TERMS of the Carleton Sentinel per annum, $1,80 cash payment in advance. $2 if paid within the year Clubs of 10, $15, and one to the sender of the club.

Special Notice.—The present system of directing the Sentinel, precludes the necessity of rendering bills. Every subscriber, by reference to the little colored label, will see how he stands, and a word will explain the whole. Thus, if he finds after his name, say Jun63, it means that he has paid up to June 1863, and consequently owes since that time. So if the date be Sep65, he has paid to September 1865; or if instead of a date he finds a number, thus 865, it means he has paid to number 865 of the paper, or to the 12th of August, and the number will indicate whether he has paid up to the 1st of January, 1865, which was 834, or to what extent beyond that time.

When subscribers find that they are over one year in arrears, they may consider it an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped and proper steps taken to recover the amount of $3, which is the price when not paid within the year.

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, May 26, 1866.

Nomination Day

Was as advertised on Tuesday. The day was wet, the Court House being under alteration, and consequently open to the weather, was cold and uncomfortable; taking notes was out of the question, and our readers will be spared the infliction of a report of speeches which contained very little of new matter. The nominations made were, William Lindsay, proposed and seconded by Mr. Elisha Baker and Mr. Cornelius Connolly; Hon. Charles Connell, proposed by Mr. A. Bull and Mr. George W. Boyer; Norris Best, proposed by Ivory Kilburn, Esq, and Mr. John Bennet; David N. Raymond, proposed (in writing) by Anthony Kearney, Esq., G. L. Raymond, Esq, James McGrath, Anthony Fitzpatrick, Charles Good. Mr. Connell also handed in a written nomination signed by Abner Bull, G. W. Boyer, S. G. Burpee, James Kirkpatrick, Alex. Kirkpatrick, William Hayward. Short speeches were made by the gentlemen who orally nominated candidates. Mr. Lindsay declared himself a supporter of the present Government, but would only support it while the interests of the people were served by it, and he was for Confederation under the Quebec Scheme if a better could not be got.

Mr. Connell said he had gone into the Government because he thought he could there best serve the interests of his constituents; referring to the constitutional questions that had been raised of late, he said, "the Government is prepared to assume any responsibility which the constitution requires." The policy of the Government on Confederation was to get it on the best scheme possible. Should a delegation be sent home to arrange a scheme it would have full and proper instructions as to what our Government required. In answer to a question from Mr. Best Mr. Connell said that a majority of the members of the Legislature would be made aware of the character of the instructions given to the delegation. He must boldly state, he said, that opposition at this time was opposition to the Government, and in asking for the support of his constituents for himself he was asking it for the Government. Speaking of a bridge across the river, he said that he had before offered to invest a thousand pounds in that work; he would now say that if the Railroad Company would undertake to bear a quarter of the expense, he could point out a way in which another quarter could be secured; and then taking the pledge made, he understood, by the Government to Messrs. Lindsay and Munro, as in good faith, the Province would give the other half.

Mr. Best said he would support the Tilley Government, not because Mr. Tilley was the leader, but because it was a liberal government; liberalism had all his sympathies, he had none with toryism. There was but little difference between his own views and those of Messrs. Connell and Lindsay, and the great question was for the people to choose of three Confederates and supporters of the Government the two men who could best serve their general and local interests.

Mr. Merrit, of Simonds, said that he was prepared to prove that Mr. Best said to a gentleman not a great many days before, that he (Mr. Best) should oppose the Tilley Government.

Mr. Best merely remarked, "Come on."

Mr. Raymond said he was for union on a basis safe and just to the interests of New Brunswick, but was opposed to some provisions of the Quebec Scheme, and must oppose any man who supported them; he particularly objected to the apportionment of representation of the Provinces in the Upper House. The Lower Provinces should have a larger proportion of members there. He spoke of the agricultural interests, which had been so much neglected, and of the injustice of our present law of confined debtors.

Mr. Leary was next called for and made a stirring speech; he had promised Mr. Best to vote for him, believing him to be a Confederate and a supporter of the Tilley Government; but "birds of a feather flock together," and when he found Mr. Best sending out his cards wrapped up in the only Anti-Confederate paper in this County, in company with the *Head Quarters* and *Freeman*, his eyes were opened, and he found he could not conscientiously vote for him. He hurled some smart phillipics at the head of the late Smith Government; he reminded the electors that they were only asked now to ratify their own selection of men at the last election, and advised them in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "not to swap horses while crossing a stream."

The meeting now adjourned. Excellent order prevailed throughout.

