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, June 9, 1866.

☞ We give all the election returns thus far received. The elections still pending are in Charlotte, Kent, Kings and Gloucester.

The Elections.

YORK.

The antis in Woodstock and St. John were doubtless taken more by surprise at the result of the election in York than was the same party in that County. The retirement of Mr. Hatheway was too well understood by his party to be an acknowledgment that inevitable defeat awaited them in a contest, but they hoped to be able to so manage it as to break up the Confederate ticket in a sufficient number of instances to secure the return of Mr. Fraser and, perhaps, of Mr. Needham; but their hopes were all frustrated by the singularly unanimous and straight vote which was thrown for the whole Confed ticket. We were in Southampton on election day, and out of the whole vote there, 118 being the maximum, there were but two cross votes thrown, and, with very few exceptions, the ballots for the Confederate ticket were presented open. In Canterbury, where in March '65 no influence could secure a vote save the very small minority that were Confederates, now, although the usual troop of generals from this town were down with all the engines of war in full blast, the anti-Confederates only got about one out of three; at North Lake, where they anticipated an easy victory, they got one out of eight. We believe the Confederate triumph in York at this election was obtained more independently of any extraordinary or improper influences than has marked any election for many years. The following shows the state of the poll in the several Parishes:—

	Fisher.	Dow.	Beckwith.	Thompson.	Fraser.	Needham.
Fredericton,	244	246	236	225	277	244
New Maryland,	40	38	36	34	34	32
St Mary's,	125	148	117	126	159	143
Douglas,	387	391	377	304	50	42
Eel River,	54	51	47	49	30	36
Kingsclear,	131	130	123	134	81	75
do No. 2,	13	12	10	8	43	38
Southampton,	118	117	118	117	22	26
do. No 2,	35	36	37	37	9	7
Hamtown,	97	97	95	97	49	47
Canterbury,	113	113	110	111	54	53
do. No. 2,	41	41	41	41	5	2
Pr. William,	175	184	173	180	42	38
Dumfries,	47	47	42	46	37	31
Queensbury,	122	122	120	125	50	42
do. No. 2,	60	61	61	61	19	20
Stanley,	136	138	145	136	37	35
Manners Sutt'n,	165	140	139	140	65	57
Bloomfield,	47	54	42	48	24	22
Mitchells,	44	44	44	43	5	4
	2194	2211	2116	2157	1092	994

What a marked change since March 1865!—Then the highest anti vote was Hatheway 2620, while Fisher had only 1226. Now it will be noticed that the lowest Confed vote far exceeds the vote for Hatheway in '65, while Mr. Fraser's vote now don't reach the number polled for Mr. Fisher in '65. In November last Fisher polled 1927 against Pickard's 1218. The present is the largest vote, we believe, ever given in York, and it is the biggest beat.

WESTMORLAND.

Hon. Mr. Smith's pocket borough has gone anti. Westmorland is satisfied with letting well alone. In that County most of our provincial debt is invested; Eastern Extension and fifty pounds per mile land damage has been provided for her, and she can afford to remain as she is.—The election has gone as most people anticipated. The tollowing was the poll:—

Smith,	1653
Botsford,	1596
Landry,	1506
McQueen,	1539
Palmer,	1243
Steodman,	1235
Gilbert,	1155
Burk,	1097

But the beat was not near as bad as the antis suffered in Carleton and York.

ST. JOHN

has come nobly to the fore and returned the whole Confederate ticket by a sweeping majority. She has done what was expected of her, and done it well. Even the great personal popularity of Mr. Cudlip could not avail him in the rush of public opinion running in the grooves of principle toward the accomplishment of a great object. Mr. Anglin, too, is gone politically, in his case a great mistake culminated. Even Mr. Coram led Cudlip and Anglin. The vote stood:—

Gray,	2312
Wilmot,	2295
Skinner,	2832
Quinton,	2296
Cudlip,	1540
Anglin,	1657
Coram,	1683
Robertson,	1592

Giving the lowest Confederate a majority of over six hundred votes above the highest anti, and the highest Confed 792 votes above the lowest anti.

VICTORIA

has spoken out manfully. Witness:—

	Beveridge	Hebert	Costigan	Kerston
Andover,	198	173	5	1
Perth,	86	82	—	—
Gordon,	91	89	9	3
Grand Falls,	94	70	111	97
St. Leonards,	70	68	109	100

Other parishes not received when we go to press. The totals, however, are:—Beveridge, 634; Hebert, 597; Costigan, 536; Kertson, 494.

