

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JUNE 23, 1866

## The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, June 23, 1866.

### An apology.

Worse than it was with us last week, we are absolutely without paper of any description for an issue this week.

When we tell our readers that every possible effort has been made by ourselves and Messrs. McMillan, St. John, to procure paper and that the effort has been unsuccessful, we feel sure they will free us from any blame in the matter. The large size of our sheet makes it the more difficult for us to procure paper at this time. As this is the first we trust it may be the last time, a like circumstance may occur to us; and for this future we shall make ample amends to our readers.

### The Railroad.

Mr. Boyd, Government Railroad Engineer, accompanied by E. R. Burpee, Esq., the President of the Woodstock Company, the resident Engineer and some of the Directors, passed over and inspected the operations on our branch on Tuesday last. Mr. Boyd, we are glad to know, expresses himself as surprised at the rapidity with which the work has thus far progressed, which is being executed in a manner highly satisfactory, and also speaks in warm terms of the character of the route obtained by Mr. Hartley, in the ascertaining and determining of which that gentleman has done himself abundant credit. The work is not only proceeding on the Branch vigorously and well, but all the prospects are bright and flattering. The character of the road is being established as one which promises to pay—to pay handsomely. As a consequence, and proof of which, money in plenty is waiting for investment in the Town and Company's bonds. Messrs. Whitehead & Rutherford, the Contractors, have now some 125 men and 25 horses employed at eight different sections, and are increasing their force as fast as practicable, and are animated by a spirit of energy and ambition to push the work on. Already one, after visiting the work, seems to breathe an air more favorable to business energy and commercial enterprise than ever before Woodstock was favored with. Already, too, has the effect of the labor and consumption incident thereto been directly felt, not merely by our shopkeepers, but by our farmers and tradesmen. It is but the beginning of a glorious result, toward which every shovelful of earth thrown upon the embankments; every charge exploded in the rock cuttings; every tree felled in preparing for the grading; every bridge built, and cattle and farm pass erected, directly tends. Of the details of that result we call glorious it were difficult to estimate, but its leading features will be population; labor; production; consumption.

It is only proper to state that the party who visited the works, dined on a hastily prepared, but reliable repast, at "Barker House, No. 2," which has recently been opened by Mr. J. W. Cupples, on the line some five miles from Town. This will, no doubt, be a favorite resort for parties of pleasure this summer as the drive is—or will be when the Hodgdon road to the mill is improved, as it must be—a delightful drive. In the evening, J. R. Hartley, Esq., entertained the visiting Engineers, the President of the Company and a select circle of friends at an informal lunch, at which some hours were passed right merrily.

A YOUNG MAN, aged 19, named Richard Graham, died on Saturday last, in this town, from the effects of injuries received in the Sash Factory on the south side of the Madawakak, on the Tuesday previous. He was standing near the edge when a piece of pulley fell on the saw and was thrown back, violently striking Graham in the stomach, but not, apparently, at the time, seriously injuring him. A member of the Rifle Company, he was buried by his comrades, with military honors; the coffin, covered by a Union Jack, was borne by four of the corp, preceded by a firing party and the Brass Band. After the mourners came the rest of the Rifles, who turned out in force, and a very lengthy procession of civilians. There was an immense concourse of people out to witness the obsequies, the environs and the burial ground presenting a gala day appearance.

Robert Jardine, Esq., died very suddenly at his residence, St. John, on Saturday last. Mr. Jardine was a gentleman who occupied a prominent position in the Province, commercially and socially, and his loss is a severe one to the community of St. John.

Persons who have Maine Bank bills should know that they will not be received at the bank after the 23rd inst.

Hon. William Black, President of the Legislative Council, died at his residence, Fredericton, on Monday night last.

The Camp of Instruction will meet at Torryburn on the 25th inst. We are pleased to learn that Lieut. Col. Inches has been appointed to the command of the second Battalion. The first Battalion is composed exclusively of officers.

