

Saturday, August 11, 1866.

Having become committed in general terms to an approval of the policy of the Directors of the "Woodstock Railway Company," it is our simple duty, so far as is consistent, to defend that policy, especially against unwarranted charges, calculated in any degree to begot feelings of suspicion or jealousy on the part of the stockholders, or to jeopardize or retard the work.

The Board of Directors have duties to perform onerous in the extreme, and involving broad and grave responsibilities. They act to-day not merely as servants, without pay, for the present stockholders of the company, but their acts are to affect the completion of the branch, and through that the future prosperity of this community and of the whole country. In accepting the trust the Directors have been influenced, we believe, by a proper sense of its magnitude. They have been fully impressed with the consideration that such was the nature of the work in which they were to engage that not only great care would be necessary, but also a very large amount of decision, unremitting energy and perseverance. We are of those who fancy that the record of their work thus far shows them to have exercised that care, that decision, that energy and that perseverance. Had they failed somewhat in any of these essentials, had they been a little rash in their anxiety to get the work along, as the conductor of a local press, it would be, we conceive, our duty not to be over careful to proclaim it to the world, as it would be equally our duty in helping along so important an undertaking, to keep prominently in the foreground every evidence of ability to meet and overcome difficulties on the part of the Directors, in order that a spirit of emulation to do equally their duty might be kept alive in the minds of all the stockholders.

Our contemporary of this town, the editor of the *Acadian*, in his issue of last week, has seen fit to impugn the conduct of the Directors, and, of course, holding the opinion we do, we join issue with him.

The article contains misstatements of fact, and conclusions exceedingly fallacious, both of which are calculated to produce the results we have above repudiated,—to induce suspicion on the part of the stockholders and the public, and to embarrass very much the Directors.

We have not space to copy the lengthy article, but will seriatim note the points raised. First we would say that

"With proper and discreet management there seems to be no good reason why our Branch should not be completed within two years— which will be a great feat for Woodstock."

And then the editor launches through his article in condemning the Directors for pursuing the only course by which they can achieve that feat. Again, it is stated that "the money spent upon the work has been as yet the production of calls upon the stock alone." This is entirely incorrect. Of the \$14,000 expended, nearly one-half, some \$6,000, has been raised by sale of Town Debentures.

Complaint is then made that the Directors, in making monthly calls of five per centum on the stock subscribed, are not using proper discretion but are pressing severely and unduly upon the shareholders, and then the Editor goes on and gives a history of the subscription stock of the Railway Company, bringing it down to the first organization of the Company, and referring to the fact that the first \$40,000 stock list was obtained by parties putting down their names for more stock than they would or could pay, in order to swell the amount up to the sum required by law for the organization. At this point in the history the Editor leaves it, and proceeds to argue that those who subscribed never contemplated, nor were led to believe, that the whole amount of stock would be required, or that the calls would be made as fast as the Act of Incorporation authorized. The Editor can not have forgotten that there is another page in the history of the "stock list" than the first \$40,000 list was virtually abandoned subsequent to the organization; nor can he have forgotten the explicit statement of the then President at a shareholders meeting—a statement made for the express purpose of deterring any person from subscribing stock under misapprehension—that the subscription would be binding, and would be collected, so that no shareholder need consider himself deceived. And the Directors were elected and charged by the shareholders to carry out the provisions of the Statute and the By-Laws, and to do less than that under the circumstances would be to fail in doing their duty. But notwithstanding this, as the Editor of the *Acadian* alleges, in the latter part of this extract,

"Already 65 per centum of the Stock has been called in; and there has been talk of resorting to legal proceedings in order to extract from defaulters their calls. Now we think, and probably the great majority of the Shareholders think, that such an extraordinary pressure upon them is not only unjustified, but is, under the circumstances which we have explained, unjustifiable," such are the feelings of a majority of the Shareholders, there is a way we apprehend of staying the action of the Directors; but we have the very best authority for saying that the allegations of the *Acadian* are not consistent with facts, and that there are but very few persons indeed, who decline to pay their calls when demanded. Those who grumble, we are informed, are those who have never paid but the first call, and they are but a few, while the large majority pay their calls cheerfully, regarding it as necessary and a privilege; and it is important to know that the directors of the *Acadian*, consistent with past precedents, is the organ, in this instance, of a very small class of grumblers.