ST. JOHN (City).

Following the lead of the County the City has done a big thing. We fear the *Globe*, *Freeman*, *Head Quarters*, *Acadian*, will no longer be regarded as prophetic lights. Their song of coming victory is lost in the exultations of an outspoken people. The following is the City vote;

Tilley,	1761
Wetmore,	1703
Troop,	1034
Thompson,	999

Giving the lowest Confederate 669 votes over the highest anti; 714 over the lowest anti; and Tilley 727 over the highest anti, and 761 over Thompson.

QUEENS

is up to time with the other Counties. The vote there was as follows, returning two good Confederates:—

Ferris	1194
Babbitt,	1150
Perkins,	604
Bailey,	686

We have now returned—

Confederate.	Anti.
Northumberland.	*Westmorland.*
Kerr,	Smith,
Williston,	Botsford,
Johnson,	Landry,
Sutton,	McQueen.
Carleton	
Connell,	
Lindsay.	
Albert.	
McClellan,	
Lewis.	
Restigouche.	
McMillan,	
Desbrisay.	
Sunbury.	
Perley,	
Glasier.	
York.	
Fisher,	
Dow,	
Beckwith,	
Thompson.	
St. John (County).	
Skinner,	
Gray,	
Wilmot,	
Quinton.	
St. John City.	
Tilley.	
Wetmore.	
Victoria.	
Beveridge,	
Hebert.	
Queens.	
Ferris,	
Babbit.	

Despite the ravings of the *Acadian* and papers of a similar kind, about manliness and sycophants, and kindred phrases from his choice vocabulary, the people have thought independently and acted nobly. What will the excuse be?—will that falsehood applied to this County be bestowed on St. John, and Queens and York, that "the Sheriff brought on the election too soon." Poor weak souls! what miserable subterfuges you resort to in your deliverances.

The Fenians.

Our columns are largely occupied with the despatches which have been received during the week, many of them private ones received thro' the attention of Mr. Welch, the Telegraphic operator here, in addition to our regular despatches. We have no additional intelligence to communicate. The Volunteers in Canada have earned fame's laurels, and have proved themselves able auxiliaries to the regular troops. The Fenian prisoners will, doubtless be shot or hanged, and a terrible lesson be taught the scoundrel invaders. We anticipate that any future attempts upon Canada will only result in complete discomfiture to the Fenians. The American Government, it will be observed, are taking all proper steps to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws. The following is Gen. Meade's orders to Gen. Barry:

Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Buffalo June 3, 1866.

To Brevet Major General W. F. Barry:—

General orders will be sent you from Headquarters Department of the East, assigning you to the command of the District of Ontario, extending from Erie, Penn., to Oswego, N. Y., both places included, with headquarters at Buffalo. In advance of the orders and accompanying instructions, I direct you to use the force at your command to preserve the neutrality, by preventing the crossing of armed bodies, by cutting off reinforcements or supplies, by seizing all arms, munitions, &c., which you have reason to believe are destined to be used unlawfully; and, in fine, taking all measures, precautionary or otherwise, to prevent violation of law. For this purpose you will move the forces under your command to such points as are threatened, and you will employ such tugs or vessels as can be procured for guarding the river and lake shore, and taking all such measures as in your judgment the emergency may require.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

☞ The Coroner's Jury, after several extended sittings in patiently and fully investigating the cause of the death of Joseph Brittain, delivered a verdict on Saturday evening last, to the effect that the said Joseph Brittain came to his death from the effects of a blow received by a blunt weapon in the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The deceased, it will be remembered, was found lying on the platform in King Street, in front of the house which he intended and was supposed to have occupied on that night. It was supposed by many that he had fallen out of one of the upper windows. Drs. Woodforde, Connell, Smith and Wolhaupter, who made the *post mortem* examination, agreed, however, that the wound on the temple of which the man died, could not have been produced from such a fall but that it was the result of direct force against the part by a blunt instrument. The evidence of the doctors as to the appearance of the parts of the head affected was in almost precisely similar terms to that of the physicians who held the *post mortem* in the case of Humbert in St. John who was injured by a clung shot.

Brittain, so far as obtainable evidence goes, was last seen alive about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night the 15th of May, when he left Mr. W. Q. Shaw's tavern and went home it was supposed. At some time in the night the people of the house where he lodged heard, they supposed, Brittain come up stairs and go to his room. An odd feature of the case, and one opposed to the idea of his having fallen out of a window is the fact that the cap of the deceased has never been found.