☞ It is a great privilege the right to vote. It comes to us baptised in blood of martyrs to the cause of reform; it is only guaranteed to us by the enlightened sentiment that animates the public mind to-day. If it is lost or becomes noneffective it will be from a lack of appreciation on our part. Let us then cherish it, revere it, and so hand it down unimpaired to posterity. Never did more responsibility attach to our votes than at this election. Our individual votes must determine whether we remain as we are poor, burdened with debt, or go on to great prosperity.—Mr. Raymond, at the hustings said we were not in debt; the public understood the matter and cried out "yes over head and ears." If we are for progress then let us vote the Confederation ticket and the Government ticket. Opposition to the Government candidates *is* opposition to the Government. We are called upon to vote right in view of the financial crisis in England; in view of the Fenians again approaching our shores; in view of Her Majesty's wishes; in view of all our best interests. Vote then as men knowing, appreciating, and honoring your privileges.

The Charlotte *Advocate* was but recently a strong Anti sheet. With thousands of others it has come to see the error of its ways, and now says:—

"Any one opposing "Her Majesty's expressed desire" for Colonial Union, in these perilous Colonial times, must have a considerable stock of impudence to call himself "a loyal subject," especially when we can go into Union on a Scheme—fair and just to all.

☞ York is perhaps more largely interested in Confederation than any other County, because with her Confederation means the retention of the [illegible] of Government as provided for distinctly

York.

The Confederate ticket in York County is unquestionably a good one and strong. It embraces representatives of a variety of interests. In the person of Mr. Fisher it has an able representative of the legal interest, as he is the first exponent of constitutional law and constitutional practice in the Province. He comes before the electors with the marks of victory so triumphantly gained at the November election fresh upon him; he comes with the experience of over a quarter of a century's labor in the political harness to recommend him; he comes having in a few short weeks done that work which the electors of York in November charged him to do—defeated the late Government and given the people a fresh opportunity of voting on Confederation. Had Charles Fisher not been returned in November there is much reason to suppose the liberal party in the House would not have had a man who could have led them on to victory, and now instead of an appeal to the people, that most imbecile government of '65 would have been floundering about, seeking after that *ignus fatuus* union which, in their unworthy attempts to deceive the Province and the country, they raised. They raised a ghost of union; thank God, the present Government, backed by the people, will give us the reality.

Next, Dr. Dow, whose political experience, though it has been short, is promising; he is personally the most popular man in York, and will be returned unquestionably. A fluent speaker, witty, warm hearted, ever ready to assist, professionally, the poor as well as the rich, well read, extensively travelled he has all the requisites of a good representative.

Mr. Beckwith is well known; he is an old resident in the Province; he has long occupied prominent positions in society; he has filled the Mayor's chair of the City of Fredericton—he is now its incumbent—with honor to himself and advantage to the city; thoroughly acquainted with the business of the country, with the wants of the backwoodsman as well the more select circles of society, he is well adapted for a Legislator; he is a fluent speaker, quick to comprehend, equally apt at expressing his thoughts. In connection with the N. B. and N. S Land Company, he has done much toward the settlement of the country by a hardy and intelligent class of settlers.

Last comes Mr. Thompson, a gentleman who has not been much before the public, save in that most important capacity, a worker, a producer. He is one of our own boys, he has hewn out his own fortune by his own hard fisted industry. A man ready to hoe his own row anywhere and with any one. At home wherever mechanical skill, muscular energy, or practical enterprise requires him. A farmer and a miller, his occupation has not only been among but his sympathies with the farmers and industrial classes. But Mr. Thompson has more to recommend him; to the above must be added a mind of no ordinary capacity; he can think deeply as well as speak correctly; he has lived to observe and learn; he understands the theory of politics, provincial as well as social and can give to the theory a practical application. He has with his family always been a firm liberal and confederationist; he will make a first-rate representative, just such an one as can look after the interests of the farmers and mechanics of York; just such an one as will do that class credit. The cry in York is the ticket must be elected.