But in stating that 65 per centum of the stock has been called in, the *Acadian* makes a grave and, with his means of getting at the truth, an unpardonable mistake. We say a grave mistake, as it is known by most of persons, that only about \$14,000 has been expended, including the Town bonds, as above. Sixty-five per centum on \$40,000 is \$26,000, and shareholders might very properly ask what has become of the balance. But what is the fact? Why only 35 per cent on \$30,000, exclusive of the Town bonds, has been called in and expended—only some \$10,000 instead of \$26,000 as the *Acadian* would make it appear.

Feeling allusion is made to what the editor calls "bringing the noses of shareholders in contact with the five per centum call grindstone every month." Now we have good reason to believe that the Directors have shown no disposition to bring the noses of Shareholders in contact with the grindstone—that we presume is a legal phrase—unless it be in cases where the parties have refused to show any disposition to do what is right. This legal grindstone is an instrument for which we have no love; and it is, we confess, satisfactory to discover some who have proved themselves wonderful adepts at putting it in operation, owing a distaste for it to a ringing music. However, different circumstances produce different results on the same minds.

Other modes, says the *Acadian*, might be found for raising the money. Other modes have been devised and employed as we have shown, and before the editor wrote

"We do not know what attempts the Directors have made to obtain money under the powers, or in the modes, provided by these Acts." he should have informed himself and spared his readers over a column of needless and blundering grumbling. Had he inquired he would have discovered that the President had visited St. John, and other parts of the Province, opening the way for negotiating the Company's bonds.

But what is it that the Directors should have done according to the *Acadian*? Why allowed the stock list of the Company to have remained a nonentity—a bogus concern, as at its origin a good many people said it would prove—and gone on with the work through the issue and sales of debentures forced upon the market at any amount of discount. The theory may appear to some plausible; it may to many others seem slightly inconsistent. It occurs to us that the Directors, upon whom the several calls fall as heavily as upon others, would be disposed from selfish motives if none other to construct the road in such a way as to make the burden as light as possible upon their own pockets; it occurs to us that those Directors have as much shrewdness in the transaction of business as ordinary men, and that they have become as fully acquainted with the manner in which companies situated as ours, accomplish the object sought; and we think they have scarcely been able to discover, as the editor of the *Acadian* can hardly show, how such a company could build a railway obtaining the money at a decent, not to say safe, rate of discount, on bonds issued before there was any work done upon which to predicate the issue or to give the bonds of the Company a credit that would float them.

It must be remembered that the Directors in themselves represent one tenth of the stock of the Company, and that they have paid all the calls thus far, amounting to over \$1,100.

All the available means by call, by bond and subsidy will be required; every dollar expended by the Company gives the bonds a more favorable introduction to the money market. And after having shown a disposition manfully and zealously to help themselves, the Company find that they have given the work such a character as to render a relaxation in the calls considered there will be ample time to do so; until that time we are satisfied the Shareholders do not desire it. We have in the same number of the *Acadian*, a reference to the St. Stephen Company, which is in point. Its copies from the *Journal*—

"The road owes its progress and prospects to Mr. Buck's valuable and professional services, the superior management of the President and Directors, the liberality of the stockholders and the indomitable energy of the contractor and sub-contractors."

Now in that "superior management" and "liberality" have we heard any doctrine like that of the *Acadian* advanced? Not so. But in St. Stephen the last call was made some time since, and is no doubt all paid before this. And it strikes us that that Company enjoyed facilities for raising money in other ways far superior to us, and means which that Company would have availed itself of, if it were honest or politic? The *Acadian* says—

"No absolute necessity exists for the construction of the Road within any particular time." "It cannot without an injurious sacrifice finish the work in twenty months, we should take thirty or forty. Neither the terms of the contract, nor the necessities of the case itself require us to make extraordinary sacrifices in order to have the Road completed six months earlier or later. We can construct it: we shall construct it; but there exists no reason why the Shareholders should be put under extraordinary pressure for the purpose of having it completed in the Autumn of 1867 rather than in the Spring of 1868. In fact, unless haste will have a tendency to defeat the object of those who use it, as we see in many other enterprises."