☞ We some time ago referred to the establishment then just put into operation in St. John for the manufacture of Sewing machines, by the North American Manufacturing Company. That establishment is now in successful working, and is manufacturing a machine of the most complete capability. Every portion of these machines is manufactured in St. John, and some of the higher priced family machines are finished in a style of elegance and beauty that we have never seen surpassed. We understand it is the intention of the Company, whose advertisement will be found in our columns, to establish an agency in this place shortly.

☞ Wm. F. Humbert who was assaulted on the evening of the Queen's birth day, in St. John, has since died of the injuries received, and the Coroners Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against his assailant Cregan.

Apples & Oranges at Dibblee's.

THE WAY RUIN IMPENDS IN CANADA.—E. W. Watkin, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in a speech delivered at the half yearly General Meeting, held on the 26th April last, among other things said:

"The increase of imports of Montreal, for the first three months of 1866, rose from $2,900,000 to $5,900,000; and the duty paid increased from $558,000 to $1,139,000. With respect to Toronto, and this may be taken as a sample of what is going on elsewhere, the imports were, in 1865 $679,009, while in 1866 they amounted to $1,615,000. The duty received in 1865 was $119,000, while in 1866 it has been no less than $287,000. (For the first quarter, of course.) I find also—said the speaker—that taking the last month (March), the revenue of Canada, which is indicative of its trade, has increased by something like a million of dollars after providing for the increased expenditure of the Province."

Fancy therefore if you can the inherent vitality and vigor of a country like that! What limit can be set to the increase and growth, what estimate can be reasonably made, of the strides that such a country will make in a few years.—*Unionist.*

Communicated.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

SIR,—Once more a few words from the New-Brunswicker down in Dixie, in the land of cotton, living amongst rebels to the Government, and the witnesser of many strange and exciting scenes.

There is but a slight sprinkling of Yankees here and those few are not loved any too well; and to illustrate how much they are liked you may judge from the following *fact*. The Southerners are so accustomed to speak of them as the damned Yankees, that a colored man in one of their meetings a short time since with all solemnity prayed that the Lord would have mercy on the *damned* Yankees. Times do not grow any more peaceful in this part of the South since my coming here, indeed if anything they grow worse. And as now the State is again being governed by civil law, the abolitionist and the freedmen get no justice in any court, but are at the mercy of the irritated ex-slaveholders. Numbers of colored men are murdered through the State time after time. I will briefly state the treatment of Mr. Lewis on Monday last. (Mr Lewis is Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and sent here from the North, his circuit is large, embracing the whole of this State, and numbers of Churches throughout the country in towns and cities are under his jurisdiction: he is a man of rare talent and energy, and his fame is spread through all the land.) On Sunday last he attended to his duties in a town some sixty miles from this city.—He preached twice and baptised eighty-four persons; his preaching is such that it encourages the freedmen, as they now get the proceeds of their labor, to erect pretty homes, build school houses and churches, &c., and, of course, many of the Southerners do not wish to see this. On Monday morning as he went to the Depot, some two miles from the town, to take the cars for his home in Charleston, he found a mob of some twenty men gathered there, armed with revolvers hung by their sides in leathern belts. He at first took them to be returned rebel soldiers. He stopped under a tree some twenty rods distant to await the arrival of the train; some of the party immediately approached him and asked him if he was not that "damned Yankee preacher." He calmly answered that he was a "Minister of the Gospel," and addressed them as "Gentlemen;" shortly, a man who had accompanied Mr. Lewis from Charleston approached them, and when within about two yards one of the mob drew his revolver and, taking aim at his head, said go back you d——d rascal or I'll blow your brains out. He did not fire, but as the man turned away he leaped forward and struck at him with the pistol, the blow was warded off by the arm and then the man fled. They used violent and insulting threats to Mr. Lewis, threatened to hang him to a tree, to cut his heart out, cut his throat, &c. But through his calmness and self posession he warded off violence until the arrival of the cars. There was much more said and done worthy of note, he was some two hours at the mercy of the mob;—but to make it short I have given but a few of the leading facts.