Mr. Best, one of the candidates for the representation of Carleton has held two meetings at Richmond within a week. One was held on Thursday last, and there were present about thirty individuals, all told: there being so few persons present the meeting, after short addresses form the chairman, Mr. Kilburn, and Mr. Best, was adjourned until Monday evening when the second meeting was held. There were sixty persons present; Mr. Kilburn was chairman; Mr. Best in his speech in chief only spoke between five and ten minutes, and confined himself to declaring his strong Confederate views; his unwavering liberalism, and his political antecedents.—He would not bow down and worship S. L. Tilley because of his name, but was bound to support a Liberal Government no matter who was leader. He then came to the CARLETON SENTINEL and, referring to an editorial in the last number, declared it to be a vile wilfully told untruth, and that the Editor must have known it to be a vile untruth when he wrote it. The Editor of the SENTINEL who was present, replied to Mr. Best throwing back into his teeth his ungenerous, unfounded and unsupportable statement. In dealing with Mr. Best and public matters in the paper, the SENTINEL represented the great liberal and Confederate party in the County, and having good grounds for suspicion of the sincerity of Mr. Best or his friends the Editor could not do less, consistent with his duty, than state those suspicions; his opposing government candidates was a virtual opposition to the Government.—Mr. Best made a rejoinder intended to be very sarcastic; Mr. J. R. Hartley spoke at length, and Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Beardsley and Mr. McIntyre each spoke shortly. The meeting was, we should judge, pretty equally divided on the question of men; Mr. Best's friends were, certainly, the noisiest. At the close three hearty cheers were given for the Queen, for Mr. Best, and for the Editor of the SENTINEL, the latter proposed by one of the oldest citizens of Richmond, and a warm supporter of Mr. Best. The statement made by Mr. Merritt at nomination will convince Mr. Best that our statements were not unfounded.

☞ Mr. Anglin does intend to offer for the County of St. John, and Mr. Troop for the city; our information as furnished last week was at fault. Let the Confederates fail to do their duty manfully and we may again be *blest* with an Anglin government—almost a pun—the late Government was a Government of *angles*, there was not a single act of theirs done on *the square*.

☞ The Coroners Inquest has still the matter of the death of Joseph Brittain, referred to in our last, under investigation. It is a matter of too much importance to be dismissed hastily, and the jury are anxious to leave no title of evidence that can possibly be obtained, unadduced before they give their verdict. It would be unwise for us to anticipate what that verdict will be; we would, however, say that any persons who may have seen Brittain on Wednesday of last week, or have known him to be under circumstances that might possibly give any clue to the manner of his death, or give evidence as to his associations on that day, would be doing themselves and the public justice to come forward and state it.

☞ An esteemed correspondent at Grand Falls writes us on the 22nd inst., with an enclosure from the right kind of man though he is an anti, that the prospect is that the election in Victoria will not be contested. Our friend writes us that it is a most grievous mistake to suppose the County is all Confederate; we did not suppose that, but have no doubt that Confederation is more popular there than it was by a great deal, and believe the time is not far distant when it will be much more so.

☞ The anti ticket in York is Hatheway, Fraser, Needham.

☞ QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY passed off quietly. The Rifles and Home Guards were out in force to do honor to the anniversary of the birth of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady, whom may God bless and long preserve to an admiring and devoted people. We should have said Upper Woodstock and Jacksontown Home Guards; the two organizations combined made a fine appearance as they marched through town to the inspiring music of the brass band. Lt. Col. Baird was in command. We understand that a lunch was provided by Capt. Strickland and Lieut. Baird, of the rifles. A calathumpian procession gave vigor to the day's proceedings.

We learn that the Companies marched to the residence of Norris Best, Esq., Upper Woodstock, where they were handsomely treated to things good to eat and drink, and with a speech favorable to the general principles of union.

☞ Strange yet true that the men who now most talk about the Governor and present Government having violated Responsible Government, are the very men who always, everywhere, most bitterly and unscrupulously opposed the introduction of Responsible Government.

☞ We direct attention of our traders and others to the advertisement of C. L. RICHARDS St. John. Mr. Richards is a young and enterprising merchant, and seeks a portion of up-river trade, offering a large and well selected stock of goods for examination. We understand that Mr. R. makes his *Teas* a speciality, having superior facilities for obtaining the best and selling low.

☞ One of the ablest speeches made in this Province in favor of Confederation was delivered by Mr. Potts, a working mechanic in St. John, the other evening.

☞ To Mr. W DeBecque we are indebted for copies of late Western papers; will attend to his request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—From J. A. McLauchlan, San Francisco, we have received late California papers, some of them containing full particulars of the fearful explosion in the City named, of Nitro-Glycerine, by which some 20 persons lost their lives, and much injury to persons and property done. If our friend can afford us any further information of the parties about whom he wrote we will be much obliged for it.

We have received from Mr. John March, Photographic Artist, St. John, a copy of his fine Photograph of that City. Any one visiting St. John will find an excellent opportunity at Mr. March's rooms, in Lawrence's buildings head of King Street, to get their likenesses taken well and at a cheap rate.