### New Hats at R. Brown's.

By Telegraph.

FREDERICTON, June 21.

J. H. Gray elected Speaker of the House without opposition.

LATER—41 members of Assembly present and sworn in. Address moved by Kerr seconded by Beveridge. Only one anti-slavery speech. Address will be taken up Saturday, which day both Houses have adjourned. Out of respect to late President Black who died yesterday, Godin has entered petition against Gray as Speaker, on grounds that the return is protested against.

By Telegraph from Fredericton.

### OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. }  
FREDERICTON, 21st June, 1866. }

His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The Address of the Legislative Council to Her Majesty the Queen on the subject of the Union of the British North American Provinces, agreed to during the late Session, was duly transmitted by me to England, to be laid at the foot of the throne, and I am commanded to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.

The adoption and reception by me for transmission to Her Majesty of this Address led to events which rendered it, in my opinion, expedient to dissolve the then existing General Assembly. I have now much satisfaction in resorting to your assistance and co-operation at the earliest possible moment, although I regret that it should be necessary to call you together at a period of the year which must, I fear, render your assembling a matter of much personal inconvenience to some among you.

Her Majesty's Government have already expressed their strong and deliberate opinion that the Union of the British North American Provinces under one Government, is an object much to be desired. The Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia have formed the same judgment, you will now shortly be invited to express your concurrence with, or dissent from, the view taken of this great question by those Provinces.

You will have learned with satisfaction that the mad attempt of a band of Fenian conspirators to invade the neighboring Province of Canada has met with signal failure.

You will have rejoiced to believe that the people of the British American Provinces are in every quarter alike, firmly resolved to resist and repel any attack on Her Majesty's authority and dominion. And you will, I am confident, deeply lament the loss of those brave men who have fallen in the discharge of that sacred duty.

Intimations having reached me which left no room for doubt that an invasion of this Province by a considerable number of armed and well organized marauders seriously contemplated, I lost no time in taking such measures, in connection with Vice Admiral Sir James Hope, and Major General Doyle, as appeared to me necessary to meet the emergency. These measures, I rejoice to say, were perfectly successful, and the contemplated attack which was at that time imminent, was abandoned as a hopeless enterprise.

You will, I doubt not, concur with me in the expression of gratitude for the promptitude with the aid of Her Majesty's Navy and military force was rendered on that occasion, and the magnitude of the scale on which it was afforded. Whilst, however, all immediate danger of an attack on the frontier of New Brunswick appears to have terminated, it is requisite that a strict influence shall still be exercised, with regard to those who may endeavor to ravage such projects, or seek to excite disaffection within the Province.

It will be for you to consider whether under such circumstances, measures similar to those which have been adopted by the Imperial Parliament and by that of Canada shall, for a limited period, receive your sanction.

It appeared to me expedient while the frontier was menaced with invasion, to call into service a considerable force of the Provincial militia. I have expressed my entire satisfaction with their conduct while under arms, and I rejoice to be enabled to believe that the efforts which for the last five years I have unremittingly made to effect improvement in the condition and efficiency of that force have not wholly been useless.

It will be for you to consider whether the termination of the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America will render necessary any considerable alteration of the Revenue Laws of the Province. I trust that an arrangement may ere long be concluded which will secure both the United States and the British Provinces the mutual benefits which are likely to ensue from free commercial intercourse between the two countries on a just and satisfactory basis.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The employment for a considerable period of an armed force upon the frontier has rendered necessary an annual expenditure for military service, but I am happy to be able to inform you that there is every prospect that the expenditure of the year will, notwithstanding this unlooked for outlay, be covered by the revenue received.