I will briefly relate another transaction, as it has been told me by those who were on the ground when the deed was done, and even when they relate it tears start from their eyes. In the City of Darlington, no great distance from this city, is the place where the following occurred. Not many months since as the news spread in the city of Darlington that a regiment of Northern soldiers was coming, some young ladies were standing on the veranda of a house, and one who was always of a cheerful disposition, and a *Unionist*, clapped her hands with joy, exclaiming "good! good! I'll marry a Yankee officer now!" This young lady was beloved by all who knew her for her kind, gentle and loving disposition and deep piety She was acknowledged by all to be the prettiest lady in the place, and those I have heard speak of her say she was indeed beautiful beyond those we commonly see: this is saying a great deal, as the South is noted for its beautiful women. Well, just for making this remark, this beautiful and beloved girl was arrested and committed to jail, while some of the authorities met in the Court House to decide what they should do with her.—They decided to hang her; a horse and cart was brought and she placed in it; in front of the Court House is a large Sycamore tree, which has a long horizontal branch running towards the north; they drove the cart under this, made her stand up, and then tied a rope around her neck and to the limb, the cart then drove off leaving her suspended there. Those that saw her say she was cheerful and happy to the last, and that she looked like an angel while going to her execution. Her face was lit up with smiles; she said her soul was free and she was happy. Thus perished this beautiful girl. The only accusation against her was that she manifested pleasure at the coming of Union men. But I think Providence has punished them for this deed, and they acknowledge, at least some of them, that the hand of God has been upon them for it. This Lady was hung in the centre of a large green square in the middle of the City, which contained quite a number of acres; the Court House stood in the square, and all around the outside of this square was the best and most fashionable part of the city. Well, of all the houses that looked upon the perpetration of that deed not one is now standing; a fire broke out and ran all round this square burning every building, and sweeping across burned the Court House, and even the tree on which she was hung was killed, with the exception of the one limb from which she was suspended—strange to say this is alive and green. Mr. Lewis brought down a portion of this tree for a cane (it is with this gentleman I make my home in this city). I have made the above facts very brief, and perhaps they will be interesting to some.

I will give you some idea of the Methodist Church in this place; it is the largest in the city. They have large and beautiful houses, one of them, I think, the *best* in the city. The congregations are immense; the churches are crowded, and many times I have seen hundreds standing around the doors and windows who were unable to gain admission. Many times Mr. Lewis preaches in the open air, in and outside the city, and not only hundreds gather together, but thousands will assemble; and never have I seen such solemnity in worship as I have witnessed in these congregations. Hundreds are joining the Church week after week. At some future time I may write more concerning different churches and congregations in this place; there is much that can be said regarding them that would be highly interesting.

It is growing quite warm here now, the sun having great power. The mercury sometimes stands as high as 96°; I was always a lover of warm weather, and I find it does not disagree with me here, though it is not safe to be exposed to the sun in the middle of the day. I never experienced such heavy showers as we have here, they are terrific and very frequent, and rain? I never saw it rain one halt as hard in the north as here. This country now is a garden of flowers and fruits, and vegetation is fully fifty per cent. more rapid here than at the north. Time does not permit anything further at present.

Respectfully yours,
C. P. W.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL]

SIR: A zealous, active Son of Temperance, and sincerely interested in the promotion of the principles of the order, I thought a brief statement of what York Division, No. 2, S. of T., of this city, is doing for the cause might not be without interest to the friends of Temperance in your noble County. We have a lecture committee appointed by the Division for the purpose of holding public temperance meetings in this and the adjacent county, and bring prominently before the people the claims of the order, remove objections and discuss the principles of temperance, in relation to the sciences of law, medicine and morality. The committee has held three public meetings this spring, which have been well attended, and as results, one large and flourishing Division numbering some 70 members has been established at Hartt's Mills, Blissville, Sunbury; another will be instituted at Keswick on the 9th June, and we have in view and intend to visit four other localities in which, in all probability, Divisions will be established. The fact must be patent to every thinking mind that there is too little of the missionary spirit in subordinate Divisions. They place too little reliance in their own individual efforts, and too much dependence on Grand Lecturers, &c. I do not wish to ignore the aid of the latter agent; it is great, but can never supply the place of that individual effort which appears incumbent upon the members of subordinate Divisions. I would desire to have every Division actuated by the spirit of propagandism. It must be equally evident that there are but few Divisions in this Province but have among their members sufficient material to interest the public in their own neighborhoods, and do something for the extension of the principles of the order beyond the immediate pale of their respective Division rooms. And not less evident does it appear that in case individual members of Divisions did so, and became zealous advocates for the order, by the very nature of things their own Divisions must prosper by the infusion of their spirit among the members. Probably the chief reason why Divisions decline, lose their vitality, and finally die out, is that there is not enough mind brought into exercise in the work. Many are attracted by the novelty of the thing, and when that ceases they fall off in their attendance, and lose their interest in the Division. In proportion as men understand and are educated on a question they become interested. If this be so, and few will deny its truth, how necessary to the permanent existence of our Divisions that they should be amply supplied with temperance literature to indoctrinate the members in the principles of the order. In my opinion, if every Division in the Province subscribed for the *National Temperance Advocate*, and kept the numbers on file in their rooms for the use of the members, it would accomplish more to sustain and promote their efficiency and effectual working than all other means.