Mr. J. D. Underhill, St. John, has sent us a large box of splendid fresh figs; most toothsome were they, and most thankful are we.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"C. W. S. B." received and will be attended to at earliest convenience.

BOOK NOTICES.—Messrs. McMillan, St. John, has sent us a copy each of "the Argosy" and the "Saturday Leader," two of Strahan & Co.'s popular publications, for which Messrs. McMilan are the Provincial agents. Argosy, $1.75 Good Words, $1 50; Sunday Magazine, $1.75, per annum.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, for '65, printed by Graham, Fredericton.

Geo. W. Day, St. John, has forwarded us a covered copy of the Debates of the House of Assembly during the recent session. It is well got up, with appendix, &c., complete.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This weekly is, in our opinion, precisely what it claims to be,—a journal of *choice* reading selected from current literature. The editor has the range of all the English and Continental Reviews, Magazines, and first-class Weeklies, which press into their service the ablest, wisest, and wittiest writers of Europe From this almost immense storehouse, he selects that which he judges best adapted to suit the taste and intelligence of the American people.

The selections in the numbers already issued have embraced a wide variety of topics,—all of interest to cultivated minds, and nearly all of a character to be highly attractive to the majority of American readers. There have been excellent short stories, thrilling adventures, exquisite poems, graphic historical sketches, popular scientific articles such as appear originally only in English and French periodicals, racy essays in biography, criticism, and anecdote. In fact, it contains the cream of foreign current literature, and is offered at a price that brings it within the reach of all.

Each number being complete in itself, it is just the thing for travellers; and each number is of such sterling merit that it is just the thing for those who stay at home. Whoever wishes the freshest and choicest foreign periodical literature, must get "Every Saturday." It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston

Garden Seeds at Dibblee's,

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The *Freeman* says that about the first of June the International Line of Steamers will make three trips per week, instead of two, as now made, between St. John and the United States. A reduction will also be made in the fare, especially of round tickets for special travel. The travel on this route will undoubtedly be large, during the summer, and the accomodations of these steamers are not surpassed by any afloat.

☞ The *Bangor Whig* says the Hon. Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, and one of the leading men of that Province, was in town on Wednesday, stopping at the Bangor House. He met several of the Directors of the E. & N. A. Railway. He left by the air line for New Brunswick.—Messrs. J. W. Emery and J. W. Wiggin, of Boston, were also in town on business connected with the E. & N. A. Railway. It is said the prospects of this enterprise were never brighter then now.

☞ The *Head Quarters* says, yesterday Mr. Hugh Wiley, of Fredericton, met with an accident that nearly proved fatal to him. He was driving down the flats, and in endeavoring to cross the bridge over the second creek, which was overflowed by the freshet, the horse sidled, and plunged the wagon into the deep water. Mr. W. only saved himself by clinging to some loose boards until rescued. The horse was drowned.

☞ The Rev. James Rogers, Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham, in an admirable letter addressed to the Hon. Edward Williston, is out strongly in favor of Confederation and the present government.

☞ It appears that on Thursday week some of the subordinate officers of the *Fawn*, their superiors being on shore at the time, fired across the bough of a pleasure boat, which they mistook for a boat with deserters in it. Its occupants being boys and young women, not understanding the missive, did not "come to," upon which a ten pound ball was fired at the boat, which however passed over to Robinston and took the ground but a few feet from the door of the clergyman of the place. Word was immediately sent to Eastport, when the *De Sota* was at once sent to demand an explanation, which we presume will be given in accordance with the facts of the case.—*St. Croix Courier.*

☞ A few nights ago the captain of a ship lying at a pier in New York, was aroused by a noise, and saw a man standing over him with a revolver, saying it he moved he was a dead man. The captain lay quiet and the fellow backed out of the cabin. As soon as he reached the deck the captain sprang from his berth, and siezing his revolver, rushed up the stairs. The man was just about climbing up the wharf, when he fired, shooting him dead on the spot. An examination of the body proved it to be that of a clerk in the bank where the captain was in the habit of depositing his funds, and on the day of the attempted robbery had drawn out quite a large sum, which was known to the clerk, and to obtain which, the robbery which cost him his life was attempted.

Colonial News.

Recent events, account of which has been received by telegraph, confirms the opinion given below. Strange that, as hinted at by Mr. Anglin, the Fenians should turn up about election day.