Once for all, the Shareholders have not been put under any extraordinary pressure, so that argument falls. With regard to delay, there is every reason why its completion should be urged with all haste. Absolute necessity does exist for the construction of the road by the earliest possible date. Delay is fraught with too much jeopardy to the Town and County to justify it. The interest on the money expended; the interest of the subsidy, which can only be obtained after the accomplishment of a certain amount of work; the grand results to our trade and manufactures, which, taking the editor of the *Acadian* as authority, must result from the accomplishment of the branch. All these are items which demand to be considered; and these in the aggregate are of a pecuniary importance, exceeding far the money involved in the stock-list, and promising a speedy return even if the whole of the calls should in the interim be required.

But above all these in importance is the consideration of the possible effect of our branch in determining the route of the Intercolonial. The route of that road is to-day undetermined. If any extraordinary effort on the part of the Stockholders and Directors of the Woodstock road may have the slightest effect in bringing the Intercolonial this way, the veriest grumbler will not dare to question the propriety of the effort.

#### Intercolonial Railroad.

No. III.

It is well known that, in determining upon the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, the Quebec Conference assumed that it could be constructed for twelve millions of dollars. Taking any of Mr. Fleming's through routes, at its estimate of cost, the amount of twelve millions is nearly doubled. It is fair to assume that when the route comes to be selected the one nearest approximating, in the cost of constructing a road by it, to the maximum sum determined upon, \$12,000,000, will be chosen.

It is important then to our present purpose to know if there is a way by which the connection of River du Loup and Halifax can be made for the sum mentioned, and which. The shortest Northern route given by Mr. Fleming is 377 miles to be constructed to the European and North American Railway. Mr. Fleming estimates the cost of this \$40,000 per mile, although considering the bridges to be built and the character of the ground to be gone over, it is difficult for the unlearned in such matters to ascertain why the Northern routes should be cheaper than the Central or Frontier routes. However

BY BAY CHALEUR ROUTE.

377 miles to E. & N. A. railroad at \$40,000	\$15,080,000
109 miles from Moncton to Truro at \$30,000	3,270,000
	\$18,350,000
BY WOODSTOCK ROUTE.	
185 miles from River du Loup to Woodstock at \$40,000	\$8,510,000
11 miles Woodstock Branch at \$14,000	176,000
30 miles St. Andrews road at \$20,000	780,000
82 miles Western Extension at \$30,000	2,460,000
109 miles Moncton to Truro at \$30,000	3,270,000
	\$15,196,000

Or for the sake of further comparison take NO. 3, FRONTIER ROUTE, VIA FREDERICTON. 285 miles from River du Loup to Fredericton at \$46,000 \$10,810,000 66 miles Fredericton to St. John via West. Ex. at \$30,000 1,980,000 109 miles Moncton to Truro, at \$30,000 3,270,000

\$16,060,000 Thus showing that by the Woodstock route proposed the road may be constructed on the nearest approximation to the maximum sum of \$12,000,000. But there is another important point. Mr. Fleming, it will be remembered, makes reference to his appendix, and the report of Mr. Buck on a survey of a line intended to form part of the continuation of the St. Andrews road to River du Loup. Mr. Fleming treats the estimates of Mr. Buck as intended not to cover the whole of the construction and equipment. But in this Mr. Fleming is evidently mistaken, and Mr. Buck does mean that \$5,500, \$22,000, per mile will construct and equip the road by the route he surveyed. And, we think, on this point Mr. Buck may be regarded as most reliable. Very well, then, taking a line from River du Loup to Woodstock at these figures

185 miles from River du Loup to Woodstock at \$22,000	\$4,070,000
11 miles Woodstock branch at \$14,000	176,000
30 miles St. Andrews road at \$20,000	780,000
82 miles Western Extension at \$30,000	2,460,000
109 miles Moncton to Truro at \$30,000	3,270,000
	\$10,756,000

Giving us a line for which a million and a quarter of dollars less than the twelve will be required, and by which some six millions less will be required than by either of the other routes, according to Mr. Fleming's figures.