Yours fraternally,
C. W. S. B.

Fredericton, May 22, 1866.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL]

DEAR SIR: It is perfectly astonishing to me that so much has been said and written beside the mark concerning the action of the Home Government in the important affair of the Confederation of the Provinces. The thing lies in a nutshell. We all know and approve of the balance of power beiween the Crown, the Lords and the Commons. This has proved itself by long experiment to be the most perfect and safe system of government a nation can be blessed; each having its peculiar powers and privileges to prevent encroachment upon the most perfect liberty of the individual. Take away one of these and you destroy that perfection. You will then have nothing but a purse-proud aristocracy, and a supercilious and cringing people, (not so much in manner as in spirit,) and the almighty dollar will be almost worshipped, as it is in the sister States, whose inhabitants find no rest for the soles of their feet, impelled by a nervous money mania to establish themselves on the higher platform. Now what nincompoop could be so dull as not to see that. The Crown and Government of England have acted in a perfect constitutional manner with regard to Confederation of the Provinces. The scheme was not devised by English statesmen, but was submitted to the Home Government by the colonists, approved of, and action taken at once, with all that promptitude which characterizes an active and intelligent nation. And yet the *Freeman* talks of back stairs influence. What does he mean? I would not give much for his head, if it were all *front* and no back to it; and I am sure a house is none the worse for having a front and back door, each has its conveniences and its uses. Is not Governor Gordon the representative of the Crown in this Province? Very well; he used the counter-check to rabid Irish would-be aristocracy, who whined and pouted because, forsooth, they could not have everything their own way, without any check at all, at all; and because Governor G. did as he was wisely directed, and gives the counter check at the right time, in a perfectly constitutional manner, he has encroached, forsooth, upon the liberties of the Provincial Legislature. Away with such provincial nonsense. If Confederation is not carried by the people, England will, I have no doubt, be induced to let the Fenians in, and whoever joins them will be made to feel the force of the raking shot and shell of both sides of the Atlantic, for both mother and daughter long to be at them.

I am, sir, yours, sincerely,
A WELL WISHER TO ALL.

Williamstown, May 23.

Fresh Garden Seeds at Dibblee's.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ The northern overland telegraph enterprise is a gigantic affair. Through British America 1,200 miles, through Russian America 900, across Behring Strait 184, across the gulf of Anadyr 210, and thence overland to the mouth of the Amoor River 1,800; or a total of 4,294 miles. At the Amoor it is to be continued by a Russian line connecting it with Irkoutsk, through Western Siberia, communicating with Nijni-Novgorod and Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburg. The capital involved amounts to ten millions of dollars.

☞ Among the new things in the dress goods line is a pattern called the "Watteau." Each breadth is ornamented with a printed or photographed landscape—a rather conventional one—trees, flowers, rustic seats, and shepherdesses—but quite fresh and destined to be fashionable. The landscape "spreads itself" at the bottom of the skirt, and is framed in wreaths and ovals of flowers, bows, etc. The material is generally lawn, more or less translucent and diaphanous.

☞ The *Cordelia*, whilst lying at St. Andrews, on Thursday night last, beat to quarters, and the men turned out with their usual quickness. Everybody in St. Andrews thought the Fenians were coming, and the volunteers turned out with incredible promptness, to repel the invaders. None came, however. The people of St. Andrews when they found that there was no danger, were loud in their praise of the spirit evinced by our Volunteers.—*Globe.*

☞ A law having for its object the suppression of intemperance has been put in force in New York. It absolutely prohibits the traffic in liquor at bars, but does not prevent its being sold or given to persons taking meals at eating houses. However good the intention, it is easy to see that a law of this kind can be readily evaded, and that its greatest triumph will be the amount of ingenuity devoloped to this end.

☞ England obtains a revenue of $1,15,000,000 from a tariff on the following articles: Sugar £6,717,183; Tobacco, £5,956,447; Tea, £4,652,822; Wine and Spirits, £4,004,106; Corn, £795,509; Coffee, £412,332; Fruits, £406,226; Timber, £271,853; Spices, £116,535; Cocoa, £17,111; other articles, £212,809; total, £26,588,932.