We wish we could divest our mind of the idea that our frontier shall be again menaced, but facts will not allow us to do so. Mr. Killian declares that "the gate to Ireland is at the northeast, and that it must be unbarred" before the Fenians can call forth their strength into full exercise. If this were Mr. Killian's idea alone we would attach but little importance to it, but he plainly says the Fenian Brotherhood thinks so, and they have thought so from the first, nay that they have been preserved by this very idea.

To yet another point in Mr. Killian's "bulletin" we desire to call the intelligent consideration of our readers. It is the fact that he sees "more hope for Ireland in the events of the past month at the northeast and *those still happening there*" than has ever occurred in the whole history of Fenianism. "THOSE STILL HAPPENING THERE." From this hint unwittingly dropped, we may infer that Fenian machinations are still going forward in our vicinity, not so openly it is true, but more surely than before. Of this we happen to have written testimony before us, so strongly corroborative as to leave little doubt that a deep and wide spread conspiracy is developing itself but a few furlongs from the boundary line. A letter from a correspondent in Eastport informs us that a boatman of that town has been carrying suspicious characters to L'Etang for some time past. It is well known that similar characters have been concentrating at Beaver Harbor, and many believe that Fenian arms have been secreted about that part of the coast.

In view of all the circumstances, it behoves us to use every diligence in making our position as secure as possible. It is no time to disband volunteers or withdraw regular troops. On the contrary it is the duty of the Government to see that available forces are so placed that they may be brought into action at short notice. Our word for it, if the Fenians make another attempt they will profit by past experience, and succeed better than they did before, that is, if we are not on hand to meet them.

P. S. We have reliable information just as we are going to press that the Fenian arms seized at Eastport have been released, and that a portion of them are to be forwarded to Calais to-day by the Fenians now at Eastport. We repeat our solemn belief that there is danger, and we would ill perform our duty if we failed to sound the note of alarm. "Forewarned is to be forearmed."—*St. Croix Courier.*

THE TRUTH.—If anything should arouse the loyal feeling of the country, or call into practical force the true British spirit of the people, it is the rabid and determined opposition of this party to union, and to the present Government, viewed in connection with the Fenian movements, Fenian leaders, and Fenian apologies, put before the public in the columns of the *Freeman*, and cropping out occasionally, also, in the *Globe* The destiny of this country is now in the hands of the people. Whether we shall be overrun and ultimately swallowed up by Fenianism, is more to be decided by the loyal electors of the Province with their ballots at the polls, than by the volunteers doing duty in arms on the border, to defend our homes and our lives. We believe from the news reaching us from all quarters, that an overwhelming majority will be returned in favor of Union, protection, the QUEEN's wish, and British policy, and that the result of these elections will leave but little hope for Fenianism in New Brunswick.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.—The annual exercises of this institution took place during the past week. Tuesday last, being the day appointed for the closing exercises, and for laying the corner stone of the Male Academy, appears to have been a gala day. The successful competitors for the Moore and Teachers' Prizes were Mr. Thomas B Faint, first, and Mr. D. H. Barbridge, second. The degree of *Mistress of Liberal Arts* was conferred up on Miss Pickard, Miss Tupper and Miss E. M Pickard. Dr. Pickard said that, notwithstanding the calamitous fire this year had been one of comfort and interest. The examinations were more than creditable. The Degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. G. Scott, the delegate appointed by the British Conference to preside over the approaching Canadian and Eastern British American Conferences. The honor was received with thanks, although similar honors which had been offered him in the United States had been refused.—*Globe.*

Apples & Oranges at Dibblee's.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—A young man was badly injured at Messrs Kirk & Worrall's saw mill, Portland, yesterday. Both legs were taken off.

A sailor of H. M. S. Cordelia had three fingers taken of at Mr. Turnbull's sash Factory yesterday. This is a singular case. He went into the Factory, and watched with considerable interest the sharpening of the knives in the planing machine, saw them put into their places, and intently watched the running of the machine. All at once, as if impelled to it in some way, he thrust his hand before the blade, and, in an instant, a portion of it was cut off.

A seaman fell from aloft H. M. S. Cordelia yesterday, broke his thigh bone, and is in a dangerous state. Not killed, as reported.

A stranger, name unknown, accidentally walked of the gangway of the steamer Empress last night, and was drowned.

Two seamen fell yesterday from the fore yard of the ship Yorick, while hauling into the wharf, and were severly injured.

We learned that a boy was drowned in one of the Slips; but this may possibly be the same case that occurred at the wharf of the steamer Empress.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred in Mr. Rowan's shipyard, Straight Shore, this morning. We did not get particulars, further than that a heavy body of men were carrying a stick of timber up the staging, which gave way beneath the weight, when two men were instantly killed, and five others received serious injuries.