#### A Festival.

We had the pleasure of participating in a Festival of the Lower Woodstock Sabbath School, held at the residence of C. E. Grosvenor, Esq., on Monday afternoon. And it was a real pleasure. Mr. Grosvenor, who has been actively connected with this school for some seven years, watching over its progress with special care and anxiety as a branch of one of the most important and interesting institutions in the world, planned this Festival and carried it out in such a way as that it must long remain a bright and pleasant remembrance in the minds of the young people who participated in it. The School numbering 70 pupils, present, formed a procession at the school room and then marched down a distance of over a mile to El River.

Having arrived at Mr. Grosvenor's, the procession was disbanded and the children allowed to follow the bent of their several inclinations, as to the disposal of their time for a couple of hours, and to abandon themselves to unrestrained enjoyment. There was the garden arched and stocked with the nicest care and cultivated taste, presenting to the wondering gaze of the juveniles flowers of the most rich and rare and varied bloom, intermingled with shrubs of the most curious foliage as regards form and color—in these respects we know of no garden in the Province more notable than this little parterre at El River. There was the cricket ground with bats and balls at hand for those who fancied that amusement; and swings on which matrons as well as maidens, and sires as well as sons disposed in the air; and there was a picture gallery extemporized where steel plates, chromatic paintings and paintings in oil and water colors attracted an admiring crowd; another group surrounded the superior stereoscope, to look and wonder at the choice plates brought out into life-like size and brilliancy by the instrument; and then there was singing led by the piano under the touch of Mrs. Grosvenor. In these and such like pleasing occupations the hours passed, and then there was a general rally, and the whole band united as with common consent to partake of the refreshments, ample and varied and delicious spread under an awning in the open air. And thus having been invigorated and refreshed, they were shortly addressed by Rev. Mr. Milligan, and as the shades of evening were beginning to fall, the younger children each to their respective homes dispersed, the older ones remaining to spend the evening with their kind host and his lady, entertained and entertained by social chat and music, vocal and instrumental.

May the mission of this school, and the labors of the friends of the rising generation who labor in connection with it, prove a blessing to the community in which it exists, and send forth many instrumentalities for usefulness in the world.

"It must be the former, for Mr. Connell's own paper, at Woodstock, is just as dumb as the rest, and this it would not be if it were ordered to speak."

The above from the St. John *Globe* is intended for the *Sentinel*. The Editor of the *Globe* full of vagaries of late, and one unhappy feature of his case is the habit of making assertions about persons and things and reiterating them until he brings himself to believe himself. To stop him where he is with regard to his assertion in the above paragraph and save his conscience the additional sin of believing his own lie, we say the statement is ungenerous, unwarranted, untrue and exceedingly impertinent.

We have pleasure in stating by request that a Bazaar and Pic-Nic will be held on the grounds adjoining St. Gertrude's Church, on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. Suitable music will be provided for the occasion, the usual sports introduced, and every effort made to make the day pass off agreeably. Refreshments will be sold as usual on the grounds. Admittance, 25 cents.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of "Railway Debentures for sale." Persons in this County and elsewhere who find the bonds of this Company a safe investment, and those who have twenty-five dollars or more by them can do better for themselves or for the County than by calling upon Mr. Grover and negotiating a sum of some said bonds.

A full attendance of the officers and members of Carleton Division, S. of T., is particularly requested on Thursday evening next, as matters of grave importance are to come before the Division.

There is to be a Blueberry Pic-Nic, via St. Andrews Railroad, on Monday next; the cars leave Richmond at 3 A.M. And there will be an Excursion to St. Andrews on the 16th.

A number of pleasure seekers went down to Fredericton on Wednesday, in the *Gazette*, to attend the Wesleyan Bazaar at Judge Wilmet's grounds.

Geo. Strickland, agent for Bradbury's Express, we are indebted for late American papers.

The duties of Mr. McCoys Grammar School will be resumed on Tuesday, 21st inst.

We have to thank the agent of Tobin's Express, here, for late Boston papers.

As will be observed, our paper contains the latest news over the Atlantic Cable.