☞ Statistics presented in the House of Commons, show that the number of Dissenting Chapels in England, has risen from eleven hundred in 1772, to over twenty thousand in 1860. The number of attendants at these chapels was estimated at three million five hundred thousand in 1850 and at four million in 1866.

☞ It is expected that 3,000 Mormon emigrants will arrive at New York this spring, on the way to Utah. There are one thousand coming from Sweeden and Norway, and 1700 from England. It is said that there are nearly one hundred Mormon missionaries now in England.

☞ The latest style of bonnet has turned up at Richmond, Ind. It is described as "consisting of two straws, tied together with a blue ribbon on the top of the head, and red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws. Price $10."

☞ A French professor has discovered that the earth does not move so fast as it did 2000 years ago. The learned man computes that in one thousand six hundred millions of years hence it will come to a standstill.

☞ Chicago still maintains her supremacy as the largest grain market in the world. For the last year the receipts of grain, flour and wheat, aggregate 23,623,853 bushels, showing an increase of 7,671,095 bushels.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1764, passed the following:—"*Resolved*, that no member of the Legislature will be allowed to come into the House barefooted."

☞ The Canadian Post Office Department has advertised for tenders for the conveyance of mails to the Maritime Provinces by a weekly line of steamers.

☞ The London Court Journal, a reliable authority in such matters, states that Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, is to be raised to the English peerage shortly.

☞ The Volunteer force of England is now composed of 132,000 riflemen, 23,000 artillerymen, 2,500 engineers, 1,500 cavalrymen; 159,000 in all.

☞ A single drop of water contains 500,000,000 infusoria, a number equal to the human population of the globe. People must be careful and not drink too much water.

☞ The wool crop at Michigan, it is expected, will reach 12,000,000 pounds this year.

Paints & Oils at Dibblee's.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this Remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which [illegible] in injurious ingredients. The Troches have [illegible] their efficacy.

Colonial News.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A most disastrous fire took place in Sheriff Street, Portland, yesterday afternoon. The flames were first seen to issue from a shed in Hilyiard's Ship Yard, and soon extended to the entire line of sheds some 100 feet in length, which were at once enveloped in flames. From thence the fire extended to the houses in Sheriff Street, the lower part of which was entirely consumed. Before the flames could be subdued thirteen buildings had been burnt down, ten of them dwelling houses, and owned as follows:—1 by Mr. Daniel Maher; 1 by the estate of Henry Simonds; 1 by Mr. Robert Gregory; 2 by Mr. William Young; 1 by Mr. Wm. Duross; 1 by James Kelly; 1 by Jas. Lyons, 1 by John Murphy, and one by Mr. Hilliard. Mr. Gregory had $1200 insured on his house, and Mr. Murphy $400 on his. We did not hear of any others being insured. A large body of sailors from H. M. S. *Fawn*, under the command of Mr. Gravener, rendered efficient assistance in staying the further progress of the flames, and were highly commended for their activity and noble conduct. Steamer No. 3 also went over from town and did good service.

This disastrous fire has turned between 30 and 40 families out of doors, and must cause a great deal of suffering. Much of the furniture was saved, but the loss caused by the fire is nevertheless very heavy.—*St. John paper.*

THEN AND NOW.—In its issue on Friday evening the *Globe* classed John McAdam, one of the Confederate candidates of Charlotte among "the willing, simpleminded and pliant tools of crafty politicians." Such an expression stands out in marked contrast to the opinion of "Honest John," which appeared in an editorial in the same paper in 1864. We quote as follows:—

"Mr. McAdam, however, is the man whom the people of Charlotte have decided to be their representative. He is well known to them. His upright, straightforward conduct while in that capacity on previous occasions, secured for him the approval of both political friends and foes. In private life he is a thorough going citizen and enterprising business man, and it would have been for the credit of Charlotte County politicians had he continued to serve them in legislative capacity. With McAdam in the Lower House, no County in the Province can look more proudly than Charlotte to her representatives both up and down stairs."—*Telegraph.*

MASONIC.—In consequence of the continued illness of Alexander Balloch, Esq., the Office of Provincial Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity in this Province, has been declared vacant, and the M. W. the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, acting through a Commission, has been pleased to confer the vacant office upon ROBERT T. CLINCH, Esq. This appointment, having been strongly recommended by the Fraternity here, will be most gratifying to them. Mr. Clinch has already faithfully discharged several of the most trusts in the Provincial Grand Lodge, and his elevation to the highest position, is but the just reward of services well performed.—*Globe.*

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Lemons at Dibblee's.