The above is indeed a melancholy catalogue of events, such, happily, as journalists seldom have to record in this country.—*Globe of Saturday.*

E. & N. A. RAILROAD.—A despatch in another column gives the satisfactory intelligence that the Massachusetts Senate has passed the Bill granting a loan of $15,000 per mile to a road from Winn to the Boundary line. The vote was quite decisive, 23 to 10, and is probably indicative of the result in the House, where it will be up to-morrow.

Thus far Massachusetts has shown a liberality creditable alike to their business judgment and their neighborly feeling. With this and there is little doubt but that the project will be successful. Once started, it will give an impetus to business in New England, and more especially to that portion of New England in this immediate vicinity.—*Bangor Whig.*

The *Scottish American Journal*, an attentive observer and close friend of the Provinces, says:

Confederation appears to us to-day to be about as certain of accomplishment as anything under the sun. With Confederation will ultimately come the Intercolonial Railroad, connecting Quebec direct with Halifax by railroad. Before that great line, however, can be completed various lines of steamships will be in successful operation, connecting the great ports of Canada with those of P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, establishing great highways for passenger travel, and preparing the way for the West India and Brazilian trade, which is sure to follow in the wake of the free trade arrangements already provisionally entered into.

We pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of [illegible] we here declare. In almost every instance [illegible] the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after *MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP* has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Paints & Oils at Dibblee's.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who often over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires.

American News.

NEW YORK, May 22.

A large fire late last night destroyed the following buildings: the Academy of Music; the Medical University, a large stone building adjoining on 14th street; also Tiers & Co.'s Pianoforte Warehouse, corner of 3rd avenue and 14th street. The fire extended across 3rd avenue to Worcester & Co.'s large Piano Warehouse, which was mainly destroyed. The Lutheran Church on 15th street was also consumed. Several other large buildings contiguous to the Academy were burned. It is impossible to determine at this hour the loss, but it will probably reach from three to four millions. One steam fire engine was burned, but no lives are as yet reported lost. There was a performance of opera at the Academy, but it terminated previous to the fire breaking out. Gold 131.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The loss of the fire night before last will not exceed $1,000,000; managers of Academy of Music propose rebuilding immediately; have new Academy finished November first.

EASTPORT, ME., May 22.—Two boats loaded with supposed Fenians effected a landing off Indian Island last night, and several rounds of shot were exchanged. The British war steamer Niger steamed from Campobello for the scene of action, when the Fenians retired—no further particulars. Gold 134¼.

NEW YORK, May 23, p. m.

Advices from Savannah, 19th, state that the Government monopoly on tobacco has been abolished. Advices from St. Domingo to the 8th, state that President Baez was passing sentence of death on all prisoners of war and conspirators captured by his men; the Haytiens had been defeated by Baez's troops. Another revolution had been plotted in Hayti and President Geffrard has no confidence in his troops. Spain is actually preparing for the coming shock of a great European war; her Mediterranean passes were being reinforced. It was thought that an offer on the part of the United States of mediation between Spain and her enemies in the Pacific would be very agreeable to the Cabinet of the Queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The brig Carl Ludwig has arrived with Hong Kong dates of March 15th. Sir Richard Graves McDonnell had been inaugurated as Governor. The French Coolie ship Hong Kong had been seized by Coolies on board, when the vessel was recovered from them she was covered with blood and dead Coolies. A collision had occurred on board a vessel in the Macao trade, in which 100 Chinamen were killed. The British gunboat Oposum had captured a pirate. The season at Hong Kong being over the quotations for tea were nominal. Steamers for Europe to day took out over $4,000,000 in specie. Gold 136¾.

Lemons at Dibblee's.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the CUBA.

HALIFAX, May 21.

In the House of Lords inquiry was made if the English Government had tendered mediation in German and Italian difficulties. Lord Clarendon said Government had taken care to let it be known that England's good offices would be tendered if desired; but result was discouraging, and England could do nothing alone. He feared the consequences, now that a million of men were armed and ready for action, and he denounced the war as unjustifiable and without cause.

Mr. Gladstone introduced second part of Reform measure—redistribution of seats. No borough is to be totally disfranchised, but numerous distinct constituencies are to be grouped into one; 49 seats will be thus released and distributed among counties and more populous boroughs. The measure is generally regarded as satisfactory and likely to be carried. Bills were also introduced reducing franchise in Scotland and Ireland.