The accounts of the past, and the estimates of expenditure for the current year will immediately be laid before you.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The question which you are now called together more especially to consider is one of the most momentous ever submitted to a Colonial Legislature. Your deliberations will, I doubt not, be undertaken with a due sense of the importance of the interests they involve, and the solemn responsibilities which by your decision you incur, and will I trust be considered with the sole view to the interests of the community at large. I trust the determination at which you arrive may be one calculated to promote the welfare and happiness not of this Province only, but of all of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the whole extent of the wide spread dominion of the Queen of this continent, is my earnest hope and prayer.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by a verdict of a Coroner's Jury at an Inquest held at Woodstock on the second instant, on view of the body of Joseph Brittain, it appears that he died in consequence of wounds inflicted on his head by some person or persons unknown, and was found on the sidewalk of the said Town of Woodstock in a dying state:

I do publish this Proclamation and offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who inflicted the said wounds. Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.  
S. L. Tilley.

OUR NEIGHBORS.—The American papers tell us that a few days ago, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Anson, of Pennsylvania, and General Schenck, of Ohio, vied with each other in the introduction of resolutions condemning the conduct of Great Britain in not better observing her neutrality laws in the late war; and a resolution was finally passed, with only four dissenting votes, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the policy of repeating the neutrality laws in view of the Fenian movement. What lovable people are these, our Republican cousins!—Telegraph.

### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

#### Arrival of the CHINA.

HALIFAX, June 18.

Indications that war will soon break out are increasing. Entry of Prussians into Holstein is regarded by some as virtual commencement of war. The French President asserts Austria regards such entry as breach of Gastein Convention; and forcible occupation of Holstein as a cause belli. Duke de Gramont had gone from Paris to Vienna, and his mission is said to be a last effort for conciliation. He had a conference with Count Mensdorff, and audience with Emperor of Austria. Mensdorff is stated to have positively maintained grounds of Austrian reply to invitation to conference. Russian Cabinet courier reached Vienna 7th inst. with autograph letter from Czar to Emperor. Count Bismarck issued important despatch to Prussian representatives abroad. In very bitter toward Austria, and in one passage says: "All our information agrees that determination to make war by Austria is finally settled in Vienna. On the other hand it is asserted that Prussia has been most conciliatory and anxious for peace. But corresponding feeling no longer exists at Vienna. Not only was there manifested entire absence of all and every readiness to enter into confidential negotiations and discuss possibility of agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and councillors of Emperor have been reported to the King from authentic source, which leave no doubt Imperial ministers desire war at any price, partly in hope of success in the field, partly to tide over domestic difficulties, may, even with expressed intention of assisting Austrian finances by Prussian contributions or by honorable bankruptcy. We can only see decided intention on part of Austria of forcing war with Prussia, and of at most making use of negotiations as to be considered at an end. The despatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of immediate rupture. London Telegraph says, "With this despatch the last hopes of peace have disappeared, and hostilities become inevitable." Vienna despatch says diplomatic relations of Prussia and Austria will cease the moment Prussian representative at the Diet leaves Frankfurt.

Austrians were reported evacuating Kiel and concentrating at Altona were General von Gabletz and his staff had arrived. On 5th Prussian troops arrived at Rendsburg and occupied the town. They were peacefully met by Austrian Garrison who withdrew from the town the same day, and the parting was quite friendly. General Gabletz, Austrian commander, issued proclamation protesting against entry of Prussians into Holstein, and stating he awaited orders of his sovereign as to the course to pursue. He announced that the Government of Holstein is transferred to Altona. Gen. Manteuffel, Prussian commander, sent despatch to Gabletz, stating that in consequence of declarations by Austria in Federal Diet and convention of Holstein estates, the position of affairs as existing before Gastein Convention is re-established. General Manteuffel, therefore, enters Holstein but will not occupy places already in possession of Austrians. He has received orders to avoid conflict and not dismiss Civil functionaries. He concludes by expressing a hope that a peaceful understanding will prevent outbreak of war. Manteuffel also issued proclamation to inhabitants of Schleswig announcing despatch of troops to Holstein for maintenance of the sovereign rights of his royal master which had been placed in jeopardy. The step, however, merely of a defensive character. Manteuffel is said to have summoned Gabletz to establish state of common administration in Duchies. Reported Prussia will forcibly prevent assembling of Holstein Estates. A Florence telegram says Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war is declared in Germany. Decree issued at Florence 7th calling out for service second categories of classes of 1842, 1843 and 1844. Paris Constitutional says position of France is not changed by recent events; she maintains entire independence; would only take active part if events or imperative circumstances should render it duty for defence of national honor or interest. Text of Austrian Reply to invitation to Conference is published. Agrees with representations already made, and expresses surprise Pontifical Government was not invited to the Conference.