American News.

MONTREAL, June 2.

To R. B. Welch Esq.

Volunteers commenced attack on the Fenians this morning and are said to have behaved remarkably well, some slight loss of life. Volunteers now fallen back on Fort Colborn to await reinforcements of the regulars. Said that Fenians are endeavoring to go back, but measures being taken to prevent.

LATER.—Reported that Fenians are defeated and surrounded by regulars and volunteers; news received here with cheers.

TORONTO, June 2.

This morning a force of volunteers came up with a body of Fenians encamped near Ridgeway, an attack immediately began and fighting soon became general; a number have been killed but the result of the engagement is not yet known. Last night the forces at Fort Colburn were augmented by the arrival of the Toronto University Company; early this morning the troops took the train to Ridgeway under command of Col. Baker, Col. Denis having gone on an expedition down the river, three miles from Ridgeway station. The Fenians were encamped in bush, the column at once attacked them, the "Queens Own" firing the first shot, the fight now became general, the volunteers driving Fenians; a number were killed on both sides; it is thought that the volunteers will hold their own until the arrival of the regulars and artillery, the volunteers behaved splendidly.

A later despatch says the English were compelled to retreat in the Ridgeway fight, but were momentarily expecting reinforcements.

BUFFALO, June 2, 3 p. m.

The afternoon papers publish the latest news from Ridgeway station, that the Canadian volunteers are being hard pushed by the Fenians and that a number have been killed on both sides. From information gained from parties who have the best means of knowing, it is concluded that the Fenian movement in this quarter is a feint, that Potsdam and St. Lawrence Counties are to be the base of supplies, and that the real point of attack is Prescott. Gen. Barry, who has taken command of this frontier, says the Government will do its utmost to preserve order and prevent incursions into Canada; it is said that the Fenian leaders are encouraging their men by saying that the American Government is favorable to them, they will find out their mistake in this quarter; one company of U. S. troops arrived here this noon. Gen. Grant has ordered Gen. Meade to take command of frontier from Buffalo to mouth of Niagara river; he also advises calling out several regiments of militia to prevent hostile expeditions on the border. Gold 140¼ a 141.

To R. B. Welch, Esq.

MONTREAL, June 2, p. m.—Volunteers after attacking enemy near Ridgway were outnumbered and compelled to retire; in meantime Col. Haycock had moved his force between Fenians and the river, he then engaged them and drove them at the point of bayonet, after two hours fighting Fenians were defeated. Col. Haycock took 200 prisoners; Fenians attempting to recross river.

BUFFALO, June 2.—A tug lying at Fort Erie was attacked by 200 Fenians tug hauled off into stream, she had 40 Fenian prisoners on board. Fenians then attacked a volunteer company of artillery which had just landed from tug and after wounding three or four took remainder prisoners, about 60 men in all. Fenians are concentrating at Rouse's Point, Malone and St. Albun's. Supposed point of attack will be Cornwall. Gunboats for service on river being fitted out at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 3.

To R. B. Welch, Esq.

News to-day confirms utter and entire rout of Fenians; hard fighting; 700 made prisoners by United States war vessel "Michigan" in attempting to escape to American lines. We have quite a large number of prisoners, some now in Branford jail others to be sent to Toronto. Col. Haycock with 3000 troops now at Fort Erie. Threatened points on eastern frontier well guarded. Attack expected on Cornwall to-night; our force large there. 1500 Fenians in camp at St. Albans Point. Four Montreal batteries of volunteers ordered to parade to-day. One British war vessel here and 2 more expected to-morrow. Fusileers arrived from Quebec to day; 3 gunboats fitting out here for frontier service; great enthusiasm and confidence here; in fight yesterday volunteers behaved nobly.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Marathon, with Liverpool dates to 23rd has arrived. A Paris telegram states that it is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England and Russia, on the one side, and Austria, Prussia and Italy, on the other side, will assemble at the Foreign Ministry Office, in Paris, under the presidency of Drouyn De L'Huys, formally opening the Conference to solve pacifically the pending questions between Austria, Prussia and Italy. There was, however, no indications of a relaxation in their military preparations by the several powers, and the almost universal feeling was that a peaceful solution was hopeless. Wagner, one of the Government informers, was stabbed at Lowth, near Dublin, by a man named O'Connor, who had recently returned from America, where he served in the Confederate army, and was seriously wounded. The attempted assassin has been arrested. The cattle plague has appeared in another part of Ireland, the County of Waterford. Bread-stuffs, inactive; Provisions flat; Consols 87 a 87⅞; U. S. 5-20's 65¼. Gold 140⅜.