Prospects of war are apparently thickening. No confirmation of rumored movement for European Congress, and no signs of mediation. Warlike preparations are active and money market greatly depressed.

Napoleon made a significant speech at Auxerre, in which he said he detested the Treaty of 1815. Paris Bourse accepted it as a signal for war, and a severe panic set in. Rentes fell 2 per cent. There was an almost corresponding depression in London, but decline in funds less severe, with a slight improvement on the 8th.

Six Prussian corps d'armee have been mobilized. Orders were issued placing the whole Austrian army on a war footing. Great military activity reported from Italy. Volunteers are being received into the army for one year's service. A royal decree was issued for the formation of Volunteer corps of twenty battalions, under command of Garibaldi. Latest Austrian despatch to Prussia regards negotiations for simultaneous disarmament as exhausted, and contends that Austria, although having no offensive design whatever against Prussia or Italy, must maintain defensive measures against Italy.

Warlike preparations reported from Middle German states. There were some slight rumors of pacific adjustment even yet, but not very hopeful. An attempt was made to assassinate Count Bismarck, as he was walking in Berlin—the would-be assassin fired several shots from a revolver. Bismarck received only slight contusions. The assassin was arrested, but committed suicide in prison.

BY THE BELGIAN.

Belgian left Liverpool at 2.30 p. m., May 10th, Londonderry 11th.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.—Berlin correspondent of London Times says that Mr. Motley, American Minister at Vienna, had announced that he would leave the country if another body of volunteers was dispatched to Mexico. A detachment of one thousand was to have embarked at Trieste on May 10th; but there is no announcement of their doing so.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Times, 10th, in city article says: "Panic continues to increase in intensity, and yesterday (Wednesday) was one of the worst days yet experienced." Consols further receded three-eighths; while in foreign securities there was an additional fall of 1 to 2 per cent., and finance and other shares were more unsaleable than ever. The general impression was that the Bank of England would forthwith further advance the rate of discount to 9 per cent. An article says, it is believed that although the present panic is not so wide spread as were some that have previously been witnessed, it exceeds in violence, in its immediate sphere, all former experience. The Daily News' city article fully confirms this view of affairs, and says there is a complete reign of terror in the Stock Exchange, where numerous and persistent speculators for a fall, possess, for a time, complete command of the prices. American securities share in the general dullness, and all quotations are lower. At Liverpool great depression prevails in cotton and other articles, and there has been a complete collapse in that town of recent extraordinary speculation in pig iron warrants, prices of which were recently driven up to 82s., and are now 50s. In Freight Market threatening aspect of affairs had created war premiums chiefly on Prussian, Austrian, and Italian bottoms; but rates were somewhat low. War risks were even being paid on Spanish vessels between Spain and the West Indies.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, ITALY.—Vienna telegram of 9th says all hopes of preservation of peace are abandoned there, and war believed to be unavoidable. Outbreak was considered imminent. Goods traffic on Northern Railway would soon be stopped. Additional orders were issued at Berlin for mobilization of troops; so that the whole Prussian army is now mobilized. The town of Erfuert had been ordered to be placed in a state of defence. Count Bismarck had been serenaded upon his escape from assassination. In speech to crowd he said: "We are all ready to die for king and fatherland. Let it be on pavement of street or on battlefield, our common feeling finds its best expression in the cry of 'Long live the King.'" Berlin correspondent of the Times says that within three weeks the Prussian army will have been raised to a total of 415,000 men; 240,000 of whom are ready to take the field. Prussia having entered upon earnest preparations, the decision cannot remain long problematical. Austria and Italy are not rich enough to keep their men in the field unemployed. Prussian exchequer being as yet tolerably filled, will allow the King to hold out a little longer than his opponents. It is stated that all the passes in Tyrol were defended by artillery. Steamers were being ordered in London for Italy, and large contracts for horses said to be received from Prussia.—Federal Diet, Frankfort, on the 9th, adopted a resolution requesting Prussia to make a pacific declaration, otherwise the Diet would be compelled to take steps provided in Federal Constitution. Vienna papers published telegram from Florence, stating that the Italian attack on Florence will take place on 16th May.

BY THE CUBA.

Financial panic culminated late on Thursday afternoon, 10th, in suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. The business was converted in August last into a limited liability, with a nominal capital of five millions sterling, of which a million and a half was paid up. The liabilities are stated at ten to twelve million pounds sterling. The break down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares which forced them from ten premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed, and the drain on the 10th was very severe. Application for assistance was made to the Bank of England, but the Governors declined to grant any, on the ground that it would be in vain, in a crisis like the present, to assist one establishment unless they were prepared to help other applications as well. It was too late to make a call on shareholders or take other steps, and the doors of the establishment were consequently closed. The failure does not compromise Gurney's Bank at Norwich.

