up the organization as

at present, but he trusted they would endeavor to retain the military knowledge already acquired. And he felt now, as ever, that should the necessity arise, the people of this County as of the Province, would spring to arms in defence of their Queen, country and homes. He complimented Capt. Strickland on the conduct of his company, and the increase in their strength and numbers. And concluded by thanking them in the name of Her Majesty for this expression of their loyalty.

The Governor then took his departure amid loud and prolonged cheers for the Queen, His Excellency, &c.

The volunteers must have returned to their homes feeling a justifiable pride and respect of themselves, and Carleton County has every reason to be proud of her sons.

Mckenney's Band, assisted by a number of gentlemen from Houlton, rendered invaluable assistance to the day's performance by their music.

In this connection we have been requested by a great many persons to ask a few questions, concerning the programme of Monday. We do so, not pretending to lay the blame at any man's door, but we do not know to whom it attaches.

1st. Why the necessity for calling the volunteers together at 9 in the morning, causing them to lose a whole day from their work, and keeping them under a brooding sun some 8 hours, when it was known His Excellency could not arrive here before 3 p. m., and when if the battalion had assembled at 1 p. m., it would have been all sufficient.

2nd. Why the distinction made between the Home Guards and the Rifle Company. The former were paid for the day, and their dinner and supper supplied them by Government; while the latter were allowed to provide for themselves, go hungry, and get nothing whatever for their time.

3rd. Why was it that when the volunteers were marched to dinner, the Band was left on the ground, without orders either to go or remain, and had finally to go and seek food for themselves? Why was it so? We don't know. But we do know there is a great deal of fault finding about it. And we are pleased to record that upon the fact becoming known that the Rifle Company was being treated in this way, a lance was procured from the