NEW PROVINCIAL BOOK.—Miss E. N. Lockery, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, favored our sanctum with a call the other day, and left on our table a copy of a book of poems of which she is the authoress, and for which she is soliciting patrons in this and the adjoining Counties. The book is entitled "The Wild Bird," and contains in 196 pages some 30 pieces of poetry on a variety of subjects. Miss Lockery will find many purchasers for her book, no doubt, both on account of the intrinsic merits of the work, which are very considerable, and on account of its being the production of a Provincial lady. It is a remarkably neat volume, its mechanical execution being highly creditable. Price 75 cents.

BEADIE'S MONTHLY for August is a very readable number. Its opening paper is Nevada and California, illustrating. Then there are three chapters of that deeply interesting story, "The Dead Letter," a capital little poem, "An Old Hand," "The Arts of Declamation,"—which is a superb reference to the peculiar eloquence of George H. Fuller,—and other articles on a variety of subjects, making up a complete table of contents.

100 doz. Good White Cotton Hose, at 12 cents, at the Albion House, Fredericton.

#### EDITORIAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Quebec *Mercury* expresses the opinion that war between the Empire and the States some time within the present century is inevitable. He says "English statesmen are preparing for the irrepressible conflict, and a fortress is in course of erection opposite Quebec which will at a times enable Britain to pour troops into Canada. It will become a sort of Gibraltar, affording the English the same hold on Canada and America that they have in Spain. It may possibly excite some anxiety, some haste among our neighbors, and I venture to predict that before the end of present century, under the walls of that fortress, 100,000 lives will be sacrificed. Let us hope that this prophecy will not be fulfilled."

To St. John, indeed, situate as it is, this work (Western Extension) is of vital necessity, as without it a large share of the most profitable trade of Carleton and Victoria counties and the Annapolis valley would be lost to the Province. The Western Extension Branch Railway is finished, as it soon will be, it will be far easier to travel and to convey light freight from Woodstock to Boston than from Woodstock to St. John, and St. John merchants will have to compete with the express and spirit of St. Stephen, but also with the capital and enterprise of New England, and on terms in some respects most disadvantageous to St. John.—*Freeman*.

The battle-fields of Germany, in the midst of dense populations, and at no great distance from the homes of a large portion of the continental population, have been the scene of such suffering as no battle-fields ever before witnessed. The soldiers, drawn by an inexorable conscription from every social rank, have relatives who were able to come to search for them after each battle. Thousands of the wounded and slain, crowded battle-fields and hospitals, searching for sons, husbands, lovers and fathers.

The battle of Leuthen, Silesia, between the Prussians and Austrians, was fought on the 15th of December, 1757. The Austrians were there to one of the most brilliant and decisive battles of the war. On the morning of that day, Herzmansky's hymn, "O Gott, Du Frommer Gott" (O God, thou faithful God) was sung by the Prussian army, which led Frederick after the battle to exclaim, "What an energy there is in religion!"

The Judiciary Committee have accumulated a vast mass of evidence tending to connect Jefferson Davis with complicity in the proceedings taken with a view to assassinate officers of the Government of the United States, and leading to the murder of the President. The committee have been unable to get the array of documentary evidence adduced is quite formidable.

The Boston *Post's* Washington correspondence of July 29th states that a Fenian meeting held on the previous evening was addressed by Mr. Lane, and was a most successful one. On the morning of that day, Herzmansky's hymn, "O Gott, Du Frommer Gott" (O God, thou faithful God) was sung by the Prussian army, which led Frederick after the battle to exclaim, "What an energy there is in religion!"

The Italian Journal speaks of a frightful catastrophe which has occurred in a factory at Carpi, near Bologna. A shell powder exploded, and communicated the fire to a factory of cartridges, which likewise exploded. About 60 young women, some soldiers, and several civilian laborers, who were employed on the premises, were all killed in the burning ruins. The exact number of the dead and wounded is not yet known.

The Bishop of Trois Rivières in Lower Canada has issued a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he declares the incessant rains and the Fenian invasion to be the judgment of heaven for the impiety of the men and the extravagance of the women.

The St. Croix Courier says, accounts from Upper Canada agree that the prospects of an abundant harvest, were never more favorable than they are this season. Except the fall wheat, which was injured by the wet cold weather in spring, the grain crops will be above an average.