On the following morning, Friday 11th, intense excitement pervaded financial circles of London, Liverpool and other large centres, and business was almost suspended. Times of the 12th in city article says—Bank of England yesterday raised rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent, and charge for special akvances to 10. The pressure even at these terms was enormous, and was only on unexceptionable bills accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were hourly announced—first was that of the comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock for eight hundred thousand sterling, then came that of Peto & Betts, for four millions sterling, then that of W. Shrimpton, Railway Contractor, for two hundred thousand, and finally it was understood that Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid up capital is half a million sterling, must with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation. During the day the most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain if any step had been taken by leading merchants and bankers to present to Government the extent of the crisis, and a false notification in Stock Exchange to the effect that extra issue of bank to the extent of 5 to 10 millions had been authorized, caused at one time a general rebound in prices.. Later in the evening it transpired that Government had resolved to suspend the Bank Charter Act. The assets of Peto & Betts, even under the most depressed circumstances are estimated at five millions; and it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Every one will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the globe, while they have commanded high personal regard among all sections of their countrymen. It is already known that several failures among dealers will be announced in connection with approaching half monthly settlement on stock exchange. In Liverpool Cotton Market there was an increased panic at the commencement on Friday, but less unsteadiness at the close. At Manchester there was a complete panic. At Glasgow the Iron Brokers resolved to suspend business until Monday. In produce markets, London, prices were almost wholly nominal, taking into account the depreciation that has simultaneously occurred in English fund.

RAILWAY AND FOREIGN SECURITIES, &c.—The diminution in market value of this property since the beginning of the year, may be considered to reach one hundred and thirty millions sterling, to say nothing of losses on cotton, cotton goods, iron and other articles.

Excitement on all sides such as has not been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825. Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and until a report, at that time unfounded, was circulated in the afternoon, that Government had authorized the Bank Directors to issue five millions additional in notes, it seemed as if fear and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless. The statement was baseless at the time, but served to allay the panic which had no solid foundation, even the announcement of Peto's suspension did not revive the panic in its first intensity, and the statement of other stoppages produced little effect.

The Times adds, we feel pursuaded had Government stood firm the panic would have subsided itself; and if, as we expect, confidence be speedily restored, we shall attribute it to natural causes rather than to the interference of the Executive Government. Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England to the effect that if they should find occasion to afford relief to the wants of Legitimate Commerce, and make such advances as should require issue of notes, beyond the amount allowed by Act that the Government recomended them not to hesitate in doing so and undertook, in event of that contingency, to make immediate application to Parliament for Act of indemnity.

Italian Municipalities continued to vote rewards and pensions to soldiers who shall distinguish themselves, and at Messina the sum of 30,000 francs was voted for the crew of the first Italian man-of-war that shall take a distinguished part in operations against Venice. A Royal Decree was issued at Berlin on the 10th, disolving the Chamber of Deputies. This measure was proposed to the King by Ministers in order that a fresh election without delay might develope the real feelings of the Prussian people. Is thought this proceeding may delay the outbreak of the war.

The following extraordinary narrative comes from Vienna:—M. Tuvora, the editor and proprietor of the *Tavora Correspondence* and the *entrepreneur* of all the Austrian distant excursion trains, 50 years old, went lately quite pleasantly into his office, and saying that he had some business to transact he left the completion of the paper to his clerk, and went home to dinner; two of his youngest children he sent to his father in-law's, three remained at home to join the deed of suicide. After dinner he went for a walk with his wife, and at seven in the evening returned home. When the servant returned from the father-in-law's house she found the door locked, and thinking the family were all gone to bed, retired. At seven in the morning she tried to enter the room, but found it was still locked. The police broke in the door, and there in the dining room were the five dead bodies, partly lying on the floor, and some on the chairs—the cups, full of tea, still on the table. It is stated also, that, some time previous, M. Tuvora made inquiry as to whether chankali was a strong poison, and that he gave a grain to his canary bird, which died instantly. Letters also of the children were found, in which it was expressed that since the father was unhappy they were ready to die with him. From all this it appears that the suicide was a concerted affair amongst all five, and that the deed was done with perfect presence of mind. The reason assigned is failure of speculations and fear of difficulties. The remaining two children were written to by the parent, exhorting them to an honest and industrious life.

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