NEW York, June 4.

Reports of Fenian invasion which are voluminous and contradictory are received up to 10 o'clock last night. A battle was fought on Saturday at Ridgeway, 10 miles from Waterloo Ferry. The Fenians, 1000 strong, commanded by Gen. O'Neil, were attacked by about 1200 Canadian volunteers, including a regiment called the "Queen's Own." The Canadians were defeated with loss of 23 killed and wounded; Lt. Col. Beamworth and Ensign Malcolm McEllron are among the Canadian killed. The Fenians lost 6 killed and 15 wounded.

Subsequently Canadian reinforcements, including a regiment of regulars, approached, and the Fenians having no artillery retreated, and attempted to recross the river, when 500 of them, including O'Neil were captured by U. S. Gunboat Michigan, and are now held on flat-boats under her guns, awaiting to see what disposition will be made of them. The Fenian leaders pretend that the invasion at this point was a feint, and that the main attack will take place at another point early this week. Above account embraces about only facts so far known.

NEW YORK, June 4, p. m.

All quiet on the frontier up to 4 p. m. to-day.

A Montreal despatch says, heavy reinforcements are concentrating at St. Johns and Henningford, these being the two principal points that cover Montreal, besides Stanstead, which is already well defended.

The Royal mail steamship Himalaya has arrived at Quebec with the Canadian 100th regiment, together with the 43 regulars, direct from Malta. Two gunboats have been provised from tug boats equipped by marines, they will be equipped with Armstrong guns and 12 lb howitzers. The 7th Fusileers from Quebec with the 4th battalion of the Rifle Brigade and the "Prince Consorts Own" are under marching orders to-night. Reinforcements are now known to be on the way from Halifax, and the steamer Belgian will bring additional troops from England. Henningford is the threatened point; the Canadian forces are strong there.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Gen. Meade is at Ogdensburg, perfecting arrangements to preserve neutrality laws. Gen. Sweeny left for the frontier yesterday p. m. His objective point is thought to be the Beauharnois Canal, near Montreal. A despatch from St, Albans last night says Fenians there are preparing to move; they number several thousand. The U. S. authorities are seizing large quantities of Fenian arms all along the frontier.

TORONTO, June 4.—The excitement of the Fenian invasion is rapidly subsiding everywhere. All the exposed points are fully protected for any emergency, and arrangements are being constantly perfected. Gold 144¾.

TORONTO, C. W., June 5.

Rumours of most alarming character from all quarters prevailed here during last night, but are mostly exploded; this morning at Goderich, Sarnia, Collingwood, Windsor and other principal points on western frontier all quiet at noon to-day. Obsequeis of Canadian volunteers killed at battle of Ridgeway takes place to-day; business entirely suspended; city draped in mourning. Fenian prisoners being brought here will probably be tried by court martial without much delay; feeling against them most intense.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The following order is being issued from the Attorney General's office: Washington, D. C., June 5, 1866.—To the District Attornies and Marshalls of the United States, by the direction of the President: You are hereby instructed to cause the arrest of all prominent leaders or conspirators, and persons called Fenians, whom you may have probable cause to believe to have been, or may be, guilty of violation of neutrality laws of the United States. Signed, JAS. SPEED, Atty. Gen.

A despatch from Buffalo says by order of the government at Washington, the Fenian prisoners were released on Tuesday night on their own recognizances, and the officers on $500 bail, to appear at Canandaigua when required, and subscribe to a pledge that they will not again take up arms in American waters. No movement over the border has yet been made by the Fenians.

NEW YORK, June 7.

President has issued a proclamation declaring the expedition and enterprise unlawful; all good citizens are warned against aiding and abetting it. The civil and military authorities are ordered to prevent, defeat and arrest all persons engaged in violating the neutrality laws. In accordance with above proclamation Gen. Sweeney was arrested last night, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Fenian President Roberts. About 10,000 Fenians are said to be collecting on the Vermont frontier.

The trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed until next October. Gold 145¼.

NEW YORK, June 7, p. m.

The United States marshal of Ohio has arrested the Fenian Head Centre of the State together with several other Fenian officers. Stephens, who is now in Washington denounces severely the action of the Sweeney Roberts faction. An unsuccessful attemp