Mr. Horace B. Chadin, the New York merchant, returns the comfortable income for the year 1865 of one million two hundred and ninety thousand dollars (cents not counted), or \$4,000 per acre.

The Islander throws out a hint that the elections in P. E. Island will not be held until after the 1st of September, when, Summer will have advanced, and the weather will be more propitious for the election.

A Boston paper states that Mr. Peabody has announced that he will bestow \$50,000 each, upon the colleges of Harvard, Amherst, and Williams in the State of Massachusetts, and \$1,000,000 upon Boston for homes for the poor.

The Prince Edward Island papers report the appearance of the Crows very encouraging. There are indications of an abundant harvest. The hay crop will be unusually heavy. Wheat, barley and oats promise well.

It is stated that the Prussian Government have already given an order for 40,000 of the newly invented American gun, which, it is said, allows 12 shots to be fired in a minute.

1000 Skeleton Skirts at less than cost at the Albion House, Fredericton.

#### Colonial News.

THE NEW STEAMER.—The "David Weston," a new River Boat built by Messrs. Heston & Small, made her trial trip on Wednesday, inst. The boat, while by far the finest in every respect of any on the river, promises to be the swiftest as well. With a small head of steam she made the rate of fourteen miles an hour, when in good running order she will doubtless make the trip from St. John to Fredericton in about 10 hours. This will be a decided improvement on the inferior class of boats hitherto on the river.

The hull of the "David Weston" was built by Mr. John Restall, the workmanship being most thorough and efficient. Messrs. Fleming & Humbert constructed the engine, which seems a strong and durable one, and is of 250 horse power. The joiners work was done by Mr. James Quinlan, and the carpenter's work by Mr. John West. The boat is 180 feet, breadth of beam 27 1/2 feet, and depth of hold 8 feet. There are two boilers of 180 tubes each. The boilers were constructed by Mr. Donald McLaughlin. The floor timbers are of birch, and the upper works of hachmate.

The Dining Saloon is capable of accommodating 90 at a sitting. There are six state rooms for the accommodation of families. The boat is thoroughly built, and can very conveniently carry 500 passengers. The enterprising builders have left no stone unturned to make the "David Weston" the queen of our river boats, and that they have admirably succeeded in their laudable undertaking, the two hundred on board of her, during her trip, can cheerfully testify.

The Messrs. Heston & Small deserve the highest credit not only for the energy and enterprise they have manifested in the construction

of first class boats, but from the fact that they have given employment, during the winter, to at least 130 men.

This new boat will be commanded by Capt. Weston, for whom she is named, a gentlemanly and an efficient officer. She made the first trip to Fredericton yesterday.—*Morning News*.

Grey and White Cottons, 20 per cent less than ordinary prices, at the Albion House, Fredericton.

Appropriation of the by-road grant for the Parish of Aberdeen for the year 1866, viz: To pay F. W. Sims for labor performed on Doucet Road last year. \$ 8 42 To be expended on road leading from C. Doucet's to Joseph Crawford's. 15 58 To be expended on Farley Road, called, 20 00

EDWARD H. SMITH, Commissioner. To be expended on the road leading east from Wm. Carr's towards the Miramichi River. \$20 00 To be expended on the road leading from Isaac Ketchum's to the Florenceville road, \$20 00

Total, \$80 00 JAMES L. SIMPSON, WILLIAM H. MOREHOUSE, Commissioners for Aberdeen.

Appropriation of the by-road grant for the Parish of Wicklow, for the year 1866. To be expended on the Lewis road between Gregg's Corner and the Big Brook as called. \$ 5 00 To be expended on the road at or near Nason Beckwith's gate. 5 00 To be expended on the road from Mackey's corner to the Big Brook as called. 10 00 On the road from Wm. Farley's to Nicholas White's. 5 00 To repair road at the mouth of the road leading from Peter Harris', immediately at Great Road, leading to the American line. 3 00 To be expended on road called Bear line from O. Tracy's to Jacob Estabrook's. 5 00 Per centage to Commissioner, 2 00

Total, \$80 00 JEREMIAH JOYCE, Commissioner for Wicklow.

At 6th, 1866.