BRITAIN.—In House of Commons 7th, on going into Committee on Reform Bill, Lord Stanley attempted a surprise by moving that the clause reducing County franchise be postponed till after settlement of Redistribution of Seats. After debate, in which Bright and Gladstone strongly denounced excessive tactics of opposition, motion was rejected by 231 to 200, Government majority 27. Walpole then moved amendment restoring County franchise to twenty instead of fourteen pound rentals; this was defeated by 297 to 283, Government majority 14. These victories received great cheering. Persistent attempts of Opposition to defeat Bill by indirect attacks were loudly denounced, especially by liberal journals which contend that on fair fight on Reform Bill Conservatives have no chance. House of Commons voted increase of annuity of Princess Mary of Cambridge, on her marriage, from three to five thousand a year. In House of Lords 8th Prince Alfred took his seat first time as Duke of Edinburgh. In House of Commons Reform Bill was to have been considered but Opposition staved it off by numerous speeches on various unimportant topics.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—Large gold arrivals from America and consequent certainty of early reduction of rate of discount gave increased firmness to funds, and consols were advancing. Discount demand continued rather active. Bank rates Ten, but first class paper taken at Nine in open market. Measures in progress for re-establishment of Consolidated Bank. Hope also entertained of partial resumption of Agre & Masterman's Bank. Suspension of Agre & Masterman's Bank created painful sensation, and instances of ruin caused by it are said to exceed in number and severity those from any single calamity of the same nature. Numbers of families of Indian officers, &c., had all savings invested in its shares. Bank down of 50 per cent. attributed to speculations of speculators in shares, whose proceedings are loudly denounced, and steps were being taken in Stock Exchange to check operations of the gang whose proceedings are calculated to overthrow any Bank against which they may be directed. Stock Exchange Committee, by 15 to 12, resolved to make no alteration in mode of dealing with Bank shares. General meeting of members was to be held on the subject. Official statement of Overend, Gurney's affairs show but little prospect of shareholders getting back much of their million and half of paid up capital. Direct liabilities were nearly four millions and a half millions sterling, exclusive of eight millions eight hundred thousand of contingent liabilities on bills in hands of customers. Hawkey, Whitford & Co., private bankers at St. Columb and Plymouth, suspended, liabilities estimated at £200,000 sterling.

There had been rumors that Turkish troops had crossed the Danube and come in collision with Roumanians; that reinforcements had left Bucharest, and that Hospodar would take the command. Lack of confirmation, but it is asserted that energetic measures are progressing in the Principality, and that Hospodar had assumed the command of 30,000 men.

LIVERPOOL, 9th evening.—Nothing new in financial affairs to-day. Funds firm and improving. Money unchanged. Continental advices continue of same warlike character. Various unauthenticated rumors from Vienna, including one that Benedek had been ordered to enter Silesia, and a forward movement was commenced. Also that Count Carolyi protested at Berlin against the military measures of Prussia in Holstein, and that his withdrawal from Berlin was imminent.

LATEST, Queenstown, 10th.—Continental politics unchanged. In Diet Prussia repudiated insinuation of any intention to annex Duchies by force. Was willing possibly to settle the question by German Parliament, but Diet incompetent to deal with the subject. Rumored imminent departure of Austrian minister from Berlin contradicted.

### New Boots & Shoes at R. Brown's.