NEW BRUNSWICKERS LIBELLED.—The *Freeman* of yesterday has the following notice: "The Brunswick will in future have no rewards and honors to bestow worthy the aspirations of such great men, and those men believe that if an appeal to the people of New Brunswick, or to any portion of them, should be forced upon them, they have but to play cards and shuffle the pack, and let the people and the people, and use a little money judiciously among another portion, to render them the enthusiastic promoters of their most vile and villainous intrigues."

The italics are ours. We have often regretted the baseness or rather the base slanders heaped by the *Freeman* on Canadians and on the British people, but we have now, and not for the first time, to deprecate the libelling of our own people by a local journal, and for no other reason than an attempt to bribe and to govern. The article by the above paragraph, and the article of which it forms a part, is that New Brunswickers consist mainly of two classes the one fanatical the other corrupt, who are respectively to be duped and bribed and thus governed. It is rather a gross and wicked libel on our people, and an attempt to brand New Brunswickers generally with the ignorance or corruption chargeable only on a few degraded characters. It is among the least educated and most venal class in the rural districts of this Province, and the most corrupt and dishonest of the Union of British America are found, yet the *Freeman*, with a full knowledge of these exceptional facts, charges the Confederates and our people generally, with the blind fanaticism and corruption which are found only among a few, and more in the anti-Confederate districts than elsewhere. Such a course must meet general reprobation.—*Morning Journal*.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. Charles Connell, Stephen G. Burpee, James R. Hartley, Robert Hay, and Robert Kerr, Esquires, to be Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Carleton.

James Grover, George H. Connell, John D. Ketchum, Alexander Lindsay, Delaney Tompkins, Edward J. Smith, Robert Kerr, Norris Best, William F. Dibble, John Fisher, George W. Boyer, Isaac Wortman, James H. Jacques, John Leary, Scott Wemy, David N. Raymond, Hugh Montgomery, John Walker, Samuel H. Shaw, Andrew Stevenson, James Bridges, Gilbert Vanwart, Howard Debeck, Oliver Hemphill, Richard Holmes, George Hartley, John Balloch, Bartholomew Lynch, William Hale, and John McLaughlin, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

By His Excellency's Command. R. FULTON, Ass't Sec'y Secretary's Office, 20th July, 1866.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—The following despatches which passed over the Atlantic Cable during the voyage out, have just been published: "London, July 26.—The money market is rapidly improving. There was a reduction of one per cent. on the Bank rate to-day, and it will probably be made two per cent. next Thursday. A permanent call will be asked to guarantee four millions sterling (\$20,000,000) for the CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY FROM HALIFAX."

"On Monday night, in the Commons, Lord Stanley said the Cabinet was anxious to remove any impression arising out of the cases connected with the war between the North and the South in the United States. If the claims were pressed by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the Neutrality Laws, and if possible to revise them."—*Telegraph*.

N. B. & C. RAILWAY.—Comparative return of Traffic Receipts for four weeks, ending 28th July 1866:

	1866	1865.
Passengers.	\$ 698 76	\$ 760 60
Mails.	62 36	
Freight.	5,175 01	3,768 73
	\$5,936 13	\$4,519 37

Increase in July 1866, \$1,416 76.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager. St. Andrews, 6th August, 1866.

Superior Blue and White Warps, just received at the Albion House, Fredericton.

DIGNUS CONFIDENTIAL.

How many Consumptives owe their afflictions to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a Cough to get well of itself." Avoid this error by availing yourself of that sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary complaints, "Graham's Pain Eradicator."

MILITARY OFFICERS and SOLDIERS should have BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which, if neglected, may terminate in a fatal disease. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a Box.

Selling off Summer Goods at the Albion House, Fredericton.

#### BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Aug. 6.—The New York Herald's London special of the 2nd inst. says: Maria Law has been proclaimed Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia and Württemberg. A peace conference is to be held at Prague, the preliminaries agreed upon are as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria is also to pay an annual dollar to her adversaries as expenses of the war; the German States north of the Maine are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia; the German States south of the Maine are to form an independent union. The Italian part of the peace is dead. In the Goodwood race the Goodwood stakes were won by Special, and the Goodwood Cup by Duke. Consols 87 1/2, 8/20, 40.